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# Blackie (ed.) Imperial Gazetteer HINTS

## TO FACILITATE THE CONSULTATION OF THE GAZETTEER.

### ABBREVIATIONS.

ac. . . . .	acres.	ft. . . . .	feet.	pash. . . . .	pashalic
anc. . . . .	ancient.	geo. sq. m. . . . .	geographical square miles.	pop. or P. . . . .	population.
arrond. . . . .	arrondissement	gov. . . . .	government.	presid. . . . .	presidency.
bail. . . . .	bailiwick.	hun. . . . .	hundred.	prov. . . . .	province.
bor. . . . .	borough.	lat. . . . .	latitude.	r. . . . .	right.
can. . . . .	canton.	l. . . . .	left.	R. Catholic. . . . .	Roman Catholic.
cap. . . . .	capital.	lon. . . . .	longitude.	S. . . . .	South.
co. . . . .	county.	m. . . . .	miles.	sq. m. . . . .	square miles.
com. . . . .	commune.	N. . . . .	North.	tn. . . . .	town.
dep. . . . .	department.	par. . . . .	parish.	tonn. . . . .	tonnage.
dist. . . . .	district.	parli. . . . .	parliamentary.	vil. . . . .	village.
E. . . . .	East.			W. . . . .	West.
Fah. . . . .	Fahrenheit.				

### MARKED LETTERS.

The subjoined marked letters, used in the names of various foreign places, should be sounded as follows:—  
 ä in German, Swedish, and Danish names, as *a* in *fate*.  
 ö in German, Swedish, and Danish names, as *eu* in the French word *peu*.

There is no equivalent for this sound in English. It is common, however, in Scotch, and is the same as *oo* in *smoor*, or *ui* in *muir*, *puir*.

ü in German, Swedish, and Danish names, similar to the French *u*.

The same remark applies to this as to *ö*. The sound is a sort of compound between that of *ö* and *e*, as in *me*.

- å in Swedish names, nearly like *oa* in *boat*.
- ñ in Spanish names, as French *gn*, or resembling *n-ny*, as *Baños*, pronounce *Ban-nyos*.
- ç in French, Spanish, and Portuguese names, as *c* soft.
- ão in Portuguese, something resembling *oung*.

### DISTANCES, MEASURES, HEIGHTS, POSITIONS, &c.

*Distances* are given in British statute miles, and are to be understood as *direct*, unless otherwise expressed.

The *area of countries, islands, &c.*, is given in square statute miles, unless explicitly stated to be in geographical miles. In smaller tracts, as counties, the area is given in imperial acres.

1 statute mile	=	1760 yds.
1 geo. mile	=	3025½ yds.
1 sq. mile	=	640 acres.
1 geo. sq. m.	=	1·324 sq. statute miles.
10 geo. sq. miles	=	13·240 or 13¼ nearly.

*Foreign monies, weights, and measures*, are reduced to British standards.

*Degrees of heat* are expressed according to Fahrenheit's thermometer.

*Soundings*, in the small maps of ports and roadsteads, are in fathoms.

*Longitudes* are always E. or W. from Greenwich.

For *latitudes and longitudes*, three special authorities have been consulted, besides maps, namely:—

Tables of Maritime Positions, in 'The Practice of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy,' by Henry Raper, Lieut. R.N. London, 1849.

Verzeichniss Geographischer Ortsbestimmungen nach den neuesten Quellen, mit Angabe derselben, von C. L., v. Littrow. Leipzig, 1844; Wien, 1845.

Tables des principales positions Géographiques du Globe, &c., par Ph. J. Couliet. Paris, 1823.

Generally speaking, a preference has been given to the tables of Raper and Littrow; but wherever a position has been taken from any of the three works, it is indicated by the letter (R.), (L.), or (C.), following the longitude. Very many positions, however, have no distinctive letter attached to them. These are either not to be found in any of the Tables above referred to, or, for some special reason, it has been deemed better to give them on the authority of the traveller or navigator from whom the information on the locality has been derived; unless, indeed, which is frequently the case, the only authority for them be the map.

### ORTHOGRAPHY.

The orthography of foreign names, as printed in English, is proverbially irregular. In the case of European countries having languages written in Roman or Gothic characters, this irregularity arises from two causes; either from adopting the name of a locality in one country through the medium of the language of another; for instance, Mayence, the French form, in place of Mentz, the usual English form, or Mainz, the correct German form, of the well-known town of that name on the Rhine; or from the writer not being acquainted with the language of the country in which the locality indicated is situated. As regards countries whose languages are not written in Roman or Gothic characters, the difference of orthography has in a great measure arisen from the arbitrary methods adopted to produce the desiderated sounds—a point on which even distinguished linguists are at variance. Here also, as in the former case, still further irregularity is produced, by adopting the names of localities in such countries through the medium of some foreign continental language; for instance, Jidda is frequently written according to the French form, Djidda; Jebel, in the same way, becomes Djebel; and the sound represented in English by *oo* in *moon*, or *u* in *bull*, invariably becomes *ou* in names adopted from French authorities.

The result of all this confusion necessarily is, that the Gazetteer is often consulted in vain, in consequence of the name being looked for under a different spelling from that which has been adopted by the compiler.

To assist the inquirer, as far as possible, in finding his way out of this orthographical labyrinth, a list is subjoined of the interchangeable letters and combinations of letters of most frequent occurrence. It will, therefore, be understood, that when a name in which any one of the following letters, or combinations of letters, occurs, is sought for in the Gazetteer, and not found, that it should be looked for under each, or all, of the other combinations, before it is presumed that it has been omitted:—

*x, j, g*, in Spanish names, are frequently used for each other; as Xerez for Jerez, Alaguera for Ajaluela, Guadaluaxara for Guadaluajara, and *vice versa*.

Letters are sometimes doubled in words; as Arriege for Ariege, Afghanistan for Afghaniestan.

*ou, u*, and *oo*, are frequently used in writing the same name; as Soudan, Sudan, Soodan; or Moultan, Multan, Mooltan.

*tch*, and *tsch*, is used for *ch*, sounded as in *church*; as Tchang for Chang.

*c* is very frequently used for *k*, and *vice versa*; as Cal-lundborg for Kallundborg.

*ch*, and *tch*, for *cz*; as Chernigov and Tchernigov for Czernigov.

*Dj*, for *j*; as Djebel for Jebel.

*i* for *e*, and *ee*; as Tabriz for Tabreez.

*j* for *g*, soft; as Arjish for Argish.

*kh*, for *k*; as Khokan for Kokan.

*sch*, for *sh*.

*y*, for *i, j*, or *e*, and *vice versa*; as Yekaterinodar for Ekaterinodar or Iekaterinodar, and Yalta for Ialta or Jalta.

In the terminal syllable of many Russian names, *v, w*, and *f*, or *ff*, are used interchangeably; as Azov, Azow, Azof, Azoff.

When the name of a place is composed of two words, it will usually be found under the most important and distinctive of the two. Thus, St. Andrews will be found under Andrews (St.), and not under St. Andrews. The same rule, with exceptions of course, holds good of names beginning with Cape, Port, San, and Santo, the latter two being the same as the English Saint. In consulting the Gazetteer, it will be well to observe, that if the place be not found registered under the one word of the name, to look for it under the other; for instance, Port Essington, if not found under Essington, look under Port, and *vice versa*; Cape of Good Hope, if not found under Cape, look under Good Hope, and if not there, look under Hope.

#### PRONUNCIATION.

A complete pronunciation of the names of places in the *Imperial Gazetteer* would have been a very useful addition to the work, and under this impression the subject was carefully considered; but the difficulties of accomplishing it in a satisfactory manner having been found insuperable, it was necessarily abandoned.

There are two ways of pronouncing foreign names:—

1. According to the idiom of the English language.
2. According to the idiom of the language to which they belong.

If the first be adopted, who is to decide in what way a word is to be pronounced? The sounds of the English

vowels are so various and uncertain, that the same name might, with perfect propriety, be sounded several ways, and yet each be in strict accordance with the canon of English pronunciation. For example, take *Altenkirchen*, the name of several places in Prussia, Bavaria, Nassau, and Oldenburg. The name means 'old churches,' and might be pronounced with the *a* as in *fate*, the *i* as in *pine*, and the *ch* as in *church*; or the *a* might be as in *father*, the *i* as in *pin*, and the *ch* as in *chord*; or the *a* might be as in *wall*, and the *e*, in either case, as in *me* or in *met*, or one way in *alten* and another in *kirchen*. The German pronunciation would be *a* as in *wall*, *e* as in *met*, *i* as in *pin*, and *ch* as in the Scotch word *loch*, there being no sound equivalent to it in English. If difficulties so great present themselves with simple German words, what will be said of such polysyllabic intricacies as Ootaguesquemookook, Alagasesgamook, &c., names of lakes in Maine, United States of America?

If, on the other hand, the second plan be preferred, as being undoubtedly the more correct, two difficulties again occur:—the first of which is the high improbability, to say the least of it, of meeting with an individual gifted with a knowledge of all the languages in the world, or even a limited number of individuals possessing that knowledge amongst them, without which the scheme could not be fully and perfectly carried out.—The second difficulty is equally insuperable. Supposing a number of individuals to be met with, collectively possessing the requisite qualification, how could they convey to the reader even the remotest idea of many of the sounds, there being no equivalent for them in the English language? From the simple *ö* or *ch* of the German, the rough guttural *gr* of the Dutch, the nasal *ão* of the Portuguese, or the *u* of the Swedish, to the *chuck* or *click* of the Bojesman, the number of sounds, of which it would be utterly impossible to give the most distant conception by means of any collocation of letters known in our language, is so great, as to render a successful attempt to indicate the correct pronunciation of many thousands of foreign names utterly hopeless.

The most successful attempt to supply this unquestionable desideratum in our literature, as far as we have seen, is the *Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names*, by Professor Porter, of Yale College, United States. This vocabulary has been reprinted in the *Supplement to the Imperial Dictionary*, to which work such of our readers as wish to investigate the subject of pronunciation are referred.

LIST OF FOREIGN WORDS, SOME OF WHICH ARE USED IN MAPS, PLANS, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PLACES, AND OTHERS OF WHICH FORM PREFIXES, AFFIXES, OR OTHER COMPONENT PARTS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, WITH THEIR EXPLANATION IN ENGLISH.

Å . . . . .	Suedish . . . . .	river.
Ab . . . . .	Persian . . . . .	water.
Abad . . . . .	{ Persian, Hindoo, &c. . . . . }	a house.
Abbas . . . . .	Persian . . . . .	father.
Aber . . . . .	Celtic . . . . .	the mouth of a river.
Adel . . . . .	German . . . . .	noble.
Agua . . . . .	Spanish . . . . .	water.
Ain . . . . .	Arabic . . . . .	a spring.
Ak . . . . .	Turkish . . . . .	white.
Al, El . . . . .	Arabic . . . . .	the, or a.
Alameda . . . . .	Spanish . . . . .	a public walk, with rows of trees.
Aldea . . . . .	{ Spanish & Portuguese . . . . . }	village.
Allah . . . . .	Arabic . . . . .	God.
Alp, Alb . . . . .	Celtic . . . . .	an elevated place.
Also . . . . .	Hungarian . . . . .	lower.
Alt . . . . .	German . . . . .	old.



Alta, Alto . . .	{ Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese }	high.
Arl, Adler . . .	German . . .	eagle.
Arroyo . . .	Spanish . . .	rivulet.
Aue . . .	German . . .	meadow.
Bab . . .	Arabic & Chaldee	gate, court.
Bach . . .	German . . .	brook, rivulet.
Bad . . .	German . . .	bath.
Bahia . . .	{ Spanish & Portuguese }	bay.
Bahr . . .	Arabic . . .	sea, river.
Bal, or Bally . . .	Celtic . . .	town.
Balt, Belt . . .	Celtic . . .	a mass of water.
Banya . . .	Hungarian . . .	a mine.
Bar . . .	Sanscrit . . .	country.
Bash . . .	Turkish . . .	head.
Bela, Bielo . . .	Russian . . .	white.
Beled . . .	Arabic . . .	country, town.
Belt . . .	(See Belt.)	
Beu . . .	Celtic . . .	hill.
Bender . . .	{ Turkish & Persian }	port.
Berg . . .	German . . .	hill.
Beth . . .	Hebrew . . .	house.
Bialy . . .	Polish . . .	white.
Bir . . .	Arabic . . .	well.
Bischof . . .	German . . .	bishop.
Borg . . .	Swedish & Danish	castle.
Bouroun, or Bourou . . .	Turkish . . .	cape.
Brod . . .	Polish . . .	ford.
Bruck . . .	German . . .	bridge.
Brunn . . .	German . . .	well.
Bueno . . .	Spanish . . .	good.
Buik . . .	Turkish . . .	great.
Buk . . .	Slavonic . . .	beech.
Burg . . .	German . . .	castle.
Bury . . .	Anglo-Saxon . . .	residence, town.
Caer, Car . . .	Celtic . . .	fortified place.
Cafr . . .	Arabic . . .	infidel.
Capi . . .	Turkish . . .	gate.
Caas . . .	Spanish . . .	house.
Cerro . . .	Spanish . . .	ruddy hill.
Chan . . .	Chinese . . .	mountain.
Chang and Chung . . .	Chinese . . .	middle.
Chow . . .	Chinese . . .	island, second-class city.
Cidade . . .	Portuguese . . .	city.
Citta . . .	Italian . . .	city, town.
Ciudad . . .	Spanish . . .	city.
Civita . . .	Italian . . .	town.
Crepost . . .	Russian . . .	fortress.
Cruz . . .	Spanish . . .	cross.
Czerny . . .	Slavonic . . .	black.
Dagh . . .	Persian . . .	a mountain, or mountain-range.
Dair . . .	Arabic . . .	house.
Dal . . .	{ Danish & Swedish }	valley.
Dam . . .	Dutch . . .	dam.
Denghiz . . .	Turkish . . .	sea.
Dun . . .	Celtic . . .	fort.
Eisen . . .	German . . .	iron.
El, Al . . .	Arabic . . .	the, or a.
Eski . . .	Turkish . . .	old.
Falva . . .	Hungarian . . .	village.
Feld . . .	German . . .	field.
Fels . . .	German . . .	rock.
Felső . . .	Hungarian . . .	upper.
Fjeld, or Fjeld . . .	Danish . . .	mountain, a ridge of mountains.
Fjord, or Fjord . . .	{ Danish }	{ a gulf, or narrow land-locked inlet or arm of the sea.
Foo . . .	Chinese . . .	first-class city.
Frey, Frei . . .	German . . .	free.
Fried, Frieden . . .	German . . .	peace.
Furet . . .	German . . .	prince.
Gamla . . .	Swedish . . .	old.
Ganga . . .	Sanscrit . . .	river.
Gawa . . .	Japanese . . .	river.
Gebirge . . .	German . . .	mountain-range.
Ghaut . . .	Hindoo . . .	{ a mountain-pass, also a landing-place, or flight of steps on the side of a river.
Gibel . . .	(See Jebel.)	
Gorod . . .	Slavonic . . .	town.
Grad . . .	Slavonic . . .	town.
Graf . . .	German . . .	count.
Grande . . .	{ Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese }	great.
Gross . . .	German . . .	great.
Haff . . .	German . . .	port.
Ham, Hamn . . .	Swedish . . .	port.
Haus . . .	German . . .	house.
Havn . . .	Danish . . .	port.
Heen . . .	Chinese . . .	third-class city.
Heiligen . . .	German . . .	holy.
Heim . . .	German . . .	home.
Hinter . . .	German . . .	back.
Hissar . . .	Turkish . . .	castle.
Ho . . .	Chinese . . .	river, canal.
Hoch . . .	German . . .	high.
Hof . . .	German . . .	court.
Holo . . .	German . . .	height.
Holm . . .	Swedish, Danish	small island.
Hrad . . .	Bohemian . . .	town.
Ieni . . .	Turkish . . .	new.
Iskele . . .	Turkish . . .	landing-place.
Jebel . . .	Arabic . . .	mountain, or range of mountains.
Kafir . . .	(See Kafir.)	
Kaiser . . .	German . . .	emperor.
Kale, or Kerman . . .	{ Turkish }	castle.
Kara . . .	Turkish . . .	black.
Kiang . . .	Chinese . . .	river.
Kil . . .	Celtic . . .	a burying-place.
Kirche . . .	German . . .	church.
Kis . . .	Hungarian . . .	little.
Kizzil . . .	Turkish . . .	red.
Klein . . .	German . . .	little.
Koh . . .	Indo-Germanic	mountain.
Kol . . .	Tartar . . .	lake.
Köuig . . .	German . . .	king.
Kopf . . .	German . . .	head.
Krasnoe . . .	Russian . . .	red, pretty.
Kreis . . .	German . . .	circle.
Lago . . .	Italian . . .	lake.
Lauter . . .	German . . .	clear.
Licht . . .	German . . .	light.
Liebe . . .	German . . .	love.
Maha . . .	Sanscrit . . .	great.
Maloe . . .	Russian . . .	little.
Mare . . .	Italian . . .	sea.
Markt . . .	German . . .	market.
Meer . . .	German & Dutch	sea, lake.
Men . . .	Chinese . . .	gate, passage.
Minuto . . .	Japanese . . .	harbour.
Mittel . . .	German . . .	middle.
Mond . . .	Dutch . . .	month.
Mühl . . .	German . . .	mill.
Mund . . .	German . . .	month.
Nada . . .	Japanese . . .	sea.
Nagor, Nagar . . .	Sanscrit . . .	town.
Nagy . . .	Hungarian . . .	great.
Nahr . . .	Arabic . . .	river.
Neu . . .	German . . .	new.
Nevado, or Nevada . . .	{ Spanish }	snowy mountain.
Nieder . . .	German . . .	lower.
Nieuw . . .	Dutch . . .	new.
Nijne . . .	Russian . . .	lower.
Nor . . .	Tartar . . .	lake.
Novoi, Novaia . . .	Russian . . .	new.
Nueva . . .	Spanish . . .	new.
Nuova . . .	Italian . . .	new.
Ny . . .	Swedish . . .	new.
O . . .	Hungarian . . .	old.
Ober . . .	German . . .	upper.
Oest, Ost . . .	German . . .	east.
Olz, Oola . . .	Mongol . . .	mountain.
Oost . . .	Dutch . . .	east.
Ostrog . . .	Russian . . .	fortress.
Oud, Oude . . .	Dutch . . .	old.
Oula . . .	Manchou . . .	river.
Ozero . . .	Russian . . .	lake.
Pasco . . .	Spanish . . .	a public walk.

Patam . . .	<i>Hindoo</i> . . .	town.	Stanitza . . .	<i>Russian</i> . . .	village, place of encampment.
Pei . . .	<i>Chinese</i> . . .	white.	Stein . . .	<i>German</i> . . .	stone.
Plaza . . .	<i>Spanish</i> . . .	public square or place.	Su, or Soo . . .	<i>Turkish</i> . . .	lake, river.
Pol, Poli . . .	{ <i>Greek, Russian,</i> <i>Turkish</i> . . . }	town.	Szent . . .	<i>Hungarian</i> . . .	saint.
Poor, Pore, Pur . . .	{ <i>Sanscrit</i> . . . }	town.	Ta . . .	<i>Chinese</i> . . .	great.
Pulo . . .	<i>Malay</i> . . .	island.	Tag, or Tagh . . .	<i>Turkish</i> . . .	mountain.
Quebrada . . .	<i>Spanish</i> . . .	ravine, gorge.	Tanjong . . .	<i>Malay</i> . . .	cape, point.
Rajah . . .	<i>Sanscrit</i> . . .	prince, royal.	Tasch . . .	<i>Turkish</i> . . .	stone.
Ras . . .	<i>Arabic</i> . . .	cape, promontory.	Tchai . . .	<i>Turkish &amp; Persian</i> . . .	river.
Reich . . .	<i>German</i> . . .	kingdom.	Tchang . . .	<i>Chinese</i> . . .	middle.
Rio . . .	<i>Portuguese</i> . . .	river.	Tcherny . . .	<i>Sclavonic</i> . . .	black.
Roth . . .	<i>German</i> . . .	red.	Tching . . .	<i>Chinese</i> . . .	town.
Saki, Misaki . . .	<i>Japanese</i> . . .	cape.	Tehama . . .	<i>Arabic</i> . . .	plain.
Salinas . . .	<i>Spanish</i> . . .	salt lakes or pools.	Tell . . .	<i>Arabic</i> . . .	hill.
Salz . . .	<i>German</i> . . .	salt.	Terra . . .	{ <i>Portuguese and</i> <i>Italian</i> . . . }	earth, land.
San . . .	<i>Spanish</i> . . .	saint.	Thal . . .	<i>German</i> . . .	valley.
Santo, or Santa . . .	{ <i>Portuguese and</i> <i>Italian</i> . . . }	saint.	Tierra . . .	<i>Spanish</i> . . .	earth, land.
Schnee . . .	<i>German</i> . . .	snow.	Unter . . .	<i>German</i> . . .	under.
Schwarz . . .	<i>German</i> . . .	black.	Val . . .	<i>Italian</i> . . .	valley.
See . . .	<i>German</i> . . .	lake.	Valle . . .	{ <i>Spanish, Italian,</i> <i>and Portuguese</i> . . . }	valley.
Serai, Sarai . . .	<i>Tartar</i> . . .	palace.	Var . . .	<i>Hungarian</i> . . .	fortress.
Serra . . .	<i>Portuguese</i> . . .	mountain, or mountain-range.	Veid . . .	<i>Dutch</i> . . .	field.
Sha . . .	<i>Chinese</i> . . .	sand.	Veliki . . .	<i>Russian</i> . . .	great.
Shan . . .	<i>Chinese</i> . . .	mountain.	Verkhnei . . .	<i>Russian</i> . . .	upper.
Shehr . . .	{ <i>Turkish and</i> <i>Persian</i> . . . }	city, house.	Ville . . .	<i>French</i> . . .	town.
Si . . .	<i>Chinese</i> . . .	west, east.	Wady . . .	<i>Arabic</i> . . .	valley, a valley with a river in it.
Sierra . . .	<i>Spanish</i> . . .	mountain, or mountain-range.	Wald . . .	<i>German</i> . . .	forest.
Sima . . .	<i>Japanese</i> . . .	island.	Weiler . . .	<i>German</i> . . .	village.
Sk, Skoe, Skaia . . .	<i>Russian</i> . . .	town.	Weisse . . .	<i>German</i> . . .	white.
Snee . . .	<i>Danish, Swedish</i> . . .	snow.	Wiese . . .	<i>German</i> . . .	meadow.
Sneeuw . . .	<i>Dutch</i> . . .	snow.	Yama . . .	<i>Japanese</i> . . .	mountain.
Stadt . . .	<i>German</i> . . .	town.	Yeni . . .	<i>Turkish</i> . . .	new.
Stan . . .	<i>Sanscrit</i> . . .	country.	Yuen . . .	<i>Chinese</i> . . .	country.
			Zee . . .	<i>Dutch</i> . . .	sea.
			Zuid . . .	<i>Dutch</i> . . .	south.

Florida in N. America, to the Gulf of Paria, on the N. coast of S. America, comprised between lat. 10° and 27° 30' N.; and lon. 59° W.; and the coast of Central America, and forming the N. and E. boundary of the Caribbean Sea. The most of them are comprised in three distinct groups, called, respectively, the *Lesser Antilles* or Caribbean Islands, the *Greater Antilles*, and the *Bahama* or *Lucay* Islands. The islands that compose the first-named division form the most southerly of these groups; they are disposed in the form of a crescent, with the convex side facing the E., and are divided into the *Windward* or S. Caribbean Islands; and the *Leeward*, or N. Caribbean Islands; the latter terminating with the Virgin Islands. The Greater Antilles comprise the four largest and finest islands

in the Archipelago—Porto Rico, Hayti or San Domingo, Jamaica, and Cuba, with the small islands along their coasts. The Bahama Islands form the most N. portion of the system, of which they are also the most numerous, but the least valuable and interesting. Besides the three great groups named, there are several small islands dispersed along the coast of S. and of Central America. The surface of all the archipelago does not exceed 95,000 sq. m.; and of this area the Greater Antilles occupy nearly 85,000 sq. m. In the following table is given a list of the principal islands, arranged in the groups to which they respectively belong; the area and population are also shown, and the power under whose sway they are held:—

GREATER ANTILLES			LESSER ANTILLES—(Continued).		
Area in sq. m. Population.			Virgin Islands.		
Caymanbrack,			Leeward Islands, or North Caribbean Islands:—		
Cayman Little,		200 } British.	Area in sq. m. Population.		
Cayman (Great),			Anegada, . . . . .	13	British.
Cuba, . . . . .	43,000	945,440—Spanish.	Bique or Vieque, . . . . .	10	Spanish.
Hayti, . . . . .	27,600	943,000—Independent.	Culebra, . . . . .	10	300
Jamaica, . . . . .	4,250	377,433—British.	John (St.), . . . . .	41	2,500
Pinos (Isa de), . . . . .	900	800—Spanish.	Thomas (St.), . . . . .	41	12,500
Porto Rico, . . . . .	3,750	357,080—Do.	Trinidad, . . . . .	10	6,680 } British.
LESSER ANTILLES			Virgin Gorda, . . . . .	10	
Windward Islands, or South Caribbean Islands:—			BAHAMA ISLANDS.		
Barbados, . . . . .	166	135,939	Abaco (Great and Little),		
Grenada, . . . . .	133	32,671—British.	Andros,		
Grenadines, . . . . .		3,000	Bahama (Great),		
Martinique, . . . . .	550	121,478—French.	Crooked Islands,		
St. Lucia, . . . . .	270	24,290	Eleuthera,		
St. Vincent, . . . . .	131	30,128	Exuma (Great and Little),		
Trinidad, . . . . .	2,400	68,435—British.	Inague do. do.		
Tobago, . . . . .	97	14,378	Key or Cayco (Great),		
Leeward Islands, or North Caribbean Islands:—			Long Island,		
Anguilla, . . . . .	85	3,131	Mariguana,		
Antigua, . . . . .	108	26,190—British.	New Providence,		
Barbuda, . . . . .	75	1,000	Providenciales,		
Bartholomew St., . . . . .	25	15,000—Swedish.	Salvador St.,		
Christopher (St. or),	68	23,177—British.	Watling Island,		
St. Kitts, . . . . .			S. AMERICAN COAST.		
Cruz (Santa), . . . . .	110	25,000—Danish.	Bonaire or Breu Ayre, . . . . .	2,254	Dutch.
Eustatius St., . . . . .		1,870—Dutch.	Coche, . . . . .		Venezuela.
Desada, . . . . .	10	1,250—French.	Congoa or Cubagua, . . . . .		Do.
Dominica, . . . . .	201	22,200—British.	Curacao, . . . . .	375	16,920—Dutch.
Guadeloupe, . . . . .	234	131,162—French.	Margarita, . . . . .		15,000—Venezuela.
Saba, . . . . .		1,600—Dutch.	Oruba or Aruba, . . . . .		3,022—Dutch.
Marie Galante, . . . . .	60	12,749—French.	Tortuga, . . . . .		Venezuela.
Martin (St.), . . . . .	30	7,634—French & Dutch.	CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST.		
Montserrat, . . . . .	47	7,032—British.	Ambergris Islands, . . . . .		
Nevis, . . . . .	33	9,601—British.	Bonaoc or Guanaja, . . . . .		British.
Saints Les, . . . . .	33	1,311—French.	Utile, . . . . .		
			Rubien, . . . . .	4,000	

Besides the islands above named, there are a vast number of barren rocky islets scattered over the surface of the archipelago, which it is equally impossible as unnecessary to enumerate; the Bahama group alone amounting, altogether, to 500 in number, and the Virgin Islands to at least 50 more than those given in the table.

The Antilles are generally considered to be the remains of a mountain range, which, at some remote period, united the continents of N. and S. America. Some of the Lesser Antilles are flat, but the general character of the W. Indian islands is bold, with a single mountain or group of mountains in the centre, which slopes to the sea all round, more precipitously on the E. side, which is exposed to the force of the Atlantic current. Volcanic action is confined in this Archipelago to the smaller islands, which, forming a line in a meridional direction, extend from 12° to 18° N.; commencing with Grenada, and ceasing with St. Eustatius. Most of the intervening islands, which rise to great elevations, possess craters recently extinct, which have vomited ashes and lava within historical periods, while those that are low, are composed of either calcareous or coral rocks. The most considerable eruptions in modern times have been those of St. Vincent; but more remotely, St. Domingo and Jamaica have been the scenes of some of the most tremendous earthquakes on record. Hurricanes of great violence are of frequent occurrence in the region of the W. Indies, it being the focus of the most desolating on record. These hurricanes commence near the Leeward islands, travel to the W.N.W., and then round the shores or across the Gulf of Mexico, and following the Gulf stream, are lost in the Atlantic, between the Bermudas and Halifax. The duration of the hurricanes on the W. India region, ranges from June to October, and

the average extent is from lat. 10° to 50° N., and lon. 50° to 100° W. Navigation within the Antilles, from W. to E., is attended with great difficulty, on account of the opposition of the passage-winds and the currents. From this cause, a voyage from W. to E. requires almost as many weeks as days in an opposite direction. The climate in the Antilles is extremely hot, but the length of the night, the sea-breezes, and, in many of them, the elevation of the land, tend to modify the sun's influence. Spring may be said to commence in April, when a bright and beautiful verdure, with a rapid and luxuriant vegetation, makes its appearance, and during May gentle showers fall almost daily.

The rich and varied productions of these islands give them an important place in the commercial world. The principal of these are sugar and coffee, both introduced by man. The first W. India sugar was produced in the island of Hayti, where, in 1518, the Spaniards had numerous sugar-presses in operation, thence the manufacture subsequently spread to the other islands. Coffee found its way to the W. Indies from Ceylon and Isle of Bourbon, about the middle or towards the latter end of the 16th century. The other more important productions are molasses, rum, pimento, tobacco, cotton, logwood, indigo, cochineal, mahogany, lignumvite, various dyewoods, copper, and an immense variety of tropical fruits. At the time of their discovery, the S. islands of this Archipelago were inhabited by a fierce and warlike race, called Caribs; the more N. by a gentler race, the Arrowaks. Both, with exception of a few hundreds in Trinidad, are now extinct.

INDIGHIRKA, or ZAPADNAIA-KOLIMA, a river, Siberia, which rises in the N. side of the mountains of Okhotsk; lat. 61° N.; lon. 142° E.; pursues a very circuitous course N.N.W. to Zashiversk, where it makes a remarkable bend,



nearly in the form of a semicircle; then N.N.E., and falls into the Arctic Ocean by several mouths, after a course of about 800 m. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Ulakon, Mera, and Moma; and on the l., the Arga, Kira, Selennak, and Undina. Its course is through sterile and generally frozen plains. The chief inhabitants on its banks are Ionkairs and Koriaks.

**INDJE KARASU**, a river, European Turkey, Macedonia, formed by the rivers Bichlistas and Venetico, which, having their sources in the mountain range that separates Macedonia from Albania, unite about lat.  $40^{\circ} 10' N.$ ; lon.  $22^{\circ} 5' E.$  From this point the Indje Karasu flows E. and N.E. to the Gulf of Salonika, which it enters, opposite Cape Panomi; lat.  $40^{\circ} 30' N.$ ; lon.  $22^{\circ} 38' E.$  It has several affluents. Course, from the junction of the head streams, about 50 m.

**INDJEH (CAPE)**, the most N. point of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea; lat.  $42^{\circ} 8' N.$ ; lon.  $34^{\circ} 58' E.$  (R.)

**INDORE**, or **INDOOR (HOLKAR)**, a maharajahship or native state, Hindoostan, protected by the British, and consisting mainly of a territory partly comprised in the table-land of Malwa, and partly in the valley of the Nerbudda; surrounded, S. and W., by the territories of the Bombay presidency; and N. and E. by those of Scindia, and the petty rajahships of Dhar and Dewass. In addition, it includes the detached town and district of Mehidpur, and some other small districts enclosed by Scindia's dominions; the whole being between lat.  $21^{\circ} 20'$  and  $24^{\circ} N.$ , and lon.  $74^{\circ} 50'$  and  $77^{\circ} E.$ , and forming the remnant of the sovereignty of the Mahratta dynasty of Holkar. Estimated area, 4245 sq. m. The Vinধ্যan mountains, here rising to only 500 or 600 ft. above the adjacent table-land, traverse the N. part of the main territory, and the Sautpoora ranges bound it on the S.; between them are the districts watered by the Nerbudda, which flows through them E. to W. Much of the country is well wooded, and over some fertile plains are scattered mud villages, generally enclosed by ruined walls. Opium is one of the principal products; but, by treaty with the British, in 1826, its culture is limited to 5000 Surat maunds annually; of which all, except about 1000 maunds retained for home-consumption, are delivered to the British authorities for exportation at Bombay. After Indore, the capital, the chief towns are Mhow and Mehidpur, the places of British garrisons; Mheysur and Mundlesir, ports on the Nerbudda; and the ruined city of Mandoo. The curious caves and sculptures of Bang are on the W. frontier. Amongst the inhabitants of this part of India are numerous Bheels. The dominion of Holkar was at one period much more extended than at present; but the chief having, in 1804, besieged Delhi, ravaged the Doab and Rohilcund, and set himself in open hostility against the British, his troops received a severe defeat from those of Lord Lake, at Deeg, near Agra. The decisive battle of Mehidpur, in 1817, annihilated the power of Holkar; and, by the treaty of Mundessor, next year, he ceded to the British all his territories S. of the Sautpoora hills, and resigned his rule N. of Bundi, together with his claims to tribute from the Rajpoot princes. In 1844, on the failure of the direct line, a successor to the maharajahship was appointed solely by nomination of the Bengal government. Pop. 600,000.—(*Parl. Papers, &c.*)

**INDORE**, a tn. Hindoostan, cap. above state, in a fine undulating plain, 32 m. S. Oojein; lat.  $22^{\circ} 42' N.$ ; lon.  $75^{\circ} 50' E.$  It is of no great size, is traversed by a rivulet, has been nearly rebuilt since 1820, on very unequal ground, and has crooked streets, some of tolerable width, and paved with granite; houses mostly of two stories, built of mud or ill-burned bricks, and covered with thick tiles fastened upon bamboo rafters. It has some mosques, new pagodas of a mitral form, constructed of basalt; and a new granite palace; but its best edifice is the British residence, which is one of the handsomest in Hindoostan.—(*Jacquemont, Voyage dans l'Inde.*)

**INDRAGIRI**, or **ANDRAGERY**, the largest river in the island of Sumatra, rises about 3000 ft. above sea-level, in the lake of Singkara or Sinauwang, situated in the mountains within 25 m. of the W. coast of the island. It flows in a winding course, nearly due E., first under the name of Kevantan, and then under that of Indragiri, across the state of its own name, and falls into the sea, in lat.  $0^{\circ} 35' S.$ , opposite the islands of Linga and Sinkap, by three mouths, the most N. of which receives the name of the river Toeakko. It receives numerous tributaries, and is navigable for the boats of the country far inland. Total course, upwards of 200 m.

**INDRAGIRI**, or **ANDRAGERY**, a native state, isl. Sumatra, S.E. coast, between the rivers Kampar and Jumbi, which enter the sea respectively in lat.  $0^{\circ} 30' N.$  and  $1^{\circ} S.$ , bounded E. by the sea, and W. by some other native states. It is traversed in its whole extent, W. to E., by the river Indragiri, which forms the commercial road of the country; and is in general flat, especially towards the coast. It is fertile, but the indolence of the inhabitants prevents them from cultivating more than a little rice to suit their own wants. The ground, as usual in such countries, is cultivated by the women, who are reputed to be the best-looking in the Archipelago. Gold and elephants' teeth are found, and a good trade used to be carried on with Singapore. Indragiri is governed by a sultan, but is under the supremacy of the Dutch.

**INDRAMAJJO**, a tn., isl. Java, prov. Cheribon, 104 m. E. by S. Batavia, cap. dist. of its own name. It lies near the sea; has a good haven, protected by the shady island Boom-pies; a small fort, and carries on a considerable trade. It lay formerly at the mouth of the river Tijmanok or Indramajjo; but the deposits brought down by the stream have accumulated so rapidly that in 1829 it was 8 m., and it may now be reckoned 12 m. from the sea.—Indramajjo or Indramayu point, N.N.W. from the town, is in lat.  $6^{\circ} 12' S.$ , lon.  $108^{\circ} 19' E.$  (R.)

**INDRAPOORA**, a former state, with cap. of same name, isl. Sumatra, W. coast, now included in the Dutch territories. It lies in about lat.  $2^{\circ} S.$ , and yields pepper, ivory, cotton, &c. —The town, on a small river of same name near the coast, in lat.  $2^{\circ} 7' S.$ , lon.  $101^{\circ} E.$ , has a fort and good safe anchorage, though no bay. About 45 m. N.E. the town is the volcano of same name. Indrapoora or Indrapour point or cape is in lat.  $2^{\circ} 10' S.$ , lon.  $100^{\circ} 48' E.$  (R.)

**INDRE**, a vil. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 5 m. W. Nantes. In the vicinity are extensive works belonging to the Government, at which a great number of steam-engines and cannon are made. Pop. 2896.

**INDRE (Latin, Andria)**, a river, France, which rises in dep. Creuse, near the frontiers of dep. Indre, to which it gives its name, and entering this dep. traverses it S.E. to N.W., passing Chateauroux, Buzancais, and Chatillon. It then enters department Indre-et-Loire, and still proceeds N.W., passing Loches, and joins l. bank Loire 19 m. S.W. Tours; whole course, about 140 m. Of these, about 45 m., commencing at Loches, are navigable; chief affluents, the Ignery and Indroye on the r., and the Vanores on the l. bank.

**INDRE**, a dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Loire-et-Cher; E. Cher; S. Creuse and Haute-Vienne; and W. Vienne and Indre-et-Loire; lat.  $46^{\circ} 22'$  to  $47^{\circ} 15' N.$ ; lon.  $0^{\circ} 52'$  to  $2^{\circ} 10' E.$ ; greatest length, N. to S. 64 m.; greatest breadth, 61 m.; area, 2785 sq. m. It is generally flat, though a few low hills in the S.W. relieve the general monotonous appearance, and furnish some picturesque scenery. The geological formation is primitive, the rocks being generally composed of granite and schist. The whole department belongs to the basin of the Loire, which receives its waters by the Indre, which gives the department its name; the Creuse, and the Cher. A branch of the Canal du Centre, follows the course of the last-named river, and traverses part of the department. Climate, mild and temperate, but somewhat variable. The soil is generally of a sandy and gravelly texture, rather light, but generally not ill adapted for the growth of cereals. Nearly two-thirds of the whole surface is arable, and one-eighth in permanent meadows and pastures. About one-twelfth is under wood, and one-ninth waste. The corn raised leaves a considerable surplus for exportation. The other important crops are hemp and flax. A considerable quantity of land is occupied by vineyards; the produce from which, amounting to about 62,000 pipes, does not bear a high name. Only one-half is exported as wine or brandy. Among domestic animals, sheep appear to be the favourite stock, and are managed with considerable care and skill. Poultry, particularly turkeys and geese, are numerous, but there is not much game. The minerals include iron, which is worked to some extent, lithographic stones, and several varieties of marble. The principal manufactures are fine woollen cloth, iron, which is smelted in several blast furnaces, and extensively manufactured, particularly into scythes; linen, hosiery, candles, paper, earthenware, and porcelain. The trade is in corn, wine, wool, woollens, wood, iron, cattle, and sheep. For administrative purposes,

the department is divided into four arrondissements—Châteaoux, the capital; Le Blanc, Issoudun, and La Châtre—subdivided into 23 cantons, and 247 communes. Pop. 263,977.

**INDRE-ET-LOIRE**, a dep. France, bounded, N. by deps. Sarthe, and Loire-et-Cher; E. Loire-et-Cher, and Indre; S. Vienne; and W. Maine-et-Loire; lat.  $46^{\circ} 46'$  to  $47^{\circ} 43'$  N.; lon.  $0^{\circ} 3'$  to  $1^{\circ} 18'$  E. It is of a compact and somewhat circular form; greatest length, N. to S. 65 m.; greatest breadth, 60 m.; area, 2362 sq. m. The surface is finely diversified by hills and slopes, valleys and plains. These last, both in the S. and N., are of considerable extent, and in the latter direction, have sometimes an arid and almost desolate appearance. The whole department belongs to the basin of the Loire, and, as its name implies, is traversed both by it and its tributary Indre. Two other still more important tributaries, the Vienne, and the Creuse, water it in the S. In addition to these, the only important river is the Cher. They are all navigable within the department, and furnish it with almost unlimited means of water communication. In different quarters, and particularly in the N.W., there are several small lakes and considerable swamps. The arable land occupies rather more than one-half, and permanent meadows and pastures rather more than one-fifth of the whole surface. About one-eighth is under wood, one-eighteenth in vineyards, and one-tenth waste. The climate is regarded as one of the finest in France, being in general remarkably mild, and alike free from the extremes of heat and cold. In respect of soil and fertility, the department consists of two distinct portions. The larger of these, situated on both sides of the Loire, and enclosed by low hills of tufous chalk, consists partly of a rich alluvium, and partly of a somewhat light but deep and fertile vegetable loam. Beyond this basin, which has been called the Garden of France, the soil is generally of a thin and very indifferent description, not well adapted for the plough, but suitable for the growth of the vine, and occupied both by it and some considerable tracts of forest and heath. Agriculture, long in a backward state, failed to meet the home consumption of grain, but in recent times has made considerable progress, and now furnishes a surplus for exportation. Hemp and flax are also extensively cultivated, and in particular spots liquorice, anise, coriander, and similar plants are grown on a large scale. Fruit, particularly melons and prunes, is very abundant. The latter, when dried, are known by the name of Tours prunes, and are largely exported. Walnuts and almonds are also gathered in vast quantities, and crushed for oil. The large extent of surface occupied by the vine, makes its produce of great importance. Many of the wines have a good name. The only metal of any importance is iron, which is worked to some extent; and there are many valuable millstone quarries. Clay, both for ordinary purposes and the finer kinds of pottery, is abundant. The manufactures are not of much importance, but include woollen and silk goods, iron, and gunpowder. The principal exports are agricultural. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into three arrondissements—Tours, the capital; Chinon, and Loches—subdivided into 24 cantons, and 281 communes. Pop. 312,400.

**INDUNO**, a vil. and com., Austrian Italy, prov. Como, near l. bank Olona, once defended by a strong castle, of which there are only now a few remains. It has a church; and near it is, in a deep gorge, a remarkable fountain. Pop. 1801.

**INDUS** [Sanskrit, *Sindhu*; Persian, *Ab-Sind*], one of the great rivers of Asia, which traverses the W. part of Tibet, and the country of the central table-land of the Asiatic continent; forming the N.W. boundary of Hindoostan, and finally intersecting Scinde throughout, to its mouths in the Indian Ocean. It rises in Tibet, on the N. side of the lofty mountain Kailas, celebrated in Hindoo mythology; about lat.  $31^{\circ} 20'$  N.; lon.  $80^{\circ} 30'$  E.; near the sources of the Sutlej and the Brahmapootra, not far distant from those of the Goggra, Ganges, and Jumna, and at an estimated elevation of 18,000 ft. above the sea. Under the name of *Sinh-kha-bab*, it flows at first N.W., alternately through lofty barren plains or deep mountain-gorges, and past Leh, Iskardo, and other towns, as far as lat.  $35^{\circ} 34'$  N.; lon.  $74^{\circ} 26'$  E.; where, after a course of about 570 m., it emerges from the table-land of the Himalaya, and its direction is abruptly changed to S.W. Its principal affluents, in this first part of its course, are the

rivers of Gartope, Zanskar, and Dras, from the S., and the Shy-yok, Shyghur, and river of Gilgit, from the N. At Ukshi, about 300 m. from its source, it has been found 50 yards wide, and at its confluence with the Shy-yok, near Leh, 80 yards. At this junction the height of its bed is estimated at 10,000 ft. above the sea, and it thenceforth receives the name of *Ab-Sind* or *Indus-proper*. From Makpon-i-Shagaron, where the Indus leaves the mountains, down to Mittun-Kote, near lat.  $29^{\circ}$  N., long.  $70^{\circ} 30'$  E., it forms the W. boundary of the Punjab; passes Derbend, Attock, Kala-Bagh, Dera Ismael-Khan, Bukkur, Kahere, Leia, and Dera-Ghazee-Khan; and opposite Attock it receives, from the W., the river of Cabool, its principal tributary, except the Punjab, or united stream of the 'five rivers' (*Punjab*), the Sutlej (anc. *Hesudrus*), Beas (*Hyphasis*), Ravee (*Hydrantes*), Chenab (*Acesines*), and the Jhylum, Jailum or Behut (*Hydaspes*); which stream joins it from the E., near Mittun-Kote. At Derbend, the Indus has been found, in August, when at its greatest height, 100 yds. across; it thence flows, in a broad and divided channel, through a plain, to Attock, where it is about 1000 ft. above the sea, and is crossed by two bridges of boats, respectively 800 ft. and 540 ft. in length. A few miles above this, the navigation of the Indus from the ocean terminates, although the Cabool river is navigable for 40 m. from the junction. The distance from Attock to the sea, by the course of the river, is estimated at 912 m.; during which it first rolls impetuously between high slate-cliffs, in one place contracted to 250 ft. in width, with a depth of 180 ft., and a current of 10 m. an hour; its bed there being between precipitous banks, from 70 ft. to 700 ft. in height. Near Kala-Bagh, however, the Indus enters a plain, and expands to about 500 yds. in width, with an average depth of 60 ft. For the next 350 m., to Mittun-Kote, it flows mostly S., and separates into numerous arms, inclosing long islands of luxuriant pasturage; and during its inundation, which lasts throughout the summer half of the year, these, with a vast expanse of level country on its E. side, are covered with an immense sheet of water, extending as far as the sight can reach. The main channel in this part of its course varies greatly in width; but at Kahere, lat.  $31^{\circ} 28'$  N., it has been found 1000 yds. across, with a depth of 12 ft., in addition to which the inundation, from the annual melting of snows in the mountains, gives an average of 84 ft. of water. Many fertilizing canals are cut from its E. bank, in the S. part of the Punjab, below Mooltan and Dera-Ghazee-Khan. Below the influx of the Punjab, near Mittun-Kote, the general direction of the Indus is S.W., to the middle of Scinde: and, in its fullest season, it sometimes extends for 20 m. on the W., and 10 m. or 12 m. on the E. side; in its lowest state being 2000 yds., or nearly 14 m. across. Throughout Scinde the river has a very tortuous, but generally S. course; and the towns of Sukkur, Korie-Bukkur, Larikhana, Schwan, and Hyderabad, are on its banks; and those of Tattah, Garrah, Kurachee, Bander-Vikkur, Meerpoor, Shakapoor, Luchput-Bundir, &c., on various branches of its delta, or at its mouths. The country immediately bordering it in Scinde, as well as in the middle part of its course, is of the most fertile description; but much of it is still covered with thickets of tamarisk bushes and saline shrubs. Near Hyderabad, about lat.  $25^{\circ} 30'$  N., the delta of the Indus may be said to commence; though as high as Korie, lat.  $27^{\circ} 44'$  N., the E. Narra, a large branch, 400 m. in length, leaves the main stream and diverges into the Indian desert, discharging, during the inundations, a large volume of water into the Koree or most E. mouth of the Indus, between Scinde and Cutch. The W. Narra, which comes off a few miles below the former branch, after a course of 200 m., rejoins the main stream of the Indus at Schwan. The Fulailee, a branch which insulates the site of Hyderabad, leaves the Indus on its E. side, and, after assuming the name of the Gomee, joins, by one of its arms, the E. Narra, near a large lake which was created by an earthquake in 1819. From Schwan to the efflux of the Fulailee, a distance of 80 m., the bed of the Indus is depressed below the adjacent lands to the depth of 16 ft. or 18 ft. Here inundations rarely occur, and irrigation is effected by raising the water with the Persian wheel. The delta of the Indus, between Hyderabad and the ocean, Kurachee and Luchput-Bundir, occupies a region 130 m. in length and breadth. The principal mouths, from E. to W., are termed the Koree, Seer, Mull, Kaheer, Kookewarree, Kedywarree,



Hujamree, Richel, Joa, Pinteanee, and Pittee. The Korea mouth is properly an arm of the sea, and which, at 20 m. from it, is 7 m. wide and 20 ft. in depth. The Seer, 2 m. wide, and with a depth of from 4 to 6 fathoms within its bar, is continuous with the Pinyaree branch; which, in consequence of a dam, is mostly ruined for navigation. The main stream of the Indus in the delta, much diminished in size, is termed the Sata, and enters the sea by the Kookewarree and Kelywarree mouths; the former is 1100 yds. in width, with a channel of 9 ft. in depth at low water. The Hujamree estuary was, until lately, the most important of all; but it was rendered useless by a spontaneous change in the channel of the river, soon after the disembarkation of the British troops there, in 1838. The Pinteanee is, like all the rest, intricate, from sandbanks; it is, however, said to have 15 ft. of water at low tide, and boats of 30 tons burden can ascend it for above 30 m. The Pittee, 500 yds. in width, has 9 ft. of water at low, and 18 ft. at high spring-tides, and is navigable to about the same extent as the foregoing. The total length of the Indus is estimated at 1650 m.; its descent from its source to Attock (700 m.) 24 ft. per m., from Attock to Kala-Bagh 20 ins., from Kala-Bagh to Mittun-Kote 8 ins., and from Mittun-Kote to the sea 6 ins. The tide rises in the Indus nearly up to Tattah, a distance of 70 m.; and at springs rises 9 ft. The annual quantity of water discharged by this river has been conjectured at upwards of 150,000,000 tons, which, in the summer especially, contains a vast quantity of solid matter, causing its waters below the mountains to be highly turbid in all the latter half of its course, and its channels and branches, from abundant deposits, to be continually shifting. Vessels drawing more than 7 ft. water cannot generally enter any of its mouths; above Bukkur, no vessels of 4 ft. draft navigate it; and the traffic on its waters is conducted by means of heavy flat-bottomed boats. The banks of the Indus are deficient in almost every requisite for the construction of shipping; yet, with all its disqualifications, it is still the main route for the conveyance of merchandize between India and Central Asia, Balkh, Bokhara, Afghanistan, and Persia. During the independence of the Amiers of Scinde, they levied such heavy and oppressive exactions on the trade of the Indus within their territories, that the Afghans and inhabitants of Central Asia supplied themselves with European goods chiefly by way of Russia; but the conquest of Scinde by the British has already, in a great measure, restored the European trade with the same countries to the channel, by way of India, which it had previously followed.—(Wood; *Rep. on the Indus in Jour. of Asiatic Soc. of Bengal*; *Parl. Rep.* 1833; *Survey of India*, &c.)

INEBOLI (*Ionopolis*), a seaport N. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 73 m. W. Sinope, on the Black Sea, and on the estuary of a small river, to which it gives its name. It contains four mosques, a bazaar, and public baths; and has manufactures of cables for the Turkish government; and exports copper, building timber, and manufactures of the country. The roadstead is indifferent. Pop. 3000.

INES (SANTA), an isl. Mexico, Gulf of California; lat. 29° 34' N.; lon. 113° 30' W. Length, 20 m.; breadth, 6 m.

INEFICIONADO, a vil. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 25 m. N. Villa Rica. It is well built, has a parish church, and, in a deep narrow valley near it, is a gold mine, which is not worked; inhabitants mostly agricultural labourers or miners. Pop. of dist. 4500.

INGATESTONE, a tn. and par. England, co. Essex. The town, 6 m. S.W. Chelmsford, a station on the E. Counties Railway, has a church, Independent and R. Catholic chapels, National and British schools, and a large annual cattle fair. Area of par., 670 ac. Pop. 856.

INGELFINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, r. bank Kocher, 32 m. N.W. Ellwangen, with a castle, the residence of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, and a Latin school. Pop. 1502.

INGELHEIM, two places, Hesse-Darmstadt:—1, (*Ober Ingelheim*), A market tn., Rheinhessen, on the Selz, 8 m. W.S.W. Mainz. It is walled, has two churches, one of them very ancient, with a monument of one of Charlemagne's four queens, and the other in the Romanesque style, with a tall square tower; a paper and three oil mills, and a trade in wine and cattle. Charlemagne often resided here. Pop. 2417.—2, (*Nieder Ingelheim*), A market tn. Rheinhessen, near the for-

mer, on a slope above the Selz, near its confluence with l. bank Rhine. It has a justice of peace court, two parish churches, and the remains of a palace of Charlemagne. Excellent red and white wine are produced in the vicinity. Pop. 2008.

INGELMUNSTER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Mandel, 18 m. S. Bruges. It has extensive manufactures of linen, a distillery, salt refinery, and two breweries. Pop. 6060.

INGEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. N. Tiel, with a Calvinistic church, and school. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, and a trade in fruit, pigs, &c., carried on. Pop. 980.

INGENDOHL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 2 m. S.W. Schwyz, on the Muotta. It contains a parish church, finely situated at the foot of the Stossberg; and has a trade in fruit and dairy produce. Pop. 1592.

INGENHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, near Bergzabern, with a church and a mill. Pop. 1631.

INGENIO, a tn. Canary Islands, E. side isl. Gran Canaria, at the junction of two small streams, which form the Guadadeque. It is a scattered place, has a parish church, and two primary schools. Pop. 2887.

INGENÖE, an isl. Norway, prov. Finnmark, 14 m. N. by E. Hammerfest, in the Arctic Ocean.

INGERSHEIM, a vil. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 3 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 2268.

INGESTRIE, par. Eng. Stafford; 1150 ac. P. 118.

INGHAM, three pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 1750 ac. P. 514.

—2, Norfolk; 1980 ac. P. 509.—3, Suffolk; 1910 ac. P. 208.

INGHE-NOO, a lake, Chinese empire, dist. of, and 90 m. W.N.W. the lake of Koko-Noor. It is 18 m. long, by 16 m. broad, and flows into Lake Koko-Noor by the Poucapira.

INGLEBY, two pars. Eng. York (N. Riding):—1, (*Arcliffe*); 1840 ac. P. 329.—2, (*Greenhow*); 6400 ac. P. 355.

INGLESHAM, par. Eng. Wilts; 890 ac. P. 125.

INGODA, a river, Asia, which rises in the mountains of Daouria, on the S. frontiers of the Russian gov. Irkutsk, flows circuitously N.N.E. past Doroninsk to Tchitinsk, then E., and unites with the Onon in forming the Shilka, an affluent of the Amoor or Saghalin, after a course of 350 m. In the upper part it flows through a mountainous and densely-wooded country; in the lower, through an open and fertile plain.

INGOLDESTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1480 ac. Pop. 344.

INGOLDMELLS, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2250 ac. P. 259.

INGOLDSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2350 ac. P. 402.

INGOLDSTADT, a tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Danube, here crossed by a bridge, 35 m. S.W. Ratisbon. Its fortifications, which were demolished by the French in 1800, have been rebuilt, and are stronger than ever; so that it now ranks as an important fortress. It has a court of law, and several important civil and military offices; seven churches, one of them with several interesting monuments; a Franciscan monastery, a nunnery, a Latin, and several other schools; an arsenal, old castle, townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, playing cards, gunpowder, and potash; and several mills. Ingoldstadt had a university of some celebrity, founded in 1472; but, in 1800, it was removed to Munich. One of its most distinguished members was Dr. Eck, who acted as the R. Catholic champion in the celebrated debate which took place here, and in which the cause of the Reformation was maintained by Luther in person. Pop. 9189.

INGOUVILLE, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Havre, of which it forms a kind of suburb. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, in a high and commanding position, within  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. of the sea; and contains many fine houses, belonging to the wealthy merchants of Havre. Near it are brick and tile kilns, rope-works, and manufactures of chinaware, chemicals, &c. Pop. 12,060.

INGOYGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 24 m. S. Bruges. It has an oil and two flour mills, manufactures of, and a considerable trade in linen. Pop. 2349.

INGRAM, par. Eng. Northumberland; 14,890 ac. P. 220.

INGRAVE, par. Eng. Essex; 1220 ac. P. 530.

INGROWITZ, a market tn. Moravia, circle Iglau, on the Schwarzwaga, about 28 m. from Brünn. It has three churches, a castle, and an extensive trade in flax. Pop. 1390.

INGUL, a river, Russia, which rises in the N. of gov. Kherson, about 25 m. N.N.W. Elizabetgrad, flows S. past



that town, and across the gov., and, after a course of about 170 m., joins I. bank Bug, at the town of Nikolaev. Its channel has recently been deepened in the lower part of its course, and made navigable.

**INGULETZ**, a river, Russia, which rises in the N.E. of gov. Kherson, flows circuitously S., forming part of the boundary between that gov. and Ekaterinoslav, and joins r. bank Dnieper, about 9 m. above Kherson, after a course of 300 m. Its principal affluent is the Visun.

**INGURI**, or **INEOUR**, a river, Russia, which rises on the S. slope of the Caucasus, S.W. of mount Elburz, in the N. of Mingrelia, flows W.S.W., separating that prov. from great Abasia, and falls into the Black Sea; total course, 70 m.

**INGWILLER**, or **HENGWILLER**, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 24 m. N.N.W. Strasburg, r. bank Moder, with two churches, and manufactures of hosiery, soap, potash, starch, and earthenware. Pop. 2201.

**INGWORTH**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 560 ac. P. 152.

**INHAMBANE**, a tn. and port, S.E. Africa, at the S.W. entrance to the Mozambique Channel; lat. 23° 51' 42" S.; lon. 35° 24' 45" E. (n.); r. bank, and 8 m. from the mouth of a river of the same name. The houses are of an inferior description generally, but are whitewashed, and kept extremely clean.—The river, although easy of access, and affording a noble harbour, is scarcely navigable for a ship beyond the town, and even boats cannot proceed above 5 m. farther. The trade consists principally of ivory and bees' wax, which are sent to Mozambique and exchanged for blue cloth, fish-hooks, needles, &c. The shores here rise abruptly into hills, on one of which the principal part of the town is erected.

**INHAMBUPE**, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 80 m. N. by E. Bahia, near a river of same name; with a parish church and a primary school. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in cultivation. The district is somewhat mountainous. P. dist. 3000.

**INHAUMA**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. of, and 8 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro; with a parish church, several distilleries, and brick and tile works. Sugar-cane is extensively grown, and many of the inhabitants are employed in raising garden stuffs for the capital. Pop. 2000.

**INIA**, a river, Siberia, gov. Tomsk. It rises lat. 64° N.; lon. 87° E.; flows first N.W. and then W., and joins r. bank Obi, a little below the town of Kolivan, after a course of about 160 m. It flows generally through a mountainous country, and with an impetuous current. Fine marble and green porphyry are found on its banks.

**INIESTA** [anc. *Eglaste*], a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 44 m. S.S.E. Cuenca, on a height. It is an antiquated and in general poorly-built place, has a parish church, town-house, large prison, and school, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and saffron. Pop. 3611.

**INJEH-SU**, or **INGESU**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, 15 m. W. by S. Kaisariah; lat. 38° 40' N.; lon. 35° 10' E. It occupies the bottom and sides of a small valley, separated by a low ridge of hills from the plain which skirts the base of Mount Argeus, contains a handsome mosque, some capacious khans, and the governor's residence, a very fine building, situated near the lower end of the town. In the hill sides are many caves and tombs. Pop. about 1500. Greeks and Mahometans.

**INKBERROW**, par. Eng. Worester; 6940 ac. P. 1712.

**INKERMAN** [anc. *Doros*], a tn. Russia, gov. Taurida, about 33 m. S.W. Simferopol. It occupies a strong position on a lofty hill, and was long a rich and flourishing place, but is now almost a ruin. It is surrounded by marshes, and is unhealthy in the extreme. The mountain on which it stands contains numerous caves, supposed to have been hewn out by monks for residence during the middle ages. Several of them are remarkably curious; at a short distance is a church similarly hewn out of the rock.

**INKPEN**, par. Eng. Berks; 2840 ac. P. 743.

**INN** [anc. *Oenus*], a river, Europe, which issues from a lake at the foot of the Rhaetian Alps, flows N.E. through the deep and narrow valley of the Engadin, in Swiss can. Grisons, enters the Tyrol at Martinsbruck, passes Innsbruck, Hall, and Kuffstein, and shortly after enters Bavaria. Escaped from the narrow passes within which it had hitherto been confined, it now flows through a wider valley, proceeding circuitously N.N.E. past Wasserburg to Mühldorf. Here it turns E. till it receives the Salza, where it begins to form the bound-

dary between Austria and Bavaria, passes the towns of Braunau and Schaeferndeng, and joins r. bank Danube at Passau, after a course of nearly 270 m. At its mouth, its bed is 755 ft. wide, while that of the Danube is only 492. It begins to be navigable at Hall, but its channel is much encumbered, and the difficulties of navigating it are increased by the sudden and extensive floods to which it is subject. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Sil, Alz, and Salza, and on the l. the Achen, Mangfall, and Roth. It is well supplied with fish.

**INN** [German, *Innkreis* or *Innviertel*], a circle, Upper Austria, which takes its name from the Inn, which flows along part of its W. frontier, separating it from Bavaria, and receives the greater part of its drainage; area, 2060 geo. sq. m. It is very mountainous, particularly in the S.E., but is well wooded, and contains several fertile valleys. Iron is extensively mined, and manufactured into various articles. Pop. 145,000.

**INNERKIP**, a maritime vil., bor. of barony, and par. Scotland, co. Renfrew. The village, beautifully situated on E. shore Firth of Clyde, 5 m. S.W. Greenock, is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and much frequented during summer for sea-bathing. Pop. 431. Area of par., 2540 ac. Pop. 3420.

**INNERLEITHEN**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Peebles. The village, 5½ m. E.S.E. Peebles, stands on level ground, on both sides of the Leithen and near the Tweed. It consists chiefly of two principal streets, straight, and well kept. The houses are well built of stone. It is amply supplied with water, and lighted with gas; has a parish church, Free church, and two Dissenting chapels, two schools, a reading-room, and four considerable woollen factories. It is much resorted to for its saline springs, which have obtained some celebrity. It is the 'St. Ronan's Well' of Scott. Pop. 463. Area of par., 27,587 ac. Pop. 931.

**INNERSTE**, a river, Germany, which rises in the Harz mountains, princip. Grubenhagen, Hanover, flows circuitously N.W. across Brunswick into princip. Hildesheim, passes the town of that name, and, 9 m. below, joins r. bank Leine, after a course of nearly 60 m.

**INNERWICK**, par. Scot. Haddington; 10 m. by 2½ m. Pop. 961.

**INNICHEN**, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle of, and 18 m. E.S.E. Bruneck, on the Drave; with five churches, one of them very handsome; and a burgher hospital. Pop. 915.

**INNIS** [island, a prefix to the name of numerous places in Ireland]—

I. Several parishes:—(*Innishargy*), Down; 5516 ac. P. 3014. (*Innishcaltra*), Clare and Galway; 11,284 ac. P. 2378. (*Innischarra*), Cork; 10,190 ac. P. 4207. (*Inniskeel*), Donegal; 102,082 ac. Pop. 12,606. (*Inniskeen*), Louth and Monaghan; 6193 ac. Pop. 3732. (*Inniskenney*), Cork; 8859 ac. Pop. 1390. (*Innisluinagh*), Tipperary and Waterford; 9378 ac. P. 4764. (*Innismaan*), Galway; 2253 ac. P. 473. (*Innismaesaint*), Donegal and Fermanagh; 52,994 ac. P. 14,693. (*Innismaigrath*), Leitrim; 27,439 ac. P. 9603. (*Innismore*), Galway; 7635 ac. P. 2592. (*Innisnash*), Meath; 1437 ac. P. 481. (*Innispollan Grange*), Antrim; 933 ac. P. 135.

II. Two tns.:—(*Innislaunon*), A tn. and par., co. Cork. The town, l. bank Bandon, here crossed by a neat bridge, 12 m. S.S.W. Cork, chiefly consists of one street, neatly built, and has a linen manufacture, and two annual fairs. Pop. 625. Area of par., 7153 ac; pop. 3615. (*Innistigue*), A market tn. and par., co. Kilkenny. The town, r. bank Nore, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 4 m. S.E. Thomastown, consists chiefly of a row of neat and comfortable houses. Pop. 956. Area of par., 3501 ac.; pop. 1829.

III. Numerous isls.:—(*Inisbeg* [Small Island]), several islets, particularly:—1, An isl., co. Cork, in the estuary of the Hen, 3½ m. S.S.W. Skibbereen.—2, An isl. co. Donegal, between Dunfanaghy and Bloody Farland Point, and 3 m. distant from the mainland. (*Inisbegil* or *Inisbiggle*), An isl. Achil Sound, co. Mayo, about 1½ m. long, and 1 m. broad. It is a coast-guard station. (*Inisboffin*), Three isls. and par.:—1, An isl. and par., co. Mayo, 29 m. S.W. Westport. Length, 3½ m.; greatest breadth, 2 m.; area, about 3152 ac. It has an excellent natural harbour on the S., with sufficient water for vessels of 150 tons. Pop. 1612.—2, An isl. Lough Ree, co. Longford.—3, An isl., co. Donegal, in the Atlantic, about 1 m. from the mainland, and 3 m. from Bloody Farland Point. Length 1 m., circumference between 3 m. and 4 m.

It is a coast-guard station, and has 10 row boats, with 50 men engaged in the fisheries. (*Innisattery* or *Scattery*). A small isl., co. Clare, in the Shannon, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Kilrush, held in great veneration by the R. Catholic peasantry, who believe St. Sevan to have erected a place of worship here before the arrival of St. Patrick; the remains of several small churches, and of an ancient round tower, 120 ft. high, still exist. Its holy well likewise attracts vast numbers of devotees. (*Inniscaithra*, or *Holy Island*). An islet, Lough Derg, co. Clare,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Scariff. It has a round tower in good preservation, and numerous remains of ancient ecclesiastical buildings. It has long been a favourite resort of pilgrims. (*Innisadrom*, or *Coney Island*). An isl., co. Clare, near the centre of the estuary of the Fergus,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Newmarket, with 200 ac. of fertile land, and the ruins of several ecclesiastical buildings. (*Innisfallen*). A small isl., co. Kerry, lower lake of Killarney, beautifully wooded down to the water's edge. It contains an old oratory, and the ruins of an abbey founded by St. Finian, the leper, in 600. (*Innishegl*). An isl., co. Galway, in Lough Corrib, 4 m. S. Cong. It is about 1 m. in circumference, and contains the picturesque ruins of several ancient religious buildings. (*Innisheere*). An isl. and par., co. Galway, the most S. of the S. isls. of Arran,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Clare, from which it is separated by the S. Sound. Area, 1400 ac. Pop. 456. (*Innisheerkin*). An isl., co. Cork, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Cape Clear, and forming the W. side of Baltimore harbour. Length, 3 m.; greatest breadth,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.; area, 1469 ac. On its S. extremity are some valuable slate quarries, which are extensively worked. It also contains the ruins of a Franciscan Abbey, and of an old castle of the O'Driscolls. Pop. 1026. (*Inniskea*). Two small isls., co. Mayo, 9 m. N. by E. Achil Head, called N. and S. Inniskea, and separated from each other by a sound 300 ft. wide. There is tolerable anchorage on the E. side of the islands; and the bank, called also Inniskea, which extends considerably to the W., is much resorted to for the ling fishery. (*Innislacken*). A small isl., co. Galway, at the entrance of Roundstone Bay. It is a coast-guard station, and the centre of an extensive fishery. (*Innisismurray*). A small isl., co. Sligo, near the S. side of the entrance to Donegal Bay, about 13 m. N.W. Sligo; with some curious ruins of ancient ecclesiastical edifices. (*Innisturk*). An isl., co. Mayo, Atlantic,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Clare isl., and 6 m. W. the mainland; 2 m. long, by about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad. It is chiefly of slate rock; is a coast-guard station; inhabitants poor, and chiefly fishermen. Pop. 500.

INNSBRUCK, or INNSPRUCK [anc. *Eni pons*; locally called *Schpruck*], a tn. Austria, cap. Tyrol, beautifully situated, 59 m. N. Munich, on the banks of the Inn, near the confluence of the Sill, and almost in the centre of the Valley of the Inn [Innthal], the sides of which are inclosed by mountains several miles distant, but so lofty (6000 ft. to 8000 ft.) as apparently almost to overhang the town; lat.  $47^{\circ} 16' 10''$  N.; lon.  $11^{\circ} 24' 4''$  E. (L.) It consists of the town proper, situated on the r. bank of the river, and of five suburbs; the most important of which, forming a kind of new town, lies on the l. bank, and communicates with the old town by a wooden bridge. It is for the most part well built. The houses are generally of a limestone breccia, from 4 to 5 stories high; many of them adorned with frescoes, and built in the Italian style, with flat roofs, and arcades, which are used for shops. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Hofkirche, not possessed of much architectural merit, but containing, in the tomb of the Emperor Maximilian I., one of the most splendid monuments of the kind in Europe, though he himself has never been interred in it, and in the tomb of Hofer the remains of one of the noblest patriots of modern times; the church of St. James, in the Italian style, with a painting by Lucas Cranach; the Jesuits' church, considered the handsomest in the town; the Capuchin church, with good paintings; several other churches; the new palace, built by Maria Theresa, a very extensive edifice, with gardens, which stretch along the side of the Inn, and form an excellent promenade; the old palace, in which the archdukes of Tyrol and several of the German emperors used to reside; the chancery or register-office [Kanzlei-gebäude], with the Golden Roof, a sort of oriel window, roofed with gilt copper, and projecting in front of it; the townhouse, a large, and the customhouse a handsome structure; the university, founded in 1620, and re-established in 1826, well endowed, provided with a library, botanical garden, and cabinet of natural his-

tory, and attended by about 1100 students; a gymnasium, and several other important educational establishments; and the museum, called Ferdinandeum, rich in all the productions, both of art and nature, within the limits of the Tyrol. The



A STREET IN INNSBRUCK.—From *Mercure, Le Tyrol et le Nord d'Italie*.

manufactures include woollen, silk and cotton tissues, gloves, glass, &c. The trade, chiefly transit, is of considerable importance, and there are both weekly markets and four annual fairs. As the capital of the Tyrol, Innsbruck is the place of assemblage for its states, and the seat of superior appeal, civil and criminal courts, and of many important public offices. Its ancient history is not of much interest, but many of the spots in the immediate vicinity have become memorable for the noble exploits which the Tyrolese peasantry performed in the war of independence. Pop. 12,800.

INNY, a river, Ireland, issuing from Lough Sheelan, between coos. Westmeath and Cavan, and, after a course of 25 m. S. and S.W. through the above counties and Longford, and through Loughs Kaivail, Dereveragh, and Iron, falling into Lough Ree,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Saint's Island.

INNYCOTTA, or HINGHENHAUT, a considerable commercial tn. Hindoostan, in Berar, on a tributary of the Wurdah, 45 m. S.S.W. Nagpore; lat.  $20^{\circ} 34'$  N.; lon.  $78^{\circ} 56'$  E.

INOKA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, 12 m. from Szolnok, in a fertile district in which much wine is produced. It contains a Protestant church. Pop. 1198.

INOWRAZLAW, or JUNG-BRESLAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. of, and 14 m. S.E. Bromberg, cap. circle of same name, on a height, in a fertile district. It has a court of law, and several public offices; two churches, a synagogue, court-house, and hospital; saltpetre-works, a distillery, brewery, and trade in cattle. Pop. 6009.—The circle is flat, well wooded, and fertile. Area, 487 geo. sq. m. Pop. 63,900.

INQUISIVI, a tn. Bolivia, dep. La Paz, prov. Sicasica, on a plateau in the mountainous chain of the Cocuyoqui, which separates Sicasica from prov. Yungas, about a mile from the great torrent Cotuma. It contains a church and a fine public square, and was formerly better populated and more flourishing than now.

INS, a vil. Switzerland. See ANET.



**INSALAH**, or **AIN SALAH** [Fountain of the Saints], a tn. Touat country, in the Algerian Sahara, cap. dist. Tidikelt; lat. 29° 11' N.; lon. 1° 25' W.; unwall'd, and containing from 500 to 600 houses. It carries on a considerable trade.

**INSARA**, or **INSAR**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 58 m. N.N.W. Penza, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Isa, at its junction with the Insara; very poorly built, but with five churches, a furnace for smelting iron ore, found in great abundance on the banks of the river; some iron casting, and a trade in leather. Pop. tn. 2500; dist. 118,000.—The river rises near the centre of gov. Penza, flows N. past the town of Saransk, to the frontiers of gov. Nijnei-Novgorod, where it joins r. bank Alaty, after a course of about 80 m.

**INSCH**, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 11½ sq. m. P. 1379.

**INSTER**, a river, Prussia, which rises in the N.E. of prov. E. Prussia, E. of Piskallen, flows W. and S.W., and unites with the Angerap in forming the Pregel, a little below Instenburg, after a course of about 45 m.

**INTERBURG**, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. W. Gumbinnen, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Angerap and Inster, which here form the Pregel. It has a superior court of law, several public offices, two churches, a castle, superior school, and infirmary; manufactures of linen, leather, and earthenware; a distillery, brewery, and a trade in corn and linseed. Pop. 9872.

The circle is flat, well wooded, and not unfertile. Area, 352 geo. sq. m. Pop. 58,964.

**INSTOW**, par. Eng. Devon; 1360 ac. Pop. 557.

**INSUA**, a mountain-range, Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, near the W. bank of the Paraguay, where it is joined by the Porruos or São Lourenço, in lat. 17° 43' S. Its greatest length, E. to W., is 40 m.; and its breadth, N. to S., 12 m. A ravine at the bottom of this range separates it from the serra dos Dourados, and furnishes an outlet for lakes Mandiore, Gahiba, and Überaba.

**INTERLACHEN**, or **INTERLAKEN** [Between the Lakes], a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 26 m. S.E. Bern, 1 m. E.S.E. Unterseen, beautifully situated near l. bank Aar, in the valley of Boedeli, between the lakes of Thun and Brienz. It contains a beautiful castle and a neat church, both very antique. It is much resorted to by tourists, especially Englishmen, on account of its picturesque situation, and the cheapness of living in it.

**INTRA** [Latin, *Interamnium*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. of, and 34 m. N. Novara, on W. shore of Lake Maggiore, between two small streams—the S. Bernardino and the S. Giovanni—both crossed here by handsome stone bridges. Its site is beautiful, and its air salubrious; its squares are large, its streets spacious and well paved; and among its houses, which are almost all well built, are not a few elegant mansions. It is the seat of a court of justice, and a board of customs; has a large and beautiful modern, and several other churches; an hospital, a communal and an infant school; manufactures of linen and cotton, hats, and umbrellas; a brass and an iron foundry, several cotton mills, tanneries, and dye-works; and a considerable trade in the above articles of manufacture, and in wood, cheese, wine, brandy, &c. Pop. 3743.

**INTRAGNA** [Latin, *Intrania*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and about 36 m. N. Novara; with two churches, and a communal school; and some trade in potatoes, chestnuts, and rye. Pop. 1242.

**INTROBIO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 20 m. N.E. Como; with a court of law and several public offices, a parish church, manufactures of nails, two smelting furnaces, and quarries of marble. Pop. 744.

**INTRODACQUA**, a market tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., dist. of, and 4 m. S.S.W. Sulmona; with a parish church, and hospital. Pop. 4000.

**INTWOOD**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 440 ac. P. 49.

**INVER**, two pars. Irel.—1, Antrim; 1773 ac. P. 1020.—2, Donegal; 36,811 ac. Pop. 12,835.

**INVERALLOCHY**, a fishing vil. Scotland, co. Aberdeen, a little S.E. Fraserburgh. Pop. 507.

**INVERARITY**, par. Scot. Forfar; 3 sq. m. P. 948.

**INVERARY**, a royal, parl., and mun. bor. and seaport, Scotland, cap. co. Argyre, delightfully situated on a small bay near the head of Loch Fyne or Fine, 42 m. N.W. Glasgow. The town consists chiefly of a row of houses facing the bay, and another running inwards, lighted with gas, and amply sup-

plied with water. It has an Established and a Free church, a handsome courthouse or townhall, and close by it is Inverary Castle, a residence of the Duke of Argyre. The fishing of herring, cod, ling, &c., forms the chief employment. Inverary unites with Campbellton, Oban, and Irvine, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 1233.

**INVERAVEN**, par. Scot. Banff; 20 m. by 8 m. P. 2417.

**INVERBERVIE**, a tn. Scotland. See **BERVIE**.

**INVERCHAOLIN**, par. Scot. Argyre; 15 m. by 8 m. Pop. 699.

**INVERESK**, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 3 m. by 2½. P. 8263.

**INVERGORDON**, a vil. Scotland, co. Ross, advantageously situated on the N. shore of the Cromarty Firth, about midway between Dingwall and Tain. It has an excellent harbour, regular communication, by steamers, with London and other places; and exports annually large quantities of grain, and a considerable number of cattle and sheep, to London and Leith. Pop. about 1000.

**INVERGOWRIE**, a vil. Scotland, co. Forfar, 3 m. W. Dundee. It has extensive flour and flax-spinning mills, a quarry of excellent building-stone, and a safe and commodious harbour for small craft.

**INVERKEILLOR**, par. Scot. Forfar; 7 m. by 4½ m. Pop. (1851), 1873.

**INVERKEITHING**, a royal and parl. bor., seaport, and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The town, finely situated on an eminence overlooking the bay of the same name, 9 m. N.W. Edinburgh, consists of a main street, and several diverging lanes; and has an Established church, a Dissenting meeting-house, a schoolhouse, a townhouse, and a grain market. The harbour, at spring-tides, admits vessels of 200 tons. Coals are exported, and bark, timber, and bones for manure, occasionally brought in exchange. Near Inverkeithing are a large distillery, a brewery, two foundries, a tanwork, a ship-building yard, and a brick-work. Inverkeithing is a royal borough of very ancient date. It has a charter from William the Lion, confirming another still older. It unites with Stirling, &c., in sending a member to the House of Commons. Area of par., 4½ m. by 3 m. Pop., bor. and par. (1851), 2764.

**INVERKEITHNY**, par. Scot. Banff; 5 m. by 4 m. P. 687.

**INVERLEITHEN**, a tn. Scotland. See **INNEKLEITHEN**.

**INVERNESS**, a co. Scotland, and one of the largest in that kingdom, stretching, diagonally, across the island from sea to sea, and including on the W. the island of Skye, several smaller islands, and all the outer Hebrides, with exception of the N. part of Lewis. It is bounded S. by counties Argyre and Perth; N. county Ross; E. Banff and Aberdeen; and W. the Atlantic. Length, N.E. to S.W. about 85 m.; breadth, 55 m. Area, 4600 sq. m. or 2,944,000 ac., of which 500,000 are under cultivation. The county is divided into two nearly equal parts, by Glenmore or the Great Glen of Albyn, which intersects it N.E. to S.W., or from the town of Inverness to Fort William, and through which passes the Caledonian Canal, formed by uniting a series of considerable lakes which stretch along the bottom of the valley. The S.W. shores of the county are indented with numerous arms of the sea, called 'Lochs,' but on the N.E., the only indentation is the Beaulieu Firth, which, in part, separates it from county Ross. The surface, generally, is extremely mountainous; but is equally distinguished for its beautiful and extensive glens or straths, which contain nearly all the fertile and arable portions of the county; the remainder consisting of heath and pasture. The most extensive mountain-range is the Monadhia (gray mountain), or Monagh Lea Mountains, which extends from the confines of Lochaber in the S.W. part of the county, N.E. for 80 m., until it terminates in the vicinity of Nairn. This great ridge is in some parts 30 m. broad, and has elevations of 3000 ft. above sea-level. The Benalder range, in the S.W. part of the county, N.W. Loch Eriach, is equally lofty with the former, and far more picturesque in appearance, presenting some of the finest mountain scenery that can well be conceived. There are, besides these more remarkable ranges, many smaller systems, most of them distinguished by magnificent scenery, and various isolated peaks of great height; the most conspicuous of which is Ben Nevis, 4370 ft. high, reckoned the loftiest mountain in Great Britain.

The geological structure of the greater part of the county is of primary rocks, consisting chiefly of gneiss and mica-schist, with granite, porphyry, and trap rocks. Limestone is found



in several districts, and in some approaches to the nature of marble. The lower division of the county, bordering the Moray Firth, and extending along the margin of Loch Ness, is composed of old red sandstone. Remarkable inroads of the sea have taken place on the N. shores of the county, particularly at Fort George. Some veins of lead and silver have been discovered, and also iron ore in small quantities. The principal rivers are the Spey, Ness, and Beaulie, on all of which there are valuable salmon fisheries. The lakes are numerous, some of them of considerable size, and many of them surrounded by scenery of the most picturesque description. The largest is Loch Ness; among the others of note are Lochs Arkalg, Lochy, Laggan, and the greater part of Loch Eriach, the remainder being in the county of Perth. The forests of this county are of great extent, and were anciently of still greater; they consist chiefly of oak, fir, birch, ash, mountain ash, holly, elm, hazel, and the Scotch poplar, with extensive plantations of larch, spruce, silver fir, beech, and plane. In these forests, and the neighbouring mountains, the red and roe deer roam in safety. The climate is various, often wet and stormy on the W. coast, severe in the interior; and comparatively mild and dry on the Moray Firth. The arable and productive land lies chiefly on the sea-coast, and on the banks of the lakes and rivers, particularly along the innermost part of the Moray Firth, and along the Spey. The main crop is oats, but good wheat is grown in the vicinity of the Moray Firth. The attention of the farmers of this county is now chiefly directed to the rearing of black cattle and sheep, particularly the latter. The cattle are mostly of the Skye or Kyles breed; and the sheep of the Cheviot and Linton.

The Caledonian Canal, already alluded to, opened, October 1832, connects the E. and W. seas, extending from Loch Eil on the W. coast, to the Moray Firth on the E.; 60½ m. in length, about 21½ m. of which was cut; the remainder is formed by the lakes Dachfouch, Ness, Oich, and Lochy, united by the cuttings. The whole number of locks on the canal is 28, all calculated for the passage of a 32 gun frigate.

Gaelic is the prevailing language, and in some places the only language spoken or understood. Principal town, Inverness. Inverness-shire contains 35 parishes, and sends one member to the House of Commons; registered electors (1851), 930. Pop. (1851), 96,500.

INVERNESS, a royal parl. and mun. bor., seaport tn., and par., Scotland. The town, cap. of above co., and of the N. Highlands, is one of the most beautifully situated towns in Scotland. It stands partly on a plain and partly on a gentle acclivity, on both sides of the Ness, the larger and better portion being on the r. bank, about a mile above its confluence with the Moray Firth, and at the N.E. end of the Caledonian Canal, 115 m. N.W. Edinburgh; lat. 57° 28' 36" N.; lon. 4° 13' 30" W. (R.) It consists of five principal streets, straight, and well kept, and a number of smaller streets and lanes; is abundantly supplied with water, and well lighted with gas; houses generally well built, chiefly of stone. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are, the county buildings, a fine castellated structure; jail, exchange, with the townhouse, an infirmary, dispensary, Assembly or Northern Meeting rooms, and Bell's institution, most of them beautiful edifices. There are also a very handsome bank and hotel. It has three Established, three Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches, with Congregational, Episcopal, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic chapels, &c., numerous schools, many of them of a superior description. Amongst the more important are the Royal Academy, endowed by the Mackintosh fund, amounting now to £30,000; Bell's, and the Free church institutions. It likewise possesses a mechanics' institute, a public reading-room, reading-club, debating society, and a thriving farmers' society. About 2 m. W. from the town is a small woollen manufactory, on the banks of the river, especially famed for tartans. The other branches of industry include a sail cloth manufactory, two shipbuilding yards, two rope-works, two tan-works, two iron-foundries, a brass-foundry, a distillery, and three breweries; but none of them extensive. The harbour lies on the r. bank of the river, about 1 m. from its mouth, close to the end of the town. It is small, but safe, and can be approached at full tide only. The channel of the river, however, has been lately deepened, and other improvements in connection with its navigation are in progress. The port has a small

coasting and foreign trade, conducted through the Moray Firth and Caledonian Canal. Imports:—general merchandise, coals, pig-iron, hemp and seeds, wines, spirits, bacon, fish, boots, shoes, linen, woollen drapery, hardware, china and glass ware, &c. Exports:—grain, potatoes, wool, woollen cloth, sail-cloth, ropes, cast-iron, dairy produce, leather, oak-bark, whisky, ale, and beer. Inverness unites with Forbes, Nairn, and Fortrose in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. bor. (1851), 12,793. Length of par. 14 m., breadth 2½ m. Pop. 15,418.

INVERNAID, a hamlet, Scotland, co. of, and 30 m. W.N.W. Stirling, E. shore Loch Lomond; with the ruins of a fort, erected early in last century; a mill, and an inn. The streamlet Invernaid forms a beautiful cascade, where it falls into Loch Lomond.

INVERUNO, or INVRUNO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 17 m. W. by N. Milan, with a parish and an auxiliary church, and a much-frequented annual fair. P. 1761.

INVERURY, or INVRURIE, a royal, parl. mun. bor. and par. Scotland, co. Aberdeen. The town, 14 m. N.W. Aberdeen, is small and straggling, has an Established, and a Free church, Episcopal chapel, and Methodist, and Independent chapels, several schools, and a savings'-bank. It carries on a considerable trade by the Aberdeenshire Canal, in grain, coals, lime, bones, dung, bricks, iron, timber, &c. Near this town, Robert de Bruce gained his decisive victory over the Cummings. Inverury gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Kintore. It unites with Elgin, Peterhead, &c., in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1851), 2642. Area of par., 5100 ac. Pop. 401.

INVESTIGATOR'S GROUP, a cluster of six islands, off W. coast Australia, the principal of which is Flinders's Island. The others are called Waldegrave, Top Gallant, Ward, and Pearson's Islands, about lat. 33° 40' S.

INVESTIGATOR'S STRAIT, between Yorke Peninsula and Kangaroo island, S. Australia. It is the W. entrance into the Gulf of St. Vincent, and is about 25 m. in width.

INVORIO, two nearly contiguous vils. and coms. Sardinian States, div. Novara, in a beautiful and finely undulated plain, about 3 m. from Arona.—1, (*Invorio Inferiore*, or *Maggiore*). It contains a parish church, and an old square tower; and has a trade in corn, nuts, and other fruits; inhabitants chiefly agriculturists, but many of them emigrate for employment. Pop. 2333.—2, (*Invorio Superiore* or *Minore*), with a parish church, and, on the crest of an isolated hill hard by, an oratory of beautiful architecture, its only portal surmounted by an inscription in Gothic characters. Pop. 543.

INWARDLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 6050 ac. P. 715.

INWORTH, par. Eng. Essex; 1430 ac. P. 591.

INZAGO [Latin, *Anticiacum*], a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, about 4 m. W. by N. Gorgonzola, surrounded by fine villas. It has two churches, and a trade in excellent wine, the produce of the district. Pop. 3108.

INZER, a river, Russia, gov. Orenburg. It rises in the Ural mountains, flows first S., then W., and joins r. bank Belaia, about 50 m. S.E. Usa, after a course of nearly 150 m.

INZERSDORF, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Liesingbach, 4 m. S. Vienna, on the railway to Grätz; with a handsome new church, two castles, manufactures of printed calicoes, rosoglio, and vinegar, several tileworks, and a trade in dairy produce. Pop. 1350.

INZLINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. and near Lorrach; with a parish church, a castle, and two mills. Pop. 1015.

IONA [anc. *I-Colum-Kill* or *I-columb-cill*, 'the isle of Columba's retreat or cell'], an isl. Scotland, one of the inner Hebrides, co. Argyre, separated from the S.W. extremity of Mull by the sound of Iona, 1½ m. wide, and about 7½ m. S.W. Staffa; lat. 56° 22' N.; lon. 6° 25' W. Iona is about 3 m. long, by 1½ m. broad; area, 2000 ac., of which 600 ac. are under cultivation, the remainder being hill pasture, morass, and rock. On the W. side the coast is for the most part rocky, but on the E. it is more level. The surface is low, rising into numerous irregular elevations which seldom exceed 100 ft.; the highest is about 400 ft. In some places the soil is fertile, yielding good crops of barley and potatoes; oats also are partially raised, but the rearing of black cattle, and fishing, form the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Facing the sound is the small village of Iona, consisting of a row of

about 40 thatched cottages skirting the shore; with an Established church. Near it is also a Free church, a neat little structure picturesquely situated on a rock. This little island derives its interest and celebrity wholly from its ancient ruins, the remains of religious establishments of uncertain date, but popularly attributed to Columba, who took up his residence here towards the middle of the 6th century. They are all, however, of a much more recent date than the time of that venerated saint, whose structures were of very slight materials. The principal ruins are those of the cathedral church of St. Mary, of a nunnery, five chapels and of a build-

length of the transept is 70 ft., and that of the body of the church E. to W. 160 ft. The great window in the E. gable of this church has been very elegant. In the interior are several interesting sculptured tombstones, one of which, dated 1500, is that of Abbot McKinnon, the oldest in the cathedral.

**IONIAN ISLANDS**, a series of islands in the Ionian Sea, off the coast of Albania, and the W. and S. shores of Greece, the most S., Cerigo, and its dependent islets, being off the S. extremity of the Morea. They form a republic under the protectorate of Great Britain, having the title, United States of the Ionian Islands. The principal islands,

seven in number, are, reckoning from N. to S., Corfu, Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo. To each of these larger islands, a number of smaller, scattered along their respective coasts, are attached, and included in their several local jurisdictions. They lie between lat.  $35^{\circ} 48'$  and  $39^{\circ} 55' N$ ; lon.  $18^{\circ} 35'$  and  $23^{\circ} 18' E$ . Area of the whole, 1097 sq. m., or 678,817 ac., of which 234,024 ac. are cultivated. All these islands, both large and small, belong to the same great calcareous formation which prevails over Greece. They are extremely mountainous; so much so, that they do not contain a sufficient quantity of arable land to produce the corn required by the population; and were it not for the vine, olive, and currant, especially the last, which some of them produce in great abundance, they could support but a small number of inhabitants. The climate generally resembles that of the neighbouring continent, except that the sea renders it more uniformly temperate and humid. Snow often falls in the winter; and lies on the mountains, but rarely on the plains. Sudden and furious squalls are frequent; and the sirocco or hot



THE CATHEDRAL AND ST. ORAN'S CHAPEL, IONA. Moll in the distance.

ing called the Bishop's House. St. Oran's chapel, as it is called, is supposed to be the most ancient; it is very small, being only 60 ft. by 20 ft. Attached to it is a burying-ground, in which most of the families of distinction in the Highlands had, at one time, places of sepulture. Numerous kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, are likewise said to have found their last resting-place in the island. Next to this edifice, in point of antiquity, may be reckoned the nunnery, which may

S. wind occurs at certain periods. The staple exports from these islands are oil, currants, valonia, wine, soap, and salt. They possess few manufactures properly so termed, yet their contributions to the Great Exhibition, in 1851, evince the existence of a remarkable degree of skill and correct taste. These contributions consisted principally of articles belonging to the classes of textile and ornamental manufactures. The specimens of embroidery were extremely rich and beautiful, and the filigree work of singular delicacy. A large silver brooch, of surpassing elegance in design and execution, was among the contributions of the Ionians. The trade of this island is carried on principally in British vessels; imports, in 1849, £668,259; exports, £318,248. By the constitution of 1818, the government, which has its seat at Corfu, consists of a Lord High Commissioner, the representative of Great Britain; a senate or executive, composed of a president, and five members; and a parliament or legislative assembly, of 40 members, 29 of whom are elected from the various islands. The parliament meets annually, and lasts for five years; but may be dissolved at any time by the Lord High Commissioner. The armed force consists of about 3000 British troops, and four regiments of native militia. The established religion is that of the Eastern Greek church, to which four-fifths of the population belong. Each island has its own bishop, but at the head of the whole is an exarch or primate; both of whom are consecrated by the patriarch of Constantinople. The public revenue, in 1849, was £115,420; the expenditure, £124,918. The Ionian Islands, so called from lying in that part of the Mediterranean anciently known as the Mare Ionicum or Ionian Sea, often figure in the ancient history of Greece, but only singly, not collectively. Early in the 15th century, they passed into the hands of the Venetians, who governed them by a proconsul, and made Italian the official language. In 1797, the French became masters, and laboured with assiduity and considerable success in spreading their democratic principles. In 1800, Russia and Turkey, having, by their combined forces, expelled the French, while retaining a protectorate, left the inhabitants to make an attempt at self-government. Anarchy and confusion were the result; and in 1805, Russia, by a secret article in the Treaty of Tilsit, ceded the islands to France. In 1809-10, all the islands were overrun by the British troops except Corfu, which also surrendered in 1814; and the possession of the British was finally fixed and regulated by the Treaty of Paris, in 1815. The people are of the same race as those of the



MONUMENTAL TOMBSTONES AT IONA.

1. Abbot McKinnon; 2. Macleod of Ross.—From Sketches by H. D. Graham.

probably be referred to a period beyond the twelfth century. The most extensive ruin is that of the church St. Mary, which is cruciform, surmounted at the intersection of the nave and the transept, by a square tower of above 70 ft. in height. The



adjacent continent; and the Ionians partake in the physical configuration of the Greeks. Pop. (1844), 219,797.

**IONIAN SEA** [anc. *Mare Ionicum*], the portion of the Mediterranean communicating with the Gulf of Venice by the Strait of Otranto, and having Greece and part of European Turkey on the E.; Sicily, and the most S. part of Italy on the W. Its breadth, at the widest part, or between Cape Passaro in Sicily, and Cape Matapan in the Morea, is about 400 m. Its more remarkable indentations, on the W. side, are the Gulfs of Taranto and Squillace, in Italy; on the E. Arta, Patras, Arcadia, and Coron; the latter three in Greece, the first between Greece and European Turkey. The Ionian Sea contains all the Ionian Islands excepting Cerigo, which lies between Crete and the S.E. extremity of the Morea.

**IOWA**, one of the central U. States, cap. same name, bounded, N. by the Minisotta territory, E. by Wisconsin and Illinois, from which it is separated by the Mississippi; S. by Missouri, and W. by the unsettled country, from which it is separated by the river Missouri; between lat. 40° 35' and 43° 30' N.; lon. 90° 20' and 96° 50' W.; length, 250 m.; breadth, 190 m.; area, 47,500 sq. m. Excepting the portion on the banks of the Missouri, the state slopes S.E.; its streams, E. of lon. 95°, the principal of which are the Moines, Skunk, Cedar, with its affluents the Iowa and the Wabesipineon, flowing diagonally to the Mississippi; W. of the 95th meridian, the streams all flow to the Missouri. The surface is undulating, nearly three-fourths of it consisting of luxuriant prairies, wholly destitute of trees; the only strips of forest being found near the rivers.

The weather is variable and sometimes severe; but the climate is healthy. Winter continues from December to March; the summer heat is tempered by frequent showers. The soil is in general good, consisting of a deep black mould, intermingled in the prairies with sand, red clay, and gravel. Principal crops:—Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buck-wheat, hemp, flax, potatoes, and hay. Pumpkins, melons, and all the ordinary fruits and vegetables, thrive well. Crab-apples, wild plums, straw berries, and grapes, are indigenous and abundant. The E. portion of Iowa is rich in minerals. Lead is wrought to some extent; and zinc and iron are found. Limestone and some beautiful marble are abundant.

The settlement of Iowa commenced in 1832, when the first purchase of land from the Indians took place; its territorial government was instituted in 1838; and it was admitted into the Union in 1846. The government is vested in a governor and general assembly, elected by male citizens of 21 years; the former for four years, the representatives for two, and the senators for four years. It is divided into 51 counties. Pop. (1840), 43,111; (1850), 192,247.

**IOWA**, a city, U. States, cap. Iowa, l. bank river of same name; lat. 41° 50' N.; lon. 92° 5' W. It is handsomely laid out; contains a church and a Doric capitol. P. (1850), 2308.

**IPA**, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Minsk, flows S.S.W. past Koreni, and, after a course of about 70 m., joins l. bank Pripet, 10 m. above Mozir.

**IPHOEFN**, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia; with three churches, a burgher hospital, three mills, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2069.

**IPING**, par. Eng. Sussex; 2260 ac. Pop. 409.

**IPOJUCA**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, l. bank river of same name, and about 8 m. from the Atlantic; with a church, a Franciscan convent, and some trade in cotton and other produce of the district. Pop. 800.—The river rises in the Serra-dos-Cariris-Velhos, prov. Pernambuco, flows E. for about 200 m., through a country thinly peopled, and falls into the Atlantic, S. of Cape St. Agostino, in lat. 8° 23' S. Sloops can proceed up the river for about 8 m.

**IPOLYSAGH**, or **SAHY**, a market tn. Hungary, cap. co. Honth, at the confluence of the Krapina with the Ipoly, here

crossed by a stone bridge, 40 m. N. Pesth. It has several mills and annual fairs. Pop. 1550.—The river Ipoly rises in Mount Pietrova, co. Neograd, W. of Tiszolcz, flows very circuitously S.W. and S., past Balassa-Gyarmath and Ipoly-sagh, and joins l. bank Danube below Gran, after a course of nearly 90 m.

**IPPLEPEN**, par. Eng. Devon; 5090 ac. Pop. 1172.

**IPPOLITTS**, par. Eng. Hertford; 2970 ac. P. 919.

**IPS**, or **YBS** [anc. *Pons Isidis*], a tn. Lower Austria, on the Danube, at the confluence of the Ips, 60 m. W. Vienna. It is well built; has three suburbs, a parish church, and town-house, both old; a large infirmary, burgher hospital, and old castle; a brewery, and manufactures of liquours. Pop. 1952.—The river, about 6 m. W.N.W. Maria Zell, flows W. and N.N.E., passing Wardhofen, and joining r. bank Danube, after a course of 70 m.

**IPSAMBOOL**, **ESAMBOOL**, **ABUSAMBUL**, or **ABUSIMBEL**, Nubia, l. bank Nile, 50 m. S.W. Derr; lat. 22° 22' N.; lon. 31° 40' E.; remarkable for containing two of the most perfect and magnificent specimens of Egyptian rock-cut temples existing. Their fronts have been fashioned out of two distinct faces or walls of sandstone, and their interiors excavated in the solid rock. They are of different dimensions; the one having a front of 90 ft., the other of 120 ft. The smaller stands 20 ft. above the present level of the Nile, and is as perfect as when first completed; the larger, 100 ft. The façade of the latter, smoothed perpendicularly in the face of the rock, overlooking the Nile, is 120 ft. in length, and about



FAÇADE OF THE GREAT TEMPLE, IPSAMBOOL.—From Hartlett's Nile Boat.

90 ft. in height, surrounded with a moulding, and adorned with a cornice and frieze. Attached to this façade are several stupendous colossal statues of Ramesses II. They are represented as seated on thrones; including which, their total height may be between 60 ft. and 70 ft. Of these gigantic statues there were originally four; but the third from the N., having been shattered by a rocky avalanche descending from the mountain above, has now a large portion of his head in his lap. In the interior, besides numerous smaller chambers, is a vast hall, adorned on either side with an imposing range of massive square pillars, each with a gigantic statue, 17 ft. in height, attached to it in front. This magnificent excavated temple extends inwards from the entrance 200 ft. The façade of the smaller temple, which was dedicated to Hathor or Athor, is adorned with several statues in prominent relief; and the interior is divided into a hall of six square pillars, a transverse corridor, with a small chamber at each extremity, and an adytum.—(Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt*.)

**IPSDEN**, par. Eng. Oxford; 3340 ac. Pop. 610.

**IPSERA**, or **PSARA** [anc. *Psarra*], an isl. Turkey, in the Archipelago, 7 m. N.W. Scio; length, N.E. to S.W., 6 m.;



breadth, nearly 5 m.; mostly bare rocks, with an occasional covering of thin vegetable earth. By careful culture it is made to produce some wine, fruit, and cotton. The only town on it bears the same name, and is situated on the S., on a small bay, which forms a good harbour.

**IPSHEIM**, a market tn. in Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, 18 m. N. Anspach, r. bank Aisch; with two churches, gypsum quarries, and a trade in spelt, corn, and fruit. Near it is the castle of Hohenneck. Pop. 808.

**IPSITZ**, or **YBSITZ**, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Ibs, about 24 m. from Amstäden; with a parish church, and extensive manufactures of cutlery and ironmongery. P. 1207.

**IPSLEY**, par. Eng. Warwick; 3000 ac. Pop. 1099.

**IPSTONES**, par. Eng. Stafford; 6490 ac. Pop. 244.

**IPSWICH**, a port of entry, U. States, Massachusetts, intersected by the navigable river of same name, 2 m. from its mouth, and 25 m. N. by E. Boston. It has a courthouse, jail, four churches, and several schools; and a number of vessels engaged in coasting and fishing. Pop. 3000.

**IPSWICH**, a parl. and municipal bor. and river-port, England, cap. co. Suffolk, on the Orwell, here crossed by two bridges, 65 m. N.E. London, and a station on the Eastern Union Railway. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity sloping to the river; has generally narrow and irregular, well-paved streets, lighted with gas, but inadequately supplied with water; houses neat and substantial, many of them very old, and covered with curiously-carved images. There are a townhall, a handsome hall of commerce, in which are offices for the Customs and Inland Revenue department; corn exchange, a commodious barrack, hospital, convenient market-place, jail, and county courts, an assembly-room, and a small theatre. There are also thirteen churches, several places of worship for Dissenters, a R. Catholic chapel, and Jews' synagogue; several well-endowed charity schools, and numerous other charitable foundations; Lancastrian and infant schools, a school for qualifying girls to be useful servants, a philological society, a mechanics' institution, with a good library attached; a literary institution; a museum; and a well-selected public library. The manufactures of the town comprise tobacco, snuff, agricultural implements, for which it is noted; and artificial stone. There are also two extensive iron foundries, some ale and porter breweries, soap-boiling establishments, and a good deal of ship-building. The shipping trade of the port is considerable. The principal exports are grain and local manufactures; the chief import, coal, which is distributed through the N. and W. parts of the county by the Eastern Union Railway and the Canal. But there is also a pretty extensive general foreign trade, particularly in the importation of timber from Norway—Ipswich being a bonding port for foreign timber; and in linseed and oil-cake. Vessels drawing 15 ft. water can float in the wet dock, which covers 32 ac. The number of vessels registered at the port, in 1850, was 182, of which 50 were under 50 tons; total tonnage, 14,835; and four steamers, 177 tons. The same year, the number of vessels that entered was 1535, tonn. 120,730; cleared, 919, tonn. 54,505, of which the great majority were coasters. According to Camden, Ipswich was originally called Gippeswich, from the neighbouring river Gippen or Gipping. It was destroyed by the Danes, but was subsequently restored by King John. It has sent two members to the House of Commons since the 23d of Edward I. Registered electors (1851). 1781. Pop. (1851), 32,697.

**IPU-GRANDE**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Ceara, 260 m. S.W. Fortaleza; with a church, and a considerable trade in cattle with Pernambuco. Pop. dist., 8000.

**IPUCA**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. of, and 70 m. E. N. E. Rio-de-Janeiro; with a church, and a considerable trade in timber, floated down the São João. Pop. 3000.

**IPUT**, a river, Russia, which rises in the S.E. of gov. Mohilev, flows E., and then S.W., traversing part of gov. Smolensk and Czernigov, re-entering gov. Mohilev, and joining l. bank Soj, a little above Novo-Belitzta, after a course of about 220 m. Its banks are covered with forests, which furnish fine ship timber.

**IQUIQUE**, a seaport tn. and isl. Peru, dep. Arequipa, prov. Tarapaca. The island, close upon the coast, lat. (centre), 20° 12' 30" S.; lon. 70° 14' 45" W. (do.), has been considerably reduced in height, in consequence of the immense quantity of guano taken from it. The seaport, opposite the

island, 40 m. W. Tarapaca, on a plain of sand, at the foot of a wall of rock, 2000 ft. high, has a most gloomy and miserable appearance; and is destitute both of water and firewood. Near it are valuable saltpetre works, the produce of which is exported to England and France; and two rich silver mines were at one time wrought. Pop. 1000.

**IRAJA**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. and dist. Rio-de-Janeiro, near a river of its own name; with a church, several chapels, a number of good houses, and a considerable trade in sugar and rum. Pop. 5000.

**IRAK-AJEMI** [anc. *Media Magna*], a large central prov. Persia, surrounded by Fars, Khorassan, Mazanderan, Gilan, Azerbaijan, Ardalan, and Luristan; and extending (according to Colonel Chesney, in *Euphr. Exped.*) from prov. Fars, lat. 31° 25' N., to the Elburz range, lat. 36° N., 210 m.; and from the borders of Luristan, lon. 48° 20' E., to those of Khorassan, lon. 53° 20' E., or 235 m. Although not equal to some of the other provinces in fertility and cultivation, it contains fine valleys, and rich plains with excellent pasturage, and considerable tracts of cultivated land. The valleys are of indefinite length, but seldom exceed 10 m. or 15 m. in width. When well watered, as many of them are, they produce ample crops of rice, wheat, sesamum, and other grains; with fruits, opium, tobacco, cotton, saffron, and silk. The great emporium of trade is Isfahan, the former capital of Persia; besides which, it contains Teheran, the modern capital of the country; Kashan, Hamadan, &c.

**IRAK-ARABI** [anc. *Babylonia*], a dist. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, being the S. part of Mesopotamia. It is that portion of the pashalic between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and the S.E. of Bagdad. It includes the ruins of Babylon, Selucia, &c.

**IRAN**, the native name for Persia (*which see*.)

**IRAWADI**, a river, Asia. See **IRRAWADI**.

**IRBIT**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 270 m. E. Perm, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Neiva, at the confluence of the Irbit. It is very poorly built; has two churches, and a noted annual fair, which lasts from 15th February to 15th March, and is attended not only by Russian and Siberian merchants, but by Greeks, Persians, Armenians, Tartars, and persons belonging to nomadic tribes. P. (1851), 3181.—The circle is covered in the W. by ramifications of the Ural mountains, but suddenly flattens down, and in the E. forms extensive plains, producing corn and rearing cattle. Copper and iron are worked in the higher districts, and maintain several blast furnaces. Pop. 94,000.

**IRBY**, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1, (*in-the-Marsh*); 1090 ac. P. 139.—2, (*upon-Humber*); 2340 ac. P. 215.

**IRCHESTER**, par. Eng. Northampton; 1980 ac. P. 907.

**IREBY**, a decayed market tn. and par. England, co. Cumberland, 15½ m. S.W. Carlisle. Area, 4320 ac. P. 472.

**IREGH**, two tns. Austria:—1, A market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 70 m. S.S.W. Pesh; with two churches, a castle, the ruins of an old monastery, a valuable breeding stud, and a trade in wine. P. 2525.—2, Or (*Ureggh*), a market tn. Slavonia, co. Symria, 11 m. S. S. Peterwardein; with a church, and a trade in wine, extensively produced in the district. Pop. about 6000.

**IRELAND** [*Erse, Erin*; Latin, *Hibernia*], the more W. and less important of the two principal islands, of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed, between lat. 51° 25' and 55° 23' N., and lon. 6° 20' and 10° 20' W.; separated from Great Britain on the E. by the Irish Sea, which, near its centre, attains a width of 130 m., but narrows between Holyhead and Howth Head to 60 m.; and between the Mull of Kintyre, in Scotland, and the opposite coast at Fairhead, to about 12 m.; and surrounded on all other sides by the N. Atlantic Ocean. Its shape, much more compact than that of Great Britain, has been compared to a rhomboid, with two of its opposite sides nearly due N. and S., and the other two slanting between W.S.W. and E.N.E. Measured diagonally, the greatest length from Mizen Head, in the S.W., to Fairhead, in the N.E., is 300 m.; and the greatest breadth, from Carnrose Point, in the S.E., to Benwee Head, in the N.W., is 212 m.; measured on a meridian, and on a parallel of latitude, the greatest length and breadth, respectively, are only 230 m., and 180 m.; the central breadth, nearly between the bays of Dublin and Galway, is 110 m.; area, 32,513 sq. m., or 20,808,271 ac.

There are no great natural divisions of the surface; but the principal division, for administrative purposes, is into the four provinces of Leinster, Ulster, Munster, and Connaught,

comprehending 32 counties. These, with their areas, populations, and other statistics, are given in the following Table:—

AREA, POPULATION, &c., of IRELAND.

Provinces and Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Number of Baronies.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1831.	Population, 1841.	Population, 1851.	Population per sq. m.	Criminal Convictions.			Chief Towns.
								1845.	1846.	1849.	
LEINSTER:—											
Carlow.....	346	7	47	81,988	86,328	68,157	196.9	128	157	372	Carlow.
Dublin.....	354	10	99	380,167	372,773	492,356	1136.6	937	1,052	1,103	Dublin.
Kildare.....	654	14	116	108,424	114,488	96,627	147.7	136	115	561	Naas.
Kilkenny.....	796	11	140	193,686	202,420	160,217	201.2	191	189	563	Kilkenny.
King's.....	772	12	61	144,225	146,857	112,875	146.2	254	259	567	Birr.
Longford.....	421	6	26	112,558	115,491	85,193	197.6	100	70	231	Longford.
Louth.....	315	6	64	124,546	128,340	107,921	342.6	116	133	329	Drogheda.
Meath.....	946	15	146	176,826	183,828	139,706	154	151	132	304	Nasau.
Queen's.....	664	11	53	145,851	153,930	109,747	165.2	277	187	633	Maryborough.
Westmeath.....	709	12	63	136,572	141,300	107,510	151.6	147	115	386	Mullingar.
Wexford.....	901	9	144	182,713	202,033	180,170	199.9	169	164	467	Wexford.
Wicklow.....	781	8	59	121,557	126,143	99,287	127	145	168	407	Wicklow.
MUNSTER:—											
Clare.....	1,294	11	80	258,322	296,394	212,730	164.3	197	248	978	Ennis.
Cork.....	2,885	23	251	810,732	854,118	637,637	231	765	1,009	2,682	Cork.
Kerry.....	1,853	8	67	263,126	293,880	238,241	128.5	447	497	1,495	Tralee.
Limerick.....	1,064	13	131	315,355	330,029	439,887	413.4	462	441	1,371	Limerick.
Tipperary.....	1,659	12	193	402,563	455,563	323,829	195	745	801	2,124	Tipperary.
Waterford.....	721	8	83	177,054	196,187	162,593	225.3	214	298	787	Waterford.
ULSTER:—											
Antrim.....	1,190	15	75	271,615	360,875	358,503	301.2	422	405	456	Belfast.
Armagh.....	513	8	24	220,134	232,393	196,420	382.8	261	267	476	Armagh.
Cavan.....	746	8	36	227,933	243,158	174,303	233.6	120	132	446	Cavan.
Donegal.....	1,865	6	51	289,149	296,448	254,288	136.3	132	155	204	Donegal.
Down.....	957	10	70	352,012	361,446	317,778	332	291	219	329	Dunpatrick.
Fermanagh.....	714	8	23	149,763	156,481	115,975	161	140	75	205	Enniskillen.
Londonderry.....	810	6	43	222,012	222,174	191,744	236.7	232	145	195	Londonderry.
Monaghan.....	500	5	23	195,536	200,412	143,410	286.8	232	88	359	Monaghan.
Tyrone.....	1,260	4	42	304,468	312,956	251,865	199.8	199	229	377	Dungannon.
CONNAUGHT:—											
Galway.....	2,447	18	120	414,684	440,198	232,826	91	180	153	1,146	Galway.
Leitrim.....	613	5	17	141,624	155,297	111,808	182.3	100	93	255	Curric-on-Shannon.
Mayo.....	2,131	9	73	366,328	388,887	274,716	128.9	223	305	786	Castlebar.
Roscommon.....	950	9	58	249,613	253,591	173,798	182.9	214	244	379	Roscommon.
Sligo.....	722	6	41	171,765	180,886	138,769	178.3	100	89	249	Sligo.
Total.....	32,513	316	2,532	7,767,401	8,175,124	6,515,794	200.4	8,620	8,639	21,202	

**General Features.**—The coast, forming a line of about 750 m., is, in general, very bold and rugged. The most continuous portion is the E., where are the only remarkable indentations—the Loughs of Belfast and Strangford, and the Bays of Dundrum, Dundalk, and Dublin. In all other directions, but more especially in the N.W., W., and S.W., the indentations follow each other in almost uninterrupted succession, and frequently cut so deep into the land as to give it a very broken and rugged appearance. Commencing in the N., and proceeding W., we trace in succession Loughs Foyle and Swilly, the Bays of Donegal, Killala, Clew, and Galway; Shannon Mouth, the Bays of Dingle, Bantry, and Dumanus; and the harbours of Cork, Dungannon, and Waterford. In point of extent, depth of water and shelter, many of these furnish natural havens, which cannot be surpassed. The rocky shores, which line the most of these bays, are formed by the abrupt terminations of mountain ridges, which, instead of stretching in continuous chains across the interior, rise rather in vast isolated masses, at a short distance from the coast, and usually subside rapidly as they recede from it. Indeed, almost the only inland range worthy of the name is that of the Devil's Bit, and the Sliehbloom mountains, which stretch in an irregular curve of about 30 m., from S.W. to N.E., through the N.E. of Munster, and W. of Leinster, and, in the Keeper, attain the height of 2265 ft. Most of the other masses attain their greatest elevation towards the exterior of the island, and thus give the interior the form of a vast plain, girdled all round by lofty mountain barriers. The most important of these which present themselves, in proceeding as before from the N., westward, are the mountains of Donegal; culminating point, Erigal, 2462 ft.—Sligo; culminating point, Truskmore, 2113 ft.—Mayo; culminating points, Nephin, 2639 ft., and Muihrea, 2733 ft.—Galway; culminating point, Twelve Pins, 2396 ft.—Kerry; culminating points, Brandon, 3120 ft., and Carn Tual, the loftiest of all Ireland, 3404 ft.—Waterford; culminating point, Mona Vallagh, 2598 ft.—Wicklow; culminating point, Lungaquilla, 3039 ft.—Dublin; culminating

point, Kippare, 2473 ft.—Down; culminating point, Sliehbloom, 2796 ft.—Antrim; the mountains of which are less remarkable for their height than the magnificence with which they terminate in the Giant's Causeway. Though the barrier thus formed presents numerous openings, and the plain enclosed by it is by no means a monotonous flat; it is not difficult to understand how a surface so formed is ill-adapted for giving a free course to the water which collects upon it, and accordingly contains extensive tracts of bog.

**Rivers and Lakes.**—Few countries, of the same extent, are so liberally supplied with rivers. They are not only numerous, but are equally distributed over the surface, so as to leave no district without sufficient means of water communication; and are, in general, admirably adapted for navigation, winding along in deep and gentle currents, and not often much encumbered by rocks or other obstructions. The Shannon, the largest river of Ireland, if not of the United Kingdom, is navigable to its source, in Lough Allen; forming a navigable channel of 214 m., continued through the very heart of the country; and though, of these, 144 m. are occasionally obstructed by shallows, over which only vessels of small burden can float, the remaining 70 m., commencing at the town of Limerick, are safely navigated by vessels of 400 tons. The other rivers of most importance are the Brandon, Lee, and Blackwater, almost confined within the limits of the county of Cork; the Suir, and the Barron, which, by the union of their streams, form the broad estuary of Waterford harbour; the Slaney, which, at its mouth, expands into the large lagoon of Wexford haven; the Liffey, which, from having the capital on its banks, is possessed of much more commercial importance than its mere magnitude could give it; the Boyne, the largest river which discharges itself on the E. coast; and the Bann and the Foyle, which have their mouths at no great distance from each other on the N. coast. Besides the loughs or lagoons in immediate connection with the sea, to which reference has already been made, Ireland possesses a vast number of inland lakes, which, in some parts,



lie so near each other as to form a continued series, easily available for purposes of navigation. Lough Neagh, a vast quadrangular expanse, 17 m. long, by 10 m. broad, is chiefly in Antrim, though it also borders the counties of Down, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry. It is not only the largest lake of the United Kingdom, but ranks high among the secondary lakes of Europe. Its beauty, however, bears no proportion to its magnitude. Its shores are low and marshy; only two small and uninteresting islands are seen upon its bosom, and the surrounding scenery possesses no attractions. The only remarkable thing connected with it is the petrifying property of its waters. The other more important lakes are Lough Erne, which, when its basin is full, stretches in one continuous sheet of water for nearly 30 m.; but at other times becomes divided, near its centre, into an upper and a lower lake—each, particularly the latter, studded with numerous islands, many of them inhabited, and several of them so well wooded, as to form a rich and interesting scenery; Lough Corrib, about 24 m. long, and at the broadest, 14 m. wide, and connected with it by a subterranean channel; Lough Mask, both so commodiously situated as to admit of an easy junction with each other, and with the sea, at the town of Galway; Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg—the first, as already observed, forming the proper commencement; and the other two, wide expansions of the Shannon; and Loughs Conn and Cullin, in the county of Mayo. Besides these, whose magnitude is their chief claim to notice, many others, of much smaller dimensions, are distributed over the island, and often compensate for their limited extent by the beauty and magnificence of their scenery. In this respect, the lakes of Kilkenny are pre-eminent, and attract visitors from all parts of Europe.

*Climate.*—The characteristics of the climate of Ireland are mildness and humidity. Its winter, though long, is seldom accompanied with prolonged frosts, while the average heat of its summer falls considerably short of that of England. This comparative equality of temperature, is evidently the result of its insular position. The humidity is, in like manner, the effect of the vast expanse of ocean, which bounds it on the W., and the prevalence of W. winds, which, charged with accumulated vapours, on first reaching the Irish coast, precipitate them in deluges of rain or dense fogs. Hence, even in the midst of summer, the air is seldom clear; and in autumn, superfluity of moisture becomes a serious impediment to the operations of harvest. Much of the corn is only preserved by being kiln-dried. One great advantage, however, is, that the verdure of the pastures is peculiarly rich, and preserves its luxuriance to a late period of the year.

*Geology.*—Owing partly to the immense extent of deep bog which covers the surface of Ireland, and conceals the mineral deposits from the view, its geology is imperfectly known. Its peculiar features, however, consist in the vast masses of primary and metamorphic rocks which form its mountains, and the secondary formations spread over its interior. Basaltic rocks are almost entirely confined to the N.E., where they cover nearly the whole county of Antrim, and often form colonnades, of which the Giants' Causeway is a celebrated specimen. Granite has its largest development in the S.E., where it forms the great mass of the mountains of Wicklow, and stretches, in a broad belt, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., through the counties of Wicklow and Carlow. It is also more sparingly developed in the W., along the shores of Galway Bay; in the N., in the county of Donegal, where it appears in three patches, the largest on the N.W. coast; in a small patch on the N.E. coast of Antrim, where it forms the well-known promontory of Fair Head; and in the E., where it occupies two considerable tracts, one wholly in Down, and the other, of a very irregular shape, partly in Down and partly in Armagh, and conspicuously presented along both sides of Carlingford Bay. Of the primitive stratified rocks, the most largely developed are chlorite and mica-schist; which, with primary limestone, hornblende, and other accompanying strata, cover the greater part of the N. of Ireland, stretching without interruption over the greater part of the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Donegal. The same strata form a long narrow belt in the county of Sligo, and spread out into great breadth on the coast of Mayo. They also occupy considerable tracts on the coasts both of Galway and Kerry, but appear to be altogether wanting in the interior, and on the S. and W. coasts; with the exception of a patch in the N.E., overlying the granite which

terminates in Fair Head. Next in the order of superposition is the Silurian system, the lower rocks of which form no inconsiderable portion of the whole island; covering almost the whole of counties Cavan and Monaghan, large parts of the S.W. of counties Kerry and Cork, the far greater part of Wexford, and numerous isolated spots, both on the coasts and in the interior. The old red sandstone, the formation next in order, has its largest continuous development in the county of Cork, but rises to the surface at numerous isolated spots, forming tracts of considerable extent in Waterford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Clare, Galway, Mayo, and Tyrone. The rocks next in the series belong to the carboniferous system; at the bottom of which lies the mountain limestone, the most largely developed of all the rocks of Ireland. Its chief seat is in the centre of the island, where it forms a broad zone, stretching continuously from the E. to within a short distance of the W. coast; from Louth and Dublin, through E. Meath, W. Meath, Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Longford, Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway. Still further S., though its continuity is broken by the occasional interposition of the old red sandstone, it is seen in Kilkenny, Tipperary, Clare, Kerry, and Limerick, bordering the greater part of the Irish coal-fields. These, with the exception of a small field in the W., extending between Clew Bay and Killery Harbour, in county Mayo, and small patches chiefly in counties Cavan and Monaghan, are all situated considerably to the S. of the centre of the island. The succession of the strata is nearly the same as in England, but the quality of the coal is generally of a very inferior description. One of the most valuable fields is that of Kilkenny, where the coal is found in seven workable beds in the form of anthracite; and, in the best seams, so free from adulteration, that it contains from 94 to 96 per cent. of pure carbon. The largest field is in the S.W., where it occupies an extensive tract in the counties of Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork. It is worked to a considerable extent, particularly on the N. bank of the Blackwater, but the greater part of the output is culm or dross, not well adapted for domestic use, and chiefly employed for malting and the burning of lime. The strata higher in the geological series than the coal, are very partially developed in Ireland. Tracts of marl and new red sandstone occur in Tyrone and Armagh, and, at the S. shore of Lough Neagh, branch off into narrow belts, enclosing part of the county of Antrim. On the E. coast of the latter county, strata still more recent appear, and beds of lias, greensand, and chalk are exposed on the cliffs above the shore. The occasional appearance of the same strata inland, in the bottom of the valleys, leaves no doubt that they occupy a large extent of space, though the immense masses of basalt which overlie them, in some places to the depth of more than 500 ft., conceal them from the view. The nature of the coal of Ireland has already been referred to, and, as the other minerals are not of so much importance as to require a separate consideration, it may be sufficient here to mention that the mountain limestone, which in England contains so many valuable mines of lead, appears to be here much less liberally supplied with that metal; that the iron, which unquestionably exists in abundance in the coal measures, has not yet justified the attempts which have been made to work and smelt it; and that the output of copper, which in 1836 exceeded £150,000 in value, had scarcely half that value in 1848. It should be remembered, however, that the minerals of Ireland have as yet been very imperfectly explored; and the probability that important discoveries still remain to be made, is strongly confirmed by the fact that the new red sandstone of Ireland, in which the existence of beds of salt had hitherto been rather suspected than known, has recently been found to contain them in such abundance as to promise inexhaustible supplies, rivaling those for which the same formation in England has so long been famous.

*Agriculture.*—We have already seen how favourable the climate of Ireland is to vegetation. Its mild temperature, and humid atmosphere, enable several delicate plants, which usually, in the same latitude, can only be cultivated in sheltered gardens, to flourish here with vigour in the open air; and not unfrequently forest trees continue to retain their foliage after they have lost it in the warmer parts of England. So far, then, as nature is concerned, no country ought to be richer in forest scenery than Ireland; and it would seem that, in early times, large tracts of magnificent timber were spread



over its surface; but the grossest waste and mismanagement have prevailed, trees have almost disappeared everywhere except from the parks of the gentry, and what ought to have been among the best, is perhaps the worst wooded country in central Europe. One somewhat equivocal advantage resulting from this is, that large tracts, which might have been otherwise occupied, now give employment to the plough or the spade, and serve to swell the gross amount of agricultural produce. Notwithstanding the great extent of her dismal moorland wastes, few countries have, in proportion to their area, raised more human food, on an average of years, than Ireland. This is owing partly to the fertility of the soil, and partly to the mode of agriculture. After deducting mountain and moorland, there remains a vast extent of arable surface, covered with a deep friable loam of remarkable richness. Seldom so light as to degenerate into sand, or so heavy as to contain an undue mixture of stubborn and impervious clay, the soils of Ireland possess that happy medium texture which at once facilitates the operations of husbandry, and insures it an abundant return. In addition to the vegetable mould, which forms one of their most important ingredients, they consist, generally, either of the decomposed trap, so widely spread over the N. of Ulster, or of calcareous matters, derived from the limestones which prevail in almost every other quarter. Thus in point of staple they cannot be surpassed, and justify the eulogium of Arthur Young, when he says they 'will fat the largest bullock, and at the same time do equally well for sheep, for tillage, for turnips, for wheat, for beans; and, in a word, for every crop and circumstance of profitable husbandry.' In ascribing the vast amount of human food which Ireland has been accustomed to produce, partly to the mode of agriculture, it is not meant that there is anything in that mode to recommend it as a model. On the contrary, there is perhaps no country in Europe where agriculture, considered as a system, has made less progress. The holdings, originally too small to be occupied by farmers of capital and enterprise, have been allowed to become almost infinitesimally subdivided, until they have been reduced to the smallest patches on the produce of which a family could manage to subsist. The only question of importance with such occupiers, is how to raise the largest quantity of human food for immediate use; and, as it is easy to see that no crop of the temperate zone can compete with the potato, that root became the great staple, and, in many parts of the country, nearly supplanted every other. And, so long as it would grow, it may almost seem to have justified the preference given to it, by furnishing food to so many millions, and, at the same time, allowing those whose holdings continued to retain the size of farms, to cultivate them on a regular rotation, and even raise large quantities of produce for exportation. The fearful calamities which were the immediate result of the failure of the potato, begin to be gradually compensated by the revolution in agriculture which it promises to produce. The holdings which had been frittered away will resume more than their original dimensions; and, though the actual amount of human food raised may not be increased, it will embrace all the ordinary cereals; and auxiliary crops, instead of being confined to one favoured species, will be raised more skillfully, and of course with greater profit. From the mildness of the winter, and the humidity almost always prevalent, the rearing and feeding of cattle and sheep must necessarily form one of the most profitable branches of Irish husbandry. It has already attracted great attention, and is said to be making rapid progress. Of the other branches which have been more recently introduced, it may be sufficient to mention tobacco, beet, for the manufacture of sugar; and flax. That the first two can be successfully grown has been proved, but that they can be grown to profit, in the face of tropical competition, is more than problematical; the last is far more hopeful, and the rapid extension of its culture (60,314 ac. in 1849; 91,040 ac. in 1850; and 138,619 ac. in 1851), viewed in connection with that of the manufacture of which it furnishes the material, has already done much, and promises to do more, for the prosperity of the country.

**Manufactures and Trade.**—The linen manufacture early took root in Ireland, and still continues to be its most important staple; and in every article, except lace and cambric, competes successfully with all other countries. In 1825, when the custom-house ceased to give returns, the

export of linen from Ireland to Great Britain amounted to 52,597,678 yards; and to foreign ports, 2,553,587 yards; in all, 55,113,265 yards. A great increase has since taken place, and, though the total amount can only be guessed at, it may be safely estimated at not less than 70 millions of yards. For a long time, all the yarn used was handspun; but the flax-mills which have been erected are so large and numerous, as not only to supply the home demand, but to spin large quantities of yarn for export. The principal seat of the linen manufacture is the province of Ulster, and more especially the town of Belfast and the surrounding districts. Repeated attempts have been made to establish the cotton manufacture in Ireland, but the success hitherto has been very limited. It is admitted, however, that some of the finest specimens of calico prints in the London market are Irish. The woollen manufacture appears at the outset to have outstripped that of linen. It had at least made such progress as to alarm the woollen manufacturers of England; who, in a spirit of petty jealousy, petitioned the English parliament for its discouragement, and, what is still more astonishing, succeeded. The Irish were prohibited from sending their woollens abroad, and could not even send them into England without paying an oppressive duty. Had the manufacture been suited to the country, it might have surmounted all this absurdity and injustice; and, at all events, when these ceased to operate would have revived. In regard to this manufacture, however, England possesses facilities which seem to make competition almost hopeless, and the woollens of Ireland continue to be of very secondary importance. A few broad-cloths are made in the vicinity of Dublin and of Cork, flannels in Wicklow, and blankets in Kilkenny. The silk manufacture, introduced into Dublin by French refugees, never took deep root, but has lingered on, and still employs a number of looms, chiefly on tabinets or Irish poplins. In 1850, the total number of mills in Ireland was 91, of which 11 were cotton, 11 wool, and 69 linen, employing an aggregate of 24,725 persons. An important source of female employment has, of late years, sprung up in the N. of Ireland, in the working of patterns on muslin with the needle. About 300,000 persons are engaged in this branch of manufacture, working chiefly for Belfast and Glasgow houses; and the gross value of the goods made annually is estimated at £1,400,000.

**The trade of Ireland** is not at all proportioned to her natural capabilities, and to the admirable facilities afforded by the excellent harbours situated on her coasts. The most important article is raw produce, the greater part of which finds its market in Great Britain. It consists chiefly of grain and flour, live stock, salt and fresh meat, eggs, butter, &c. Manufactured articles, particularly linen, rank next in importance; but, as the bulk of such articles is very small in comparison of their value, the trade, or at least the shipping, connected with them, holds only a secondary place. The trade with foreign countries is also inconsiderable; unless we include in it, as we perhaps ought to do, the extraordinary demand for shipping which has recently arisen, to transport the thousands and tens of thousands of voluntary exiles hastening to other lands, in search of the employment and prosperity which, by some strange fatality, they have failed to obtain at home. The place which emigration holds, merely as a branch of Irish trade, is strikingly manifested by the fact, that more than a half of the whole correspondence which passes between the post-offices of America and the United Kingdom is connected with it. The principal imports are colonial produce, woollen and cotton goods, cotton, wool, coals, and salt. Of the shipping employed in this trade only a mere fraction is Irish. The whole exports from Ireland to foreign parts in 1850 was in value £276,088; and the imports, £6,031,569. In the same year the number of vessels entered from all parts of the world was 20,186 (2,691,786 tons); and cleared, 10,471 (1,883,692 tons). The number of vessels built in Ireland in 1850 was 25 (1929 tons); and registered, 2249 (261,432 tons).

**Means of Communication.**—The excellent navigable channels furnished by the rivers of Ireland, have already been referred to. In several of them, however, when the water was low, the navigation became seriously impeded by rocky shoals. In removing these, or in making artificial cuts for the purpose of avoiding them, vast sums have been expended. Improvements of equal importance have been made by the construction of canals. On them, chiefly, the two millions

sterling, granted by Parliament for public works in Ireland, have been expended. The expenditure has not in all cases been judiciously made; but, by means of the Grand and Royal Canals, a valuable communication has been given across the very centre of the island, between the coast of Leinster and the Shannon, while a branch, which opens into the Barrow, continues the communication, without interruption, to the S. coast. Similar benefits have been conferred on the province of Ulster, by the Newry Canal, which connects Lough Neagh with the Bay of Carlingford; the Belfast Canal connecting the same lough with the Bay of Belfast, and the Ulster Canal, recently completed, between Loughs Neagh and Erne. This last canal, though only 46 m. long, renders available a continuous navigation of 130 m., intersecting the country from E. to W., and passing through populous and fertile districts; which, from the want of proper roads, were previously obliged to convey their produce to market on the backs of horses. The railway system has not yet received much development in Ireland. Numerous Acts have been obtained, which, if carried into effect, would give a network of railways traversing the country in all directions, for about 1500 m. The length actually completed in December, 1851, was 614 m.; and 189 m. were then in course of construction.

*Government, People, &c.*—Ireland, by the Act of Union, became an integral part of the United Kingdom, and shares in its legislation by means of representative Peers—28 temporal and four spiritual—in the House of Lords, and 105 representatives in the House of Commons. In its Lord Lieutenant, who represents the Sovereign, and holds his court in the castle of Dublin, it possesses the insignia of an independent kingdom in a higher degree than Scotland; but has far less of the reality, being perfectly identified with England in respect both of law and of religious establishments. The condition of the latter is very anomalous. Its adherents form only a small fraction of the population, not much exceeding the Presbyterians (750,000) in number, and falling very far short of that of the R. Catholics; who, though much fewer in proportion than they were when the census of 1841 was taken, and rapidly decreasing, in consequence of emigration, still form a very preponderating majority. The R. Catholics of Ireland are not like those of some countries on the continent, where a religious profession is regarded as a mere form, and is not allowed to interfere with the common business of life. Believing their priests to possess all the powers to which they lay claim, they yield them implicit obedience, and blindly obey their mandates. The priests thus possess a tremendous power, capable of being wielded either for good or evil. The influence of the R. Catholic priesthood has, however, in some districts at least, been of late years weakened in a very remarkable manner. Wrought upon, in the first instance, by the superior attention and kindness of Protestant clergymen, missionaries, and catechists during the famine resulting from the potatoe rot in 1846-7, and the awful visitation of cholera and fever which followed in its wake, large bodies of the agricultural classes in the W. of Ireland have renounced Popery and embraced Protestantism. Much greater numbers than formerly are now under Protestant tuition; and the Queen's colleges, recently instituted, are well attended by R. Catholic students. Still secret associations are numerous, at whose instigation the lives of those who are presumed to have infringed upon certain rights claimed by portions of the agricultural classes are remorselessly sacrificed. Justice on such criminals can scarcely be executed, from the difficulty experienced in empanelling juries that will convict, even upon palpable evidence. This state of matters contrasts sadly with the natural good qualities of the Irish. Though both indolent and fickle, they are warm-hearted, hospitable, generous, brave, and intellectual. Where their natural feelings have not been poisoned, deeds, even of heroic virtue, are as common among them, as among any people in the world; and in the contest for fame, what race can boast of having produced a nobler band of military heroes, statesmen, orators, and poets? Great changes are now in progress not unconnected with the calamities which, in recent years, have fallen upon Ireland from natural causes. Famine and disease have committed fearful havoc; these, and the extensive emigration which has for years been going on, and still (1852) continues at an increased ratio, bid fair to remove that hitherto most fruitful cause of misery and disturbance, over-population. Owing chiefly to

these causes, the 8,000,000 of souls which were returned by the census of 1841, and ought, by natural increase, to have amounted to 9,000,000, have dwindled away to 6½,000,000. Small holdings will now be merged into farms of sufficient extent to attract capital, and encourage enterprise; and the minute subdivisions from which so much misery and crime have resulted, will, it is to be hoped, gradually disappear. This important improvement has been greatly promoted by the Act for the Sale of Encumbered Estates. Property is rapidly passing from the hands of its old possessors, into those of men who will turn its capabilities to better account; and while equally determined to maintain its rights, will, it is hoped, prove less neglectful of its duties.

*History.*—The early accounts of Ireland do not cease to be fabulous till the 5th century, when Christianity is supposed to have been introduced by St. Patrick, a native of Scotland. A school, founded by him or his immediate successors, at Armagh, sent out many eminent teachers, and became celebrated over Europe. At this time, and for long after, the island was shared by a number of petty sovereigns, who were almost always at war. In 1171, it was invaded by Henry II. of England, who conquered part of it, and received the nominal submission of almost all the chiefs, though they continued generally to exercise their former sovereign powers. The wars of the English, at home and in France, and their attempts upon the sovereignty of Scotland, had long withdrawn their attention from Ireland; but in 1495, the ascendancy of England was formally established, and the Irish Parliament was prohibited, both from meeting without license from the English crown, and even from discussing any bill without its sanction. This arrangement was loudly arraigned, and a spirit of insubordination generally prevailed, but did not break out into open rebellion till the reign of Elizabeth. While the English and Scotch settlers had generally embraced the Reformation, the native Irish continued their bigoted attachment to Rome. Spain took advantage of the circumstance, and tempted O'Neil, a chief of great influence and extensive possessions, into revolt, by sending him the support of a Spanish armament. He was completely defeated, and ultimately obliged to save himself by flight to the continent. The tranquillity thus established, continued almost unbroken during the reign of James I., and the early part of that of Charles I.; but on the breaking out of the civil wars, which terminated in the expulsion of the Stuarts, the Irish espoused the royal cause, partly as a means of ultimately effecting their own independence, and on the prosecution of it were guilty of fearful atrocities. They were met in a similar spirit by Cromwell, who beat down all opposition, spared no cruelty in order to effect his purposes, and confiscated nearly four-fifths of the whole landed property, bestowing it on his followers and adherents. English supremacy was now for the first time established in every part of the country, and no attempt was made to dispute it till 1688, when the futile attempt of James II. to retrieve his fortunes, was crushed by William III. at the battle of the Boyne. The only other events in Irish history which have since occurred, and deserve notice, are the Union, enacted in 1799, and R. Catholic emancipation, in 1829.—(*Porter's Progress of the Nation; Thom's Irish Almanac; Montgomery's Ireland before and after the Union; McCulloch's British Empire; Parl. Papers, &c.*)

IRELAND (NEW), an isl., S. Pacific, forming the N.E. side of St. George's Channel, between lat. 2° 35' and 5° 2' S.; lon. 150° 30' and 152° 50' E. It is about 200 m. long, W.N.W. to E.S.E., by about 12 m. average breadth. The hills rise to a height of 1500 ft. to 2000 ft., and are clothed from base to summit with the most luxuriant forest. The indentations of the coast appear to offer several very snug little harbours. The lower tracts are well cultivated, produce sugar-cane, bananas, cocoa-nuts, yams, bamboos, and numerous other plants and trees. The inhabitants belong to the Australian negroes, and are remarkable for their excessive jealousy, and the scrupulous cleanliness of their villages. Their canoes are neatly formed, but not generally large. Fancy woods and tortoise-shell—the latter of very superior quality—are, as far as known, the only articles of commercial value which the island produces.

IRELAND'S EYE, a rocky islet, Irish Sea, 1 m. N. Howth harbour. It is about 1½ m. in circuit, rises to a considerable height, is composed chiefly of quartz rocks, and



presents a remarkable appearance from the coast. It contains the ruins of an abbey; has a martello tower and light-house.

**IREN**, a river, Russia, which rises in circle Krasno-Ufinsk, gov. Perm, flows circuitously N.W., and joins r. bank Silva, after a course of about 150 m.

**IREYON-KIRK**, par. Eng. Derby; 2490 ac. Pop. 865.

**IRGHIZ**, or **ULU-IRGHIZ**, a river, Turkestan, Kirghiz-Steppe. It rises in Lake Chalkar; lat. 51° 20' N.; lon. 61° 25' E., flows S. and S.E., joins the Kara-Targhai, and falls into Lake Aksakal or Aksukul [white water]. Total course about 300 m., through a sandy country, interspersed with saline lakes.

**IRGHIZ**, two rivers, Russia:—1, (*-Boleho*), is formed by the junction of the Karalitz and Kamelik, in the N.E. of gov. Saratov, flows very circuitously W.S.W., and joins l. bank Volga, opposite the town of Volgsk, after a course of nearly 130 m.—2, (*-Maloz*), rises in the same gov., N. of the Bolecho-Irghiz, and flowing nearly parallel to it, joins l. bank Volga, between the towns of Kvalinsk and Volgsk.

**IRISH SEA**, the sea, between Great Britain and Ireland, N. of St. George's Channel, and S. of the N. Channel, 130 m. N. to S., and about 60 m. E. to W. It contains the isls. of Anglesey and Man, and on its coasts are Luca, Morecombe, Dundrum, Carlisle, and Dublin bays—the Solway Firth, and the estuaries of the Ribble and Dee, &c.

**IRKUT**, a river, Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, which issues from the foot of the mountains of Sayansk, near the frontiers of China; flows first E., then N.E., and joins l. bank Angara, at the town of Irkutsk, after a course of about 220 m.

**IRKUTSK**, a gov. Siberia, between lat. 49° 40' and 62° 45' N., and lon. 96° and 121° E.; and bounded, N. and N.E., by gov. Yakutsk, from which it is separated by the Lena and Vitim; E. and S., China; and W., gov. Yeniseisk; length, E. to W., about 1100 m.; breadth about 1000 m.; area, 350,000 geo. sq. m. This vast surface is divided between three river-basins—the Amoor, the smallest of the three, which drains the E. portion, and carries its waters to the sea of Okhotsk; the Lena, in the N., which it drains in a great measure directly, and by its tributary, Vitim; and the Yenisei, in the centre and W., receiving its waters through the Angara, supplied by numerous small streams, but more especially by lake Baikal, which lies wholly within the government. The last two basins belong to the Arctic Ocean, and are separated from that of the Amoor by the mountains of Daouria, a ramification of the lofty Stan-novoi and Jablonnoi ranges. The greater part of the government having a N. exposure, the climate is more severe than usual under the same latitude, and in winter mercury often freezes. The summer is of short duration, though very warm; the air generally clear and serene. A great part of the surface is occupied by forests, which furnish excellent timber, and abound with all kinds of game. The pastures maintain great numbers of cattle and sheep. The principal cultivated crops are rye and barley; hemp and flax also succeed well. There is not much fruit. Many indications of volcanic agency are discoverable, particularly in the N. of the government, and earthquakes are not unfrequent. In the plain along the Angara, below the town of Irkutsk, a fine-grained sandstone, of the carboniferous system, prevails; and strata of pure coal, 9 ft. thick, have been found in it. The mountains are generally granitic. The minerals are very valuable; and include gold, found chiefly in the lateral valleys which run from the central ridge of the Jablonnoi, silver, lead, zinc, and tin. The principal mines are situated in the E. of the government, and are wrought, in the direction of the stock, over an extent of 160 m. In working the tin, splendid cells of rock crystals, with green, yellow, and blue emeralds, and with topazes, are found. Salt is found in great abundance in lakes and brine-springs, but is not turned to much account. Manufactures exist to a very limited extent, and consist chiefly of soap, leather, and glass. A considerable trade is carried on with China, through Kiathka; and in furs, which, after metals, form the principal articles of export. A considerable proportion of the Russian inhabitants are descendants of exiles from the W.; but as the cause of exile was as frequently of a political as of a merely criminal nature, the morals are much purer than usual in penal settlements. The natives in greatest number are—Tunguses, Mongols, and Bouriat. The religion of the Greek church is generally professed, but many

continue addicted to the practices of Shamanism. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into six districts or circles, of which Irkutsk is the capital. P. 507,300.

**IRKUTSK**, a tn. Siberia, cap. gov. of same name, in a plain, 1237 ft. above the sea, on the Angara, at the confluence of the Irkut and the Ushakovsk; lat. 52° 17' 16" N.; lon. 104° 26' 20" E. (L). It is divided into two parts by the Angara, which is here about 1000 ft. wide, surrounded by a wall and ditch, and well built, consisting of wooden houses, which are all neatly planked, and painted yellow or light gray; the streets, though not paved, have wooden paths for foot-passengers, and are kept in good order. One of the chief ornaments of the town is a noble quadrangular parade, one side of which is occupied by the residence of the governor, and other public offices; and most of the houses have kitchen-gardens behind them. The principal buildings include a great number of churches, one of them a cathedral; two convents, a handsome exchange, built of stone, and surrounded by stately poplars and pines; an admiralty, with dockyards on the Angara; the offices of the American company, which would be considered spacious and ornamental in any town of Europe; a school of medicine, a gymnasium, and several other schools; a public library of 5000 volumes, a mineralogical cabinet, two hospitals, a workhouse and house of correction, and a large and well-aired prison; the Gostinnoi Dvor or Bazaar, supplied with articles of Chinese and European manufacture; and in its vicinity are the markets, supplied with fish, flesh, meal, with its motley crowd of Bouriat, Russian women, &c. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, hats, leather (common and Morocco), soap, and glass. There are also several distilleries. The trade is in hay, tea, and other articles imported from China, and more especially in fur, for which the American Company have here large warehouses. Irkutsk is the see of an archbishop; and, being the residence of a governor, is regarded as the capital of E. Siberia. The society of the upper class is quite European in its character, but many persons belonging to it have the misfortune or stigma of being exiles. The inhabitants generally appear to be very comfortable. P. (1853), 14,454.

**IRMINGLAND**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 740 ac. P. 13.

**IRNHAM**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3520 ac. P. 436.

**IRNSUM**, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 9 m. S. Leeuwarden, on the canal leading thence to the Zuider Zee. It has a Calvinistic, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. (agriculturists and cattle-rearers), 525.

**IRON-ACRON**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 3030 ac. P. 1342.

**IROQUOIS**, or **SIX NATIONS**, the name given by the French to the Indian confederacy of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, afterwards joined by the Tuscaroras, on the latter being driven from their hunting-grounds in N. Carolina. This once formidable confederacy is now nearly extinguished; but the remains of it are still scattered through the state of New York, subdued in spirit, and debased by the use of intoxicating liquors.

**IRPEN**, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Kiev, flows first E., then N., and joins r. bank Dnieper, 20 m. above the town of Kiev, after a course of 100 m.

**IRRAWADI**, **IRAWADI**, or **IRRAWADY**, one of the great rivers of Asia, traversing the Burmese empire in its entire length. By some authorities it is held to be continuous with the Dzangbo or great river of Tibet (though this is generally considered to be identical with the upper Brahmapootra); by others it is stated to rise near lat. 28° N., lon. 97° 30' E., contiguous to the E. extremity of Assam and the sources of the Lohit, one of the tributaries of the Brahmapootra; and, in the absence of more complete information, we may assume that its origin is in E. Tibet, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the above locality. It has generally a S. course, being deflected W., however, both near Bharno and at Ava; and its total length has been estimated at 1200 m. At 50 m. below its supposed source, it has been found 80 yds. in breadth at the dry season. Below this, Kantoun, near the border of the Chinese province Yunnan, Amarapura, Ava, and Sakaing (which have successively been the capitals of Burmah), Yandabo, Pagan or Pagahm-Mew, Patanago, Meeday, Prome, and, on branches of its delta, Bassain, and Rangoon, are the chief places along its banks. At Yandabo, about 90 m. below Ava, it receives its principal tributary, the Kyen-dwen or Ningthee river, from the N.; its other large affluents are



mostly from the E. At Yedan, above Ava, it suddenly contracts from a much greater width to less than 200 yds. across; but from that point downwards to its delta it has generally a breadth of from 1 to 4 m.; and during its inundation, from June to September, it is often 6 m. across; its delta region, during the same period, being, like that of the Ganges, a vast watery expanse. Even so high as the influx of the Bhamo river, it has at that time a breadth of 1 m. About 140 m. from the Indian Ocean, which it enters by numerous mouths, the delta of the Irrawadi commences; a wide interlacement of branches occupying the greater part of the kingdom of Pegu, and on the W. and E. arms of which the towns of Bas-sain and Rangoon are respectively situated. The current of the Irrawadi is commonly gentle—even in its upper part being no more than at the rate of 2 m. an hour; except during the inundations, when it flows so rapidly that no sailing vessels could navigate it but for the assistance of the S.W. monsoon. It is navigable from the sea upwards as far as Ava, in all seasons, by vessels of 200 tons burden; and during the rains the same vessels may proceed as far as the mouth of the Mogoung river, about 200 m. further up the stream. Canoes can reach, with some difficulty, as far as the influx of the river of Bhamo. Like the Nile, the Irrawadi is the main artery of the country through which it flows: the principal population of the Burmese dominions being established along its banks. It is navigated by boats having a canoe-shape and a covered deck, manned by from 15 to 50 men, and impelled by various-shaped sails and by setting-poles.

**IRRLICH**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Coblenz, near Nienwied, at the confluence of the Wied with the Rhine. It has a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1216.

**IRSA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pesth, 9 m. from Czegled, with two churches. Pop. 1875.

**IRTHING**, a river, England, rising in the hills which separate Northumberland from Cumberland, and, after a S. course of 26 m., during several of which it forms the boundary of the two counties, falling into the Eden, near Newby.

**IRTHINGTON**, par. Eng. Cumberland; 7100 ac. P. 1049.

**IRTHLINGBOROUGH**, par. England, Northampton; 3720 ac. Pop. 1339.

**IRTISH**, a river, Asia, which rises in the S.W. side of the Altai mountains, in the Chinese dominions, near lat. 47° N., and lon. 88° E., flows first W.N.W., and by its expansion forms lake Zaisan. Issuing from the N. side of the lake, it flows N. to the S.E. frontiers of Siberia, gov. Omsk, which it enters, and flows N.N.W., nearly parallel to its E. frontier, past the towns of Ust-Kamenogorsk, Semipalatinsk, and Omsk. A little beyond the last town it enters gov. Tobolsk, bends round in a N. direction, till it reaches Tara, whence it flows W.N.W. to the town of Tobolsk. Here it makes a sudden turn N., passes the towns of Demiansk and Den-shikova, and finally joins I. bank Obi, a little below Samarova. Its whole course has been roughly estimated at about 1800 m. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Om, Tara, Shish, Tui, and Demianka; and on the l. the Tunduk, Osha, Ishim, Vagai, Tobol, and Konda or Mulina. A great part of its course is through low plains and steppes, and its navigation is rendered dangerous by shifting sands. It abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons.

**IRTON**, par. Eng. Cumberland; 5270 ac. P. 509.

**IRUELA**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Jaen, poorly built, with narrow streets, an old castle, on a height overhanging the town; a parish church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; numerous oil and flour mills, and some trade in oil, corn, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 1140.

**IRUN**, a tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, near I. bank Bi-dassoa, and the first town after passing the French frontier, 11 m. E. St. Sebastian. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, but very irregularly; has a fine church, courthouse, with an elegant façade; and an hospital; and manufactures of soap, leather, and earthenware; brick and tile works, numerous mills, and a trade in wool and cattle. Irun existed in the time of the Romans. Its position has often exposed it to the ravages of war. Pop. 2590.

**IRUPANA**, a tn. Bolivia, dep. La Paz, cap. prov. Yungas, with a large and handsome church, many well-built houses, and presenting altogether an appearance of comfort and competency on the part of the inhabitants. In its vicinity are extensive gardens of fine orange-trees.

VOL. I.

**IRVINE**, a royal and parl. bor., seaport, and market tn. Scotland, co. Ayr, on a rising ground, r. bank Irvine, an affluent of the Firth of Clyde, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the estuary formed by its junction with the Garnock, 24 m. S.W. Glasgow, on the railway to Ayr. It consists of one broad and spacious street, communicating with a suburb, on the l. bank of the Irvine, by a handsome stone bridge; houses in general well built and commodious. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. It has a handsome parish church, a chapel of ease, two Free and two U. Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel; the Irvine Academy—a large and elegant edifice—and several other schools; a handsome news-room, and a subscription library. Hand-sewing, and the weaving of book-muslins, jaconets, and checks, employ a majority of the working population. Ship-building, rope-making, tanning, and leather-dressing, are carried on to some extent. There are also manufactories of anchors and cables, a magnesia manufactory, and several fine mills. The chief exports are coal, carpeting, tanned leather, rye-grass seed, tree plants, &c.; principal imports—timber, grain, and butter. It unites with Ayr, &c., in returning a member to the House of Commons. Area of par., 4 m. by 2 m. Pop. bor. (1851), 7534.

**IRVINSTOWN**, a tn. Ireland, co. Fermanagh, about 95 m. N.W. Dublin, with a parish church, two Methodist meeting-houses, a school, and a dispensary. Pop. 1047.

**IRWELL**, a river, England, co. Lancaster, rising near Bacup, and, after a circuitous S. course of 40 m., past Bury, becomes navigable at Manchester, and falls into the Mersey at Plinton; chief affluents the Mealock and Irlk.

**ISA**, two rivers, Russia.—1, Rises in gov. Penza, flows N.W., and joins the Moksha, 9 m. below Troitzk; course about 70 m.—2, Issues from a small lake, gov. Vitepsk, flows N. into gov. Pskov, and joins the Velikaia; course about 65 m.

**ISABA**, a tn. Spain, Navarre, prov. and 33 m. N.E. Pam-peluna, with a parish church, townhouse, prison, and school; manufactures of common woollens and combs, a saw and two flour mills, and a trade in timber, wool, cheese, and salt. P. 931.

**ISABAL**, or **IZABAL**.—1, A vil. Central America, Guatemala, S. shore of lake Dulce; lat. 15° 24' 20" N.; lon. 89° 9' 53" W.; consisting of a courthouse, a few respectable dwellings, and about 40 huts.—2, A tn., isl. Old Providence, an insignificant place, though once important and populous.

**ISABEL (SANTA)**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, on the Paraguassu, one of the head streams of the Paraguay. It is the cap. of its district, consists of about 3000 scattered mud and straw huts, and is the centre of a trade in diamonds; to a market there, every Saturday and Sunday, the diamond-seekers bring the produce of the week.—(Castelnau.)

**ISABELLA (CAPE)**, a headland, Boothia Felix; lat. 69° 26' N.; lon. 93° 51' W. (u.)

**ISABELLA**.—1, An isl., W. coast Mexico; lat. 21° 45' N.; lon. 106° W.; frequented by sealers only. It is of moderate height, and nearly barren. The beach is lined with rocks, and neither wood nor water are to be obtained.—2, A port, N. coast isl. Hayti, 130 m. N. E. Port-Republicain, where, in 1493, Columbus formed the first European settlement in the New World.

**ISAC**, a river, France, formed by several small streams, above Blain, in dep. Loire Inférieure; flows W. past Blain and Geronnet, and joins I. bank Vilain, opposite to Rieux; course about 45 m. It is navigable for about 9 m., and feeds the canal which unites the Loire and Vilain.

**ISAKTCHI**, a tn. European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, r. bank Danube, 26 m. S.E. Galatz, with a castle, several mosques, baths, and some trade.

**ISALCO**, or **YSALCO**, a tn. Central America, state of, and 40 m. W. by S. San Salvador. Near it is a volcano of same name. Pop. 4000.

**ISAMAL**, a tn. Yucatan. See **IZAMAL**.

**ISANOTZKOI**, one of the straits uniting Behring's Sea and the Arctic Ocean. It separates the island of Unimek, in the Aleutian Archipelago, from the S.W. extremity of the peninsula of Alaska, in Russian America, lat. 55° N., and about 24 m. long by 9 m. broad.

**ISAR**, a river, Germany, which rises in the Tyrol, about 6 m. N.E. Innsbruck, enters Bavaria, flows N.N.W., past Munich to Freising, where it turns abruptly E.N.E., passes the towns of Landshut and Landau; and joins r. bank Danube a little below Deggendorf; course above 190 m. Its principal

affluents are, right, the Dorfen and Sempt; and, left, the Loischach and Ammer. The current is extremely rapid, but is much used for floating timber.

**ISAURA**, or **ISAURIA**, an ancient tn. Asiatic Turkey, 44 m. S. by W. Konia; lat. 37° 10' N.; lon. 32° 32' E.; built on the highest point of a high range of hills, and surrounded by a massive wall, with lofty hexagonal towers, beautifully constructed, and of a very peculiar style of architecture. The buildings within the walls are all in the same style, consisting of alternate courses of very thick and very thin blocks of marble. Amongst them is a handsome triumphal arch, with a Greek inscription. Outside the walls are many tombs, some of which are excavated in the rock.

**ISBARTA**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 64 m. N. Adalia, picturesquely situated at the foot of a steep and lofty chain of wooded mountains. It is half-concealed amidst orchards and gardens, and is better built than most other towns in this part of the country.

**ISCHAN**, a vil. Central Asia, khanat of, and 24 m. E. Khiva, on the canal of Scharscherli, with two weekly markets; inhabitants, Sarts and Usbeks.

**ISCHEL**, or **ISCHL**, a market tn. and watering-place, Upper Austria, circle of, and on both sides of the river Traun, 50 m. S.W. Linz. It has a handsome parish church, a small castle, an hospital, and vapour and mud baths, the materials for which are derived from a salt-mine about 3 m. S.E. of the town, which has been worked to a large extent by adits leading into the heart of the mountain. Pop. 1930.

**ISCHIA**, a vil. Papal States, delegation of, and 21 m. W.W.N. Viterbo. Pop. 1250.

**ISCHIA** [Latin, *Arime*, *Inarime*, *Anaria*, or *Pithecosa*], an isl. in the Mediterranean, kingdom of, and 17 m. W. Naples; lat. (E. point) 40° 43' 54" N.; lon. 13° 57' 45" E. (E. r.) It is of oblong shape, 7 m. long and 4 m. broad; area, 26 sq. m. Near its centre is Mount San Nicolò or Epomeo, an extinct volcano, of irregular conoidal shape, rising about 2600 ft., from which the surface gradually slopes, in all directions, towards the sea. The volcanic origin of the whole island, indeed, is clearly indicated by the shape of its mountains, the fissures and chasms in the mountain-sides, the deep ravines across the plains, the lava heaped upon lava, tracts covered with tufa and lapilli, gray ashes, and sulphur, as well as by the smoke, steam, and hot mineral waters that gush out in almost every direction. Much of the surface is fit for cultivation, and exhibits the highest degree of fertility. Extensive vineyards, producing an excellent white wine, plantations of olives, orchards, and gardens abounding with oranges, citrons, melons, and other fruits of S. Europe; fields of Indian corn and cotton, groves of the chestnut and ilex, as well as hedgerows of aloes, myrtles, and other sweet-smelling shrubs, variegate the surface, and clothe the chasms with which this island abounds. Sulphur and other useful minerals are abundant, and are exported in considerable quantities. The manufactures of straw hats, baskets, and earthenware are carried on to some extent; and the beautiful green and mottled lavas are turned, and made into various ornaments, for exportation. The island is a favourite resort for foreigners and invalids. The principal towns are Ischia, the capital, and Formia; besides which, eight villages are scattered up and down the island. Pop. 24,000.

**ISCHIA**, a tn. Naples, cap. above isl., on its E. side, facing the Bay of Naples. It stands in a pretty little bay, opposite to the islet of Vivarra, and is overlooked by a picturesquely-placed old castle, has white houses, and is the residence of a bishop. The inhabitants are partly fishermen, partly vine-dressers. Pop. 3500.

**ISCHIGINSK**, a tn. Siberia. See **IGHINSK**.

**ISCHIM**, a tn. Siberia, gov. of, and 160 m. S.S.E. Tobolsk, cap. circle, and on a river of same name, with a church. Pop. (1842), 2067.—The **CIRCLE**, in the S. of the gov., consists of extensive steppes, has numerous small lakes, and rears great numbers of cattle. Pop. 129,000.

**ISCHITELLA**, a market tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 36 m. N.E. Foggia, on a lofty hill, with a church and convent. Pop. 3000.

**ISCHL**, tn. Austria. See **ISCHEL**.

**ISEFIORD**, a bay, Denmark, in the N. of isl. Seeland. It penetrates about 20 m. inland, forming two principal arms, one of which opens S.E., and another W. The latter,

by far the larger, has, near the island Ourøe, a breadth of about 9 m., but, S. and W. of it, divides into a number of small arms; the Eidingsfjord on the N.W., Lammefjord on the W., Holbeksford on the S.W., and Agerupfjord on the S. This W. principal branch has a depth of 4 to 6 fathoms, and contains several good havens. The E. branch forms the long, narrow, and shallow fiord of Roeskilde.

**ISEGHEM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Mandel, 18 m. S. Bruges; with manufactures of linen, hats, cottons, ribbons, thread, and soap, several breweries and tanneries, and a good trade in linen and cattle. Pop. 8828.

**ISELL**, par. Eng. Cumberland; 6760 ac. P. 535.

**ISENBURG**, a vil. Prussia, gov. of, and 7 m. N.N.E. Coblenz, with a church, and a saw, oil, and other mills. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Isenburg. Pop. 535.

**ISEO**, or **SABINO**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, cap. dist. of same name, on the S.E. extremity of the lake Iseo, in a very mountainous district. It is surrounded by walls, and well built; has a court of law, a parish and two auxiliary churches, manufactures of hats and hosiery, several tanneries and silk-mills, and, by means of a small harbour on the lake, carries on a considerable trade in woollen covers, made in the surrounding villages, sandstone, lime, silk, corn, and chestnuts. Pop. 2002.—The **LAKE** [*Lago d'Iseo*], about 14 m. long by 2 m. broad, is an expansion of the river Oglio, which enters at its N., and leaves at its S. extremity.

**ISER**, a river, Austria, which rises in the N. of Bohemia, in the S. side of the Riesengebirge, flows S.S.W., past the towns of Münchengrätz and Bunzlau, and, after a course of nearly 60 m., joins r. bank Elbe, above Brandeis. Fine chalcodenes are found among its pebbles.

**ISÈRE**, a river of Europe, which rises in the Sardinian dominions, in the W. side of Mount Iseran, crosses Savoy, in an irregular W. course, passing St. Maurice and L'Hopital, enters France by dep. Isère, to which it gives its name, and which it crosses in an irregular W.S.W. course, passing Grenoble; after which, traversing the N. part of dep. Drome, it joins l. bank Rhone, 5 m. above Valence. Its chief affluents are, in Savoy, the Arly and Arc; and, in France, the Ozeins, Drac, and Bourne. Whole course, about 190 m., of which nearly 88, beginning at the Sardinian frontier, are navigable; but very subject to inundations. In general its channel is narrow, but its water is deep.

**ISÈRE**, a dep. France, bounded N. and W. by the Rhone, which separates it, in the former direction, from dep. Ain, and, in the latter, from depts. Rhone and Loire; S. by depts. Drome and Hautes-Alpes, and E. and N.E. by Savoy; lat. 44° 44' to 45° 52' N.; lon. 4° 45' to 6° 25' E. Its contour is formed by a remarkable succession of waving curves; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 97 m.; central breadth, 40 m.; area, 3185 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, and more especially in the S.E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Alps. At least 20 well-defined mountains are 6700 ft. high. The culminating point, Le Grand Pelvona, is 13,158 ft. Between the mountain-ranges are numerous gorges and deep valleys, of more or less width, but there are no proper plains, except in the N. and near the centre, where those of La Côte St. André, and of Bièvre have a considerable extent. The whole department belongs to the basin of the Rhone, which drains great part of it directly. The only other important river is the Isère, which traverses it circuitously in a W.S.W. direction, and is augmented within it by numerous small tributaries. Notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the surface, of which part is beyond the limits of vegetation, and much is unfit for anything but pasture, considerably more than one-third of the whole is arable, and a considerable portion is in vineyards. About one-fifth is under wood. The soil, where available, is generally of great fertility, and the corn raised more than meets the home consumption. All the cereal and leguminous crops, together with maize and potatoes, are abundant. Medicinal plants are extensively grown; and fruit of various sorts is excellent in quality, and in quantity almost unlimited. The produce of the vineyards amounts to about 94,285 pipes, of which one-half is exported as wine or brandy. None of the wines are first-rate. The mulberry is cultivated to a great extent, more especially in the large and beautiful valley of Gresivaudan, in the vicinity of Grenoble, and large quantities of the finest silk are obtained. The minerals are of considerable importance, including a little gold and silver,



once worked in mines, now abandoned; lead, copper, and iron. A coal-field is worked to some extent; and there are some valuable quarries of marble, slate, granite, and porphyry. The manufactures are sail-cloth, coarse woollens, ordinary and table linen, gloves, tanned leather, cotton goods, and chemical products. The iron-mines employ a number of blast furnaces, and the iron is extensively manufactured, and used as castings. There are also numerous paper, silk, and cotton mills. The trade is chiefly in corn, wine, liquors, turpentine, wool, hemp, cheese, nut-oil, metals, skins, leather, silk, &c. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into four arrondissements—Grenoble, the capital; St. Marcellin, La-Tour-du-Pin, and Vienne; subdivided into 45 cantons and 552 communes. Pop. 598,492.

**ISERLOHN**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 15 m. W. Arnsberg, cap. circle of same name, on the Baarenbach. It is walled; has four gates, several public offices, five churches and chapels, a courthouse, Latin school, poorhouse, and orphan hospital; and manufactures of various articles of vertu, in brass, bronze, and iron, cutlery, woollen and silk goods, ribbons, and leather; bleachfields, zinc and iron furnaces, rolling, paper, and other mills. Near it is an iron cross, commemorative of the deliverance of Germany from Napoleon's domination. P. 10,752. Area of circle, 96 geo. sq. m. P. 36,889.

**ISERNIA** (Latin, *Æsernia*), a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, cap. dist. of same name, on a spur of the Apennines, 23 m. W. Campobasso. It is one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom; the see of a bishop; has a court of justice, a fine cathedral, in a great measure destroyed by the earthquake of 1805; many remains of antiquity, particularly a splendid aqueduct, which is led across a hill, and supplies several fountains and public works. The chief manufactures are blotting-paper and hydraulic machinery. Pop. 5553; dist. 91,920.

**ISERTKELY**, par. Irel. Galway; 1894 ac. P. 209.

**ISERTKIERAN**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 1429 ac. P. 341.

**ISËT**, a river, Asiatic Russia, which issues from a small lake, in gov. Perm. E. side the Ural mountains, about 2 m. W. Ekaterinburg, flows S.E., past the towns of Dolmatov and Shadrinsk, then turns N.E., enters gov. Tobolsk, and joins l. bank Tobol, after a course of about 280 m. Principal affluents, the Sinara, Tetcha, Mias, Ikin, and Jurium.

**ISFIELD**, par. Eng. Sussex; 1910 ac. Pop. 477.

**ISHAM**, par. Eng. Northampton; 1150 ac. Pop. 397.

**ISHARTMON**, par. Irel. Wexford; 966 ac. P. 239.

**ISHIM**, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in a mountainous district, near the centre of gov. Omsk; lat. 51° N.; lon. 74° E., flows first W., then circuitously N.N.E., into gov. Tobolsk, passes the town of Ishim, and joins l. bank Irtysh, after a direct course N.N.W. of 480 m., and an indirect course of at least 900 m., generally through extensive and almost sterile steppes. Some Russian villages are situated in the lower part of it, but the upper is occupied chiefly by Kirghis. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Kaluton, Agbasar, and Agbir-Burluk; and, on the l., the Nura and Tersekan.

**ISHMAEL** (Sr.), two pars. Wales:—1, Carmarthen. P. 895.—2, Pembroke. P. 502.

**ISIGNY**, a seaport tn. France, dep. Calvados, 35 m. W. N.W. Caen, near the mouth of the Vire and Lower Auro; with a court of commerce and custom-house. Its port admits vessels of 100 tons to 120 tons. Its staple is salt-butter; of which 100,000 pots, yielding £60,000, are exported annually. It has also a trade in cider, clover-seed, hams, yellow wax, goose-quill and down feathers, cattle, sheep, and coal. P. 1696.

**ISILI**, a tn., isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 35 m. N. by W. Cagliari, cap. prov. of same name, at the S. extremity of the elevated plain of Sarcidano, about 1500 ft. above the sea; houses generally built of stone; streets irregular, but mostly spacious. It has a principal and some minor churches, two schools; manufactures of woollen table and bed covers, and various linen articles; and a trade in corn, cattle, dairy produce, chestnuts, figs, and other fruits. Pop. 2196.—The province is, for the most part, covered by the mountains of Barbagia. In several quarters, however, are plains of considerable extent, and remarkable fertility. The streams are numerous, but individually of little importance. The minerals include lignite, steatite, white clay, used in whitewashing the houses; agate and chalcidony, and fine rock-crystals. Grain, beans, and flax, are the most extensively grown. A considerable space is occupied by vineyards, which, in the warmer spots,

yield a wine of excellent quality. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into seven districts, subdivided into 51 communes. The judicial division is into a *prefettura*, which has its seat at Isili, the capital, and comprehends nine mandamentos. Area, 556 geo. sq. m. Pop. 46,365.

**ISIS**, a river, England. See THAMES.

**ISIJUM**, a tn. Russia. See IZIJUM.

**ISKARDO**, or **ISKARDOR**:—1, A name given to Bultî—(which see).—2, (Or BALTI), a tn., Central Asia, cap. Bultî, on a rock in the valley, and on l. bank Upper Indus, here 150 yds. wide, 6300 ft. above the sea; lat. 35° 10' N.; lon. 75° 27' E.; consisting of a collection of 150 straggling houses, overlooked by a large irregular fortress, built on a high precipitous gneiss rock, 7100 ft. above the sea.

**ISKELIB** [commonly pronounced, *Eskilup*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, 106 m. N.E. Angora; lat. 40° 45' N.; lon. 34° 33' E.; houses of two stories, with tiled roofs. It has several mosques, and an old, irregular, dilapidated castle or hill fort, perched upon a singularly bold and naked limestone rock. Hard by are several sepulchral caverns, two of which are ornamented with sculptures. Pop. 9000.

**ISKENDERON**, a tn. Syria. See ALEXANDRETTA.

**ISKER**, a river, European Turkey, Bulgaria, having its sources in the mountain ranges which form the S. and W. boundaries of that province. It flows in a general N. direction; but with many wide deviations, and falls into the Danube, 22 m. W. Nickopol. Entire course, about 140 m.

**ISKIL** [anc. *Tattæa*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, near the S.W. extremity of the Salt lake, Touz Gheul, 63 m. N.E. Konia; lat. 38° 27' N.; lon. 33° 31' E. It consists of about 400 houses.

**ISLA**, a river, Scotland, rising in the mountains at the head of Glenisla, Forfarshire, and, after a course chiefly S., of about 40 m., falling into the Tay, nearly opposite Kinclaven, Perthshire. It is famed for its trout and salmon.

**ISLA-CRISTINA** [formerly *Real-Isla-de-la-Niguerita*], a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 18 m. W. Huelva, near the mouth of the E. branch of the Guadiana. It has a small square, tolerably regular and well-cleaned streets; a parish church, and four schools; a productive sardine fishery, a small harbour, and some trade in esparto, figs, and casks. Pop. 1864.

**ISLAMABAD**, a tn. Cashmere, next in importance to the capital, and 35 m. S.E. Serinagar, r. bank Jailum or Behut, at the foot of some steep heights; lat. 33° 43' N.; lon. 75° 5' E. It consisted, a few years ago, of from 6000 to 8000 houses; and is built in a style exactly similar to that of Serinagar; but it has no edifice of much importance; and is filthy, and crowded with mendicants and unemployed artisans. Its environs are agreeable, and watered by a profusion of springs; and here is a spacious reservoir, swarming with fish, which are held sacred by the Brahmans. About 360 shawl-wools make common shawls for export to Hindoostan; produce estimated at £300 monthly; some manufactures of printed cottons, and of carpets, in imitation of those of Persia, are also carried on for exportation to the Punjab and the rest of India. Around it are numerous gardens, and plantations, in which large quantities of tobacco are raised. —(Jacquemont, *Voyage dans l'Inde*, &c.)

**ISLAMABAD**, or **CHITTAGONG**, a tn. British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Chittagong, on the Chittagong river, 8 m. from its mouth, in the Bay of Bengal, 222 m. E. Calcutta; lat. 22° 20' N.; lon. 91° 50' 26" E. (L.) The streets are kept in good order; and the bazaar abundantly supplied with foreign and domestic produce of every description. It is the seat of a court of justice, and a place of great commercial activity. Ship-building, and the manufacture of a sort of canvas from cotton, are both carried on to a considerable extent. About 300 vessels, of from 40 to 100 tons, belong to the port; and it is also resorted to by many vessels from other places, including boats from the Maldiva islands, which bring tortoise-shells, cowries, and cocoa-nuts, in exchange for rice, and small manufactures. The principal exports are rice and salt. Pop. 12,000.

**ISLAMNAGUR**, or **ISLAMNUGUR**, a tn. Hindoostan, on the Betwah, a tributary of the Jumna, dominions, and 5 m. N. Bhopal; lat. 23° 24' N.; lon. 77° 30' E. By its situation, it is one of the strongest military posts in Hindoostan, standing surrounded on three sides by rivers, and on the fourth by a morass.



**ISLAMPOOR**, several places, Hindoostan, particularly:—  
1. A tn. Ajmeer, 105 m. W.S.W. Delhi; lat. 28° 6' N.; lon. 75° 40' E.—2. A tn. presid. Bengal, prov. and 20 m. W. by S. Bahar, on an affluent of the Ganges.—Other places of the same name are of little importance.

**ISLAND**, par. Irel. Cork; 2676 ac. Pop. 1436.

**ISLANDBRIDGE**, a vil. Ireland, co. Dublin, r. bank Liffey, here crossed by a fine bridge, of one elliptical arch, 2 m. W. Dublin castle. It has many respectable buildings, and artillery barracks, with an hospital. Pop. 767.

**ISLANDEADY**, par. Irel. Mayo; 24,940 ac. P. 8463.

**ISLANDIKANE**, par. Irel. Waterford; 4538 ac. P. 1504.

**ISLANDMAGEE**, par. Irel. Antrim; 7037 ac. P. 2782.

**ISLANDS** (BAY OF), a large bay, British America, formed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the E., coast of Newfoundland, N. St. George's Bay; lat. 49° 20' N.; lon. 58° 15' W. It is about 18 m. N. to S., and about as much E. to W. It receives on the S.E. the Humber, and encloses a great number of small islands. See also BAY OF ISLANDS.

**ISLANDSHIRE**, a detached portion of co. Durham, England, between cos. Northumberland and Berwick, and including Holy Island. Area, 26,820 ac. Pop. 8830.

**ISLAY**, an isl. Scotland, co. Argyre, W. coast, one of the larger of the inner Hebrides, immediately S.W. isl. Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Sound of Islay, and 11 m. the peninsula of Kintyre. It is 25 m. long by 17 m. broad; area, 154,000 ac. Rhinns, the extreme S.W. point, is in lat. 55° 40' N.; lon. 6° 33' W. (s.) It has somewhat the form of an inverted heart—the broad end being largely excavated by the arm of the sea called Lochindaal, 12 m. long by 8 m. broad; but, with this exception, and those of Loch Gruinart, on the N.W. coast, and Loudon's Bay, on the S.E., its sea-line is not marked by any very deep indentations, although small bays are sufficiently numerous. Many parts of the coast are bold and rocky, and some portions are lined with high perpendicular cliffs. The island is generally hilly, particularly in the N. and E., although it nowhere presents any great elevations; the highest summit not exceeding 1400 ft. to 1800 ft. above sea-level. There is, however, a very considerable extent of level ground, for the most part fertile and well cultivated. The island is chiefly composed of clay slate, chlorite slate, and some mica slate; quartz, various admixtures of felspar and hornblende, and also greywacke and limestone; the latter is but in small quantity, and interposed between laminae of slate-rocks. Lead, iron, and copper ore, manganese, and cobalt, occur, but none of them are wrought. The climate is mild, but humid. Agriculture has greatly improved of late years, and abundant crops of wheat, barley, oats, pease, flax, and potatoes, are raised. Cattle and horses, both of which are considered to be of a superior description, much attention being paid to their improvement, are bred in large numbers; but whisky is the staple production, 250,000 gallons being distilled annually, and exported chiefly to Glasgow. The other exports are cattle, oats, and limestone. The coasts abound with fish of various kinds. Islay was anciently the principal residence of the Lords of the Isles; whose pomp and power is attested by numerous ruins of castles, forts, and chapels. Pop. 15,161.

**ISLAY**, a seaport, Peru. See ILAY.

**ISLE**, two pars. England, co. Somerset:—1, (*Abbot's*); 1810 ac. P. 413.—2, (*Beaver's*); 1190 ac. P. 338.

**ISLE** (Latin, *Insula*), a river, France, which rises in the S.W. of dep. Haute-Vienne, flows S.W. across dep. Dordogne, enters dep. Gironde, and joins r. bank Dordogne at Libourne; total course about 160 m. Perigueux, 90 m. from its mouth, and where it begins to be navigable, is the chief town on its banks. It receives the Haute-Vézère and the Dronne.

**ISLE** (I), a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 12 m. E. Avignon, in the centre of an island formed by the windings of the Forgue. It has a fine church, and manufactures of blankets, worsted and silk thread, and tanned hides. Pop. 4797.

**ISLE-AUX-COUDRES**, an isl. Lower Canada, 2 m. from N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 57 m. N.E. Quebec, about 15 m. in circumference, extremely fertile, and well cultivated.

**ISLE-D'ALBI** (I), a tn. France, dep. and r. bank Tarn, 18 m. W.S.W. Albi. It consists principally of one long street, traversed by the high road to Albi, and a spacious square, adorned with a handsome fountain. Pop. 1790.

**ISLE-DE-FRANCE**, an anc. prov. France, now included in deps. Oise-Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Aisne. Paris was its capital. It was bounded, N. by Picardy, E. Champagne, S. the Orleanais, and W. Maine and Normandy.

**ISLE-DIEU** (I), an isl. France, dep. and about 14 m. W. the coast of Vendée. It consists of a large mass of granite, covered with a vegetable mould, which, though of some depth near the shore, gradually thins away in the ascent, till nothing but the bare rock appears. About one-half of the whole surface is under cultivation, which is conducted by the women alone; all the men being sailors or fishermen. The island is defended by a fort and several batteries; and the harbour, called Port Breton, on the E. side, admits vessels of 150 to 200 tons, and is much used for refuge. Area, about 6 sq. m. Pop. vil., 1248; isl., 2492.

**ISLE-EN-JOURDAIN**, a tn. France, dep. Gers, 25 m. E. Auch, r. bank Save. It was formerly a place of strength; is clean, well and regularly built, has a good public square, handsome church, convenient market-place; manufactures of leather; and brick and tile works. Pop. 1939.

**ISLE OF FRANCE**, Indian Ocean. See MAURITIUS.

**ISLE OF PINES**. See PINES.

**ISLE OF SHOALS**, a group of eight islets, U. States, New Hampshire and Maine, in the Atlantic, 12 m. S.E. Portsmouth, chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

**ISLE OF WIGHT**. See WIGHT (ISLE OF).

**ISLE ROYAL**, an isl. British America, Lake Superior, intersected by lat. 48° N. Length, 35 m.; breadth, 10 m.

**ISLEHAM**, par. Eng. Cambridge; 4396 ac. P. 2127.

**ISLEWORTH**, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, delightfully situated 1. bank Thames. The village consists of one principal street, well lighted with gas; houses in general well built; has a neat church, several Dissenting chapels, and several charitable institutions, including various schools and almshouses. Area of par., 3120 ac. Pop. 6614.

**ISLINGTON**, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, bor. Finsbury. The village, anciently called *Iseldone*, forms now one of the N. suburbs of London. It contains many fine ranges of houses and pleasant villas, is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It has a literary and scientific society, a college for Independent ministers, a Church of England missionary institution, and numerous schools and charities. The trade of the place principally consists in supplying the wants of the inhabitants; a few manufactories afford employment to a part of the population. Area of par., 3032 ac. Pop. 55,690.

**ISLIP**, two pars. England:—1, Northampton; 1370 ac. P. 547.—2, Oxford; 1680 ac. P. 674.

**ISLUGA**, a tn. or vil. and volcano, in S. Peru, prov. Tarapaca, about lat. 19° 12' S.; lon. 68° 50' W. The town, the largest in this part of the Cordillera, is 13,000 to 14,000 ft. above sea-level.—The volcano, about 4 m. N.W. the town, is estimated at from 17,000 to 18,000 ft. high; it is not of very conical form. In winter, when visited by Bollaert, it was thickly covered with snow even to its base. During summer, sulphur is collected about the craters. Loud rumbling noises are heard in its vicinity, and earthquakes are often experienced.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

**ISMAIL**, a tn. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 1. bank of arm of the Danube called Kilia, a little above its mouth, 120 m. S.W. Odessa. It is strongly fortified, and, being near the Turkish frontier, forms an important military station. It contains a magnificent palace, a Greek and Armenian church, and a cloister. Its harbour is good, but its commerce is very limited. It was long in possession of the Turks. The Russians, under Suwarrow, took it by assault in 1790, gave it up to pillage, and made it a heap of ashes. It has never recovered. Pop. (1849), 26,243.

**ISMID**, or **ISNIKMID** [anc. *Nicodemia*], a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, 50 m. S.E. Constantinople, on the acclivity of a hill rising from an inlet of the Sea of Marmara, called the Gulf of Ismid [anc. *Astacenus sinus*]; lat. 40° 45' 30" N.; lon. 30° E. (r.) It contains about 1000 houses; 200 of which belong to Greeks, and the remainder to Turks. The trade of the town is still considerable.

**ISNALLOZ**, or **IZNALLOZ**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. N.N.E. Granada, on the top of a hill. It consists of indifferent houses, huddled together without any order; and has two squares, an ancient but handsome parish

church, elementary school, the ruins of an old castle, flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2775.

**ISNIK** [English, *Nice*; Latin, *Nicæa*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, 65 m. S.E. Constantinople, at the E. extremity of lake of same name. It is now a miserable village of 100 houses, though once the capital of Bithynia. It was the seat of two celebrated Councils, in 325 and 787.—The LAKE [anc. *Ascanus*] is about 20 m. long, E. to W., by 6 m. broad.

**ISOLA** [Latin, *Alietum*], a market tn. Illyria, Istria, on a rocky eminence above the S.E. shore of the gulf of, and 10 m. S.W. Trieste, with a parish church, an elementary school, sulphur springs, with a bathing establishment, which is much frequented; and a trade in wine. Pop. 3430.

**ISOLA**, several places, Sardinian States, particularly:—1, [Latin, *Insula Astensis*], A vil. and com., div. Alessandria, 7 m. S. Asti, with a parish church, a communal school, the remains of an old castle, finely situated on a height; and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1820.—2, [Latin, *Insula Nicensium*], div. of, and 37 m. N. by W. Nice, r. bank Tinea, with a parish church, communal school, and a trade in wool and dairy produce. In the vicinity there are several seams of iron, not worked, but apparently of excellent quality. Pop. 1125.—3, [*Isola Buona*], a vil. and com., div. Nice, prov. of, and about 12 m. from St. Remo, with four churches, the remains of an old feudal castle, a sulphurous spring, and a trade in oil. Pop. 818.—4, [*Isola del Cantone*], div. of, and about 18 m. from Genoa, in a plain near the Scrivia. It has an ancient parish church, of unpretending appearance; several palaces, and the remains of an old castle; a considerable trade in grain, fruit, bark for tanning, and charcoal; a monthly market, and two celebrated annual fairs. Pop. 3100.—5, [*Isola di St. Antonio*], A vil. and com., div. Novara, near Pieve del Cairo, with a parish church, a primary school, and a trade in grain, cattle, silk, and wood. P. 1151.

**ISOLA** (*-Bella*, *-Madre*, and *-Superiore*). See BORROW-MEAN ISLES.

**ISOLA**, two tns., Naples:—1, A walled tn., prov. Calabria Ultra II., dist. of, and 8 m. S. Cotrone, at the foot of Mount Stella. Pop. 1991.—2, A tn. and com., prov. Terradi-Lavoro, 5 m. S.S.W. Sora, l. bank Liri, which divides a little above the town, and forms an island. Pop. 4000.

**ISOLA-DEL-GIGLIO**, an isl. and tn. Tuscany, in the Mediterranean, prov. Grosseto, 18 m. W.S.W. Orbetello. The ISLAND—lat. 42° 19' N.; lon. 10° 56' E. (n.); area, 8 sq. m.—is of irregular form, rocky, and contains several quarries of excellent granite; the working of which employs a large proportion of its population.—The TOWN, situated on a sort of promontory on the S. side of the island, is tolerably well built, has a church, hospital, and municipal offices. Trade:

exports of granite, wine, and fish; imports of grain, agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 1886.

**ISOLA-DELLA-SCALA**, a tn. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. of, and 11 m. S. Verona, on the Tartaro. It is well built, has a handsome Gothic church, and a castle; and carries on a good general trade. Pop. 3400.

**ISOLA DOVARESE**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Mantua, dist. of, and 4 m. N.W. Canneto, r. bank Ollio. It contains a parish church and chapel; and has manufactures of hats, and a trade in corn and flax. Pop. 2126.

**ISOLA GROSSA**, or **LUNGA**, an isl. Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, circle of, and about 12 m. S.W. Zara. It forms a long, irregular belt, stretching S.E. to N.W. 24 m., with a breadth nowhere exceeding 3 m., and diminishing near its centre to 1 m. A mountain-ridge runs along its whole length; soil generally fertile, producing chiefly olives, grapes, and figs. Fish abound along the shores, and there are several salt springs; but good fresh water is scarce. It contains 13 villages; the principal of which, Sala, has a tolerable harbour, sheltered by some islets. P. 12,000.

**ISONZO**, or **LISONZO** [Latin *Sontius*], a river, Illyria, which rises in the Julian Alps, on the confines of Carinthia, has a winding S. course, passes Saga, St. Lucia, Gorizia, and Gradiska, and falls into the gulf of Trieste, at Porto Timavo, where it forms several lagoons. Total course, direct distance, about 45 m.; including windings, it cannot be less than 70 m.

**ISORELLA**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, dist. of, and 8 m. S.E. Leno, on a canal in a plain between the Mella and Chiese. It has a parish and an auxiliary church, and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1322.

**ISPAHAN**, **ISFAHAN**, or **ISPAHAWN** [anc. *Aspadana*], a large city, formerly the metropolis of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on the Zendarood, 210 m. S. Teheran; lat. 32° 39' 34" N.; and lon. 51° 44' 45" E. (n.); in the midst of an extensive plain, watered by a broad river. It is surrounded by groves and orchards; and was formerly surrounded by a mud wall, 24 m. in circuit, which was entirely destroyed by the Afghans. The streets are for the most part narrow, dirty, and extremely dull. There are extensive remains of magnificent palaces, large private houses, spacious caravanserais, and handsome bazaars; most of which, however, are in a state of melancholy decay; 'houses, bazaars, mosques, palaces, whole streets, are to be seen in total abandonment; and one may ride for miles without meeting any living creature, except perhaps a solitary jackall peeping over a wall, or a fox running to his hole.' The N. and E. portions of the city are, however, less deserted than the S. and W. Three handsome bridges communicate with the suburbs, Julfa and Abbasabad; that of Julfa is specially remarkable. It has 33 arches: and



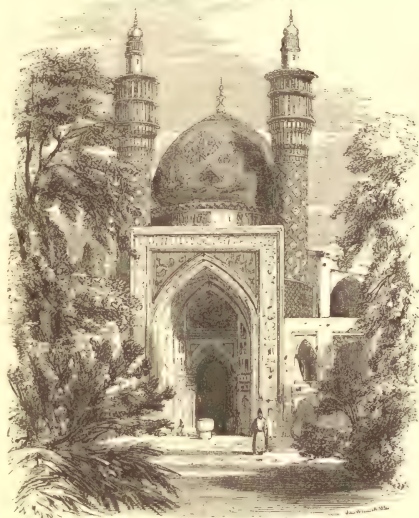
JULFA BRIDGE, ISPAHAN.—From Flaudin, Voyage en Perse.

on either side, instead of a parapet, a gallery extends from end to end, composed of 70 arcades, between which is the pathway. Here and there the arcades are open, admitting to a second gallery, which opens out on the river along the whole length of the bridge. On either side of the river is a spacious park, called the *Chohar-Bagh* or 'Four Gardens,' a superb avenue 3000 paces long, and 70 paces in breadth,

planted with double rows of the lofty chinars, and flanked by several picturesque gardens and private palaces. The chief square of Isfahan is the *Maidan Shah*, which was formerly surrounded by busy shops, and regarded as one of its greatest ornaments; it is about 2600 ft. long, and 700 ft. broad. Of the seven palaces in Isfahan, that of the *Chehel-Siton* or 'Palace of Forty Pillars,' built by Abbas the Great, is the finest.



It stands in a very large square, which is intersected by various canals, and copiously planted with chinar trees. The entire front is open to the garden, the roof being sustained by a double range of columns, exceeding 40 ft. in height, and each shooting up from the united backs of four lions of white marble; the shafts of the columns rising from these extraordinary bases being covered with arabesque patterns, and the ceiling is decorated in a similar style. In the time of Chardin, Isphahan comprised 162 mosques and 48 colleges, most of which are still standing, though more or less in decay. Of these, by far the largest and most magnificent is the Mesjid Shah, situated in the Maidan Shah. The entrance to it is by a lofty portico, flanked on each side by a tall minaret, crowned by an open gallery at the top; the body of the edifice is surmounted by a vast dome, accounted one of the best specimens of Persian architecture, the whole building being constructed of massive blocks of stone, covered with tiles richly lacquered, and bearing, both inside and out, the usual inscriptions of sentences from the Koran. On the Chahar-Bagh is the mosque of Sultan Hussein, its dome and minarets blending beautifully



MOSQUE OF SULTAN HUSSEIN, ISPAHAN.  
From Flaudin, *Voyage en Perse*.

with lofty trees, and now converted into a medressa or college. It is entered by a vast doorway, magnificently ornamented with mosaics; and in the middle of the porch is a large porphyry vase filled with water, and having copper drinking-vessels attached, for the use of the thirsty. But the most remarkable of the colleges is that known by the name of the *Medressa Jeddah*. It is entered by a lofty portico, enriched with pillars fantastically twisted, leading through a pair of immense folding gates, of solid brass, richly ornamented with pure silver; these open into a vestibule with a domed roof, which conducts into the spacious court of the college, planted with flowers, and overshadowed by lofty trees.

The bazaars alone still show some signs of activity. They are crowned by cupolas or covered with slight materials; light and air being admitted by the top through an extent of more than 2 m. along the different galleries. As usual, these bazaars are allotted, in separate divisions, to objects of foreign or home commerce; carpenters, saddlers, shoemakers, each in their own compartment; with a large space for the products of Europe and India, cottons, silks, velvets, glass, pottery, &c. The suburb of Julfa, already referred to, situated S. of the Zendarood, was originally founded for some Armenians

whom Shah Abbas transplanted hither from Julfa-on-the-Araxes, and endowed with numerous commercial privileges; their quarter once contained 13 churches, and some of the best private houses in the city; but at present the whole of this suburb, and that of Abbas-Abad also, is little better than a mere mass of ruins. The inhabitants, however, have by no means lost their manufacturing industry. All kinds of woven fabrics, from the most expensive velvet and satin, to the coarsest nankeen and calico, are manufactured; besides which, many hands are employed in making gold and silver trinkets, paper and paper-boxes, ornamented book-covers, guns and pistols, sword-blades, glass, and earthenware. All these articles are sent by merchants in every direction throughout Asia; and, notwithstanding its decayed state, Isphahan still enjoys a high commercial and manufacturing reputation. Under the caliphs of Bagdad, Isphahan became the capital of the province of Irak. Being situated in the centre of the empire, and surrounded by the most fertile territories, it soon became a place of great population, wealth, and trade. In 1387, it was taken by Timur Bee, and the citizens were given up to indiscriminate massacre, and 70,000 are said to have perished. Shah Abbas made it the seat of his empire, and spared no cost in embellishing it with the most splendid edifices. In 1722, it was taken by the Afghans; but, in 1729, it was retaken by Nadir Shah, since which it has not been a royal residence. Pop. formerly estimated at 1,100,000. Chardin, in 1686, stated it at 600,000. Morier stated it in 1808, from Persian authorities, at 400,000; but, in his second journey, at 60,000. Colonel Chesney states it at about 150,000.

**ISPANYMEZO**, or **SPANPOLE**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Gömör, on the Bologh, 14 m. from Kima Szombath, with manufactures of axes, and a considerable trade in flax and hemp. Pop. 850.

**ISPINGLEE**, a large vil. Beloochistan, 65 m. N.E. Kelat, in the Bolan Pass. Pop. 2000.

**ISSAY**, an isl. Scotland, in Loch Pollart, W. coast Skye, 12 m. W. by N. Snizort, about 3 m. round; soil fertile.

**ISSELBURG**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 44 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the old Issel, with three churches, and manufactures of earthenware, a bell foundry, and blast-furnace. Pop. 953.

**ISSELHORST**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Minden, circle Bielefeld, with a church, and a trade in fine hand-spun yarn. Pop. 1170.

**ISSELS (Str.)**, par. Wales, Pembroke. P. 1552.

**ISSEY (Str.)**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4440 ac. P. 748.

**ISSNY**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Danube, 48 m. S. Ulm. It is walled, has a castle, a school, two hospitals, glass-works, and manufactures of needles and thimbles. It was once an imperial free town. Pop. 2145.

**ISSOIRE** [anc. *Isiodorum Averonorum*], a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 19 m. S.S.E. Clermont. It consists in general of well-built houses, and clean, regular streets; has a court of first resort, a communal college, an ancient church, in the romanesque style; and manufactures of kettles and other articles in copper; numerous oil-mills, and a considerable trade in cattle and nut-oil. The mineral springs of Leins are in the vicinity. Pop. 5462.

**ISSOUDUN** [anc. *Uxellodunum*], a tn. France, dep. Indre, on the Theols, here crossed by three bridges, 17 m. N.E. Châteauroux. Part of it having been burned, in 1651, and rebuilt, has wide and regular streets, lined with handsome houses, and well supplied with water; but the other parts, especially those named Châteauneuf and Bas-Châteauneuf, have narrow, tortuous, dirty streets. It likewise possesses a court of first resort, a chamber of commerce and manufactures, four churches, an elegant townhall, hospital, barracks, communal college, prison, formerly a belfry and town-gate; and theatre; with well-furnished walks outside the town; manufactures of woollen cloths, cottons, lace, hosiery, and leather, and a trade in wool, wine, corn, and cattle. The Tour-Blanche, an erection of the 12th century, is an interesting architectural relic. Pop. 10,184.

**ISSUM**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, 24 m. S.S.E. Cleves, with two churches, manufactures of silk stuffs, velvet, ribbons, and earthenware, and dye-works. Pop. 914.

**ISSY**, a vil. France, dep. Seine, beautifully situated on a rising ground, which slopes gently down to the Seine, 3 m. S.W. Paris. It has a number of fine villas, a secondary eccle-



siastical school, manufactures of whiting, chemical products, lime, and brick and tile works. In the seminary, Fenelon, when suspected of heresy, was interrogated by a conclave of bishops, called the Conference of Issy. Cardinal Fleury died here in 1745. Pop. 2027.

ISTALIF, a tn. Afghanistan, prov. of, and 22 m. N.N.W. Cabool; lat.  $34^{\circ} 46'$  N.; lon.  $68^{\circ} 58'$  E.; on an elevated plain at the base of the Hindoo-Koosh, and embosomed in groves, gardens, and orchards. Its streets rise one above another, on the acclivity of a steep hill; but the houses are mean, small, and inconvenient. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in manufactures, especially of cotton fabrics, and dyeing. The town was stormed and partly destroyed by the British, September 1842; before which the pop. was estimated at 15,000.

ISTAMBOUL, or STAMBOUL. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

ISTAN, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 32 m. W.S.W. Malaga, of Moorish construction; with a church, courthouse, prison, and school; an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in corn. Near it are mines of quicksilver. P. 1221.

ISTENMEZO, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, 26 m. from Erlau, with two churches. Pop. 1275.

ISTHMUS [Span. *Istmo*], a dep. New Granada, comprising provs. Panama and Veragua, consisting chiefly of the isthmus which unites S. and Central America. It has a very hot climate, and fertile soil; but the greater part of its surface is still covered with dense forests. A chain of rugged and barren mountains traverses its whole length; and it is intersected by several rivers, of which the Chagres is the most noted. Area, 25,000 sq. m. Pop. about 100,000.

ISTIB, or ISTIR [anc. *Stobis*], a tn. European Turkey, 58 m. S.W. Ghiustendil. It is surrounded by an ancient wall, has several mosques, baths, and a large caravansary; and a suburb called Yeni-Keni, inhabited by Greeks. To the W., on a hill, are the remains of an ancient castle, erected by the early kings of Bulgaria. Pop. 8000.

ISTRES, a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 24 m. W. Aix, on a hill side, on lake Olivier. It is surrounded by decayed ramparts, and is overlooked by the ruins of an old castle. Its streets are narrow, but the suburbs are spacious, with regularly-built houses. In the dried bed of the lagoon of Bassuin, near Istres, extensive works have been established for the manufacture of soda and chemical products. Pop. 2608.

ISTRIA [German, *Istrien*], a peninsula, Austria, on the S. of the kingdom of Illyria, forming a circle in gov. Trieste. It terminates nearly in a point in the S., and is there washed, as well as on the E. and W., by the Adriatic. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the N., where it is traversed by ramifications of the Julian Alps. Its only river of any consequence is the Isonzo. The soil is generally thin and gravelly, and the grain produced falls far short of the consumption; but the forests, which are extensive, yield excellent timber, and both the vine, olive, and mulberry are successfully cultivated, furnishing, with their products, the chief sources of wealth. Area, 1375 geo. sq. m. Pop. 212,000.

ISTVAN (SZENT), two places, Hungary:—1, a vil. Hither Danube, co. Pesth, near Baja. It belongs to the archbishop of Kolocsa, and is inhabited by Raitzes. Pop. 2389.—2, a vil. Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 8 m. from Beeskerek, with a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1668.

ISTVANDI, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, 16 m. W. by S. Fünfkirchen, with a Protestant church, and a trade in cattle and wine. Pop. 1149.

ISTVANY (SZENT), a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, in a plain, 4 m. from Mezö Kövesd, with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 2224.

ISUATE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 12 m. E.N.E. Malaga, irregularly built, with steep and unpaved streets. It has a church, courthouse, endowed school, an oil-mill, and a trade in fine muscatel raisins. Pop. 914.

ISZEP, or ZUPÓW, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, near an arm of the Danube, 5 m. from Hercegszöllös, with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and fish. Pop. 1609.

ISZTIMER, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 8 m. from Stuhlweissenburg, on an elevated and rugged, but well wooded district, with a parish church. P. 1330.

ITABAIANNA, or ITABAHIANNA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 50 m. W.N.W. Sergipe-del-Rey, near the serra of same name. It has a parish church and a school of mutual instruc-

tion. In the district are reared small, but very spirited horses, which are most esteemed in the neighbouring provinces. Pop. of dist. 2000.—The SERRA ITABAIANNA is the loftiest and most extensive in the province, and is supposed to contain mines of gold, though they have never been worked.

ITABIRA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, l. bank Velhas or Guaicui, 20 m. W.N.W. Ouro Preto. It has a parish and three auxiliary churches, and mines of gold, which are still partially worked. Pop. 4000.

ITABIRA-DE-MATA-DENTRO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, near the mountains of Itabira and Itabiraçu, 88 m. N.E. Ouro Preto, with a parish church, manufactures of muskets and various iron utensils, and a trade in cattle. Mines, producing gold of the finest quality, were long worked here, but have been exhausted. Pop. of dist., 3000.

ITABORAHÍ, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 26 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro, containing one of the most elegant churches in the province. It has a trade in sugar and coffee.

ITACOLUMI, several mountains, Brazil, particularly:—1, A mountain, prov. Minas-Geraes, forming the culminating point of the cordillera of Mantiqueira; height estimated at about 4800 ft.—2, A mountain in the N. of prov. Maranhão, on the E. corner of the bay of Cuma; lat.  $2^{\circ} 8'$  S. It forms a good landmark, being visible at sea, in clear weather, at the distance of more than 20 m.

ITAGUAHI, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 40 m. W. Rio-de-Janeiro, between a river of its own name and the serra de Santa Cruz. It has a parish church, and communicates with the river by a canal. Pop. of dist., agricultural, 4000.

ITAÍPU, a vil. Brazil, prov. of, and 13 m. S.E. Rio-de-Janeiro, on the sea-coast, with a parish church, a convent, and a trade in sugar, coffee, and other produce of the district. To the N. and W. are the large lakes of Itaipu and Pertinenga, which are much fished by the Indians, who carry the produce in small canoes, coastwise, to the capital. Pop. of dist., 2000.

ITALY [Latin and Italian, *Italia*; French, *Italie*; German, *Italien*], an extensive and celebrated country in the S. of Europe, subdivided into a number of independent kingdoms, duchies, and dependencies, but distinctly marked out as one great whole, both by natural boundaries and a common language. It consists partly of islands and partly of mainland. The principal islands are Sicily, with its Lipari and Egades groups; Elba, Sardinia, and hence, also, though politically dissevered, Corsica. In the same way, Malta and Gozzo claim to be ranked as Italian islands. In regard to the boundaries of the mainland, no question can arise as to the peninsular portion of it washed by the Mediterranean on the W. and S., and by the Adriatic on the E. The remaining portion of the mainland is not so easily defined. For a small portion of the S.W., we have the Var flowing between France and the Sardinian province Nice, but for the greater part of this province, though wholly included in Italy, there is no natural boundary. On quitting it, however, we come to the principal chain of the Alps, which, proceeding N., first between Piedmont and France, and then between Piedmont and Savoy, gives the W. boundary. The same chain, continuing E., gives an admirable N. boundary; but, unfortunately, trenches on Switzerland, cutting off from it the whole canton Tessin, a considerable part of Valais, and a smaller portion of the Grisons. The rest of the N. boundary, continued E. from where the Rhetian Alps commence, follows a somewhat indefinite line between the Tyrol and Austrian Italy till the Carnic Alps are reached. The E. boundary is the worst defined of all. Some geographers make the Carnic Alps the boundary, and following them to their termination near the Gulf of Quarnero, give to Italy the government of Trieste and the peninsula of Istria; but a boundary which, though not better defined, has the advantage of being more generally recognized, is obtained by tracing the Isonzo upwards, from its mouth in the Gulf of Trieste to its source in the Carnic Alps, at the point where that range begins to turn southwards. The whole of Italy, as thus marked out, is situated between lat.  $37^{\circ}$  and  $47^{\circ}$  N., and lon.  $6^{\circ} 21'$  and  $13^{\circ} 40'$  E. Its greatest length, measured nearly through the centre of the peninsula, in a N.W. direction, is about 580 m.; its breadth in the N., where widest, is 311 m., but diminishes so much in proceeding S., that, in the centre of the peninsula, it is only 150 m., and, at its narrowest point, does not exceed 15 m. The name,

area, population, &c., of the political divisions of this great territory, are exhibited in the following Table:—

	Area, sq m.	Population.	Capital City.
Austrian Italy (or Lombardo-Venetian kingdom).....	18,063	(1846) 4,928,033	Milan.
Kingdom of Sardinia (excluding Savoy).....	24,920	(1848) 4,332,375	Turin.
Kingdom of Naples (including Sicily).....	42,131	(1845) 8,423,316	Naples.
Papal States.....	17,210	(1843) 2,908,115	Rome.
Grand Duchy of Tuscany (including Lucca).....	9,177	(1846) 1,561,751	Florence.
Duchy of Parma.....	2,268	(1850) 494,737	Parma.
Modena.....	2,092	586,458	Modena.
Republic of San Marino.....	21	7,600	San Marino.
Principality of Monaco.....	53	6,800	Monaco.
Total.....	115,935	23,240,185	

As the above divisions are separately described under their particular heads, the remainder of this article will be confined to the leading features of Italy, considered as a whole.

**Physical Features.**—The general configuration of Italy, as has often been observed, bears a remarkable resemblance to a boot; the widest part of which, in the N., forms the mouth, the central portion forms the leg, and the S. portion the foot. So exact is the resemblance, that even the spur of the boot has its representative in the projection occupied chiefly by Mount Angelo; while the heel is seen in the peninsula which is interposed between the Adriatic and the Gulf of Taranto. The length of the coast has been roughly estimated at about 2000 m. It is not much broken. The whole shore of the Adriatic presents a comparatively smooth and continuous line, interrupted only by the spur already referred to, which, by its S. side, contributes to form the Gulf of Manfredonia. The largest gulf of all is that of Taranto, in the S. The W. coast, though much more indented than the E., is more remarkable for the number, and occasionally for the beauty of its bays, than for their magnitude. Commencing at the S. extremity, and proceeding N., the most important which present themselves, in succession, are those of St. Eufemia, Policastro, Salerno, Naples, Gaeta, and Genoa. The E. shore is generally flat and uninteresting; presenting, particularly along its N. part, a long series of sandy islands and lagoons, which retard the progress of the rivers, dam up their mouths, and, depriving them of a proper outlet, occasion the formation of pestilential marshes. On the W. coast, the same thing is occasionally seen, but occurs on a large scale only in the Papal States, where the Pontine marshes, notwithstanding the proved practicability of draining them, are permitted to spread their poisonous malaria, and convert extensive tracts, of great natural fertility, into almost uninhabitable deserts. But, with this very prominent exception, the W. coast is considerably elevated; the ramifications of the mountains often stretching down and terminating in lofty cliffs, with a magnificent background of alpine heights. Few countries can boast of possessing scenery, of this description, equal to that which is exhibited by the Gulfs of Genoa and Naples.

The interior of Italy is finely diversified. The loftiest mountains of the Alps stand on its frontiers, and shelter it from the rigours of the N.; giving it a climate which, though not free from the disadvantage of an oppressive summer heat in the lower valleys and plains, is unrivalled for the general mildness of its temperature, and the brightness of its sky. In immediate connection with the branch of the Maritime Alps is the chain of the Apennines, which first proceeding E., till the Adriatic is approached, turn S., and traverse the peninsula centrally, through its whole length, to the Straits of Messina; while numerous branches are thrown off laterally, and form an endless succession either of loftier hills, clothed with forests, or gentler slopes, covered with olives and vines. In the spaces between the mountains and hills lie valleys, remarkable either for their wild romantic beauties or the fertility of their soil. In the N., enclosed between the ranges of the Alps and Apennines, is a plain of vast extent, stretching from the W. frontiers of Piedmont, across Lombardy, to the shores of the Adriatic. This plain, though not the largest, is unquestionably the most fertile in Europe, and is capable of furnishing subsistence to a larger population than any other

portion of the Continent of the same size. Other plains, not of equal fertility, but still more attractive by their beauty, occur in various parts of the Italian peninsula, in the duchies of Parma and Tuscany, the Papal States, and the kingdom of Naples. The general fertility of Italy is intimately connected with its geological structure. Except in the ranges of the Alps, in the N., and the terminating branches of the Apennines, in the S., granite and the primitive schists, which generally form soils of little natural fertility, are not of frequent occurrence, and occupy a very limited extent of surface. On the other hand, volcanic formations, as might be expected in a country where volcanic agency is still active, occupy considerable tracts, particularly on the W. coasts of Naples and of the Papal States, where, by their decomposing lavas, soils of almost exhaustless fertility have been formed. The sedimentary rocks of the Italian continent, with exception of the primary schists already referred to, are comparatively recent. At the bottom of the series is the Jura limestone, which is largely developed in the Apennines. The main body of it, commencing on the E. frontiers of Tuscany, is continued, in a broad zone, through the Papal States, far S. into the kingdom of Naples; where, after a partial interruption, it reappears in the S.W., chiefly in prov. Principato-Citra, and partly in that of Basilicata, and, in the S.E., in prov. Bari. It also occupies a considerable space on the N. side of the Gulf of Gaeta, and on the W. slope of Mount Gargano. It is likewise the prevailing rock of the N. of Lombardy, where it stretches E. from the E. shore of Lake Maggiore to the kingdom of Illyria. Above the Jura limestone, and occupying almost an equal extent of surface, is chalk, with its accompanying rocks. The main body of it stretches E., along the Gulf of Genoa, and N., into the duchy of Parma, crosses the duchy of Modena, continues S., through Tuscany and the Papal States, forms a long narrow belt along the E. side of the main body of the Jura limestone, and, though partially interrupted, finally reaches the extremity of the peninsula, where, in Cape St. Maria di Leuca, its white cliffs form the E. entrance of the Gulf of Taranto. In the N. of Naples, a large tract, of a somewhat oval form, lies completely enclosed by the Jura limestone. The next strata, in the ascending series, belong to the tertiary formation, and consist of sandstones, travertine, and marl. This formation occupies a considerable portion of Tuscany, and of the central part of Piedmont, between Turin and Alexandria, but receives its chief development on the E. coast; where, without attaining much width, it stretches without interruption from the neighbourhood of Rimini to the N.W. extremity of the spur. Here the main body, spreading out, is continued S.E., and forms the greater part of the shore of the Gulf of Taranto. Another branch, still skirting the E. coast, reaches its extremity in the Gulf of Taranto. Above all the strata now mentioned, and not only of much more recent origin, but still in course of gradual augmentation, are immense diluvial and alluvial deposits. Of these, partial tracts are found both on the coast of Tuscany and the Papal States, particularly the Pontine marshes; but they are insignificant in comparison with the space which they occupy in the luxuriant plains of Lombardy, not only forming extensive flats along the N. shores of the Adriatic, from the Gulf of Trieste to the Gulf of Venice, but filling the greater part of the basin of the Po.

The river now mentioned is the only one of magnitude of which Italy can boast. It has the advantage of pursuing its course between the Alps and the Apennines, and deriving its supplies from both of them. Another river, of some importance, which has its mouth at no great distance from the former, and is partly fed in the same way, is the Etsch or Adige. In the S. part of Italy, the peninsula of which it consists is not only narrow in itself, but is divided by the central chain of the Apennines, into two watersheds, each of which lies so near the shore, as to leave no room for the formation of large rivers. If the streams descend directly from the mountains to the shore, their course is necessarily so short, as to give the character of mere torrents, often rising suddenly in their beds, and again as suddenly retreating within them. It sometimes happens, however, that the mountains, in ramifying, form parallel ridges, and thus give rise to longitudinal valleys, by pursuing which, the course of the rivers is greatly lengthened, and their volume of course augmented. In this way the Italian peninsula, notwithstanding its narrowness, has obtained the Arno, Tiber, and Volturno. Nume-



rous lakes are scattered over the surface. Many of them, independent of their natural beauties, derive much adventitious interest from classical associations; the most important are lakes Maggiore, Como, and Garda.

*Products, Natural and Industrial.*—Reference has already been made to the excellence of the climate, and the general fertility of the soil. Were the advantages thus liberally bestowed by nature, duly appreciated and seconded, no country in Europe would surpass Italy in the number and value of its products. Though much of the surface is occupied by mountains, there are few, even of the loftiest of those in the interior, on which the finest timber will not attain maturity. The oak flourishes at the height of 3500 ft.; and the walnut and chestnut at that of 2500 ft. At lower elevations, the hills and sunny slopes become clothed with vineyards and oliveyards; while the mulberry, growing with unwonted luxuriance, furnishes the means of obtaining almost unlimited supplies of the finest silk. Fruits, too, in endless variety, and of the most exquisite quality, are abundant in every quarter; and in some spots, even the sugar-cane and cotton plant have proved not incapable of yielding profitable returns. Among the properly agricultural crops, not only are all the ordinary cereals included, but maize and rice are successfully cultivated on an extensive scale. Meadows and pastures also, more especially in the plain of the Po, where, from the frequency of inundation, other crops are uncertain, have, from almost time immemorial, been employed in feeding vast herds of cows, from whose milk, a cheese, possessed of peculiar excellencies, which the dairies of other countries have not yet succeeded in imitating, is made, and forms an important article of export to every quarter of Europe. It must be admitted, however, that the natural advantages of the country are not turned to full account; and that, as a general rule, all the operations of husbandry are performed in a slovenly manner, by the most imperfect implements, and according to an antiquated routine which, in other countries, has long been exploded. In regard to what are usually called industrial products, it is impossible to express a more favourable opinion. Manufactures are generally in a very languishing condition; and, except in a very few leading ports, commercial activity and enterprise are scarcely known.

*People.*—The great majority of the inhabitants of Italy are descendants of the ancient conquerors of the world; and speak a dialect bearing a closer resemblance to the Latin than is to be found in any other modern tongue. This common language, and the recollection of the illustrious deeds of their ancestors, form the great bond of union among the Italians, and foster those feelings of self-complacency in which they are so apt to indulge, when contrasting themselves with the inhabitants of other countries. Unquestionably they were, at one period, irresistible in arms; and even in more modern times, when their military greatness had passed away, the revival of letters commenced with them, and they long continued to furnish the first names in literature, science, and arts. It is impossible, therefore, to imagine, that their race labours under any essential defects, in regard either to physical or mental qualities. Degeneracy, however, to a lamentable extent, has certainly taken place; and the heroic virtues which distinguished the ancient Roman, are not characteristic of the modern Italian. A superficial polish too often supplies the place of more substantial qualities; and the magnanimity which, in ancient times, would have either passed over a fault or resented it openly, frequently finds a miserable substitute in the vindictive spirit which scruples not to effect its revenge by the hand of a hired assassin. The degeneracy into which, notwithstanding splendid individual exceptions, the national character of the Italians has fallen, is partly accounted for by its political circumstances. Instead of being united under one constitutional head, it has been parcelled out among a number of potentates, all of them more or less inclined to despotic principles. The tyrannical proceedings to which such principles naturally lead, have favoured the diffusion of extreme principles of an opposite description. It accordingly took a prominent part in the revolutions that have agitated Europe since 1848; but, with exception of Sardinia, has apparently derived no advantage from all the blood that was spilt in them.

ITAMARACA, an isl. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, separated from the mainland by a deep but narrow channel, which was

long known by the name of the river of Santa Cruz; length, N. to S., 12 m.; greatest breadth, about 8 m. It is very fertile, and raises considerable quantities of cotton and sugar-cane for exportation. It has also distilleries of rum, and extensive salt-works. Its principal town is Conceição d'Itamaraca, facing the mainland; and in the N. extremity is the harbour of Catuama, at the mouth of the strait, and defended by a fort. Pop. 8000.

ITAMARANDIBA, a river, Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, which rises in the N. slope of the serra das Esmeraldas, flows N., and joins r. bank Aracuaí, 24 m. W. Minas-Novas. It abounds with fish; and when first discovered, a great number of emeralds were found in its bed.

ITANHAEN, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 80 m. S.S.W. São Paulo, on a small stream of same name; once a place of considerable importance; but now much decayed—its trade being confined to some timber, and a little mandioc flour. P. 1200.

ITAPACOROYA, a bay and headland, Brazil, prov. Santa Catharina; lat. 26° 47' 18" S.; lon. 48° 20' W. The bay affords good shelter to vessels from the S. and S.W. winds; and, to the N. of the headland, are two small islands, where good water may be procured.

ITAPARICA, an isl. Brazil, in the S. of All-Saints' Bay, prov. and 23 m. W. Bahia; length, N. to S., 24 m.; greatest breadth, 8 m. The E. side of the island, opposite to the town of Bahia, is lined by great numbers of handsome houses; the W. shore is covered with marine plants, and the interior abounds in cocoa-trees, whose fruit, which is of an uncommonly large size, forms an important article of trade. The island is divided into two parishes, each of which has a church. In addition to these, it contains three other churches, a Latin and a primary school; and has manufactures of ropes and furniture for the whale-fishery.

ITAPE-MIRIM, a tn. Brazil, prov. Espirito-Santo, 80 m. S.S.W. Victoria, r. bank Itape; consisting of about 80 thatched cottages, in a fertile district. Pop. dist. 2000.

ITAPETENINGA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 120 m. W. São Paulo, in a fertile valley. The houses, built of mud, are very indifferent. Near it great numbers of cattle are reared, which are exported to Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. dist. 6000.

ITAPEVA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 180 m. W.S.W. São Paulo, near the Verde. It suffers much from incursions by the wild Indians; and the whole district, in consequence, remains thinly peopled and almost uncultivated. The only trade is in cattle. Pop. dist. 2200.

ITAPICU, a river, Brazil, which rises in the W. slope of the Serra-Santa-Catharina, on the W. frontiers of the prov. of that name, flows E., and falls into the sea between point Itapacoroia and the mouth of the Aracari, after a course of 90 m. It is navigable by small vessels, and has several affluents, navigable by canoes.

ITAPICURU, two rivers, Brazil:—1, A river, prov. Bahia, which rises in the mountains of Jacobina, flows E.N.E. and E.S.E., passing through wild mountain tracts, and falls into the Atlantic, after a course of about 350 m., about 90 m. N.E. Bahia. It is much obstructed by cataracts; and, notwithstanding its large volume of water, formed by the accession of numerous affluents, extensive shoals, near its mouth, limit the depth to 6 or 7 ft. Its navigation is almost confined to canoes.—2, (*Itapicuru-Grande*), a river, which rises in the S. of prov. Maranhão, flows first N.E., in a course nearly parallel to that of the Parahiba, then N.N.W., and falls, by a wide embouchure, into the bay of São José, in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 m. E. Maranhão. Total course, about 500 m. Its principal affluent is the Alpercatu, which joins it on the l., after receiving which it becomes navigable, but with a winding channel, a rapid current, and numerous cataracts. Its navigation is prosecuted with partial interruptions, partly in sailing vessels, and partly in canoes, for about 400 m.

ITAPICURU, two tns. Brazil, prov. of, and 110 m. N.N.E. Bahia, cap. on either side the Itapicuru:—1, (*Itapicuru-de-Cima*), near l. bank of the river; an ancient place; with a parish church, a primary school, and a limited trade in cattle. It is in a very barren district, scarcely furnishing the provisions necessary for the inhabitants.—2, (*Itapicuru-Grande*), a tn., r. bank of the river; with a parish church, and some trade in cotton and cattle. (See also ROZARIO.)

ITAPUA, a tn. Paraguay, r. bank Parana, 180 m. S.E. Asuncion.

**ITAQUEIRA**, a mountain range, Brazil, in the S.E. of prov. Mato-Grosso. It is of considerable width, and stretches for a great distance along the right bank of the Parana. It gives rise to two rivers, one of same name, which flows N., and joins I. bank, Peguari, an affluent of the São-Lourenço; and another, called the Verde, which flows S. to the Parana.

**ITASCA** [French, *Lac-la-Biche*], a lake, U. States, W. territory, 170 m. W. Lake Superior; of irregular form, and from 7 to 8 m. in extent; reputed to be the source of the Mississippi. Estimated to be about 1500 ft. above sea-level.

**ITATA**, or **CHILLAN**, a river, Chili, rising in the W. slope of the Andes, and, after a W. course of about 150 m., falling into the Pacific, near lat. 36° S., 56 m. N. by E. Concepcion.

**ITATY**, a tn. La Plata, state Corrientes-et-Misiones, about 27 m. N.E. Corrientes, I. bank Parana. It has uniform, but dirty and decayed streets; a large square, with an old church. It lies in a very fertile district; but still the inhabitants are in the greatest misery.

**ITCHAPOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, dist. of, and 30 m. S.W. Ganjam, I. bank Soonapor, near the Bay of Bengal; lat. 19° 4' N.; lon. 84° 52' E. It stands surrounded by mango plantations, is large and straggling, and has, or had, a ruined mud fort.

**ITCHEN**, or **AINE**, a river, England, co. Hants, rising near Arlesford, and, after a circuitous course W.S.W. of 22 m., falling into the sea at Itchenferry, 1 m. E. Southampton. It is navigable to the city of Winchester.

**ITCHENOR** (West), par. Eng. Sussex; 510 ac. P. 232.

**ITCHIN**, two pars. Eng., Hants.—1, (*Abbas*); 1980 ac. P. 251.—2, (*Stoke*, with *Abbotston*); 2850 ac. P. 325.

**ITCHINGFIELD**, par. Eng. Sussex; 2490 ac. P. 357.

**ITCHINGSWELL**, or **ECCINSWELL**, par. Eng. Hants; 900 ac. P. 506.

**ITCHINGTON**, two pars. Eng. Warwick:—1, (*Bishop's*); 3760 ac. P. 463.—2, (*Long*); 4510 ac. P. 1272.

**ITENEZ**, a river, Brazil. See **GUAPORÉ**.

**ITERI-CANNEDU**, a tn., isl. Sardinia, prov. Sassari. It is a large but ill-built place, has several churches, a monastery, primary school, and the extensive ruins of an old abbey; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; and a trade in corn, flax, hides, and cheese. Pop. 4446.

**ITERI-FUSTIALBU**, or **ITEREDDU**, a tn. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. Ozieri, and on the edge of the extensive plain of that name; with two churches, the remains of an old castle, picturesquely situated on an almost inaccessible height; and a trade in grain, cheese, and hides. Pop. 1840.

**ITHACA**, a tn., U. States, New York, 140 m. S.W. Albany, chiefly on a plain. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles; has a courthouse, jail, and several churches; a flourishing academy, and a lyceum. The extensive water-power which it commands is employed for manufacturing purposes. It has a considerable trade with Pennsylvania; receiving iron and coal in exchange for plaster, salt, lime, flour, &c. Pop. 5650.

**ITHAKA**, or **THIAKA**, one of the Ionian Islands, between Cephalonia and the W. coast Greece; lat. (N. point) 38° 30' N.; lon. 20° 39' E. (R.) It is about 12 m. long, and 3½ m. broad, excepting towards the middle, where it is nearly divided in two by the Gulf of Molo. Its appearance is remarkably barren and rugged, there being scarcely 200 yds. of level ground anywhere, while the soil is generally chalky and stony. The limestone-rock, of which the island is chiefly composed, rises at intervals into abrupt and lofty eminences, the highest of which are the mountains Stephanos and Neritos; the former occupying the S. division of the island, the latter the N. Its scenery is bold and striking, presenting numerous promontories and bays, intermingling with narrow valleys opening to the sea, richly wooded with olives, orange or almond trees, or covered with vineyards. The chief productions are currants, corn, and olives; also almonds and oranges, wine and honey, all of which are much esteemed; but the inhabitants derive the principal part of their subsistence from the sea, being either sailors or fishermen. The climate is extremely healthful. The principal port and town is Bathi or Vathi (see **VATHI**). Ithaca derives all its interest from its ancient historical associations; being supposed the Ithaca of Homer, the birth-place and patrimonial kingdom of Ulysses. The population of Ithaca, including the islands which form its dependencies, is estimated at 10,000.

**ITINIVINI**, a river, Venezuela, forming a bifurcation of the Cassiquiare, from which it issues, about 45 m. after the latter leaves the Orinoco. It enters the Rio Negro about 40 m. N.W. the junction of the Cassiquiare.

**ITON**, or **YTON**, a river, France, which rises in E. of dep. Orne, flows N.E. into dep. Eure past Evreux, 9 m. N.N.E. of which it joins the Eure. It throws off a branch, which proceeds S., and joins the Arve at Verneuil. Near Villolet, S. of Evreux, the main stream is lost in an abyss, but reappears, about 3 m. onwards, near the village of Vieux Conches. Total course about 80 m.; nowhere properly navigable, but it is used for flotation.

**ITRABO**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. from Granada. It is irregularly built, well supplied with water, and has a parish church, townhouse, primary school, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1903.

**ITRI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, dist. of, and 7 m. N. Gaëta, on the ancient Appian way, defended by a strong old castle, and having two parish churches and three convents. Pop. 4600.

**ITSHIL**, or **ADANA**, a pash. Asiatic Turkey, extending along the S. coast, from the E. shore of the Gulf of Adalia to the Bay of Iskenderoon, and bounded, N. by the range of mountains which form the S. boundary of Karamania. It is watered by numerous streams; the principal of which are the Gliuk, Syhoon, Jyhoon, and Tersus. It is subdivided into the sanjaks of Itshil, Adana, Sis, Tarsus, and Alaya. Pop. 360,000.

**ITTEBE**, two places, Hungary:—1, (*Uttebe-Magyar* or *Bekes*), a vil. Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, on the Bega Canal, 8 m. from Nagy-Betskerék, with a handsome church. Pop. 1446.—2, (*Uttebe-Ratz*), a vil. near the former. Both are in a fertile and well-cultivated district. Pop. 2817.

**ITTER** (NEER), a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 9 m. S.W. Roermonde, with a R. Catholic church, and a considerable annual cattle fair. Pop. 700.

**ITTERINGHAM**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1220 ac. P. 351.

**ITTLINGEN**, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Eppingen, on the Elsenz, with a church, a saw and two other mills. Pop. 1281.

**ITTON**, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1820 ac. P. 189.

**ITU**, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 50 m. W. São-Paulo. It is surrounded by lofty hills, which makes the climate cold in winter, and very hot in summer. The principal streets are paved, and the greater part of the houses are of mud or earth, with a framework of wood, each provided with its garden. It has a courthouse, four churches, infirmary, two convents, and a Latin and two primary schools. A considerable trade is carried on in mules and horses, imported into the district; and in cattle reared within it. The soil is fertile, and the sugar-cane is extensively cultivated. Pop. 10,000.

**ITUCAMBIRA**, a river, Brazil, formed by two streams which rise in the serra de Santo-Antonio, W. of the town of Formigas, prov. Minas-Geraes, and make a junction after several windings towards the N. The united stream, under the name of Itucambira, immediately becomes navigable for canoes; and, proceeding through the province in a N.E. direction, is successively augmented by the Pedra, Estrema, and Santo Antonio, till it becomes a majestic river; and finally joins the Jequitinhonha, after a course of about 120 m. Gold is washed from its sands.

**ITUNAMA**, or **TUNAMA**, a river, Brazil, which rises in the anc. prov. of Moxos, now included in that of Mato-Grosso, flows N.W. between the Bauré and the Ubahi, and, about 16 m. below the confluence of the latter, joins I. bank Guapore, in lat. 12° 20' S. Its principal affluent is the Machapo. Its whole course is not well known, but is navigable for above 90 m.

**ITUREA**, a dist. Palestine, the limits of which are not precisely defined, but which may be described as lying between Lake Tiberias and Damascus, with unascertained limits to the N.W. and S.E.; a plain country, about 30 m. long, N. to S., and 24 m. E. to W.; and containing only 20 inhabited villages.

**ITURUP**, or **STATEN ISLAND**, the largest and most important of the Kurile Islands, N. Pacific, belonging to Japan; lat. (S. point) 44° 29' N.; lon. 146° 34' E.; separated from Kunashir, on the S., by the strait of St. Anthony; and from Urup, on the N., by Vrie's Strait. It is 140 m. long, by



about 20 m. average breadth; of volcanic origin, and contains a volcano, but whether active or not has not been ascertained. It is one of the most fertile of the group. Agriculture was introduced into it by the Japanese; but the natives live chiefly on the produce of the chase, and of their fisheries.

**ITZEHOE**, a tn. Denmark, Holstein, in a beautiful valley enclosed by wooded hills, r. bank Stör, which is here navigable, 32 m. N.W. Hamburg. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a long bridge; has a parish church, with several interesting monuments; a chapel, built in 1240, and now attached to St. George's Hospital, the largest of the eight benevolent institutions which the town possesses; an old convent, and a stateshouse, for the provincial assemblies of Holstein; manufactures of candles, cards, tobacco, and tobacco-pipes; earthenware, soap, hats, leather, chicory, and vinegar; a sugar-refinery, tile-works, building-yard, numerous distilleries, and a considerable transit trade. Itzehoe is the oldest town in the duchy. A steam-bowl plies weekly between it and Hamburg. Pop. 6000.

**IUGAN** (BOLCHOI), a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in gov. Tobolsk, lat. 68° N., and lon. 75° E., flows N.N.W., and joins l. bank Obi, 20 m. S.W. Surgut; course about 220 m.

**IVAHI**, or **UBAHI**, a river, Brazil, which rises in the plains of Garapua, in the S. of prov. São-Paulo, flows N.W., and joins l. bank Parana, at the point where the provs. Mato-Grosso and São-Paulo meet Paraguay. Its whole course is about 300 m., the far greater part of which, notwithstanding some interruptions from cataracts, is navigable. Its principal affluents are the Tinto, Bom, Soberbo, Capibari, and Thua.

**IVAKI-SIMA**, an isl. Japan, in the Sea of Japan, 21 m. from W. coast Niphon. It is 15 m. long by 6 m. broad.

**IVAN-GOROD**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 32 m. S.E. Czernigov, r. bank Oster, with a considerable trade in hemp and buckwheat. Pop. 1200.

**IVAN** (SZENT), several places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Thither Danube, co. and about 4 m. from Raab, with a church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1736.—2, (*Szent-Despot-Ivan*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. Baes, 8 m. from Alt Ker, with a church. Pop. (Raitzes), 1740.—3, (*Szent-Felső-Ivan*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. Baes, between Baja and Melekut, with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 325.—4, (*Szent-Triglevisca Ivan*), a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baes, 4 m. from Zombor, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2846.

**IVANDA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, about 10 m. from Temesvár, with three churches. P. 1240.

**IVANICII**, two places, Austria, Croatia:—1, (*Festung*), a tn. in an isl. formed by the Lonya, 18 m. E.S.E. Agram, a place of some strength, with manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 780.—2, (*Äkloster*), a tn. about 3 m. N.E. Ivanich-Festung, with a church, and a Franciscan monastery. P. 750.

**IVANOV**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 65 m. N.N.E. Vladimir, near r. bank Uvot; well built, with spacious streets, four churches, and manufactures of linen and printed goods, chemical works, and iron and copper foundries. Pop. (1849), 5432.

**IVANY**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 23 m. S.E. Oedenburg, with a parish church. Pop. 1449.

**IVANY-SZENT**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Lip-tau, about 5 m. from Okolicsna, with a church, thermal springs, glass-works, and mines, from which gold and silver are obtained. Pop. 1174.

**IVE** (Str.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 7890 ac. P. 763.

**IVEL**, two rivers, England:—1, Co. Bedford, falling into the Ouse, at Tempsford, after a N.E. course of about 20 m. It is navigable for barges to Biggleswade.—2, (called also the *Yeo*), Co. Somerset, falling into the Parret, at Langport, after a N.W. course of 27 m. It is navigable to Ilchester.

**IVER**, par. Eng. Bucks; 5140 ac. P. 1948.

**IVERUSS**, par. Irel. Limerick; 2765 ac. P. 1991.

**IVEN** (Str.), two tns. England:—1, A parli. bor., seaport-tn., and par. Cornwall. The town, on W. shore of bay of same name, 18 m. W.N.W. Falmouth—lat. (steeples) 50° 12' 48" N.; lon. 5° 26' 30" W. (n.)—consists of several streets, which, although narrow and uneven, are tolerably straight, and well kept. It is plentifully supplied with water, lighted with gas, and is increasing. It has a handsome and spacious church, of the time of Henry V., with an elegant tower, 90 ft. high; several Dissenting places of worship, several schools, and some charitable institutions. Boat-building, ship-repairing, cask, rope, and seine making, are all carried on here to a

considerable extent; but the principal business of the place is the pilchard fishery, which is extensively prosecuted, as many as 30,000 hogshheads being sometimes taken in a single season. The pilchards are principally exported to the Italian markets. Many of the inhabitants are also employed in the neighbouring mines. An excellent pier, defended by a battery, was erected here in 1770; but the approach to it is greatly obstructed by the accumulation of sand caused by the N.W. winds. About 100 vessels are engaged in the coasting and foreign trade of the port. The borough returns a member to the House of Commons; registered electors (1851), 585. Area of par., 1850 ac. Pop. 5666.—(*Local Correspondent*).—2, A market tn. and par. Huntingdon. The town, 5 m. E. by S. Huntingdon, on a slope, l. bank Ouse, here crossed by a substantial stone bridge of six arches, has wide and well-kept principal streets; but the lower part of the town is liable to be inundated by the river. It is well supplied with water, is lighted with gas, and has a light handsome church, with a lofty spire; six Dissenting places of worship, national, British, and other schools; and several charities. There are no manufactures, and there is very little trade, except in agricultural produce and cattle. The markets for cattle and sheep are among the largest in the kingdom. Area of par., 2330 ac. Pop. 3514.—(*Local Correspondent*).

**IVICA**, isl. Spain. See IVIZA.

**IVINGHOE**, a market tn. and par., England, co. of, and 20 m. S.E. Buckingham. The town, on the side of a chalk hill, consists of two principal streets, is well supplied with water, has an ancient church, with a tower and spire; two Dissenting chapels, and manufactures of straw plait. Area of par., 5260 ac. Pop. 1843.

**IVINHEIMA**, a river, S. America, which rises in the Serra Anambay, on the confines of Paraguay and the Brazilian prov. of Mato-Grosso, flows E.S.E., and, after a course of about 150 m., joins r. bank Parana, between the confluences of the Paranapanema and the Ivahi.

**IVIZA**, **IVICA**, or **IVIZA** [anc. *Ebusus*], an isl. and its cap., Spain, in the Mediterranean, forming the smallest and most W. of the three principal islands of the Balears, between lat. 38° 50' and 39° 7' N.; and lon. 1° 15' and 1° 40' E.; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 25 m.; greatest breadth, 13 m. Its coasts are lined by numerous small islands, and much indented into bays, of which the largest are those of San Antonio, on the N.W., and of Ivica, on the S.E. The interior is lofty, and finely diversified by wooded hills and fertile valleys; climate mild in winter, and in summer kept comparatively cool by sea-breezes. The soil is somewhat stony, but very productive, and is particularly adapted for the olive; which, accordingly, is the chief object of culture, though grain also is exported. Both game and fish abound. The chief mineral product is salt. The inhabitants are of middle stature, spare made, and of a yellow, almost jaundiced colour, very agile, but indolent and ignorant in the extreme. They make good sailors, love their island, and have often displayed much courage in defending it. Their language, like that of all the Balears, and of Valencia and Catalonia, is a corruption of the old Lemosin. Ivica received its first name of Ebusus or Ebuso from its earliest possessors, the Carthaginians. From them it passed to the Romans, then to the Moors, and at last, in 1294, to the Spaniards, with whom it has since remained, except for a short period after 1706, when it was taken possession of by the British. Pop. 19,447.—The town stands on a height above the E. shore. It is fortified, in the form of an irregular hexagon, and is entered by two gates, but is not well built, the streets being very steep. It is the see of a bishop, contains two churches, one of them a cathedral; two hospitals, a theatre, an almshouse, a prison, arsenal, defended by a fort; and has a good harbour, at which a trade is carried on chiefly in wine, oil, and soap. Pop. 5031.

**IVONGO**, div. Madagascar—(which see.)

**IVORY COAST**, part of the Guinea coast, W. Africa, between Cape Palmas and the Assinie river, or between lon. 3° 20' and 7° 40' W., inhabited by a number of small negro tribes living in a state of independence, excepting those subject to the Ashantes.

**IVREA**, a div. Sardinian States, Piedmont, including provs. Ivrea and Aosta, bounded N. by Switzerland, E. div. Vercelli, S. Turin, and W. Savoy; area, about 1778 sq. It is situated on the slopes of the Graia and Pennine Alps,

and has a surface beautifully diversified with wooded hills, sloping vineyards, verdant pastures, and fertile plains. The principal stream is the Dora Baltea, which intersects the div. W. to E., and receives the Chiussella. The soil is generally fertile, and produces much corn, rye, and millet. The vine also is extensively cultivated, but the wine is inferior, and a great part of it is converted into brandy. Fruit is very abundant; silk-worms are extensively reared, and the pastures feed great numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and mules. Swine are very numerous, almost every family keeping one or more. Several varieties of iron are found; this metal is worked to some extent, and supplies a number of furnaces. Some good marble is quarried, and considerable quantities of limestone burnt, and there are several seams of potters' earth and fire-clay. The chief manufactures are woollen cloth, paper, leather, glue, agricultural implements, musical instruments, and various articles in brass and iron. For administrative purposes it is divided into thirteen mandamientos. Ivrea is the capital. Pop. (1848), 249,793.

**IVREA** [Latin, *Epedia*], a tn. Sardinian States, cap. above div., 32 m. N.N.E. Turin, picturesquely situated, partly on an irregular slope, and partly in a plain, l. bank Dora Baltea. It is walled, and otherwise fortified, but not strongly; has two suburbs, one on the opposite side of the river, and communicating with the town by a bridge. The town is irregularly, and on the whole poorly built, but has a cathedral, in the Gothic style, supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Apollo, and to have been founded about the middle of the 5th century; five parish churches, several of them of great interest for their antiquity; the townhouse, courthouse, bishop's palace, the palace of Perrone, the episcopal seminary, with a good library; the provincial college, finely situated, and surrounded with a large garden; public schools, in which philosophy, theology, and Latin, as well as the first rudiments of education are taught; a theatre, public baths, and civic hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen cloth, cotton, leather, candles, articles of wood and brass, carts, carriages, shoes, vermicelli, &c., and there are several cotton and silk mills, dye-works, and tile-works. Ivrea is also the centre of considerable trade with the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, particularly those of the valleys of Aosta, Brosso, Locana, and Courgné. Pop. 8475.

**IVRY-SUR-SEINE**, a tn. France, dep. Seine, agreeably situated on a gentle eminence above l. bank Seine, 3 m. S.S.E. Paris. It has a parish church, finely situated on a height overlooking the town; the remains of an old castle, and manufactures of glue, gelatine, chemical products, varnished leather, stained paper, and printers' ink, and extensive wine-cellars hewn out of the rock. At La Gare, in the vicinity, are extensive glass-works, employing about 240 persons. Pop. 5880.

**IVY BRIDGE**, a vil. England, co. Devon, in four different parishes, on the Erme, here crossed by a bridge partially covered with ivy, 10 m. E. by N. Plymouth. It has paper manufactures, and is much resorted to on account of its mild temperature, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

**IVYCHURCH**, par. Eng. Kent; 4390 ac. P. 180.

**IWADE**, par. Eng. Kent; 3190 ac. P. 165.

**IVANOWNO**, a tn. Russia. See **IVANOV**.

**IWERNE-MINSTER**, par. Eng. Dorset; 2740 ac. P. 633.

**IWERNE-COURTNAY**, or **SHROTON**, par. Eng. Dorset; 2270 ac. P. 605.

**IWUY**, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 5½ m. N.E. Cambrai, with manufactures of caps, hosiery, common cutlery, nails, and a considerable trade in fine flax. Pop. 3774.

**IXELLES** [Flemish, *Elaene*], a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, in a beautiful valley, 2 m. S.E. Brussels, with a great number of fine villas and country seats, an hospital for sickly children, and manufactures of linen, distilleries, breweries, and stone quarries. Pop. 7476.

**IXWORTH**, a tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The town, N.E. Bury St. Edmund's, has an elegant church, with lofty tower; a national school, supported by subscription; and endowed Sunday-schools for boys and girls. Area of par., 2320 ac. Pop. 1064.

**IZA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, about 25 m. from Szigeth on the Nagy-Ag, with a church. Pop. 1240.

**IZALCO**, a volcano, Central America, in San Salvador, 10 m. N. by W. Sonsonate.

**IZAMAL**, a city, Yucatan, 45 m. E. Merida, with a church, a convent, which is a spacious colonnaded building, founded in 1553; and many remarkable mounds. The fair of Izamal is the greatest in Yucatan.

**IZEL**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, on the Semois, 21 m. W. Arlon. It has dye-works, several distilleries, a tannery, a saw, an oil, and other mills. P. 1788.

**IZIUM**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 70 m. S.E. Kharkov, cap. l. bank Donetz, surrounded by a fosse and earthen rampart. It is tolerably well built, has four churches, and a trade in corn, cattle, and sheep. Pop. (1842), 7628.

**IZMEN**, or **IZMENY**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, about 10 m. from Szekard, with a church, numerous mills for pressing rapeseed, hempseed, and walnuts, and a trade in tobacco, largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1103.

**IZMID**, tn. Turkey. See **ISMID**.

**IZNAJAR** [Latin, *Angulus*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 38 m. S.E. Cordova, on a height near the Genil. It is indifferently built, has steep, irregular streets, a massive church, a courthouse, prison, primary school, old castle, and manufactures of coarse linen and hempen tissues, white soap, tiles, several distilleries, oil and flour mills, and a little trade in oil and wheat. Pop. 3808.

**IZNATORAF** [anc. *Anatorgia*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N.E. Jaen, picturesquely situated on a lofty and commanding height. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and entered by nine gates; and of a large suburb, and is indifferently built; the houses, though substantial, being generally old, and the streets narrow and ill paved. It has a large and handsome church, of the Tuscan order, with a lofty tower, some good paintings, and rich decorations; commodious court-houses, a Latin and primary school, a ruined castle, manufactures of soap, brick and tile works, a flour and several oil mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 2101.

**IZSA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 6 m. from Komorn, near the Danube, by which it is often inundated. It has a R. Catholic church. In 1822, an earthquake threw down the two churches which then existed, and the greater part of the dwelling-houses. Pop. 965.

**IZSAK**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 40 m. from Pesth, with two churches and a synagogue. Pop. 5069.

**IZSIP-MAGYAR**, or **UHESRI-ZSIPOV**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Zemplin, 3 m. from Velejte, with a church and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1546.

**IZTACCHIHUATL**, a volcano, Mexico, dep. of, and 30 m. W.N.W. La Puebla, 15,705 ft. high.

**IZZANO**, or **ISANO**, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. Lodi-e-Crema, 4 m. E. Crema, with a parish and an auxiliary church. Pop. 1200.



# THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER;

## A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY,

ETC., ETC.

### J.

[Names beginning with *J* are sometimes also written *Dj*. For Spanish names not given here, see *X*; for Russian ones, &c., *I*, *E* and *Y*.]

#### JAAK

**JAAK**, a vil. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 12 m. from Steinamanger. It has an abbey, with an ancient Gothic church, the roof of which is supported by 12 pillars; manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1115.

**JAAAM**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Krasna, 10 m. from Oravitza, on the Krasso, with a Greek church. P. 1142.

**JAARSVELD**, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 1 m. S.W. Utrecht, with a Calvinistic church, and a school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, market gardening, and raising oziars. Pop. 1749.

**JABARY**, or **HYABARY**, river, S. America. See **YAVARI**.

**JABBEKE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 7 m. W. Bruges, a station on the railway thence to Ostend. Weaving and agriculture are the chief employments; but it has also brick-works, two breweries, and two mills. Pop. 1740.

**JABEA**, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 43 m. N.E. Alicante, l. bank Jalon, near the sea, surrounded by a wall; indifferently built, with narrow, steep, and ill-paved streets; a church, and several chapels; a townhouse, prison, storehouse, and three schools. Near it silk-worms are extensively reared, and fine grapes grown, quantities of which are sent to England. Pop. 3654.

**JABLONKA**, several places, Austria, in Galicia and Hungary, particularly:—A tn. Hungary, co. Arva, near the frontiers of Galicia, 40 m. S.S.W. Cracow, with a handsome courthouse, and considerable manufactures of linen. P. 3639.

**JABLUNKAU**, a tn. Austrian Silesia, circle Teschen, in a wild and mountainous district of the Carpathians, on the Olsa, 70 m. E. Olmütz. About 4 m. S.S.W. is Fort Jablunkau, commanding the pass which leads over the mountains into Hungary. Pop. 2100.

**JABOATH**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Malwa; lat. 22° 46' N.; lon. 74° 39' E.; 80 m. S.W. Oojein, in a rich and fertile valley. Inhabitants chiefly the more civilized classes of the Bheels.

**JABOK**, or **ZERKA**, a river, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Damascus, an affluent of the Jordan. It rises in the Hauran mountains, flows E. to W., passing, to the N., Mount Gilead, and falls into the Jordan about 30 m. N. the Dead Sea, after a course of about 45 m. It is mentioned in Scripture as the boundary which separated the kingdom of Sihon, king of the Amorites, from that of Og, king of Bashan. In its passage W. across the plains, it more than once passes underground; and in summer the upper portion of its channel becomes dry.

**JABUGO** (El), a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 51 m. N.N.E. Huelva. It has well-built houses, and regular, paved, clean streets; a parish church, a courthouse, mineral springs, and a trade in chestnuts, oil, and wine. Pop. 2103.

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#### JACMEL

**JABUKA**, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Banat, co. of, and 62 m. S.S.W. Temesvar, l. bank Temes, with a church. Pop. 2149.—2, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, 4 m. from Versecz, with a church. Pop. 1235.

**JACA**, a fortified city, Spain, Aragon, of which it was once the capital, prov. of, and 32 m. N. by W. Huesca, near l. bank Aragon. It is well built, surrounded by walls, with 23 towers; has several gates, and a citadel; two squares, and generally regular and well-paved streets; a handsome cathedral, three chapels, five convents, a college, two schools, town and session houses, a prison, hospital, barrack, and storehouse. Manufactures:—linen and hempen fabrics, cloth, stockings, soap, leather, earthenware, and white wax. The surrounding district is fertile. Pop. 3120.

**JACAREHI**, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 50 m. E.N.E. São-Paulo, r. bank Parahiba, on the road from São-Paulo to the provinces of Minas-Geraes and Rio-de-Janeiro. It has a church; a considerable trade in coffee, tobacco, and other agricultural produce raised within the district. Pop. 7000.

**JACATRA**, Java. See **JAKATRA**.

**JACINTO** (Sax), a river, U. States, Texas, which, after a S.S.E. course of about 100 m., and receiving numerous affluents, as Big Dry Creek, Spring Creek, and Cypress river, falls into the upper part of Galveston Bay. It is partly navigable. General Santa Anna was defeated by the Texans, and taken prisoner, on the banks of the San Jacinto, April 21, 1816.

**JACKSON**, numerous places, U. States, among which are—1, A tn., cap. of Mississippi, 165 m. N. by W. New Orleans. It is regularly laid out, has a handsome statehouse, a governor's house, a penitentiary, a U. States' land-office, two churches, a bank, and is connected with Vicksburg by a railway 45 m. long. Pop. 2100.—2, A vil. Louisiana, 124 m. N.W. New Orleans, with a college, three academies, and two schools. Pop. 932.—3, A vil. Missouri, 196 m. S.E. Jefferson city, with a courthouse and jail, &c. Pop. 800.

**JACKSON** (Port), Australia. See **SYDNEY**.

**JACKSONVILLE**, a tn. U. States, Illinois, in a rich and highly-cultivated prairie, 33 m. W. Springfield, with a market and a courthouse, a jail, four churches, lyceum, college, mechanics' institute, an academy, a distillery, tannery, and mills of various kinds.

**JACMEL**, or **JACQUEMEL**, a seaport tn., isl. and empire Hayti, S. coast, at the head of a bay of the same name, 28 m. S.W. Port-au-Prince; lat. (wharf) 18° 13' 30" N.; lon. 72° 33' W. (n.) The upper part, built on a rising ground, is usually named Belair; in the lower part the streets are narrow. It has a considerable trade, and is a place of call for the W. India mail steamers. The roadstead affords anchorage for

every description of shipping, but is exposed to S. winds, and a heavy sea sets in towards the shore. Pop. 6000.

JACOB (Str.), a hamlet, Switzerland. See BASEL.

JACOBI-PAROCHE (Str.), a large thriving vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 9 m. N.W. Leeuwarden, with a Calvinistic church, three schools, and two breweries. Agriculture and cattle-rearing are the main occupations. Pop. 2416.

JACOBI ISLAND, one of the Sitka Islands, George III. Archipelago, Russian America, well supplied with wood, chiefly pine, larch, and cedar.

JACOBINA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 212 m. W.N.W. Bahia, l. bank Itapicuru, where it is joined by the Ouro, here crossed by a bridge. It consists of a principal street, which traverses the town through its whole length, and is intersected by several cross streets; houses of stone. It has a parish church, and two other churches; a Latin, and a primary school. The district, though hilly, has a great deal of excellent arable land, well adapted for the sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, rice, and millet. The orange, vine, and guava also thrive admirably; and of the fruit of the last large quantities of marmalade are made and exported to Bahia. There is a considerable trade in agricultural produce, horses, cattle, and goats. Pop. dist., 10,000.

JACOBSHAGEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 37 m. E. Stettin, on the N. shore of a small lake. It is very old; has a court of justice, a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1619.

JACOBSTADT, two places, Russia:—1, A seaport tn. Finland, gov. of, and 53 m. N.E. Vasa, on a bay in the Gulf of Bothnia, with a church, pitch-ovens, and a small but well-sheltered harbour; at which a considerable trade is carried on, particularly in pitch, timber, butter, and other provisions. It has also a small building-dock. Pop. 1505.—2, A tn., gov. Courland, l. bank Dwina, 80 m. E.S.E. Mittau, with three churches, and several distilleries. Pop. 1448.

JACOBSTOW, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cornwall; 4890 ac. Pop. 585.—2, Devon; 2310 ac. Pop. 309.

JACOBSWALDE, or KOTLARNA, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 31 m. S.E. Oppeln, with a church, and manufactures of iron, copper, tin, and brass ware. Near it are blast furnaces. Pop. 911.

JACOTTA, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, coast of, and 15 m. N. Cochin; lat. 10° 10' N.; lon. 76° 14' E.

JACOVA, or YAKOVA, a tn. European Turkey, Albania, pash. and 67 m. E.N.E. Scutari, near the white Drin.

JACQUEMEL, a tn. Hayti. See JACMEL.

JACQUES CARTIER, a river, Lower Canada, which, after a tortuous course, N. to S., through a mountainous and imperfectly-known country, falls into the St. Lawrence, 26 m. S.W. by S. Quebec. Its banks are very steep, and its stream so rapid that it cannot be navigated even by canoes.

JACQUINOT ISLAND, off N. coast Papua; lat. 3° 24' S.; lon. 144° 24' E. (R.) It has a very pleasant appearance, being agreeably varied by level beaches, scattered with clumps of cocoa-nut trees, and hills covered with shady woods.

JACUHI, a river, Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, formed by numerous head-streams in the W. part of the province, near lat. 28° 5'. It flows S., and then E., receiving numerous affluents; and falls into Lake dos Patos. Total course about 300 m., much of which is navigable.

JADRAQUE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Guadalajara, l. bank Henares, 55 m. N.E. Madrid. It has a parish church, townhouse, prison, two schools, an old Capuchin convent, manufactures of linen and hempen tissues; and a trade in corn, wine, wood, and fruit. Pop. 1426.

JADRIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 112 m. W. Kasan, l. bank Sura. Pop. (1851), 2078.

JAEN, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, cap. prov. of same name, finely situated on a terraced-slope of Mount Castillo, near the l. bank Jaen, 122 m. E.N.E. Seville. It consists of an old town, formerly surrounded by a Moorish wall, flanked with towers, of which some well-preserved remains still exist; and of a new town, which, stretching beyond the narrow limits of the old, has extended itself downwards and reached the plain. From the nature of its site, many of the streets are steep; and those of the old town, in particular, are very irregular, narrow, and winding. Those of the new town, on the contrary, are generally spacious; and most of the houses which line

them are not only substantial, but often elegant. Not a few of them, particularly in the suburbs, have good gardens attached to them. The largest and best-built squares are those of St. Maria, San Francisco, and Mercado; and the Carrera, which stretches between the latter two, is the most spacious street. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a vast and magnificent structure, in the form of a Latin cross, with a fine façade, flanked by two towers above 200 ft. high, a richly-decorated interior, 300 ft. long by 150 ft. wide, with numerous paintings and sculptures; seven other parish churches, several of them large and handsome; several suppressed convents, the buildings of which still remain, and form conspicuous objects; four existing nunneries, generally in large and handsome buildings, but occupied by few nuns—only about a dozen in each; the episcopal palace, college, museum, diocesan seminary, superior and primary school, general and founding hospitals, the theatre, the palace of Count Villar Don Pardo, the buildings of the Inquisition, and the bull-ring, only completed in 1847, and capable of seating 8000 spectators. The manufactures, not of much consequence, include woollen and linen cloth, soap, and brandy. There are also an extensive silk, and numerous oil mills. The trade is chiefly confined to wine and articles of primary necessity, exposed at the two annual fairs; one of which lasts three, and the other nine days. Jaen is a place of considerable antiquity, and several Roman remains have been found in it. Its present name was given it by the Moors, who made it the capital of the kingdom of Jaen; the smallest of the four into which Andalusia was divided, and not so extensive as the modern province. P. 17,387.—THE PROVINCE, bounded N. by that of Ciudad-Real, E. Albacete and Granada, S. Granada, and W. Cordova, is about 80 m. E. to W., with a mean breadth of about 70 m. The surface is generally mountainous, being covered, in the N., by ramifications of the sierra Morena; in the S. by the mountains of Granada; and in the E. by those of the sierra de Segura. The flattest portion is in the W., on the frontiers of Cordova. The centre is occupied by a valley, forming the banks of the Guadalquivir, which receives all the waters of the province, directly or by affluents; the most important of which is the Guadalimar. The loftier districts are necessarily devoted to pasture; but the W. plains and lower valleys are fertile, though not well cultivated. The forests have much excellent timber. The minerals, particularly argenteriferous lead and copper, are very valuable, and have long been worked extensively. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into twelve districts. Jaen is the capital. Pop. 307,410.

JAEN (RIO DE), a river, Spain, Andalusia. It rises in the S. of prov. Jaen, in the plain of Angel, in the sierra de Valdepeñas; flows N., and joins l. bank Guadalquivir, after a course of about 45 m.

JAEN DE BRACAMOROS, a tn. Ecuador, dep. Asuay, cap. prov. of same name, in a mountainous region, 240 m. S.S.E. Guayaquil, near the junction of the Chinchipe with the Marañon. Gold is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. 4000.

JAFFA, or YAFFA [anc. *Joppa*], a maritime tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Damascus, in Palestine, 31 m. N.W. Jerusalem; lat. 32° 3' 24' N.; lon. 34° 44' E. (R.) It is picturesquely situated upon an eminence or promontory, crowned by a castle; the houses and streets, all of which are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty, rising regularly above one another in tiers, and many of them connected by flights of steps. It has a khan, large convent for the reception of pilgrims, some small churches and mosques; a large cistern, with a roof resting on Saracenic arches, and a large soap manufactory. Jaffa still enjoys a considerable trade with the neighbouring coasts, in corn, fruits, cotton, and coral; and exports large quantities of soap to Cairo and Damascus. Fish is plentiful, and excellent of its kind, but, like provisions generally, is dear; and in the bazaar there is a profuse display of the finest fruits and vegetables, more especially of famed water-melons. The harbour, which is close to the town, is merely a long, narrow, shallow basin, enclosed by rocks; and the roadstead is not safe even for the boats and vessels belonging to the country to lie in. A little to the W. is the celebrated tower of Ramlah, 120 ft. in height, from which an extensive view is obtained. The summit is reached by a staircase within. Jaffa or Joppa is a very ancient town, having been a considerable seaport in the time of Solomon; while there are traditions of



its existence long prior to his period. By St. Jerome it was called Japho, and in the time of the Crusaders Japha. It was the port of Jerusalem, and the landing-place of the cedars with which the Temple in that city was built. In 1799 it was taken, after a sanguinary siege, by Napoleon, who here put to death 1200 Turkish prisoners, who had broken their parole, and, subsequently, poisoned a number of his sick soldiers, on the plea that it was to keep them from falling alive into the hands of a cruel enemy. Pop. 5000.

**JAFFATINE**, or **JAFFATINE**, a group of five isls., Red Sea, the largest of which is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, and very narrow; lat. (S. part)  $27^{\circ} 12' N.$ ; lon.  $34^{\circ} 1' 30'' E.$

**JAFFIERGUNGE**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, l. bank Ganges, near the junction of the Atri, about 42 m. W. by N. Dacca.

**JAFFNAPATAM**, or **JAFFNA**, a tn. and fortress, on an isl. off the N.W. extremity of Ceylon, fronting Palk's Strait; lat.  $9^{\circ} 47' N.$ ; lon.  $80^{\circ} 9' E.$ ; 219 m. N. Colombo. The fort is built in the form of a pentagon, and contains, besides the barracks, a few good buildings, and a Dutch church, which is made use of by the English.—The town or *pettah*, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. the fort, contains many large broad streets, lying parallel to each other, and crossed at right angles by smaller ones; houses in general large and convenient, of one story, with very wide verandahs. It contains the Cutchery, a church belonging to the Tamil Protestant Christians, called St. John's, and a Wesleyan chapel; and has a trade in chank shells, Palmyra timber, and tobacco; which last is cultivated in the vicinity. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. distant is a large and magnificent Hindoo temple. Pop. 8000.

**JAGARAGA**, tn. Java. See **DJAGARAGA**.

**JAGATTY**, a river, Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, rises about lat.  $36^{\circ} N.$ , and flows N.W. till it falls into the S.E. end of Lake Urumia. Total course, about 100 m.

**JAGEPOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, dist. off, and 35 m. N.N.E. Cuttack, r. bank Byterini, which, during the rainy season, is here nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad. It is large and straggling, composed of thatched mud huts, contains numerous Mahometan and Hindoo remains, and was at one time regarded by the latter as a place of peculiar sanctity; and has extensive manufactures of cloth.

**JÄGERNDORF**, or **KARNOW**, a tn. Austria, Silesia, circle off, and 13 m. N.W. Troppau, cap. duchy of same name, beautifully situated at the foot of the Burgberg, in the valley between the great and the little Oppa. It is walled, has three suburbs, spacious well-paved streets, a handsome parish church, with two towers 230 ft. high, the loftiest in Silesia; a ducal palace, townhouse, high school, Minorite cloister and hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, bleach-works, and a paper-mill. Pop. 4800.—The duchy of Jägerndorf, area 144 geo. sq. m., since 1620, has belonged to the princes of Liechtenstein. Pop. 40,664, almost all R. Catholic.

**JAGO**, par. Irel. Kildare; 1521 ac. P. 291.

**JAGO** (Str.), several cities, isls., &c. See **SANTIAGO**.

**JAGODIN**, a tn. European Turkey, Servia, 55 ri. N.W. Nissa, near l. bank Morava, containing about 800 houses.

**JAGUARI**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on W. slope of serra de Mantiqueira, and on the road from Rio-de-Janeiro to the towns of São-Paulo and Campanha, with a church, court-house, and prison, and a trade in cotton, hides, and leather.

**JAGUARIBE**, a river, Brazil, which rises in the mountains of Boa-Vista, a branch of the Cordillera of Ibiapapa, prov. Ceara, flows N. till it reaches the town of São-João-do-Principe, when it turns, first S.E., then N.E., passes the towns of São Bernardo and Aracati, and, about 12 m. below the latter, falls into the Atlantic, about lat.  $4^{\circ} 8' S.$ ; lon.  $37^{\circ} 50' W.$  Its principal affluents are the Salgado and the Banabuihu. Total course, about 460 m. The influence of the tide is felt beyond Aracati, to which coasting vessels can ascend, though with considerable difficulty, owing to sand-banks and other inequalities of depth. It is subject to extensive inundations.

**JAGUARIPE**, a tn. Brazil, prov. off, and 45 m. W.S.W. Bahia, r. bank Jaguaripe. Its streets are paved with tiles, and its houses are of earth. It contains a parish church, a Latin and a primary school; is the seat of an electoral college and residence of a justice of the peace; and has some trade in bricks, tiles, and earthenware of its own manufacture.

**JAHDÉ**, a small river, Germany, duchy Oldenburg. It rises in the S. of, circle Neuenburg, near Rastedt, flows N., and, after a course of about 15 m., falls into a sandy bay, on the N. Sea, which, though of great width, continues to take the name of the river Jahde.

**JAHCOS**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Piaui, 70 m. E.S.E. Oeiras, near r. bank Itahim. It has three churches; and, on Sundays and other festivals, when there is a great attendance of people from the country, has a very stirring appearance, but on other days seems almost deserted. District of great extent, and very fertile. Pop. 2000.

**JAHLJOW**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. off, and 15 m. S.W. Agra, the scene of two decisive battles, the first in 1658, when Dara Sheeh was defeated by his brother Aurengzebe; the second in 1707, when Shah Allum defeated Azim Ushann.

**JAHNÉVI**, a river, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Gurhwal, one of the early affluents of the Ganges, which it joins near Gangootri.

**JAHNSDORF**, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. and near Chemnitz. It is well built, contains a picturesquely situated church, is one of the principal seats of the hosiery manufacture in Saxony, and has several mills. Pop. 1400.

**JAICZE**, a tn. European Turkey, Croatia, 30 m. S. Banjaluka, l. bank Verbas, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is walled, and defended by towers, and a fortress; and near it salt-petre is manufactured. Pop. 2000.

**JAILUM**, **JELUM**, **JILUM**, **JHYLUM**, or **BEHUT** [anc. *Hydaspes*], the most W., and probably the principal of the five great rivers that intersect the Punjab, E. from the Indus. The earlier part of its course is somewhat eccentric. According to Hügel, it rises near the extreme S. point of Cashmere, in about lat.  $33^{\circ} 33' N.$ ; lon.  $75^{\circ} 40' E.$ ; whence it flows N.W. along the centre of the valley of Cashmere, the whole of which it drains, passing Shahabad, Islamabad, Serinagar, and some other places of note, till it falls into Lake Wailar or Wuller, from the S.W. extremity of which it again issues, flows W.S.W., and, finding its way through the pass of Baramula in the lofty range of the Pir-Panjial, enters the Punjab, about lat.  $34^{\circ} 10' N.$ ; lon.  $74^{\circ} 40' E.$  From this point it flows W.N.W. till it arrives within 3 m. of Mazurabad, where it is joined by the Kishen Gunga, a stream of nearly equal volume, which rises in Bult. Here it turns sharply S., and, holds on a general S. course till it falls into the Chenab, at lat.  $31^{\circ} 10' N.$ ; lon.  $72^{\circ} 9' E.$ ; 75 m. N.N.E. Mooltan. The whole course of the Jailum through the valley of Cashmere, before it finds an outlet through the Pass of Baramula, is, including windings, about 120 m., for 70 m. of which it is navigable. It is navigable also from its junction with the Chenab up nearly to its emergence from the mountains. It abounds in fish, and is infested by alligators. Entire course, about 450 m.

**JAILUM**, or **JYLUM**, a tn. Punjab, r. bank river of same name, about 3 m. N.N.E. of the junction of the Khan; lat.  $32^{\circ} 2' N.$ ; lon.  $73^{\circ} 36' E.$  It is of considerable extent, and tolerably clean, though the streets are narrow and intricate. It is, however, rendered unhealthy by the inundation, which extends widely over the E. bank of the river. A little above the town there is a ford, by which the British army crossed the Jailum, in December, 1839, on its return from Afghanistan.

**JAIME** (San), a tn. Venezuela, dep. Apure, on a height, r. bank Portuguesa, 28 m. N.W. San Fernando; lat.  $8^{\circ} 12' N.$ ; lon.  $68^{\circ} W.$ ; with some trade. Pop. 7000.

**JAISPITZ**, or **ALT JAISCHWITZ**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle off, and 10 m. N.N.W. Znaim, on a height above the Gessowka, with a church, an old castle, and four annual fairs. Rock-crystals, chalcedony, and other pebbles, are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1040.

**JAITPOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, 20 m. N.E. Junagur, lat.  $20^{\circ} 42' N.$ ; lon.  $70^{\circ} 49' E.$

**JAJARCOTE**, a tn. Nepaul, 255 m. W.N.W. Khata-mandoo; lat.  $28^{\circ} 51' N.$ ; lon.  $81^{\circ} 8' E.$ ; cap. dist. of same name.

**JAKATRA**.—1. A former kingdom, isl. Java, now divided into the Dutch provs. of Batavia, Buitenzorg, Krawang, and Praenger.—2. A former tn., the cap. of kingdom; its site is now occupied by Batavia.—3. One of the divisions of Batavia.—4. A bay, N. coast Java, into which falls a river of same name; also called Tjiliewong.

**JAKO**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Veszprém, on the Bittva, 11 m. S.E. Papa, with a church and several mills. Pop. 1342.

**JAKOBSSHAVN**, a vil. or Danish settlement, Greenland, N. inspectorate, opposite Disco island, with a seminary for educating native catechists, under the direction of the missionaries. Pop. dist. 300.

**JAKOIHALMA**, a vil. Hungary, Jazygyia dist., on the Tarna, about 4 m. from Jasz-Bereny, with a townhouse and a handsome church, situated on a hill in the centre of the village. Pop. 1433.

**JAKUBJAN**, or **JAKOBSAU**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, 16 m. N.N.E. Leutschau, with a handsome Greek church. Iron is worked and smelted in the vicinity. Pop. 2900.

**JAKUTSK**, tn. and gov. Siberia. See **YAKUTSK**.

**JALACHO**, a vil. Yucatan, on the main road between Merida and Campeachy, with an annual fair lasting eight days, which, after that of Izamal, is the greatest in Yucatan.

**JALAME**, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and about 60 m. from Valencia, in the valley of the Cofrentes, at the confluence of the La Hoz, with the Jucar, here crossed by a wooden bridge of four arches. The houses are generally well built, and the streets in the modern parts of the town spacious and regular, but in the older parts narrow and winding. Jalame has a parish church, townhouse, school and prison, manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, a silk and several oil and flour mills, and a trade in wax, silk, leather, horses, and cattle. Pop. 1237.

**JALAPA**, or **XALAPA**, a city, Mexico, dep. of, and 52 m. N.W. Vera Cruz, at the foot of the basaltic mountain Macuiltepec, 4335 ft. above the sea-level. It is irregularly built; but the houses, with barred windows reaching to the ground, have a picturesque appearance. It has a church, said to have been founded by Cortes; and a Franciscan convent; and near the town are several cotton factories. In the vicinity is found the Ipomea purga, from which jalap is obtained, a name derived from the town. In certain seasons the climate is moist and disagreeable, but is at all times extremely healthy. Pop. 17,000.

**JALHAY**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 19 m. E.S.E. Liège, near the frontiers of Prussia. It has a considerable trade in agricultural produce, cattle, and oak bark, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2542.

**JALISCO**, **XALISCO**, or **GUADALAJARA**, a maritime dep. Mexico, bounded W. by the Pacific, and on other sides by the States Michoacan, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Durango, and Sonora; between lat. 18° 45' and 24° N.; lon. 101° 15' and 106° 15' W. It is one of the finest provinces of Mexico. The E. portion, although traversed by the cordillera of Anahuac, is extremely fertile; the central division, being less elevated, has a much higher temperature, and, besides every variety of corn, produces cotton, cochineal, and vanilla. The districts near the coast are very fertile, and covered with luxuriant forests; but the climate is unhealthy, particularly to strangers. The gold and silver mines are not of great importance. Jalisco is intersected by the Tolototlan and its numerous affluents; and, on its S. side, has the large lake Chapala. Besides Guadalajara, the cap., the principal tns. are San Blas, Colima, Lagos, and Aguas Calientes. Pop. (1841), 680,000.

**JALLAIS**, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 7 m. E. Beaupren, with manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 1139.

**JALLIEU**, a tn. France, dep. Isère, 35 m. N.W. Grenoble, with manufactures of printed cotton goods and paper, and some trade in hemp. Pop. 2145.

**JALLORE**, or **JHALORE**, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, Ajmeer, princip. and 70 m. S.S.W. Joudpour, the strongest fortress in this part of India, and the state prison of the rajah. Pop. 15,000.

**JALOMNITZA**, a river, Wallachia, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the frontiers of Transylvania, flows S.E. and E., receives numerous affluents, of which the united stream of the Proava and Terehin is the chief, and falls into the Danube, about 8 m. N. Hiresova. Total course, 170 m.

**JALON**, a river, Spain, which is formed by two torrents, dist. Medinaceli, prov. Soria, Old Castile, flows N.E. through that prov., enters Aragon, traverses prov. Calatayud, and, at the town of that name, receives its chief affluent, the Jiloca

or Xiloca. It now flows circuitously, first N., then E., then N. and N.E., and joins r. bank Ebro, 13 m. above Saragossa, after a course of about 120 m. It is nowhere navigable, but its waters are much used in irrigation. Its banks are well wooded, and generally very picturesque.

**JALON**, or **XALO**, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and about 45 m. from Alicante, on a plain l. bank Xalo, with a church, a castle with a tower; a townhouse, prison, primary school, and charitable endowment; manufactures of earthenware, several flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce and raisins. Pop. 2276.

**JALOUN**, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, on a gentle elevation, 28 m. W. Kalpee; lat. 26° 10' N. lon. 79° 13' E.; once a place of considerable traffic, especially in cotton, which is still raised in the neighbourhood.

**JALOUTROVOSK**, a tn. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, cap. dist. of same name, on the Tobol, a little above its confluence with the Isset; lat. 56° 38' N.; and lon. 61° 20' E. Pop. 2070.—The district, in the S.W. of the gov., is undulating, contains many marshes and lakes, produces some barley in the lower grounds, and rears great numbers of cattle.

**JALPUCH**, river and lake, Russia. See **IALPUCH**.

**JALTA**, tn. Russia. See **IALTA**.

**JAMAICA**, one of the Antilles, or West India Islands, the third in extent, and the most valuable of those belonging to the British; lat. 17° 43' to 18° 32' N.; lon. 76° 5' to 78° 26' W., 146 m. in length, E. to W., and 49 m. broad at the widest part. Area, 4256 sq. m., of which 110,000 ac. are cultivated, chiefly as sugar plantations. Jamaica is from 90 to 100 m. W. Hayti, and 80 to 90 m. S. Cuba. It is divided politically into three counties, Cornwall, Middlesex, and Surrey, the first and last occupying, respectively, the W. and E. parts of the island, with Middlesex between. The general appearance of the island, on approaching it, is extremely beautiful. On the N. it rises into hills of gentle ascent, covered with pimento groves, and a brilliant verdure, and intersected by vales, which exhibit the most romantic scenery; while on the S. it presents abrupt precipices and inaccessible cliffs, the general effect being heightened by the profusion of streams which pour from every valley, and which frequently project themselves from the overhanging rocks into the ocean. The coast-line is 500 m. long, and is indented with a great number of good harbours, perhaps not fewer than thirty, of which Port Royal, or the harbour of Kingston, is the most considerable. The island is traversed by lofty mountains in all directions; the principal chain, called the Blue Mountains, occupying the centre of the island, and stretching E. to W., with so sharp a crest that in some places it is only four yards across. This range varies from 7000 to 8000 ft. in elevation, and covers the whole of the E. portion of the island with its offsets, some of which are of great height. The more elevated ridges are flanked by lower ranges, descending to verdant savannahs. The escarpments are wild, the declivities steep, and covered with stately forests. There are numerous valleys, but all very narrow, not more than a twentieth part of the island being level ground. Still several extensive level tracts occur; the principal, Liguanea, of no great fertility, commences a little E. from Kingston, and extends W. for about 30 m., with an average breadth of 5 m.; and that of Vere, still less fertile, stretches N.W. to S.E. 18 m., with a breadth of 7 or 8 m.; it lies W. of Liguanea plain, on the W. side of Old Harbour. Near the centre the hills present the characteristics of the limestone formation, of which they consist. Caverns occur in several places, and some of them are very extensive. Jamaica is well watered, having numerous small rivers, rivulets, and springs; but none of the first are navigable, excepting Black River, which falls into Black River Bay, on the S.W. coast, and has, at its entrance, about 18 ft. of water. Earthquakes of a violent character have been frequent; the most tremendous on record occurred in 1692, when the ground swelled and heaved like a rolling sea, and was traversed by numerous cracks or rents, which opened and closed rapidly again, swallowing up many people. At the same time a large portion of the houses and other buildings of Port Royal sank down, with their inhabitants, entirely under water, to the depth of from 24 to 48 ft. The houses remained standing as they sank, and were long distinctly visible in their entire state in clear weather, while their ruins have been seen as late as 1835.



The climate of Jamaica is, in most places, exceedingly hot, and unfavourable to European constitutions; but this is the case in the lower plains along the coast only: for, on the high lands, the air is temperate and pure, and fever is unknown at an elevation of 2500 ft.; while, even on the low grounds, the heat is greatly moderated by the cool sea-breezes which set in every morning about nine or ten o'clock. The mean summer heat is 80° of Fahrenheit, and that of winter is 75°. There are two rainy and two dry seasons. The rains last from May till July or August, and during October and November. The dry seasons occur between these periods. The sea and land breezes are pretty regular from the latter end of January until May. On the N. side of the island, during the greatest part of July, and the whole of August, the sea-breeze generally blows hard, with frequent squalls. On the S. side, southerly winds generally prevail. The hurricane months are August, September, and October.

The soil of Jamaica is so exceedingly various as to occasion very remarkable differences in the cost of its agricultural productions; it is not, on the whole, however, very fertile, being greatly inferior in that respect to Barbadoes. The indigenous vegetable productions comprise a variety of forest trees, the principal, mahogany, lignum-vitæ, iron-wood, logwood, brazilletto, &c., some of which rise to a great height. The native fruits are numerous, and many of them delicious; they include the plantain, guava, custard-apple, pine-apple, cocoanut, sour-sop, sweet-sop, papaw, cashew-apple, grandella, and prickly pear. The orange, lime, lemon, mango grape, bread-fruit tree, and cinnamon tree have all been naturalized in the island, and thrive well. The cultivated vegetable products, and chief articles of export, are sugar, indigo, coffee, and a little cotton. The only native quadrupeds now remaining on the island are the agouti and monkey; although, when first discovered, there were several others, including the armadillo, opossum, racoon, and musk-rat. Lizards are numerous, and some of them very beautiful. The wild fowl are the ring-dove, the rice-bird of South Carolina, which visits the island in vast numbers in October; and parrots. Domestic fowls abound. Horned cattle of large size and mules are numerous; the latter employed on the sugar estates, the horses being fit only for the saddle and harness. Sheep, goats, and hogs are plentiful: the mutton is excellent, but the wool is very inferior. Fish of all kinds abound on the coasts and in the rivers. The principal articles of export, besides those above named, are arrowroot, pimento, rum, ginger, cocoa, logwood, molasses, and tobacco. The exports for 1848 amounted to £1,296,259, and the imports for the same year to £457,006.

The government of Jamaica is administered by a governor, an executive and a legislative council, appointed by the crown; and a house of assembly, elected by the freeholders of the island. The military establishment generally comprises four European regiments of the line, one W. India regiment, a strong detachment of artillery, and of colonial militia. The revenue for 1848 was £187,892; the expenditure, £206,868. The Established church is presided over by a bishop, whose see extends over the Bahamas and Honduras. There are twenty-two rectories in the island, and fifty inland curates; eight stipendiary curates, and ten curates paid by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The Scotch Presbyterian church has four clergymen; the Wesleyans, twenty-four ministers; the Baptists sixteen, and the Moravians eight. Education is rapidly extending, there being eight free schools connected with the Established church, eighty-two public schools, nine free, forty-six Wesleyan mission, twenty-one Moravian, one R. Catholic, two Jews, and thirty-three miscellaneous.

From the report of a committee appointed by the House of Assembly in Jamaica, in 1847, to inquire into the distressed state of agriculture in the island, the most disastrous results would appear to have followed the passing of the British Slave Emancipation Act—the report stating that since then 140 sugar estates out of 653, and 465 coffee plantations, have been abandoned, and their works broken up; and that sugar, so far from being a profitable manufacture, was attended with a loss to the cultivator of 7s. 7½d. per cwt., the consequence of slave competition. Still the quantity of sugar manufactured has not greatly fallen off; for in 1843, the yield was 42,453 hogsheads—value, £1,213,214; and the average of five years, ending 1851, gives 41,678 hogs-

heads—value, £808,213; the hogshead having fallen from £20 in 1843 to £13 since 1846. Labour is deficient; the African population preferring to squat in idleness on waste or unappropriated lands; and those of them who are more industrious being able to purchase lands on easy terms, and thus become, after a sort, independent cultivators. The cholera visited the island in 1851-2, and carried off 40,000 people. Spanish-town, the capital, and Kingston, the principal port, are united by a railway; the other chief ports are Montego Bay, Falmouth, and Lucea, on the N. coast, and Morant Bay on the S. coast; besides which there are the smaller towns of Black River, Savannah la Mar, and Port Morant, on the S. coast; and St. Ann's Bay, Port Maria, Anatto, and Antonio, on the N. coast. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in May, 1494, and was first colonized by Spaniards in 1503. It remained subject to the crown of Spain until 1655, when it was taken by the English, and has since remained undisturbed in their possession. The aborigines have long ceased to exist, there having been no traces of them even at the time the island was taken from the Spaniards, nearly two centuries ago. Pop. (1848), 877,433.

JAMAICA, a vil. U. States, New York, 12 m. E. New York city, on the Long Island railroad. It has five churches, a female seminary, and manufactures of pianofortes, carriages, &c. Pop. 3781.

JAMARI, or CANDEAS, a river, Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso. It rises in the N. slopes of the serra Parecis, flows N.W., and falls into the Madeira, about lat. 8° 40' S.; lon. 63° 20' W. Total course about 300 m.

JAMBE, a vil. and com. Belgium, on the Meuse, opposite to, and properly a suburb of, Namur; with manufactures of tobacco and chicory, a salt refinery, a brewery, and two distilleries. Pop. 1778.

JAMBI, or JAMBEE, a tn. Sumatra, cap. state or dist. of same name, on both sides of the Jambi, S.E. side of the island; lat. 1° 32' S.; lon. 103° 35' E. It is about ½ m. in length, and consists chiefly of mat huts and hovels, intermingled with a few of a superior description. The principal exports are dragon's-blood, benzoin, and rattans; imports—coarse European and Chinese ware, opium, and Siamese salt. The trade is almost wholly confined to Singapore.—The district is flat and swampy on the sea-coast, but rises as it recedes from the shore.—The river, formed by the junction of several streams, about 50 m. above the town, flows thence N.E., and falls into the China Sea, about lat. 1° S.; total course about 100 m.

JAMBURG, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 69 m. S.W. St. Petersburg, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Luga, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. It has a large octagonal market-place, adorned with an obelisk; three churches; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, camel, and silk hosiery; glass-works, sawmills, and some transit trade. Pop. 1500.

—The circle is well wooded and well watered, but only of indifferent fertility. Area, 883 sq. go. m. Pop. 48,000.

JAMES.—1, A large bay, forming the S.E. extremity of Hudson's Bay, British America, extending from lat. 51° to 55° N.; lon. 78° 25' to 82° 30' W.; length, N. to S., 280 m.; breadth, 75 m. to 170 m. It is studded with numerous islands, of which the Agoska and the Charlton are the principal; and receives the E. Main, Rupert's, Moose, Albany, and other considerable rivers.—2, An isl. Pacific Ocean, one of the largest of the Galapagos, about 18 m. E. Albenarle Island; lat. 0° 12' 6" S.; lon. 90° 55' 45" W. It is about 50 m. long, by 20 m. broad: of volcanic origin, mountainous and barren; and on its W. side has an inlet, called James' Bay. Its coasts are frequented by great numbers of turtle and crabs, and the interior swarms with tortoises of a large size.—3, A British fort and station, W. Africa. See GAMBIA.

—4, A British fort, W. Africa, belonging to the settlement at Accra, on the Guinea coast; lat. 5° 30' N.; lon. 0° 12' W.

JAMES RIVER, U. States, Virginia, formed by the union of the Jackson's and Cowpasture rivers, in the Alleghany mountains, whence it flows E. to the entrance to Chesapeake Bay; having previously expanded to an estuary of considerable width. It is navigable for 40-gun ships to Jamestown, 32 m. from its mouth; and for vessels of 120 tons to near Richmond, 48 m. farther up.

JAMES (St.), two pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 490 ac. Pop. 6139.—2, Kent; 190 ac. Pop. 3057.

**JAMES (Str.)**.—1, A tn. France, dep. Manche, 12 m. S. by E. Avranches. One of the strongest fortresses in the country was built here by William the Conqueror, and remained in possession of the English till 1448. The manufactures consist of cloth, well known as the *drap de St. George*, druggist, &c.; and there is a considerable trade in corn, cattle, hemp, thread, and flax, particularly the last. Pop. 1939.—2, A cape, Anam, S. coast; lat.  $10^{\circ} 17' N.$ ; lon.  $107^{\circ} 5' E.$

**JAMESTOWN**.—1, A vil. Ireland, co. Leitrim,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Carrick, on the Shannon, here crossed by a bridge of seven arches, and formerly a fortified town. Pop. 315.—2, A tn., U. States, New York, 287 m., W. by S., Albany, with four churches, an academy, and various manufactories.—3, A former city, U. States, Virginia, on the James river, 8 m. S.W. Williamsburg, but now in ruins. Here, in 1608, the first English settlement in the U. States was made.—4, The cap. of Isl. St. Helena—(which see).

**JAMILENA**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 7 m. from Jaen, at the W. extremity of the sierra of same name; houses almost all of one story, but built with considerable regularity. It has a parish church, courthouse, with prison, primary school, manufactures of linen and white soap; and a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 1427.

**JAMNAY**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, in a mountainous district, about 35 m. from Leitomischl. It has a chapel and a school. Pop. 1152.

**JAMNITZ**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 25 m. N.W. Znaim, on a height above the Zelotawa, with a castle, four churches, a synagogue, and two breweries. Argentiferous lead is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1440.

**JAMOIGNE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Semois, 18 m. W. Arlon, with a blast furnace, an oil, a saw, and three flour mills. Pop. 1217.

**JAMU**, or **JUMOO**, a tn. Punjab, among the mountains, on an affluent of the Chenab, 87 m. N. by E. Lahore. It has a handsome palace, a large and well-supplied bazaar, and a fort. The rajah has a beautiful and extensive pleasure-ground; and in the vicinity are numerous and extensive ruins. P. 8000.

**JAN (Str.)**, isl., W. Indies. See **JOHN (Str.)**.

**JAN MAYEN**, or **JEAN-MAYEN**, an isl. Arctic Ocean, 150 m. from the coast of E. Greenland, frequented by sea-fowl, bears, and foxes. Burenberg, a snowy mountain in this island, 6870 ft. high, is in lat.  $71^{\circ} 4' N.$ ; lon.  $7^{\circ} 36' W.$  There is also a volcano, 1500 ft. high, an eruption of which occasionally takes place. It was discovered, in 1611, by the Dutch navigator, Jan Mayen.

**JAN-REBELLEN-ISLAND**, or the **WAARD**, an isl. Holland, prov. N. Holland, in the IJ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Zaandam. It is uninhabited, marshy, and covered with reeds.

**JANA (LA)**, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and about 40 m. from Castellon-de-la-Plana, r. bank Cervol. It is old, but, on the whole, regularly built; has a modern parish church, townhouse with prison, hospital, boys' and girls' school, manufactures of white soap, three distilleries, a trade in fruit, wine, and oil; and a much-frequented fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 1244.

**JANE ISLAND**, one of the Carolinas, N. Pacific Ocean; lat.  $7^{\circ} 33' N.$ ; lon.  $155^{\circ} 3' E.$  It is dangerous to approach in thick weather, being very low. Extent, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. It produces cocoa-nut trees.

**JANEIRO**, tn. Brazil. See **RIO-DE-JANEIRO**.

**JANETOWN**, a vil. Scotland, co. Ross, par. of, and 1 m. S.W. Lochcarron. Pop. 513.

**JANINA**, **JANNINA**, **JOANNINA**, **YANINA**, a tn. Turkey-in-Europe, cap. of prov. Albania, pash. of same name, 425 m. W.S.W. Constantinople; lat.  $39^{\circ} 48' N.$ ; lon.  $21^{\circ} E.$ ; beautifully situated on the margin of a lake of several miles in extent, and stretching along the greater part of its W. shore. The streets are tortuous and ill paved; and many of the houses, particularly in the outskirts of the city, are wretched mud-built cottages. The habitations of the middle ranks make a nearer approach to comfort, being constructed of wood, with a small open gallery under the projecting roof. The dwellings of the higher classes partake more of an oriental character; being quadrangular structures surrounding an open court, and having wide galleries running round the sides, but almost destitute of windows towards the street. The bazaars, as in all other Turkish towns, have a lively and bustling appearance, and consist of ten or twelve streets, in-

tersecting each other at irregular angles. Each bazaar is appropriated to the sale of one particular description of goods; and those selling jewellery and articles of dress are richly and abundantly furnished. There are sixteen mosques in the town, each standing on an open space of ground, and generally surrounded by large cypresses; there are also about seven or eight Greek churches. In front of the town a peninsula stretches into the lake, and terminates in two distinct promontories of rock; on one of which stands a large Turkish mosque, with a lofty minaret and extensive piazzas, and on the other the old seraglio of the pashas of Janina. The whole of this peninsula is fortified, and is insulated from the city by a lofty stone wall and moat. A considerable amount of trade is carried on here. The chief article of importation is cloth, of French, German, and English manufacture. The articles of exportation are—oil, wool, corn, and tobacco, for the Italian ports; and, for inland circulation through Albania and Roumelia, spun cottons, stocks of guns and pistols, mounted in chased silver; embroidered velvets, stuffs, and cloths. The banks of the lake are studded with numerous objects of a picturesque description; while the lofty mountains, nearly 3000 ft. high, by which it is surrounded, and which ascend abruptly and majestically from the water's edge, directly opposite the town, impart to the whole scene a singularly grand and imposing appearance. The lake is of no great depth, and, at either extremity, terminates in low marshy land. During the life-time of Ali-Pasha, Janina enjoyed a great degree of prosperity, and its population was computed at 50,000; but since his death, in 1822, the town has fallen off very much; and now numbers, according to some authorities, 20,000, according to others only 10,000 inhabitants.

**JANOS (SZENT)**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the White Körös, 4 m. from Grosswardein, with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1167.

**JANOSDA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, dist. of, and 6 m. from Szalonta. It has a Greek non-united parish church. Its inhabitants are Wallachians. Pop. 1660.

**JANOSHÁZA**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, near the Marczall, 12 m. N.W. Sumegh. It has a church, synagogue, and a trade in tobacco, chestnuts, other agricultural produce, and poultry. Pop. 2200.

**JANOSI**, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (*Kantor*), A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, dist. of, and 39 m. E. Nyir-Bator, with two churches and a synagogue; and a trade in corn, wood, and wine. Pop. 1732.—2, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Gömör, on the Rima, 3 m. from Rima-Szombat, with two churches and an abbey. Pop. 878.

**JANOWITZ**, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, (*Alt-Janowitz*), A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 24 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, on both sides of the Bober, here crossed by a stone bridge; with a church and a castle, paper, saw, and other mills. In a beech forest in the neighbourhood are the ruins of three old castles. Pop. 1146.—2, A tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 7 m. S.W. Klattau, on the Angel, at the confluence of the Diwischowitz; with a church, school, synagogue, a paper, and other two mills; and a trade in wood. Pop. 1210.

**JANSDOFF**, or **JÖHNSDOFF**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, 8 m. from Leitomischl, on a small stream, on the frontiers of Moravia; with a church, school, and two mills. Pop. 1289.

**JANTRA**, a river, European Turkey, Bulgaria. It rises in the N. slope of the Balkan mountains, flows N., and falls into the Danube, 25 m. S.W. Rustchuk, after receiving several affluents, of which the Perakite, Saltar, and Russita are the chief, and a total course of above 80 m.

**JANUARIA**, or **SORRAL**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Ceara, in a plain watered by the Aracu, 120 m. W.N.W. Fortaleza. It contains two churches, two primary schools, a courthouse, and prison; and has a trade in cotton, and raw and dressed hides.—The **DISTRICT**, which is of large extent, is fertile; but suffers much from drought in the dry season. The sugarcane, however, is extensively cultivated, particularly near the serra Meruoco; and large quantities of rum are made. Some gold also is obtained. Pop. of dist., 15,000.

**JANUARIA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, near the streams Pardo and Preto, each of which is here crossed by a bridge, 150 m. N. Minas Novas. The houses are built of unburned brick, with a framework of wood; and the only



buildings deserving of notice are the townhouse and prison. The trade is chiefly in horses, timber, and cotton. Pop. of dist., 6000.

JANUTZPOL, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, dist. of, and 36 m. S. Jitomir. Pop. about 1600.

JANZE, a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 m. S.E. Rennes. It has manufactures of sailcloth, and a considerable trade in poultry—known as the *poulardes de Rennes*. P. 1677.

JAPAN (EMPIRE OF), an island-empire in the N. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of China, consisting of an archipelago, comprising three large mountainous and volcanic islands—Niphon, Kiusiu, Sikok—and an immense number of smaller; of which the most important are Sado, Tsousima, Awadsi, Tanegasima, Yki, Yaksima, and Oosima, with the groups Okisima, Gotusima, and Kosikisima, forming Japan proper; and the large island of Yesso, N. of Niphon, and separated from it by the strait of Sangar or Matsmai, with the S. half of the island of Tarakai, Krafro or Saghalin, and the larger and more S. Kurile islands, forming a dependency, called the province of Matsmai. Including the dependency of the Loo-Choo islands, Japan extends from lat. 24° 16' to 50° N., and lon. 128° to 151° E.: being about 26° of lat. and 23° of lon. It is bounded, N. by the Sea of Okhotsk, E. and S. by the Pacific Ocean, W. and N.W. by the strait of Corea, the Sea of Japan, and the Gulf of Tartary. The following table gives a general view of the extent of the empire, and of the number of islands of which it is composed:—

Principal Islands.	No. of small detached Islands.	Area in sq. m.
JAPAN PROPER—		
Niphon .....	1,269	87,564
Kiusiu .....	1,515	
Sikok .....	526	
Yki .....	201	
Tsousima .....		
DEPENDENCIES—		
Yesso .....	83	20,723
Kuriles .....	45	1,113
Krafro or Saghalin .....	27	11,194
Bonin-sima group .....	89	92
Loo-Choo Islands .....	92	2,010
	3,851	122,735

The population is variously estimated at from 15,000,000 to 50,000,000. The state of our information, in almost every particular respecting this extensive empire, is very imperfect and unsatisfactory.

**Physical Features.**—The largest island, Niphon or Nippon, is upwards of 700 m. long, N.E. and S.W., breadth varying from 50 m. to 100 m.; Kiusiu, separated from Niphon by a channel, which, in one part, is narrowed to 2 m. width, is about 200 m. long, N. to S., and 120 m. broad; Sikok, the third and smallest of the three principal islands, is 140 m. long by 60 m. broad. It lies E. of Kiusiu, from which it is separated by the strait of Bounjo; which, throughout its extent, is limited by the W. coast of Sikok, and its narrowest part is not more than 10 m. broad. The straits, to the N. and E., which divide Sikok from Niphon, are scarcely broader, while they are so thickly set with small islands that the passage is frequently not more than 1 m. wide. Yesso is of a triangular form, the sides of which are respectively 300 m., 260 m., and 220 m. in length. It is separated from the Niphon, on the S.E., by the strait of Sangar, about 8 m. broad in the narrowest part. W. of Niphon lies the important island of Sado, between Cape Noto and Russian's Cape; it is supposed to be about 45 m. long, and 21 m. to 24 m. broad. The narrowest part of the channel, separating it from Niphon, is about 30 m. wide. No European navigator has ever yet visited this island. The coasts of the larger islands are extremely irregular, being deeply indented with gulfs, bays, and inlets. The surface, also, is generally uneven; and, in many instances, rises into mountains of great elevation. This is especially the case in the island of Niphon, which is traversed throughout its whole length by a regular chain of mountains; the highest peak of which, Fusi—a dormant volcano, covered with perpetual snow—is 12,000 ft. high; but the elevation of the range is in general so low as to admit of cultivation up to the water-shed of its streams. The Japanese islands form a part of the line of volcanic action

which commences, in the N., with the Aleutian Isles, passes through the Philippines, Sumbawa, and Java, to Sumatra, and then, in a N.W. direction, to the Bay of Bengal. The volcanic vents, which indicate the direction of the line, are numerous in Yesso, Niphon, and Kiusiu; earthquakes, often causing great devastation, are of frequent occurrence. In Yesso some dreadful eruptions have occurred—one, in 1783, destroyed 23 villages; and the volcano of Wunzendake, one of five active in the island of Kiusiu, is the terror of the surrounding inhabitants—an eruption of it, in 1792, having destroyed 53,000 people. The prevailing formations in these islands are trachyte and basalt; plastic clay, marl, and felspar occur in various localities; and there are whole mountains of porcelain earth. The metallic wealth of the empire is said to be very great, comprising gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron. The island of Sado is particularly mentioned as rich in gold. Both the tin and copper of Japan are considered to be of very superior quality. Coal is found in various parts; sulphur abounds; thermal and mineral springs are of frequent occurrence; and ambergris is met with on some of the shores. Streams are numerous in Japan, but have very short courses, and are, for the most part, rather torrents than rivers. Of the lakes too little is known to warrant any attempt at giving an account of them.

**Climate.**—The climate of Japan, though extremely various—being intensely cold in the N., and about as warm as the S. of France in the S.—is, on the whole, much milder than its latitude would indicate; owing, chiefly, to the influence of the surrounding ocean. A remarkable difference of climate exists also between the E. and W. shores; the cold, during the rigorous season, when this difference is most perceptible, being more intense on the latter than the former, owing to the proximity of the Asiatic continent, the low temperature of which has a material effect on the climate of the W. coasts of the large islands nearest it; while the E. coasts are protected from the cold continental winds by the lofty central ridge of mountains that traverse the islands, N. to S. In Kiusiu, and the S. parts of Niphon, the thermometer ranges between 29° and 104° Fahrenheit; 80° being the average in the middle of summer, and 35° in the coldest months of winter. In lat. 32° N. ice is formed of several lines in thickness; in lat. 36° the lakes are covered with a sheet of ice, and in 38° to 40° the ice becomes so thick that the rivers may be crossed upon it; while in Yesso, near Cape Saga, lat. 45° 21' N., wheat yields but a poor return, and winter is so severe as to drive the savage but vigorous Ainos to the protection of caverns. Rain is very frequent; hurricanes and storms also occur often, and are sometimes very violent.

**Vegetation.**—Partaking, as the climate does, of the advantages and disadvantages both of the torrid and of the temperate zone, the vegetation of the islands is exceedingly various. The palm, banana, bamboo, bignonia, and myrtle, flourish in the S., while in the N., more especially in Yesso and Saghalin, oaks and pines abound; but sweet oranges, pomegranates, pears, apricots, peaches, many plants known in botany as Japonica, and above 500 of the principal ornamental and useful plants, are of foreign origin, having probably been introduced from Corea and China. The camphor and varnish trees are indigenous. The soil of Japan is naturally indifferent; but the patient industry of the agriculturists, favoured by the genial climate, has covered with vegetation every spot capable of bearing anything. In the S. the sugar-cane is cultivated with success; and rice yields two harvests, and constitutes the chief article of food. According to situation, wheat and barley are also grown to a limited extent, and buckwheat, soy, potatoes, melons, pumpkins, and cucumbers, in great abundance. Ginger, pepper, cotton, and tobacco, are also cultivated in considerable quantities; and there are extensive plantations of the tea plant—yielding, however, a produce inferior to that of China.

**Zoology.**—Buffaloes and zebras are common; but, being forbidden by the Japanese religion for food, they are used only for sumpters and agricultural purposes. Horses of various breeds—and, though small, said to be very excellent—are numerous, but are only used for the saddle, and that by the nobility. There are neither asses, mules, elephants, nor camels, and sheep and pigs are few. Small bears, hyænas, deer, hares, and immense numbers of foxes, are among the principal wild animals. Dogs are common, and are held

sacred; but, though cats exist in thousands, and are esteemed great favourites with the Japanese ladies, yet the country is stated to be over-run with rats and mice. There is a great variety of birds, including falcons, which are much esteemed; pheasants, ducks, geese, teal, storks, pigeons, ravens, larks, pelicans, cranes, herons, &c. Snakes are not unfrequent; one species of which, the *ourabami*, attains an enormous size. There are also tortoises and lizards; scorpions, centipedes, and the insect tribes, are innumerable. The seas abound in fish, which are taken in great quantities, and form the chief subsistence of the inhabitants.

*People, Religion, and Language.*—The Japanese belong to the great Mongol-Tartar family, and are distinguished, like all the other branches of this stock, by broad skulls and high cheek-bones; small black eyes, obliquely set; long black hair, and a yellow or sallow oval complexion; some are good-looking, and many are well-made, active, and nimble. Se-

verance, courage, and frankness; with much good-humour, natural politeness, and courtesy of manner. The latter qualities are particularly observable amongst the agricultural population; who are, besides, industrious, temperate, and hospitable. The Japanese dress consists of loose garments of silk or cotton; the men of the higher orders wearing a kind of petticoat-trowsers, and those of the highest rank two swords. They wear no hats, except in rainy weather; and shave the whole front and crown of the head, forming the rest into a tuft on the bald skull. The women, again, wear their hair very long, with numerous costly ornaments of tortoise-shell, but none of any other material. They destroy their natural complexions with paint, colour their lips purple, and, when married, blacken their teeth and pluck out their eyebrows. Polygamy is not practised, although the moral code of the Japanese is not otherwise, by any means, particularly rigid; various laxities being indulged in without scandal. All are slaves to custom, and ridiculous, often oppressive, etiquette. The established or state religion is that of Budha, although another and older form also exists, called Sinto or Sin-Siu (faith in gods, or way to gods). The priests of this sect are allowed to marry. The language is polysyllabic, and has an alphabet of 47 letters, which are written in four different forms; one of which is used exclusively by men, and another by women.

*Manufactures and Trade.*—In manufacturing industry and ingenuity the Japanese are, at least, equal to the Chinese. Their works in copper, iron, and steel, bear a high character. Telescopes, thermometers, watches, and clocks, of good quality, are made at Nangasaki, one of the five imperial cities, on the W. coast of the island of Kiusiu. Glass is made, but not very successfully. Silk and cotton cloths are manufactured; and porcelain, said to be superior to that of China. The art of japanning, as it is called with us, or more properly lacquering, is practised with great success; and specimens are produced far surpassing, in brilliancy and splendour, any that are ever seen in Europe. Good paper is made from the bark of the mulberry and other trees, and cordage from the fibres; but neither ship-building nor house-building are well understood. The houses are almost universally constructed of timber, plastered on the outside; and consist of two stories, divided into rooms by slight paper partitions. Foreign commerce has been hitherto rigidly limited to the Dutch and Chinese; but the traffic of the former does not at present exceed £70,000 per annum—two vessels only being allowed to remain in the harbour (Nangasaki) at a time. The importations of the Dutch into Nangasaki consist chiefly of wax, spices, ivory, lead, quicksilver, glass wares, cotton, linen, and woollen goods; for which they take back copper, japanned or lacquered ware, porcelain, and camphor. Silk, tea, and dried fish, are amongst the chief imports of the Chinese; who also take in return the articles above enumerated. Both the coasting and internal trade of the empire are, however, extensive.

*Government.*—The government is a hereditary absolute monarchy, shared between two sovereigns; the one ecclesiastical, called the Mikado or Dai-ri-Sama, who resides at Miako; the other military, called the Siogun or Kubo, who resides at Yeddo, the capital. The latter is the true sovereign, as regards the civil government; the former being merely a secondary personage, although in possession of the entire superintendence of religion and education, and surrounded by officers, who treat him with almost divine honours. The Siogun or principal ruler, who resides at Yeddo, is assisted by a council of five hereditary princes, and by a senate, which forms the legislative body, and decides in all civil and criminal cases. The empire is divided into 8 great circles or Doo, and these again into 68 provinces, subdivided into 622 districts, governed by officers appointed and dependent on the Siogun, whose power is thus at once extensive and absolute. The principal towns are Yeddo, the capital, on the island of Niphon; Miako and Ohosaka, on the same island, the latter the commercial capital; and Nangasaki, on the island of Kiusiu. The laws are severe, and even sanguinary; torture, and death by decapitation or impaling on a cross, are ordinary punishments. The public revenues are derived solely from taxes on land and houses, which are assumed to be the property of the state. The army, in time of peace, is rated at 100,000 infantry, and 20,000 cavalry. There is no armed navy. Discipline and the art of fortification are little understood.



JAPANESE TOWN'S PEOPLE.

From Siebold, Archiv zur Beschreibung von Japan.

bold divides them into inhabitants of the coasts, inhabitants of the country, and inhabitants of the towns; all of which, he alleges, differ in physical appearance, language, and manner. They are divided, socially, into eight classes—princes, nobles,



JAPANESE COUNTRY PEOPLE.—From Siebold.

priests, soldiers, civil officers, merchants, artizans, and labourers—which are kept distinct, with all the strictness of caste, each person following invariably the profession of his fathers. Their principal moral characteristics are skill per-



*History.*—Marco Polo is the first European traveller who speaks of Japan, called by him Cipango or Zipangu. In 1542 it was reached by Mendez Pinto, and shortly afterwards the Portuguese obtained permission to settle at Nangasaki, and established a highly-lucrative trade. In 1549, the Jesuit missionary, Francis Xavier, arrived; and by his means, and that of his followers, many of the natives were converted to the church of Rome. But the government becoming jealous of the Portuguese, and irritated at the interference of the missionaries with the religious profession of the people, in 1585 expelled the traders, and compelled the native converts to return to their former faith. In 1600, the Dutch, with difficulty, prevailed upon the Japanese to allow them to trade, on condition of not interfering with the national religion; and they still continue the only nation having direct intercourse with them. The trade, however, is carried on under great disadvantages, and is subject to numerous vexatious restrictions. An Englishman, named William Adams, a master in the navy, was wrecked on the coast of Japan, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and kept a prisoner for life. He gained favour with the emperor, and succeeded in opening commercial relations between England and Japan, which for several years flourished vigorously; but during the reign of James I. the English flag was withdrawn, and the English shared in the general expulsion of Europeans above adverted to, since which time the ports of Japan have been closed upon us.—(Siebold's *Japan*, *Kampfer*, &c.)

**JAPAN**, or **DJAPAN**, a tn., isl. Java, prov. of, and about 25 m. W.S.W. Soerabaya, l. bank Kediri. It is a large, populous place; the residence of the provincial governor of the interior; and has several mosques, and a good inland trade. Near it are the ruins of the old town of Medand Kamalan.

**JAPAN** (SEA OF), that portion of the N. Pacific Ocean enclosed by the Japan Islands, on the E. and S., and the countries of Manchooria and Corea on the W.; and extending from lat. 35° to 52° N., terminating, in the N., with the gulf or channel of Tartary, through which it communicates with the sea of Okhotsk. It communicates with the Pacific, E. by the strait of La Perouse, of Matsmai or Sangar, and S. by that of Corea. It is about 540 m. wide at the broadest part.

**JAPARA**, or **DJAPARA**, a tn., cap. residency or prov. of same name, isl. Java, N. coast, about 3 m. from the mouth of the Japara, 36 m. N.N.E. Samarang; lat. 6° 32' S.; lon. 110° 43' E. It has an elegant mosque, a fine governor's house, a good school, and a fort; and carries on a considerable amount of trade. Three miles inland are the ruins of the Javanese city of same name.—THE PROVINCE or RESIDENCY is bounded, S. by prov. Samarang, and on the other three sides by the Java Sea. It forms a projection or peninsula, and is about 40 m. long, N. to S., and about 25 m. broad. Inland, it is rather hilly; but towards the shores the ground is marshy, and the climate unhealthy. It is fertile, yielding excellent crops of rice, coffee, and Turkish wheat; and the woods, which cover the uplands, swarm with wild animals and birds of many kinds. Salt is plentiful. Pop. (1845), 400,000.

**JAPURA**, or **CAQUETA**, a large river, S. America, an affluent of the Amazon. It has its sources in the Andes of Ecuador, about 50 m. N.E. Pasto; lat. 1° 20' N.; lon. 76° 50' W.; whence it flows E. by S., and then S.E., forming the boundary between Ecuador and New Granada from about lat. 1° 5' N.; lon. 75° 15' W.; to lat. 0° 35' S.; lon. 72° 20' W.; when it becomes the line of demarcation between Ecuador and Brazil; finally entering the latter at lat. 1° 20' S.; lon. 72° 20' W.; from which its course, with a few deviations, is nearly due E., to lat. 1° 50' S., lon. 65° 15' W., when it suddenly takes a S. direction, and falls into the Amazon at lat. 3° S., lon. 65° W.; having been, for upwards of 350 m. of the latter part of its course, wholly a Brazilian river. Its whole length is upwards of 1000 m. It has numerous affluents from both the N. and S.: the principal of which are the Fragua, Caguan, Caninari, Apoporos, and Porcos. The navigation of the Japura is interrupted by a great cataract, which occurs in lat. 1° 10' S.; lon. 72° 20' W.

**JARAFUEL**, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 45 m. W.S.W. Valencia, l. bank Hoz, tolerably built, with two squares, a church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and a public granary. Manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, shoes, soap, and

white wax; and a trade in wine, wax, honey, and vegetables. Pop. 2078.

**JARAGUA**.—1, A tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 70 m. E. Goyaz, with two churches, one of them a handsome edifice; and a considerable trade in cattle—said to be the best in the province. Pop. dist. 2500.—2, A port, Brazil, prov. Alagoas, on the S. side of the promontory of Ponta-Verde, 4 m. E. Maccio. It is one of the most frequented ports in the province.—3, A river, Brazil, prov. Santa-Catharina, an affluent of the Itapicuru, from the r. It is navigable for canoes for about 20 m.

**JARACEJO**, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 40 m. E.N.E. Caceres. It is a poor place, consisting chiefly of one wide and dirty street, traversed by a number of dark and filthy lanes; and has a church, a townhouse, manufactures of linen and soap, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1096.

**JARAIIZ**, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 54 m. N.E. Caceres. It is an old place, poorly and irregularly built, though having paved and clean streets; contains two churches, both ancient; a courthouse, prison, primary school, and hospital; and has manufactures of linen, several oil, and numerous flour mills; and a trade in pimento, silk, oil, and wine. P. 2520.

**JARANDILLA**, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 60 m. N.N.E. Caceres, at the confluence of the Jaranda and Jarandilleja, nearly surrounded by hills of the sierras de Bejar and Gridos. It is very poorly built; has a church, in its structure more resembling a fortress than an ecclesiastical edifice; an old turreted palace, partly in ruins; an hospital, and townhouse; and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 2191.

**JARCY**, **JARGY**, or **JARSY**, a vil. and com., Sardinian States, div. Savoy, r. bank Cheron, about 16 m. from Chambery. It is surrounded by lofty peaks, but has some good land in its vicinity; a trade in dairy produce, and in apples, pears, and nuts. Pop. 1215.

**JAREK**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, in a plain about 2 m. from Temerin, with a church, and a trade in corn and potatoes. Pop. 1210.

**JAREMBINA**, or **JARABINA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, in a mountainous district, 20 m. N. Leutschau, with a church, manufactures of linen and leather; and a trade in sheep and cattle. Pop. 1645.

**JARENSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 360 m. E.N.E. Vologda, cap. circle of same name, on the Wytschegda, which remains frozen for five months. It has a church, and manufactures of ironware; a trade in fur, and other articles, sent chiefly to Archangel; and several annual fairs. Pop. 1128.

—THE CIRCLE is extensively covered with lakes and morasses, is not well adapted for agriculture, and has even very indifferent breeds of cattle; but is tolerably rich in minerals, particularly iron. Area, 853 geo. sq. m.

**JARGEAU** [anc. *Gargosium*], a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 10 m. E. Orleans, l. bank Loire, here crossed by a handsome bridge. Near it good red wine is made. Jargeau was formerly fortified; it was besieged and taken, in 1428, by the famous Earl of Salisbury. Pop. 1452.

**JARKOVACZ**, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. of, and 30 m. S.W. Temesvar, on the Berzava canal. It contains two Greek non-united churches. Pop. 2405.

**JARLSBERG** and **LAURVIG**, a bail. Norway, prov. Christiania; bounded, N. and W. by bails. Buskerud and Bratsberg, E. by the gulf or fiord of Christiania, and S. by the Skager Rack; about 55 m. long, N. to S., by 25 m. broad; area, 672 geo. sq. m.; cap., Tonsberg. It belongs to the less mountainous regions of the country, and depends chiefly on agriculture and cattle-rearing; though there are likewise some iron-mines; and ship-building, wood-floating, fishing, &c., are carried on. Besides its capital, it possesses the towns of Holmestrand, Aasgaardstrand, Sandelfjord, and Laurvig. Pop. (1845), 63,070.

**JARMEN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 61 m. N.W. Stettin, on the Peene. It occupies a low flat; has a parish church, a fishery, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 998.

**JARNAC**, a tn. France, dep. Charente, agreeably and advantageously situated among extensive meadows, r. bank Charente, here crossed by a handsome suspension-bridge, 16 m. W.N.W. Angoulême. It is well built; and has a considerable trade in Cognac brandy, red wine, cattle, and leather; and several annual fairs, each of which lasts three days.

Jarnac is memorable for the defeat sustained, in 1569, by the Protestants under the command of Coligny and the Prince of Condé, when the latter was killed. Pop. 2388.

JAROCIN, or JAROTSCHIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. of, and 39 m. S.E. Posen. It has a court of justice, a R. Catholic church, and a trade in horses, cattle, and swine. Pop. 1604.

JAROMERITZ, or JARMERITZ, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Znaim, 1. bank Rokitna, 33 m. S.W. Brünn, with a castle, a church, and two mills. Pop. 2018.

JAROMIERZITZ, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmütz, about 10 m. from Goldenbrunn, with a church, a castle, and several mills. Pop. 1630.

JAROMIRZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Königrätz, at the confluence of the Aupe with the Elbe, here crossed by a chain bridge, 68 m. E.N.E. Prague. It is walled, has two gates, three suburbs, a deanery church, chapel, and hospital; manufactures of cloth, and a walk, a saw, and other mills. It is an old place, and suffered greatly during the Hussite war. Pop. 3490.

JAROSLAV [pronounced *Yaroslav*], a gov. Russia, bounded N. by gov. Vologda, E. Kostroma, S. Vladimir, W. Tver, and N.W. Novgorod; lat. 56° 45' to 59° N.; lon. 37° 35' to 41° 30' E. But for a projection on the N.E., it is nearly of an oval form; greatest length, N. to S., 160 m.; greatest breadth, 140 m.; area, 9600 geo. sq. m. The surface, though somewhat elevated, is generally flat, being only occasionally broken by the high banks of its streams, or by low ridges. In several places it becomes very marshy. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Volga, which enters it on the S.W., traverses it first in a N.N.W., and then abruptly in a S.E. direction, quitting it on the E. Besides thus draining a large part of the surface directly, it receives within the gov. the Mologa, Sheksna, and Kotorosl. Several lakes are found in different directions; the largest is the Nero, in the S. near the town of Rostov. The air is pure, and the climate healthy, though winter is severe, and summer comparatively short. Considerable tracts are covered with marshes and wood, which, not being generally of superior quality, is chiefly useful for fuel. With exception of the ground thus occupied, almost the whole gov. may be considered arable. The soil, however, is by no means fertile; much of it consists of a thin sand or unproductive clay; and hence, notwithstanding the large portion of surface under the plough, the grain produced falls short of the home consumption. After grain, the principal crops are hemp and flax. In the S. apples and cherries are abundant. Domestic animals are comparatively few in number, and of indifferent breeds. The rivers, particularly the Volga and the lakes, are well supplied with fish. There are no minerals of the least consequence. Manufactures, which are carried on with considerable activity, consist chiefly of woollen, linen, cotton, and silk goods, hosiery, gloves, leather, harness, wooden clogs, &c. The chief export of the gov. is fish, but there is a considerable transit trade in corn. Many of the inhabitants seek employment in other gov. For administrative purposes the gov. is divided into ten circles, of which Jaroslav is the cap. Pop. (1846), 1,008,100.

JAROSLAV, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., r. bank Volga, at the confluence of the Kotorosl, 162 m. N.E. Moscow. Its site is somewhat elevated, and it is surrounded by a palisade, and defended by a fort, though otherwise open. The houses, though mostly of wood, have a massive appearance, and are tolerably well built; but the streets are very irregular and narrow, and only partially paved. Jaroslav is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a governor, and the seat of several important courts and public offices; and contains no fewer than forty-four churches, all of them of stone, several of them handsome, and generally surmounted with domes and spires, which, particularly at a distance, produce a striking appearance. The other buildings and establishments deserving of notice are, the seminary or college, richly endowed by Prince Demidoff, possessed of a library, a cabinet of natural history, and other good collections, and attended by 500 students; a gymnasium, and several other public schools, three monasteries, a general and a foundling hospital, several poor-houses, and a house of correction. The manufactures consist of linen and silk goods, soap, candles, leather, paper, plated goods, and iron, tin, and copper ware. The trade—partly transit, and partly in the above articles of manufacture, particularly linen and leather—is of considerable importance.

Jaroslav derives its name from the celebrated son of Vladimir the Great, Jaroslav, who founded it in 1025. It owes much of its prosperity to the linen manufacture, first introduced into it by Peter the Great. Pop. (1846), 25,000.

JAROSLAW, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle Przemysl, 1. bank San, 62 m. W.N.W. Lemberg. It is situated in a beautiful district, contains a handsome cathedral church (Domkirche), and a normal school; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, yarn, rosoglio, and refined wax; a considerable trade in these articles, and in honey, salt, and ship timber, the last sent chiefly to Danzig; and a yearly market, once famous, and still of considerable importance, though greatly fallen off. Pop. 3372.

JARROW, a vil. and par. England, co. Durham. The VILLAGE, 3½ m. W.S.W. of S. Shields, r. bank Tyne, is about 1 m. long, well kept, and has an ancient church, in the vestry of which is kept a rude oaken chair, said to have belonged to the venerable Bede, who was born in the parish, and buried in the church.—The PARISH contains the townships of S. Shields, Jarrow, Heworth, Hedworth, Monkton, Harton, and Westoe. Area, 8640 ac. Pop. 33,945, chiefly employed in collieries.

JARUN, or JAROM, a tn. Persia, prov. Fars, 93 m. S.S.E. Shiraz, on the road thence to the Persian Gulf. It has some trade in cottons, tobacco, and iron, and is remarkable for the number and beauty of its palm-trees. Pop. 4000.

JARVIS.—1, A small coral island, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 0° 22' 3" S.; lon. 159° 54' 11" W.; 1½ m. E. to W., and 1 m. N. to S., without tree or shrub.—2, (-Channel), An inlet of the Gulf of Georgia, British N. America, Oregon Territory; lat. 49° 35' N.; lon. 124° W.; length, 36 m.; average breadth, 3 m.

JASENA, or JASSAU, a scattered vil. Bohemia, circle Königrätz, with a church and a school. Pop. 1062.

JASLISKA, a market tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 20 m. S.W. Sanok, on the Jaslo, among the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Hungary, with a parish church. Pop. 2000.

JASLO, a tn. Austria, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of several small streams with the Wysloka, 138 m. W. by S. Lemberg. It has a law court, offices for the circle, a parish church, two schools, an old castle, a sulphur bath, and a considerable general trade, and trade in horses. Pop. 1950.—The CIRCLE is mountainous, being partly covered in the S. by the principal chain, and in other directions by ramifications, of the Carpathians; belongs to the basin of the Vistula, which receives its drainage chiefly by the Wysloka, and is well wooded, but by no means fertile; most of the soil being sandy, stony, and almost barren. Area, 960 geo. sq. m. Pop. 260,810.

JASSY, or YASSY [anc. *Jassiorum Municipium*], the cap. of Moldavia, and residence of the Hospodar, on the Bagliu, 162 m. W.N.W. Odessa; lat. 40° 10' 24" N.; lon. 27° 34' 44" E. (L.) It is built partly on a hill and partly in a valley, where the prevalence of marshes makes the air very unhealthy. A very large space is covered by the town, the houses being generally provided with gardens. The streets are mostly narrow and winding, and several quarters of the town have a very mean appearance; but a great fire in 1822 having destroyed nearly 5000 houses, new buildings have sprung up, generally of a handsome appearance. Some streets are long and spacious. This is particularly true of the principal street, which is the great place of concourse and business, and is lined on each side by a long row of shops, generally kept by Jews. Many of the public buildings, having been of wood, were destroyed by the fire; but the ecclesiastical edifices, being all solidly constructed of brick or stone, escaped. They are very numerous. Among them may be mentioned the metropolitan church of St. Nicolas, the churches of Sokolia, Tschetsejze, and Galata; the archiepiscopal palace, the convent of Triswetelech, in which the archbishops are buried; the R. Catholic and the Lutheran church, &c. Jassy has, besides, a large bazaar, public baths, a Wallachian press, the only one existing in the country; a small lyceum, a seminary, and several primary schools. There are scarcely any manufactures, but the trade is of some importance, and a great deal of business is done at the fairs. Jassy was a place of considerable importance in the time of the Romans, and is said to have contained 80,000 inhabitants. Its subsequent history is a series of great disasters. It was almost entirely



burned down in 1723, and was fearfully ravaged by the plague in 1772. Still its population exceeded 40,000; but since the Janissaries set fire to it in 1822 it is diminished at least one-half, and cannot now be estimated at more than 20,000.

**JASTROW**, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. and 90 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder, on the Wutzke, with a civil and a criminal court, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3568.

**JASZ-APATHI**, a free market tn. Hungary, co. Heves, in a plain 48 m. E. Pesth, with a handsome R. Catholic church, and an important yearly market. Around it large crops, particularly of wheat, are raised. Pop. 8800.

**JASZ-BERENY**, a market tn. Hungary, cap. Jazygia dist., 38 m. E.N.E. Pesth. It is prettily situated on both sides of the Zagyva, which forms two islands near the centre of the town. These have been planted and laid out as walks. In the public square, nearly opposite, are the remains of an old fortress, within which Attila, king of the Huns, is said to have been buried, A.D. 458. The buildings most deserving of notice are, a large and handsome R. Catholic church, a Franciscan monastery, with church attached; a Protestant church, townhouse, with register-office; guardhouse, and royal gymnasium. The district around is of considerable fertility, producing much wine, and rearing many cattle, sheep, and horses. There are three important annual fairs. Pop. (1846), 18,300.

**JASZ-FENSZARU**, a vil. Hungary, Jazygia dist., on the Zagyva, 10 m. W.N.W. Jasz-Bereny, with two churches and a mineral bath. Pop. 3489.

**JASZENICZA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Arva, about 24 m. from Kubin. It has manufactures of linen, and a trade in it; a distillery, and a smelting furnace. Pop. 1039.

**JASZENOVA**, a vil. Hungary, military dist. Temesvar, about 3 m. from Lagerdorf, with a parish church. P. 1890.

**JASZKA**, a market tn. Croatia, Hither Save, co. of, and 20 m. S.W. Agram, with a castle, church, and Franciscan monastery. Pop. 1212.

**JASZO**, or **JOSZ**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Albaújvar, in a beautiful valley, l. bank Bodva, 30 m. S.E. Leutschau. It contains a magnificent old Premonstratensian abbey, the church of which, surmounted by two gilded towers and a richly painted dome, and within almost entirely covered with marble and alabaster, is one of the finest in Hungary. There is also an excellent library, contained in a splendid hall, and enriched with numerous valuable collections. The chief manufacture is earthenware, and there are extensive markets, chiefly for fat cattle. In the vicinity are paper-mills, a marble quarry, iron mines, and blast furnaces. Pop. 1799.

**JATIVA**, or **XATIVA** (**SAN FILIPE DE**), a city, Spain, prov. of, and 36 m. S.S.W. Valencia, on the slope of a hill, crowned by an ancient and strong castle, with 30 turrets and a double fosse; near the confluence of the Guardamar and Albayda. The houses are in general well built, the streets generally wide, clean, and paved. The principal and collegiate church, in the form of a Latin cross, is a fine structure, containing many curious and interesting monuments, and having a handsome dome; there are also three other churches, seven convents, several public and private schools; a town-house, prison, hospital, storehouse, theatre, institution for the reception of poor widows, fifty three fountains, and a palace of the counts of Moncada. In the environs are a bull-ring, and two public walks, decorated with trees and fountains. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, hats, soap, earthenware, candles, and silver vessels. Trade:—manufactured goods, silk, rice, wheat, oil, wine, hemp, perfumery, hardware, cutlery, &c. Pop. 13,168.

**JAUER**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 10 m. S.S.E. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Wild Neisse. It is surrounded by a double wall, with four gates; has two suburbs, several courts and offices for the circle, two churches, several schools, a savings-bank, house of correction; manufactures of linen, gloves, hosiery, ribbons, starch, and tobacco; a worsted and several other mills, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 7106.—The circle is hilly, watered by the Neisse and Jauer; yields good crops, and has excellent pasture; area, 483 geo. sq. m. Pop. 30,214.

**JAUERNIG**, a tn. Austria, Silesia, circle of, and 52 m. N.W. Troppau, on the Prussian frontier. It has a church, a courthouse, and manufactures of woollen cloth and rosoglio, and several mills. Pop. 1900.

**JAUIA**, a tn. Peru, dep. Junin, 120 m. E. Lima, l. bank river of same name. It has a fine cavalry barrack, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Near it are silver mines. Pop. 15,000.—The river rises in Lake Chinchaycocha, flows in a sinuous S.E. course for 400 m., and, under the name of Mantaro, joins the Apurimac, near lat. 12° S.; lon. 73° 35' W.

**JAURU**, a river, Brazil, which rises in the serra of its name—a branch of the Cordillera of Parecis—in prov. Mato-Grosso, flows first S., then S.E., and, after a course of about 220 m., joins r. bank Paraguay, 40 m. below Aldeia-Maria. Its principal affluents are the Aguapehi and Bahia.

**JAVA** [native, *Jawa* rice; Italian, *Giava*], an isl. Indian Archipelago, and the principal seat of the Dutch power in the E., cap. Batavia. Next to Sumatra and Borneo, it is the largest in the Sunda group, and is bounded N. by the Java Sea, and S. by the Indian Ocean, separated W. by the strait of Sunda from Sumatra, and E. by that of Bali from Bali; lat. 5° 52' to 8° 51' S.; and lon. 105° 15' to 114° 35' E. In shape it somewhat resembles a parallelogram, the greater axis of which lies E. and W., with a slight inclination N. at the W. end. It is 630 m. long, by 35 to 126 m. broad; area, 49,730 sq. m.

**Divisions.**—Java, and the smaller adjacent island of Madura, are now divided into twenty-two provinces, called Residencies, as follows:—

	Pop. (1843)		Pop. (1853)
Bantam.....	360,000	Carried forward,	5,325,000
Batavia.....	270,000	Madison.....	270,000
Buitenzorg.....	240,000	Kediri.....	215,000
Krawang.....	95,000	Japara.....	400,000
Praeger Regencies.....	700,000	Rembang.....	460,000
Cheerbon.....	650,000	Soerabaya, comprising	
Tegal.....	240,000	the old residences of	
Pekalongan.....	234,000	Grisek, Madura, and	970,000
Samarang.....	556,000	Sunamp.....	
Kadoe.....	300,000	Passoeruean.....	810,000
Bagelen.....	580,000	Bezoeki, comprising	
Panjenan.....	400,000	Probolengo, Pana-	
Soerskarta.....	400,000	roekan, and Banjue-	450,000
Boekjarta.....	320,000	wangi.....	
Patitan.....	81,000		
		Total.....	8,400,000
		Carry forward,	5,325,000

**Physical features.**—The Indian Ocean, which beats with great force along the S. coast, has prevented the formation, on that side, of such alluvial plains as extend along the N. parts. From the same cause the S. coast is generally unsafe for shipping, while the N. affords excellent anchorage at almost all times and places. The S. presents a continuous front of crags and rocks, forming the outer edge of an extremely mountainous country; the N. is flat and low, and covered in many places with mangrove swamps. The principal capes, bays, and harbours, formed along its coast, are, Java Head, a cape, at the entrance of the Strait of Sunda from the Indian Ocean; Cape St. Nicholas, where that strait opens into the Java Sea; Cape Panka at the W., and Cape Sendano at the E. entrance of the Strait of Madura; Capes East and South, at the S.E. extremity of Java. Wyncoops, Welcome, and Pepper Bays, at the W. end of the island; and along the S. coast, W. to E., Penanjong, Pachitan, Pangol, Sambreng, Segara-Wedi, Dampar, and Gradjan Bays. The chief harbours are those of Batavia and Soerabaya, on the N.; and that of Cali Pujang, formed by the small island Nusa Kambangan, on the S.

The island is traversed in its whole length by two chains of mountains, which sometimes unite, and at other times depart from each other, forming ramifications sloping gently down to the shore. The two chains, from 10,000 to above 12,000 ft. high, are thickly set with volcanoes, active and extinct, from 6000 to 9000 ft. in height; some of them, rising to 12,000 ft., are seen at sea from a great distance, and form landmarks to the navigator. These mountains are intersected by large and beautiful valleys, watered by rivers and torrents, and covered with thick forests. Though alluvium is everywhere found, whether the ground be more or less elevated, yet the formation of the island is essentially trachytic, while diorite, limestone, sandstone, and other stones of mixed

formation, are dispersed in masses of small extent, or limited to certain localities. On the mountain slopes and ravines are only to be found lavas and conglomerates, while on the crests of the mountains are different kinds of basalt and dolerite; the lower elevations, however, would appear to be composed, in some cases, of cellular limestone, and in others of a calcareous sandstone, resembling lithographic stone, while a great many of the other heights are composed of calcareous tufa. Towards the S. coast, porphyries, with large crystals, are met with in the limestone; and in the rolled river-stones jasper and quartz of various kinds; still lower down, clay-slate and new red sandstone are found; and the shores and bottom of the sea are sown with zoolites. Java has no metallic veins fit for being wrought; the Bantam coal-mines yield only lignite; naphtha and asphalt abound in various localities; and the salines of Koewoe, S.E. Samarang, yield a tolerably large supply of salt. Warm medicinal waters are very plentiful.

All the mountains may be considered as volcanoes, active or dormant. When in an active state, they are remarkable for the quantity of sulphur and sulphureous vapours they discharge. Many of the eruptions have been peculiarly disastrous. The crater of Taschem, at the E. end of the island, contains a lake, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid, from which there issues a stream of acid water so destructive to life, that even fish cannot live in the sea near its mouth. An extinct volcano, near Batar, called Guevo Upas, or the Vale of Poison, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. round, is held in horror by the natives. Every living creature that enters it drops down dead, and the soil is covered with the carcasses of deer, birds, and even the bones of men, killed by the carbonic acid gas which lies in the bottom of the valley. 'In another crater in this land of wonders,' says Sir Charles Lyell, 'the sulphureous exhalations have killed tigers, birds, and innumerable insects; and the soft parts of these animals, such as the fibres, muscles, hair, &c., are very well preserved, while the bones are corroded and entirely destroyed.'

In the following list the active volcanoes are in italics:—

Provinces, where situated.	Name of Volcano.	Height in ft.
Bantam.....	<i>Poeloe Sarie</i> .....	3,930
Buitenzorg.....	Pangerango.....	9,868
" and the Preanger Regencies..	Salak.....	6,970
Preanger Regencies.....	Gedeh.....	9,860
" "	Wayang.....	6,325
" "	Papandajung.....	7,865
" "	Goenloof.....	6,689
" "	Tjokorei.....	8,730
" " and Krawang.....	Tankoban Praame.....	6,450
Cheribon.....	Tjernei.....	9,180
Tagal.....	Slamat.....	12,300
Pekalongan.....	Prauw.....	9,175
Kadoe.....	Sindoro.....	9,170
" and Bagelen.....	Sindoro.....	10,155
" "	Soombing.....	10,565
Soerakarta and Madoen .....	Lawoo.....	10,640
Passeroean.....	Kawi.....	6,760
" "	Semiroo.....	12,549
" "	Bromo Dasar.....	7,300
" and Soerabaya.....	Ardjono.....	11,800
Bceocki.....	Leunongan.....	6,561
" "	Wido-daren.....	7,956
" "	Ldjeng.....	10,170

*Rivers.*—A multitude of rivers flow from the N. and S. sides of the mountains, carrying fertility with them, and affording supplies to innumerable artificial water-courses used in irrigation. These streams are generally rapid, shallow, and so encumbered with sandbanks as to be unnavigable; so that only four rivers, the Solo, Kediri, Tijmanoeck, and Tjitroem, are navigable for vessels to any distance inland; the others are only suitable for proas or canoes of the lightest draught, or for floating down timber from the mountains.

*Climate.*—Java used to be esteemed very unhealthy; but it is now found that, with exception of a few marshy districts on the N. coast, and some parts on the S., the climate is as salubrious as that of any other intertropical country; and the more elevated regions are even remarkably healthy. In the plains the temperature during the day is from 85° to 94° Fah., and during the night from 73° to 80°. At an elevation of 6000 ft. the thermometer descends to 60°, while the tops of the lofty peaks are often covered with ice.

*Vegetation.*—With a temperature ranging, as above indicated, from 94° to the freezing point, a volcanic soil plen-

teously watered, naturally and artificially, it is not surprising that Java should be of astonishing fertility; the range of its vegetation naturally follows that of its temperature, from the palms of the tropics to the mosses of the temperate zone.

The coast is fringed with cocoa-nut trees; behind them the ground rises gently to the foot of the mountain chain, and is completely cultivated. Javanese villages of bamboe-houses, surrounded with hedges of fruit-trees of sombre hues, and bamboo topes, adorn the landscape, and contrast agreeably with the vast fields of rice, artificially watered, distributed amphitheatre-wise on the flanks of the hills, and yielding often three harvests annually, though the use of manure appears not yet to have been introduced. Higher up than the rice-fields the bases of the mountains are covered with vast forests of the fig-tree tribe of different species, remarkable for their great height, and vigorous growth, their milky sap, the spongy texture of their wood, the extent of the branches, and for the fruit growing upon the woody part of the trunk and branches. Only a small number of this great variety of the fig-tree kind are found in the more elevated situations, such as the Ficus heterophylla, which is met with at very considerable elevations. The large trees which grow at the same height are of the family of the Meliaceæ, with Aglaia, Epicarhis, Artocarpus papilora and elastica, Sterculias, Sapinduses, &c., whose trunks are covered with Aralias, Polyscias, Uvarias, &c., with such climbers and parasites as pepper, Pothos, Loranthus, Mistletoe, &c.; these are followed still higher up by the plane-like Liquidambars, with their erect stems covered with parasites; also ratans and rubiaceæ, the latter of numerous species, some of them exhaling a very fetid odour. Along the upper limits of the Liquidambars, about 5000 ft. above the sea, lofty trees are still plentiful; here may be seen Podocarpus cupressus, with its lofty straight stem, a tree allied to the yew, and furnishing the best timber in Java; the Dammar pine, Rhododendrons, and the Dipteris or two-leaved fern, which exists only in this region. Above the Liquidambars grow the laurels, of numerous species, the chestnuts, oaks (Quercus molucca and concentrica), and several others; melastomas, eugenias, magnolias, myrtles, numerous orchises, &c. About 7000 ft. high the vegetation changes its aspects, and mosses appear, which, with heaths, more especially Vaginæ, are the principal plants found on the loftier elevations; though on Mount Gedeh, at 9000 ft. high, are found a honeysuckle, a hypericum, a mountain daisy (Bellis), a white gnaphalium, a valerian, a ranunculus, a swertia, and, even on the volcanic cinders, a small gentian; these differ, however, in species from those found in temperate regions; but the cryptogamous plants are identical. Some of these plants, as Vaccinium variegatum, Myrica Javanica, &c., grow vigorously on the brink of craters emitting sulphureous vapours, with which they are continually surrounded; and some ferns, as Blechnum pyrophilum, and Pteris aurita, cover with their fronds the edges of gulfs filled with boiling mud, as is the case on Mount Kiamis, and form a border to sulphureous marshes, their roots growing in the acid waters. Before leaving the natural vegetation, the famed poison tree, the chettik or Upas (Antiaris toxicaria), may be named as a noted Javanese plant. The vast forests likewise claim notice; they are 791 in number, and cover a very extensive surface in thirteen of the provinces, and consist mainly of teak. To prevent the waste which was going on, Government has placed them under superintendence, and draws from them a large amount of revenue.

*Cultivation and Rural Economy.*—Allusion has already been made to the fields of rice. This grain forms the staple food of the natives, and is raised in astonishing and increasing quantities, which, after providing for the home consumption, leave a large surplus for exportation; the amount of which, with that of the other principal products, will be seen in our table of exports. Coffee raised from Mocha seed is extensively cultivated, and, with sugar, forms one of the staples of the island, its export in recent years exceeding even that of rice. Cotton of two kinds, Bombax pentandrum and Gossypium herbaceum, are grown, and considerable quantities likewise exported; and the cultivation of indigo, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, cochineal, pepper, pimento, tobacco, tea, and cocoanuts is carried on more or less vigorously, and with greater or less success. The population is almost wholly agricultural; beyond a few large towns, it is distributed over the island in villages, each governed by a native chief of its own election.



Each family has its own portion of land, varying from half an acre to six acres. About a third of the cultivated ground is supposed to be thus occupied. After various unsuccessful experiments, the Dutch have succeeded at last in effecting such a commutation of the imposts formerly levied by the native sovereigns, as, without trenching too much on the settled notions of the natives, enables them to draw from the soil a large amount of valuable tropical produce for transmission to Europe. This is called 'The system of cultures,' and was introduced in 1832. A certain proportion of the land is now set apart for whatever crop the Government may direct, it taking on itself the risk of failure. This forms one part of the commutation; the other is taken in labour applied to the Government ground, and so as that one part of the villagers succeeds another from the preparation of the soil until the crop is reaped. It is then transferred to mill-owners and others, who, according to a different class of arrangements, prepare the produce for market, and hand it over to the Government for that purpose. All is superintended by the native authorities, who are stimulated to activity and fidelity by liberal remuneration. In this manner large supplies of produce are procured for transmission to Europe, and a large surplus revenue has replaced a yearly deficit. At the same time—partly by improved methods of culture and irrigation, partly by the clearing of fresh ground—the staple food of the peasantry has been augmented, and the population is contented and rapidly increasing.

**Zoology.**—Including domestic and marine animals, 100 kinds of mammalia inhabit Java. Though so close to Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, neither the elephant nor the tapir are found in it; but, in the W. part, the one-horned rhinoceros is not uncommon; and in numerous more, especially higher districts, the royal tiger, panther, and tiger-cat keep the inhabitants in constant alarm by their depredations. The Babyroussa is nowhere so plentiful; and it, along with two kinds of wild hog (*Sus verrucosus* and *vittatus*), form the large game of the island. *Hylobates leuciscus*, two species of *Semnopithecus*, and the cosmopolite *Cercopithecus cynomolgus*, are the only representatives of the ape kind; but they people the forests in countless numbers. Two kinds of lemurs (*Stenops Javanicus* and *tardigradus*) inspire the inhabitants with superstitious fear by their mysterious nocturnal habits; and this island may be esteemed the native seat of the largest bats (*Pteropus edulis* or *Javanicus*), the largest of which measure 5 ft. across the wings; they may be seen suspended from the branches in hundreds during the day, and at night they devastate the orchards and gardens. Two civets (*Viverra musanga* and *rase*) are common, and supply a perfume of which the Javanese are passionately fond; the wild ox (*Bos sondaicus*), a beautiful and graceful animal, which has hitherto been found unmanageable, abounds in the woods; and the Buffalo (*Bos bubalus arni*), said to have been brought from continental Asia in the 12th century, by the same prince to whom tradition assigns the introduction of the rice plant, is the only animal used in agricultural labour, and is doubly more numerous than the oxen and horses united; the latter animal is small but vigorous. The ornithology of Java is rich and varied, both in genera and in species; almost all the known generic groups of rapacious birds are found here, and in great numbers. The peacock (*Pavo spicifer*) spreads his brilliant plumage in the haunts of the tiger, of which it forms the favourite prey. Thrushes of various kinds are common; and near the principal craters may be seen a kind of blackbird (*Turdus fumidus*), which never departs from the localities exposed to eruptions and igneous matters. Gallinaceous fowls are plentiful, more especially *Turnix pugnax* and pugar, *Coturnix chinensis*, and *Bankiva* cocks. Both the rivers and the surrounding seas supply a great variety of fish; and prawns and cray fish abound. Insects cover the grounds and plants in countless numbers; but few are distinguished for brilliancy or variety of colour, or are remarkable in form.

**Manners, Customs, Religion, &c.**—The Javanese are small in size, of a yellow hue; superstitious, careless of the future, inclined to laziness, sober, compassionate, joyful, without being boisterous; patient, enduring, and easily led when convinced that the orders given are not contrary to the ancient laws and customs of the country, which are held in religious reverence. They are respectful to parents, and venerate the tombs of their ancestors. They are, however, very susceptible of

affronts, which they are not slow to avenge with the kris, which is invariably worn, and they are frequently likewise armed with the sabre or pike. In religion they are Mahometan, a faith introduced in the 14th century by the Arabians, and which has since almost entirely displaced both Hindooism and Buddhism, of both of which numerous imposing relics are to be met with in various parts of the island. The mass of the Javanese take only one wife, who is treated with respect and consideration; but people of quality and wealth take advantage of the latitude allowed by the Koran, and practise polygamy. The deafening music of the Gamelan, and the movements of professional dancers are the great sources of amusement on festival days and great entertainments; all, without distinction, are passionately fond of gaming, more especially of cock-fighting; and the children, in imitation of the parents, amuse themselves with combats between insects, whose bellicose disposition they endeavour to stimulate. The Javanese are good tanners, and have made some progress in metallurgy, in carpentry, and cabinet-making. They weave and dye well; make paper from the mulberry (*Morus papyrifera*); and many are engaged with poisoned arrows in obtaining fish, which, being salted and dried, constitute a great dainty. The great mass, however, of the people are devoted to agriculture.

**Trade and Commerce.**—The great bulk of the foreign trade is carried on through the ports of Batavia, Samarang, and Soerabaya, and is chiefly in the hands of the Dutch and Chinese. The following tables exhibit its nature and extent in recent years:—

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS into, and EXPORTS from JAVA and MADURA, in 1846-1849.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1846.....	3,010,057	5,013,115
1847.....	2,452,950	5,023,895
1848.....	2,615,476	4,429,038
1849.....	2,668,132	5,099,724

VALUE (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) OF IMPORTS into, and EXPORTS from JAVA and MADURA, in 1848 and 1849, showing the COUNTRIES whence IMPORTED, and to which EXPORTED.

	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1848.	1849.	1848.	1849.
	£	£	£	£
Holland.....	691,067	690,842	3,142,462	3,870,660
England.....	280,398	432,551	81,633	106,539
France.....	30,910	29,686	98,391	93,911
Belgium.....	23	648	27,335	16,045
Sweden.....	9,131	9,307	55,199	77,155
Denmark.....	1,993	5,672	11,732	25,547
Hamburg.....	15,112	12,698	40,557	36,555
Bremen.....	1,297	3,221	22,766	15,434
Genoa.....	819	...	49,430	49,793
America.....	23,338	32,836	2,185	...
Cape of Good Hope.....	29	370	7,558	704
Mauritius.....	1,690	1,690	18,588	10,658
Bengal and Ceylon.....	9,110	2,607	1,125	590
Persian Gulf.....	5,124	12,548	3,294	...
Manilla.....	16,739	31,998	167,086	77,438
China and Macao.....	65,091	101,049	5,761	7,055
Siam.....	29,181	29,602	33,923	26,040
Japan.....	10,389	7,773	13,857	19,728
Australia.....	1,699	6,086	565,065	562,642
Indian Archipelago.....	497,025	537,359	29,868	31,377

VALUE and QUANTITY in PICULS\* of the PRINCIPAL EXPORTS from JAVA and MADURA, in 1848 and 1849.

	1848.	1849.	1848.	1849.
	Piculs.	£	Piculs.	£
Rice.....	716,031	290,265	600,167	266,181
Coffee.....	781,170	1,042,378	919,212	1,286,672
Sugar.....	1,428,597	1,462,957	1,663,217	1,804,000
Nutmegs.....	6,733	97,602	6,165	86,020
Mace.....	1,281	16,674	696	8,619
Cloves.....	3,196	14,040	9,469	51,155
Tin.....	86,768	449,759	63,673	439,687
Indigo.....	lbs. 3,123,392	252,686	lbs. 2,337,165	330,339
Cinnamon.....	3,346	14,465	1,953	16,656
Cochineal.....	lbs. 149,311	25,762	lbs. 193,017	30,927
Pepper.....	18,161	14,372	20,631	18,035
Pimento.....	10	27	...	...
Ten.....	9,444	67,396	6,419	22,121
Tobacco.....	17,476	68,068	16,340	17,798
Cocoa-nut Soap.....	64	1,011	13	297

\* The Picul weighs 133½ lbs.

*Government and Revenue.*—A governor-general or viceroy is supreme ruler, with command both of the army and navy in all the Dutch provinces in the Indian Archipelago. He is assisted by the council of the Indies, composed of a vice-president and four members named by the king; and is in correspondence with the governors of the different dependencies of Java, namely, Amboina, Borneo, Celebes, Sumatra, all of whom are under his orders. A high court of appeal sits in Batavia, and courts taking cognizance of civil and criminal cases among Europeans sit in all the principal towns. The natives are under native tribunals, superintended, in certain instances, by Europeans. Government have established schools for primary instruction at Batavia and the other principal towns; and has salaried vaccinators and medical practitioners in all the residences to attend to the wants of the natives. In 1845, the Government expenditure amounted to £6,291,190, which was considerably exceeded by the revenue, of which about £800,000 were derived from the monopoly in opium alone.

*History.*—Ancient Javanese history is written in the still existing, magnificent remains of temples and other public buildings, which are plentifully scattered over the island. These attest that the worship of Brahma and Buddha once prevailed in the island under the splendid Hindoo empire of Modjopahit; the dismemberment of which was consummated by the Arabs, A.D. 1478, by the destruction of a vast capital of that name. Islamism had previously supplanted the rival worship, and had driven their last adherents into the neighbouring island of Bali. The island then fell under the dominion of numerous petty chiefs, and was found in that state by the Portuguese, the first European settlers on the island, who arrived in 1511. They were followed, in 1696, by the Dutch, who soon eclipsed them. Though their views were at first directed wholly to commerce, the Dutch merchants, like our own E. India Company, soon found it necessary to assume the position of a governing power, and treated accordingly with the native princes, with whom they were frequently at war. In 1811, Java was taken from the Dutch by the British, who, however, restored it after the peace of 1816, since which time it has remained in their hands. Up till 1830, various portions of the island were still under native princes, who paid tribute to Holland; but in that year a revolt took place, which resulted in the whole island falling under the Dutch sway, with exception of two provinces, which have been left under the government of Javanese princes—Soerakarta, under its Soosooheonan; and Djocjokarta, under its sultan. Both princes have a court, nobles, ministers, &c., but are the mere instruments of the Dutch government, by whom they are allowed a handsome pension. Since the close of this war, the island has been rapidly increasing in population and prosperity.—(Van der Aa; Temminck, *L'Inde Néerlandaise; Moniteur des Indes; Lyell's Geology, &c.*)

**JAVA SEA**, that portion of the S. Pacific Ocean lying between the islands of Borneo and Java, and between lon. 107° and 115° E. Width of the sea, from one island to the other, about 250 m. It is traversed by two approved routes to China, the one by Pitt's Passage, and the other by the Strait of Macassar.

**JAVALI-NUYEO**, a vil. Spain, prov. of, and about 4 m. from Murcia, r. bank Segura, with a church, two primary schools, and a trade in silk and pimento. Pop. 1563.

**JAVALKUINTO**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 14 m. N. Jaen, on a height above r. bank Guadalmar. It has narrow and ill-paved streets; a parish church, townhouse, prison, and school; a flour and several oil mills; and a trade in oil and corn. Pop. 1081.

**JAVIER (SAN)**, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 21 m. S.E. Murcia, about 4 m. E. of the Mediterranean. It is well built, has spacious though unpaved streets; a church, and a primary school; gypsum and lime kilns; several oil and flour mills; and a trade in corn and barilla. Pop. 2540.

**JAVRON**, a tn. France, dep. of, and 15 m. N.E. Mayenne, l. bank river Mayenne. Near it is the extensive slate-quarry of Chateaux, which employs above 300 workmen. P. 810.

**JAWANA**, DJAWANA, or JOANA, a tn., isl. Java, prov. of, and 30 m. E.S.E. Japara, near the mouth of the Jawana. It has a fort, a square, and a governor's house; and carries on trade. Pop. 10,000.—The river, one of the largest on the N. coast of Java, rises in an inland lake, whence it flows ge-

nerally N.E. to the Java Sea. Its mouth is encumbered by a bank, but yet prahus navigate the stream to its source in the inland lake.

**JAWORNITZ**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Königrätz, 4 m. from Reichenau. It stands on a small stream, and has a church, a school, two mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1603.

**JAWOROW**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle Przemysl, on a lake abounding with fish, 30 m. W.N.W. Lemberg. It is built in the form of a square, has extensive suburbs, a parish church, and mineral springs. Here Peter the Great first met with Catherine, afterwards Empress of Russia. Pop. 3985.

**JAWUD**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, 80 m. E. by N. Odeypoor; lat. 24° 36' N.; lon. 74° 55' E. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and has good gateways, but is of no strength.

**JAXARTES**, river, Asia. See Sir.

**JAXT**.—1, A river, Würtemberg, which rises near the confines of Bavaria, about 10 m. S.E. Ellwangen, after reaching which it flows N.W. to the frontiers of Baden, where it turns S.W., forming, for a short distance, the boundary between Baden and Würtemberg; and ultimately joins r. bank Neckar, 7 m. N. Heilbronn; total course about 100 m. It is nowhere navigable.—2, One of the four circles of Würtemberg, forming the N.E. part of the kingdom; area, 1600 sq. m. It contains the towns of Crailsheim, Ellwangen, Gmünd, &c. Pop. 365,697.

**JAXTHAUSEN**, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, r. bank Jaxt, 40 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart, with a church and three castles. Pop. 1107.

**JAYSULMIR**. See JESSULMEER.

**JAZLOWICE**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, on the Strya, 86 m. S.E. Lemberg, with a church. Pop. 2100.

**JAZYGYA**, a dist. Hungary, surrounded by the cos. of Heves and Pesth; cap. Jasz-Bereny. It is watered by the Krana, Zagyva, and Tarna; yields grain, wine, and tobacco; and rears horses, and other domestic animals. For administrative purposes, it is united with the districts of Great and Little Cumania. Area, 279 geo. sq. m. Pop. 49,200.

**JEAN**, or **JUAN RABEL**, a maritime tn., isl. and empire Hayti, N. peninsula, 65 m. W. by N. Cape Haytien, with good safe anchorage, in 15 fathoms.

**JEAN D'ANGELY (St.)** [Latin, *Ingericum*], a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, agreeably situated r. bank Boutonne, here navigable by barges, 35 m. E.S.E. Rochelle. It is very irregularly built, but has a cheerful appearance, from the whitewashing of the houses and remarkable cleanness of the streets; is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce; has an agricultural society and communal college, two churches, a handsome market hall, hospital, theatre, and ancient abbey; and manufactures of gunpowder, distilleries of Cognac, and a trade in wine, brandy, timber, clover, lucerne, and oleaginous seeds. Pop. 5443.

**JEAN D'AULPH (Str.)**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Ciablese, 3 m. S.E. Biot, in a valley of same name, l. bank Dranse. It once possessed a Cistercian abbey, which has been suppressed. It has a trade in cattle, and cheese of excellent quality. Many of the inhabitants emigrate to obtain employment. Pop. 2258.

**JEAN-DE-BOURNAY (Str.)**, a tn. France, dep. Isère, 14 m. E. Vienne, on the Veronne, a small stream, which, after giving motion to many mills, is lost in the ground, and does not reappear. There are here a refinery of beet-root sugar, several tanneries, and fulling mills. Pop. 1631.

**JEAN-DE-LOSNE (Str.)**, a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 18 m. S.S.E. Dijon, pleasantly situated in a plain, r. bank Saône, where it is joined by the canal of Burgundy, and near the mouth of the canal from the Rhone to the Rhine; a position enabling it to carry on a trade in grain, wine, iron, wood, and charcoal. Pop. 2286.

**JEAN-DE-LUZ (Str.)**, a small seaport and frontier tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 32 m. W.S.W. Bayonne, at the mouth of, and on r. bank Nivelle, across which is a wooden bridge to the suburb of Sibourre. It is defended by the forts of St. Barbe and Soccoa. The sea has washed away many parts of the town, and the shifting sands at the mouth of the river have almost entirely blocked up its port. Its trade is trifling, and consists principally in fish. Pop. 2124.

**JEAN-DU-BRUEL (Str.)**, a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, 39 m. N.N.W. Montpellier, at the foot of a branch of the Cevennes.



It consists of a long street running from N. to S., and in the centre of which is a spacious square. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, cotton hosiery, and hats, and a trade in casks, ship timber, deals, fruit, corn, and cattle. Pop. 1449.

**JEAN-DU-GARD (Str.)**, a tn. France, dep. Gard, 9 m. W. Alais, l. bank Gardon d'Anduze. It has a church, and manufactures of silk stuffs, silk stockings, and silk thread, paper, leather, earthenware, and beer. Manganese is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2818.

**JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT (Str.)**, a small fortified tn. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, formerly cap. of Navarre. It is picturesquely situated on the Nive, 26 m. S.S.E. Bayonne, and owes its name to its position between France and Spain; its citadel, on a height overhanging the town, commanding the three passes leading from France to Spain. The town consists of a few narrow streets, and in itself is of no importance. In its vicinity are some traces of inconsiderable mines of silver. Near the town is the Pass of Roncevaux, rendered famous by the defeat of the army of Charlemagne, in 778, when Roland, the famous Paladin, was mortally wounded. Pop. 1798.

**JEBA**, or **GEBA**, a river of W. Africa, Guinea, S. of the Gambia. At its mouth—lat. 11° 40' N., lon. 15° 14' W.—it is 15 m. across; but only small vessels can ascend it to any distance. Its channel is encumbered by many dangerous banks. It preserves a great width till above the confluence of the Courbal, about 60 m. from its mouth; but beyond that it narrows rapidly; and, in the dry season, is not more than 65 ft. broad, though, during the rainy season, at several places, it is over 2 m. wide. The tide is felt above the village of Jeba, which lies on the r. bank of the river, about 80 m. above its mouth. The upper course of the river is unknown.

**JEBAIL**, **GERAIL**, or **JUREIL** [anc. *Byblus*], a maritime tn. Asiatic Turkey, Syria, pash. of, and 20 m. S.W. Tripoli; lat. 34° 12' N.; lon. 35° 31' E. It is enclosed by a wall  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. in circumference, with square towers at intervals, apparently of the times of the Crusades; it contains a castle and a bridge. Numerous relics of antiquity, consisting of pillars of red and gray granite, are seen strewn about, and built in the walls. There is also a high tower, the lower parts of which are bevelled in the Phœnician form, and evidently extremely ancient. The place is now of no importance, and retains only a small trade in tobacco and sponges.

**JEBELIYAH**, an isl., S.E. coast Arabia, the most E. of the Curia Muria group; a barren granite rock, 560 ft. high in the centre.

**JEBENHAUSEN**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, bail. Gippingen, with a parish church, a castle, and two mineral springs. Pop. 1153.

**JEDBURGH**, a parl. bor., market tn., and par., Scotland, co. Roxburgh. The town, 42 m. S.E. Edinburgh, beautifully situated in the valley of the Jed, here crossed by two bridges, is embosomed among venerable orchards, and has broad, clean streets, and well-built houses. The principal edifices are the remains of the celebrated abbey, a magnificent structure of the 12th century, part of which is now used as the parish church; the ancient castle, now converted into a prison and bridewell; and the county and town halls. It has also a Free, and three U. Presbyterian churches, an Episcopal chapel, a grammar and numerous other schools, several public libraries, two reading-rooms, a savings-bank, dispensary, and several friendly and charitable institutions. Blankets, carpets, flannels, and other woollen fabrics are extensively manufactured. Iron-founding and printing-press-making are also carried on. Jedburgh unites with Haddington, &c., in returning one member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1851), 1858. Area of par., 23,699 ac. Pop. 5116.

**JEDDO**, city, Japan. See **YEDDO**.

**JEEND**, or **JHEEND**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. of, and 70 m. N.W. Delhi, r. bank Chittung. It is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. long, by  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad; built of brick, surrounded by a wall, but has no ditch. Inside of the wall is an old brick fort.

**JEENDANA**. See **SANDAL WOOD ISLAND**.

**JEFFERSON**, a city, U. States, cap. of Missouri, 936 m. W. Washington, r. bank Missouri, with a state-house, governor's house, penitentiary, and academy. Pop. 1174.

**JEFFRESTON**, par. Wales, Pembroke. P. 644.

**JEFREMOV**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 75 m. S.S.E. Tula, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Metscha. It consists gene-

rally of indifferent, thatched houses, and contains one stone and six wooden churches. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. P. (1850), 7057.—The **CIRCLE**, in the S.E. of gov., is well watered, scantily wooded, and not fertile. Pop. 128,000.

**JETEREVSKAIA**, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, r. bank Medveditsa, 250 m. N.E. Novo-Teherkask, in a densely wooded, and great cattle-rearing district.

**JEGHEDERPOOR**, or **JAGHEDERPOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, 247 m. S.W. Cuttack, near the Indowaty.

**JEGISDORF**, or **JEGISTORF**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 8 m. N.N.E. Bern. It was nearly burned down, first in 1784, and again in 1820; but has been rebuilt in a much improved form. It contains a parish church and an old feudal castle, with four conspicuous towers. Pop. 2723.

**JEGORIEVSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 60 m. N.N.W. Riazan, cap. circle of same name, on the Gushinka, with two churches, and a trade in hops. Pop. (1849), 3712.—The **CIRCLE** is extensively covered by lakes, morasses, and forests, and is not well adapted for the growth of corn.

**JEHANABAD**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, 33 m. S. by W. Patna, famed for its manufactures of cotton fabrics. Pop. 5000.

**JEHAY-BODEGNÉE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 11 m. S.W. Liège, on the Bende, with a fine antique castle, a brewery, a flour mill, and a trade in agricultural produce, wood, and coal. Pop. 1187.

**JEHO**, a tn. China. See **GEHO**.

**JEIOSHAPHAT (VALLEY OF)**, a deep and narrow glen, Asiatic Turkey, in Palestine, along the walls of Jerusalem, E. side, having Mount Moriah on one side, and the Mount of Olives on the other. The brook Cedron or Kedron, which is of a dull red tint, flows through it N. to S.; across which is a bridge of a single arch, which is, however, unnecessary during the greater part of the year, as the channel of the stream is perfectly dry, excepting after the fall of heavy rains.

**JEJURRY**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Aurungabad, 25 m. S.E. Poonah; lat. 18° 16' N.; lon. 74° 19' E. It has a fine majestic temple to Siva, and is a favourite resort of the Mahrattas, for performing the ceremony of swinging.

**JEKATERINOSLAV**, **JEKATERINBURG**, **JEKATERINOGRAD**, **JEKATERINODAR**, tns. Russia. See **EKATERINOSLAV**, **EKATERINBURG**, **EKATERINOGRAD**, **EKATERINODAR**.

**JEKELFALVA**, or **JAKLOWCZE**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, on the Gölinitz, 30 m. from Leutschau, with a church, and near it iron-works and smelting furnaces. Pop. 982.

**JEKIL-IRMAK**, or **YESHIL-IRMAK** [anc. *Iris*], a river, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Room or Sivas. It rises from several head streams, about lat. 39° 50' N.; lon. 37° 40' E.; flows N.W. past Tokat, after which it sweeps round N., and then N.N.E. past Amassia; and falls into the Black Sea, on the E. side of the Bay of Samsom. Total course about 200 m.; the upper part of which is through an elevated wild country. After the Halys or Kizil-Irmak, it is one of the largest rivers in Asia Minor. It receives numerous affluents, of which by far the most important is the Kelki [anc. *Lycus*], which joins it on the right, about 30 m. N.N.E. Amassia, after an E. course longer than its own.

**JELABUGA**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 210 m. S.S.E. Viatka, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Kama, near a small lake. It contains three churches; and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, and articles in gold and copper. Near it are the ruins of a Shaman temple, where there was long a celebrated oracle. P. (1850), 4740.—The **CIRCLE**, in the S.W. of the government, is well wooded, and has rich tracts of arable land, particularly along the banks of the Kama. Pop. 88,000.

**JELALABAD**, two tns. Afghanistan.—1, Cap. prov. of same name, 75 m. E.N.E. Cabool,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from r. bank Kabool river, here about 450 ft. wide, and not fordable. It lies between two parallel ranges of snowy mountains, on the N. and S., and is the centre of a considerable commerce; has a bazaar of about fifty shops, but is wretchedly built; and is mentioned by Burnes as one of the filthiest places he had seen in the East. It is rendered famous by the memorable and successful resistance made to an Afghan army, in the winter of 1841–2, by a handful of British troops, under Sir Robert Sale.

The fortifications were destroyed in October, 1842, on the evacuation of Afghanistan by the British. Stationary pop. about 2000; which, in the cold season, is increased tenfold by the people flocking to it from the neighbouring hills.—The province, 60 m. E. to W., and 30 m. broad; lat.  $34^{\circ} 10'$  to  $34^{\circ} 40'$  N.; lon.  $70^{\circ}$  to  $71^{\circ}$  E.; forms a natural subdivision of the great valley of Kabul. It is well watered by the Kabul and its affluents; is fertile, and possesses a fine climate and beautiful scenery.—2, A tn., formerly Dooshak, cap. of prov. Seistan, 240 m. W. by S. Kandahar. It appears to have been built on the ruins of another important town, and consists of well-built brick houses and a handsome bazaar. It is governed by a prince of an ancient and independent family, who assumes the title of king of Seistan. P. 10,000.

JELALPOOR, several places, Hindoostan:—1, A vil., presid. Bengal, prov. Allahabad, 11 m. S.S.E. Juanpoor. Near it is a massive bridge over the Sye.—2, A tn., prov. Agra, 19 m. S. Kalpee, amidst ravines, r. bank Betwa; houses of brick, and loop-holed for defence.—3, A tn. Punjab. See JULALPOOR.

JELATMA, or JELATOM, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 150 m. N. Tambov, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Oka, with two wooden and eight stone churches, and several other public buildings; and manufactures of linen, vitriol-works, and a trade in tallow, corn, hemp, wax, and honey. The extensive iron-works of Jeremschink are in the vicinity. Pop. 5800.—The CIRCLE is undulating, and has many fine forests, particularly of oak timber, but is not very fertile. Area, 62 geo. sq. m. Pop. 77,993.

JELENY (ÜBER and UNTER), two nearly contiguous vils. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, with a church, two mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1815.

JELETZ, or IELETZ, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 102 m. E.S.E. Orel, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Sosna, at the confluence of the Jeletz and Lutchka. It is old, but regularly built; has paved streets, twelve stone and two wooden churches, three poorhouses, and manufactures of soap, leather, ironware, and jewellery; a bell foundry, numerous locksmiths, and an extensive trade in corn. Iron abounds in the vicinity. P. (1851), 24,340.—The CIRCLE, in the E. of the government, has an undulating surface, is well wooded, and very fertile; both producing much corn and rearing many cattle. Pop. 170,000.

JELL, a tn. Beloochistan, cap. of the Maghasis, and residence of their sirdar, 70 m. S.W. Kelat. It is surrounded with dilapidated mud walls, 15 ft. high; is entered by three gates, and has an indifferent bazaar. Cotton is extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood. P. about 2000.—(Masson.)

JELLASORE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 98 m. S.W. Calcutta, l. bank Subunreeka.

JELLING, a vil. Denmark, Jutland, bail. of, and 6 m. N.W. Weile. It contains a parish church, a normal, and an agricultural school. It is of considerable historical interest, as the site of one of the most ancient palaces of the Danish kings, called Kongsgaarde. The tombs of Gorm the Old, and his queen Thyra, in the form of large tumuli, stand on each side of the church; and within it are the famous Jelling Runic stones, which Harald Blaastand erected in honour of his father and mother. The inscriptions on them are still perfectly legible, and they are regarded as the most remarkable monuments of Scandinavian antiquity.

JELLINGHY, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, dist. Rajshahy, 30 m. E. by S. Moorshedabad, on a branch of the Ganges.

JELNIA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 45 m. S.E. Smolensk, cap. circle of same name, on the Desna, at the confluence of the Grodschanka. It has some general trade, and two annual fairs. P. (1850), 2476.—The CIRCLE, in S.E. of the government, is well watered and densely wooded. Pop. 95,800.

JELSA [anc. *Celsa*], a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and about 28 m. from Saragossa, in a wide plain, l. bank Ebro. It contains a palace of the Count de Montijo, a church, nunnery, townhouse, prison, hospital, and primary school; and has manufactures of bombazine and blankets; oil and flour mills; and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 1772.

JELUM, river, Punjab. See JMLUM.

JEM, or EL JEMMI [anc. *Taydrus*], a tn., N.W. Africa, state and 124 m. S.S.E. Tunis. It contains a magnificent amphitheatre, in good preservation, with a number of fine statues, and other antiquities.

JEM, a river, W. Asia. See EMBA.

JEMALABAD, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, prov. Canara, 110 m. N. by W. Calicut; lat.  $13^{\circ} 3' N.$ ; lon.  $75^{\circ} 25' E.$ ; with an almost inaccessible fort, built by Tippoo, on an immense rock.

JEMARRU, a territory of W. Africa, Senegambia, l. bank Gambia, immediately E. of McCarthy Island and Fort-Geege.

JEMEPEPE, two vils. and coms. Belgium:—1, Prov. of, and 8 m. W. Namur, l. bank Sambre, with two flour and two malt mills, two breweries, and a linen-bleachery. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, in the woods, and in collieries. Pop. 1476.—2, Prov. of, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Liège, with flax and hemp spinning, two breweries, five flour mills, two large collieries, and several brick-works. Pop. 2297.

JEMGUM, a tn. Hanover, gov. Aurich (E. Friesland), 10 m. S.E. Emden, cap. bail. of same name, on the Ems, with a church, manufactures of thread, and a small harbour, at which some trade is carried on. P. tn., 1230; bail., 7068.

JEMMAPES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, at the confluence of the Trouille, and on the canal from Mons to Condé, 2 m. W. Mons. It has several breweries, a salt-refinery, a soap-works, some forges, a tannery, four flour-mills, limestone quarries, and a trade in coal, which is extensively worked in the vicinity. The French, under Dumouriez, here, in 1792, gained a great victory over the Austrians. After the union of Belgium with France, Jemmapes gave its name to a department, which, since 1815, has formed nearly the present province of Hainaut. Pop. 4997.

JEMTLAND, a former political division of Sweden, which now, with Herjedalen, the most barren portion of the kingdom, forms the county or län of Östersund.

JENA, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, principality of, and 12 m. E. Weimar, in a valley surrounded by naked hills, l. bank Saale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, and of four suburbs; and is a dull, antiquated place. It is the seat of several courts of law, one of them a superior appeal court for the Saxon duchies and the principalities of Reuss; and contains a R. Catholic and three Protestant churches; a castle, in which one of the collateral branches of the Weimar family long resided; and several hospitals. But it is to its university that Jena is indebted for any celebrity which it possesses. It was opened in 1558, and attained its highest prosperity towards the end of the last century, when it numbered Schiller, Humboldt, Fichte, Schelling, and Griesbach, among its teachers; and was attended by above 1000 students. In 1844 the number had dwindled down to 411. It is a very complete establishment; has 33 professors, who lecture on the different branches of law, medicine, philosophy, and theology; and possesses an anatomical theatre, botanical garden, observatory, good physical and chemical cabinets, and a library of 100,000 volumes. In 1806, the Prussians here sustained a severe defeat by the French. Pop. 5166. Area of bail., 44 geo. sq. m. Pop. 15,600.

JENIDGE, three tns. Turkey-in-Europe:—1, (*Karasu*), A tn. Roumelia, 36 m. N.N.W. Gallipoli. Near it is cultivated the best tobacco in Turkey. Pop. 2500.—2, (*Kizilayhadj*), A tn. Roumelia, l. bank Tondja, 32 m. N. by W. Adrianople. Pop. 2300.—3, (*Vardar*), A tn. Macedonia, 25 m. W.N.W. Salonica, with numerous mosques and schools. Near it are the ruins of the town of Pella, the birth-place of Alexander the Great; and the Lake of Jenidge, an expansion of the Vistritza.

JENIN, or GINEA, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Palestine, pash. Damascus, 48 m. N. Jerusalem, on the route thence to Nazareth, at the entrance to the valley of Esdraelon. It is surrounded by gardens and hedges of prickly pears; contains about 500 stone-built houses, many of them in ruins; and is traversed by a copious streamlet of the purest water. P. 2000 to 3000.

JENISEI, a river, Siberia. See YENISEI.

JENNE, or JINNE, a tn., W. Africa, Soudan, on an isl. of same name, formed by the Joliba or Niger, 285 m. S. by W. Timbuctoo; lat.  $13^{\circ} 22' N.$ ; lon.  $4^{\circ} 50' W.$  It is surrounded by an earthen wall, about 10 ft. high, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. in circumference; houses of one story, built of sun-dried bricks; they have no windows externally, the apartments receiving air and light from an inner court. It is a place of great commercial



activity, and is resorted to for trade by the people of the surrounding country. In the shops, printed muslin, scarlet cloth, hardware, and numerous other articles of British manufacture, are to be found. The inhabitants seem to be in comfortable circumstances; they are all Mahometans, and do not permit infidels to enter the town. Pop. 9000.

JENO, numerous places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (*Boroz-Jenő*), A market tn. Thither Theiss, co. of, and 29 m. N.E. Arad, on the White Körös, here crossed by a bridge. It has two churches, and the remains of an old castle, proved, by an inscription on part of it, to be of Roman origin; some trade in corn and wine; and important annual fairs. Pop. 1608.—2, (*Dios-Jenő* or *Janoc*), A vil. Hither Danube, co. Neograd, at the foot of a hill, 5 m. W. Retsagh, with a church, and a mineral spring, used both internally and as baths. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Kamor. Pop. 1336.

JEPIFAN, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 45 m. S.E. Tula, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Don, with seven churches, and manufactures of ironware. Pop. (1850), 3124.—The circle, in the S.E. of the government, stretches along the Don, and has good arable land, with considerable tracts of marsh and heath. Pop. 97,000.

JEQUITINHONHA, or RIO-GRANDE-DO-BELMONTE, a river, Brazil, which rises in the serra Pedra Redonda, about 30 m. W.S.W. the town of Serro, in prov. Minas-Geraes; flows, first N. through that province, then N.E., enters prov. Bahia, and shortly after, passing the town of Belmonte, falls into the Atlantic. Its principal affluents are the Aracuaí on the right, and the Vacaria on the left. It teems with fish from its source to its mouth; but, unfortunately, is not of much navigable importance; the water at its mouth, even in the highest tides, having no greater depth than 10 ft. or 12 ft.

JERAHI, a river, Persia, Khuzistan. It rises in the Bakhtiyari mountains, flows S.W. past Behbehán; thence it flows first N.W., and then W.S.W., past Dorak, above which it becomes navigable. Below Dorak its waters become much diminished, from being taken off by six canals for irrigation, and one of which, connecting with the Karoon, has been mistaken for a branch of the Jerahi. A further portion of the waters of this stream is lost in some marshes, and the remainder reaches the Persian Gulf—about lat. 30° 18' N., lon. 49° E.—under the name of the Lusbah, and still navigable for boats. Total course about 200 m.

JERASH, Syria. See GERASA.

JERASLAN, a river, Russia. See IEROSLAN.

JERBA, or GERBA, an isl. in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tunis, on the S. side of the Gulf of Gabes, and separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel; lat. (Boukal Castle) 33° 41' 6" N.; lon. 11° 0' 15" E. (n.) It is 22 m. long, E. to W., by 14 m. broad; level, fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. Large quantities of live stock are reared here; and the manufacture of shawls, linen, and woollen cloths, is carried on to a great extent. Pop. about 50,000.

JEREMIE, a tn., in isl. and empire Hayti, W. end of the S. Peninsula, 115 m. E. Port Republicain. Near it coffee, sugar, and indigo are cultivated.

JEREZ, or JEREZ DEL MARQUESADO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 35 m. from Granada, with dirty houses, and still dirtier streets; a palace of the Duke d'Ossuna, a church, rich in relics; a townhouse, with prison; a primary school; manufactures of iron and copper ware, limestone quarries, and a trade in flax. Pop. 1726.

JEREZ-DE-LA-FRONTERA, or XERES, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. N.N.E. Cadiz, in a beautiful and fertile plain. It was formerly surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, of which only portions now remain in a very dilapidated state. It consists generally of well-built houses, of two or three stories, arranged in regular squares, or spacious, paved, clean, and well-lighted streets. The principal buildings are—the collegiate church (*Iglesia Colegial*), a large structure, but heavy and tasteless, consisting of three

naves, and surmounted by a dome; the church of San Miguel, with some fine sculptures and reliefs; several other churches, not much deserving of notice; seven nunneries and twelve suppressed monasteries; the Alcazar, an old Moorish castle, in ruins; the townhouse, an ancient and elegant structure, with a façade of Corinthian pillars; a college or gymnasium, and several public schools; a general, a founding, and two other hospitals. The manufactures are of little consequence; but the trade, of which the staples are corn and wine, is very important. The corn is derived from the surrounding districts, and either sold in the market of Jerez, or shipped directly at what is called the Portal of Jerez. The quantity annually exported, on an average of the five years ending 1846, was 16,000 qrs. The annual export of wine, of which the greater part is sent to Great Britain, and there well known under the name of Sherry, was, on an average of the ten years ending 1846, 1,982,388 gals. Jerez-de-la-Frontera is a place of some antiquity, but its history possesses no interest. Pop. 33,104.

JEREZ-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS, a city, Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 40 m. S. Badajoz, at the foot of a hill, crowned by a castle, near r. bank Ardilla. It is partly surrounded by an old Arab wall, entered by six gates, and is in general well built. It has mostly clean, wide, and paved streets; eight squares, four parish churches, nine chapels, four convents, handsome and substantial town and court houses, with prisons; a college, several schools, two hospitals, a theatre, storehouse, and cavalry barrack; manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, soap, leather, earthenware, wax, bricks, and tiles; and a trade in its manufactures, pigs, and fruits. Pop. 6120.

JERICA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 27 m. W.S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the side of a hill, above l. bank Palancia. It is ancient, possessed considerable importance both in Roman and in Saracen times, and consists of an old and a new town; the former surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and at a distance presents a fine appearance, but internally has little beauty. It contains a parish church, a solid and well-proportioned structure, with a façade of black marble; a townhouse, in a very dilapidated state; a school, and hospital; and has manufactures of linen, soap, paper, and copperware; and several distilleries, oil and flour mills. P. 2979.

JERICHO [modern, *Riha* or *Eriha*], a famous ancient city of Palestine, now represented by the wretched village of Riha, 18 m. E. by N. Jerusalem; lat. 31° 57' N.; lon. 35° 33' E. Riha is merely a congeries of miserable huts, built of loose stones, and covered with flat roofs, composed of reed or straw plastered over with mud; the whole being sur-



THE SITE OF JERICHO, the Dead Sea in the distance.  
From Forbin. Voyage dans le Levant.

rounded by a fence of the same material, enclosing a small yard. It contains a ruinous square tower, with a dirty court 30 ft. or 40 ft. square, and about the same height, of doubtful antiquity, but regarded by pilgrims as the house of Zacheus. The inhabitants have a sickly appearance, and are reckoned

vicious and indolent; while everything about them bears the mark of abject and squalid poverty. They keep a few cattle and sheep, and till a little land for grain, as well as for gardens. In the latter are some vines, and in the vicinity of the village some fine fig-trees; while, on the W., a noble grove stretches away N. to the distance of upwards of 2 m.; and a few miles S.E. lies the mouth of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Pop. about 200.

JERICHOW, a tn. Prussia, Saxony, gov. of, and 30 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, cap. circle Jerichow II., r. bank Elbe, with two churches, several distilleries and mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1612.—The circle properly consists of the two circles of Jerichow I. and Jerichow II. Area of the former, 417 geo. sq. m. Pop. 56,300.—Area of the latter, 402 geo. sq. m. Pop. 46,411.

JERM, a tn. Central Asia, Budukshan, l. bank Koksha; lat. 36° 50' N.; lon. 70° 47' E. Though the largest place in the khanat, it consists merely of an extensive cluster of scattered hamlets, with a substantially-built fort. P. about 1500.

JERMILLO, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, near the serra de Estrella, 8 m. from Guarda. It is famous for its cheese. Pop. 1086.

JERPOINT, three pars. Irel. Kilkenny :—1, (-Abbey); 1008 ac. P. 375.—2, (-Church); 5995 ac. P. 2063.—3, (-West); 5516 ac. Pop. 1206.

JERSCHMANITZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, about 7 m. from Aicha. It consists of Upper and Lower Jerschmanitz, and has a number of well-built houses, and a church with a tower; and some linen-weaving, but the greater part of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture. Pop. 1640.

JERSEY, one of the Channel Islands, belonging to Great Britain, the largest and most valuable of the group, about 15 m. off N.W. coast France; lat. (N.E. point) 49° 13' 54" N.; lon. 2° 2' 18" W. (n.); greatest length, E. and W., about 12 m.; greatest breadth, 7 m.; area about 40,000 ac. Its coast, particularly on the N., is extremely rugged and precipitous, and is formed by the waves into the most fantastic and picturesque shapes. It is deeply indented all round, and has a number of good bays and harbours; the chief of which are Boulay, St. Catherine, Granville, St. Helier, and St. Brelade; that of St. Ouen, on the W., being open to the strong influx of the Atlantic Ocean, forms unsafe anchoring ground. Granitic rocks, in some localities overlaid by schists, are the principal formation; and, in the centre of the N. coast, sienite, of a flesh colour, abounds, which is susceptible of a high polish. The interior of the island is fertile, and intersected by deep beautiful valleys. It is abundantly wooded, and has, altogether, a singularly rich and picturesque appearance. The climate is peculiarly mild and agreeable; the mean annual temperature being 52° Fah. Agriculture has, in recent years, greatly advanced. Land brings a high rent, and holdings do not, on an average, exceed 15 ac.; resulting from the operation of the French law respecting the equal division of property. Wheat is the principal cereal raised; besides which, a little barley is grown. Potatoes and parsnips are extensively cultivated, particularly the former; and various kinds of fruits attain the utmost perfection here, including the Chaumontel pear, melons, strawberries, peaches, and apricots. Cider, of which about 2000 hogsheads are exported annually, is one of the principal products; a considerable portion of the land being laid out in orchards. Cows of the Alderney breed are reared and exported in great numbers; but sheep are comparatively neglected, owing to the limited extent of pasturage. The horses are small, but well qualified for the work required of them; and the breed has latterly been much improved. The trade of Jersey is very considerable, and increasing, owing to the particular privileges its inhabitants enjoy, especially their almost total exemption from taxation; they being allowed to export their own produce to England, subject only to the same duties imposed on the produce of Great Britain; and to the absence of import duties. The exports to England consist chiefly of cattle, potatoes, and oysters; of the last of which considerably upwards of 200,000 bushels have been shipped yearly. The imports consist chiefly of woollen fabrics, hardware, and cutlery; glass, soap, earthenwares, &c. In 1845, Jersey had 311 registered vessels, of the burden of 27,651 tons; in 1852 the number had increased to 370 vessels, of 34,000 tons; exclusive of a considerable number of large boats, mostly

engaged in the oyster fishery. Great numbers of vessels are annually built in Jersey, in consequence of timber and cordage being admitted duty free. In 1851, 31 new vessels were added to the port of Jersey, measuring 2500 tons; besides these, several large vessels were built for merchants in Liverpool. Jersey has its own legislature: the 'States,' consisting of the governor and the baillie of the Royal Court, both appointed by the Crown; the 12 judges of the Royal Court, elected for life; and the rectors of the 12 parishes, and 12 constables, elected every three years by the ratepayers. Appeals lie to the Queen in Council. The natives speak corrupt French, and are very industrious. The island is divided into 12 parishes, and is attached to the diocese of Winchester. Principal town, St. Helier, situated on the S.W. side of the island. Pop. (1841), 47,544; (1851), 57,155.

JERSEY CITY, a tn., U. States, New Jersey, r. bank Hudson, opposite New York, with which it is connected by a steam-boat ferry; at the termination of the Morris canal, connecting the Delaware with the Hudson, 58 m. N.E. Trenton. It is regularly laid out with broad streets, at right angles to each other; has four churches, a lyceum, a female academy, and a high school for boys; an extensive pottery, flint-glass factory, and several iron-foundries; a rope-work, and a starch factory. By railway, Jersey city is directly connected with all the N., S., and W. railway systems of the U. States. Pop. (1850), 6856.

JERSEY (New), one of the Eastern U. States; bounded, N. by New York; E. by the Atlantic Ocean and the Hudson River; S. by the Atlantic; and W. by states Delaware and Pennsylvania, from which it is separated by the Delaware River; lat. 38° 56' to 41° 20' N.; lon. 73° 54' to 75° 27' W.; length, 163 m.; breadth, 52 m.; area, 8920 sq. m. The coast, being low and shelving, has no harbours, except for small vessels; but the bays of Newark, Raritan, and Delaware, form excellent harbours for ships of the largest burthen. The principal capes are Capes May and Sandyhook; the former on the N. side of Delaware Bay, and the latter at the entrance to New York harbour. The N.W. part of this state is mountainous, being crossed by two ranges of the Appalachian chain; of which the W. is called the Kittatinny ridge, and the E. the South Mountain. Schooley's Mountain, in the last-named range, is much resorted to in summer, on account of its climate and scenery, as well as for its mineral waters. A range of trap or greenstone on the Hudson, called the Palisades, is principally in this state. Towards the river it presents a steep, and sometimes perpendicular face, of from 200 ft. to 500 ft. high; and is about 2½ m. wide, with a summit of table-land, from the margin of which there is a gradual slope to the W. The chief minerals are iron, which abounds, especially the kind called bog-ore, and copper. In the primitive ranges are galena, red oxide of zinc, slate, limestone, and serpentine. The middle portion of the state is agreeably diversified by hills and valleys, but the S. part is level and sandy, and to a great extent barren, yielding naturally little else than shrub-oaks and yellow pine; but marl, which is plentiful, greatly improves its fertility. The other portions of the state have a good soil, and, besides excellent pasturage, produce the usual cereals, with Indian corn, buckwheat, and potatoes. The fruits are good, especially apples, pears, cherries, plums, and peaches. The climate is mild; and nowhere is the cold severely felt in winter, except in the mountainous regions of the N., where the finest cattle are reared, and large quantities of butter and cheese made. The Hudson and Delaware flow partly in this state; and it is, besides, intersected by other rivers, including the Raritan, the Passaic, and the Hackensack, all of which are, to a greater or less extent, navigable for small craft. The principal manufactures are iron and ironware, nails, cotton fabrics, shoes, hats, carriages, red and white lead, and some articles of brass and copper. Oyster and other shell-fisheries are also carried on to a great extent along the coast. Its principal exports are agricultural produce, cattle, sheep, horses, hams, cider, leather, and iron; but they are to a very limited extent. The state is intersected by several railways, communicating with the lines of the N., S., and W. states; and by two canals, uniting the rivers Hudson and Delaware, and the Raritan and Delaware.

The principal seat of learning and education is the college of New Jersey or Nassau Hall, in Princeton, one of the prin-



cipal colleges in the U. States; besides which, there are Rutgers' college, in New Brunswick; Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed theological seminaries, and numerous schools of various kinds. The government is vested in a governor, chosen for three years; a senate, likewise elected for three years; and a general assembly, chosen annually. The principal towns are—Trenton, the capital; Newark, New Brunswick, Paterson, and Burlington. New Jersey was first settled by the Dutch, from New York, between 1614 and 1620. It adopted the constitution of the U. States in 1787. It is divided into 20 counties. P. (1840), 373,306; (1850), 489,381.

**JERTE**, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 66 m. N.N.E. Cáceres, in a valley watered by a river of same name. It is a poor place, consisting of one wide and irregular street, lined with houses built of wood and mud; has a parish church, with a very ancient tower; a townhouse, including a prison and school; several flour-mills; and a trade in wine, oil, and chestnuts. Pop. 1096.—The river rises on the frontiers of Old Castile; flows S. through prov. Cáceres, receiving the Cubo and Serrada; passes Plasencia, and joins l. bank Alagón, after a course of about 50 m.

**JERUMENHA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Piauí, l. bank Guruea, 100 m. W. Oeiras, with a parish church; and a trade in cattle, tobacco, rice, millet, and cotton. The district is fertile, but has extensive flats, with much stagnant water, which make it unhealthy. Pop. of dist. 3000.

**JERUSALEM** [Arabic, *El-Kuds*, 'The Holy'], one of the most ancient, and, from the wonderful events of which it has been the theatre, one of the most interesting cities in the world, situated in Asiatic Turkey, Palestine, pass. and 126 m. S.S.W. Damascus, at the height of 2500 ft. above sea-level; lat. 31° 46' 43" N.; lon. 35° 13' E. The district in which it stands, forming part of the elevated plateau which extends from the plain of Esdraelon S. to a line connecting the S.E. corner of the Mediterranean with the S. extremity of the Dead Sea, has a rugged and somewhat sterile appearance; being composed of a series of ridges of limestone, intersected by narrow and precipitous ravines. In many places the rock is seen piercing the surface in blocks and patches, almost devoid of any covering of soil; and, though the olive evidently thrives well, and much ground is under regular culture, vegetation is, on the whole, by no means luxuriant. The site of the city itself is well defined. A broad swell of ground, commencing in the W., near the summit of the plateau above mentioned, and almost on the line of water-shed between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, descends with considerable rapidity to the E., and then terminates on the precipitous edge of a ravine called the Valley of Jehoshaphat. A similar ravine, called the Valley of Hinnom, commencing in the W., runs first S. and then E., till it unites with the former. Jerusalem occupies the greater part of the space included within the fork of these two ravines. The space, however, is not continuous. A valley, less precipitous than the two already mentioned, and called the Tyropœon or Valley of the Cheesemongers, traverses it nearly from N. to S., and divides it into two nearly equal portions; while these portions are again subdivided by two minor transverse valleys; thus forming, in all, four distinct ridges or hills—Zion on the S.W., Acra on the N.W., Moriah on the S.E., and Bezetha on the N.E. The bottom of the Valley of Jehoshaphat forms the bed of the brook Kedron, which flows only in the rainy season; and on the opposite side of it, on the E., rises the Mount of Olives, overlooking the city, and commanding the finest view of it. To the S. of the Mount of Olives, and properly a continuation of it, is a hill called the Mount of Offence. On the S. of the Valley of Hinnom, is another called the Hill of Evil Counsel; and, considerably to the N., beyond a W. sweep of the Valley of Jehoshaphat, a series of lofty eminences are conspicuous; and thus, on all sides except the W., Jerusalem may be truly said to be en-

compassed by mountains. In ancient times, when the city was in its greatest glory, not only were the four hills of Zion, Acra, Moriah, and Bezetha, but also a considerable space, both to the N. and W. of them, included within its walls. The actual walls are of more limited extent, and have only a circuit of 2½ m. They were built by the Turks, about three centuries ago, partly on the site, and, for the most part, with the materials of the ancient walls; and, following the inequalities of the ground, have a height varying from 20 ft. to 50 ft. They are composed of hewn stones, some of which, particularly in the lower parts, where the original walls appear to have been left untouched, are of enormous magnitude; surmounted by a battlemented and loop-holed breastwork, and flanked, at intervals, by massive towers. The E. wall stretches, nearly in a straight line, from S. to N., along the edge of the Valley of Jehoshaphat, and has, nearly in its centre, a gate—called by the Franks St. Stephen's, and by the Mahometans Bâb-es-sabat ['Gate of the Tribes']—leading down to the brook Kedron, and across it to the Mount of Olives and to Bethany. The N. wall runs at first nearly due W., and then curves gradually round in a W.S.W. direction, till it reaches a second gate—called by the natives Bâb-el-Anud ['Gate of the Pillar'], and by the Franks the Gate of Damascus, because in the line of the great road leading to that city, and to the other important towns in the N. The W. wall is very irregular. Commencing at the gate now mentioned, it proceeds first in a S.S.W. direction, then winds round a prominence which juts out considerably to the W., and then runs irregularly in a S.S.E. direction along the W. side of Mount Zion. In this wall, immediately S. of the prominence, is a third gate, called the Jaffa, Bethlehem or Hebron Gate; because, on issuing from it, two roads branch off, one W. to the first, and another S. to the last two of these cities. The W. wall originally was continued S. to the abrupt termination of Mount Zion, above the Valley of Hinnom. At present it stops short considerably to the N. of its ancient termination, and is succeeded by the S. wall; which, after running a short way due E. along Mount Zion, is continued, in an E.N.E. direction, across the Valley of Tyropœon, and thence upward by Mount Ophel, forming the S. part of Mount Moriah, to its junction with the S.E. corner of the E. wall. A considerable part of Mount Zion, which was wholly included within the ancient, is thus excluded from the modern city; and, being mostly under regular culture, presents a remarkable fulfilment of the prediction that Zion should become a ploughed field. In this S. wall there is a fourth gate, called



THE BETHLEHEM GATE AND CASTLE OF DAVID, JERUSALEM.  
From Fournier, Voyage dans le Liban.

the Gate of Zion; but it merely leads out to the adjacent parts of the mount, and is not in the line of any thoroughfare. Besides these four gates still open, are other four which have been built up; and on the W. side, near Bethlehem Gate, advantageously situated on the highest part of Mount Zion, is a citadel, called also David's Castle and the Tower of Hip-

picus, surrounded by strong walls, flanked with towers. This fortress, the massive structure of the walls, and the precipitous ravines along which they are partly built, must have made Jerusalem capable of offering a very powerful resistance when attacked by any of the ancient modes of warfare; but a besieging army, with regular artillery, by occupying the hills which command it, more especially the Mount of Olives, could easily force it to submit.

The interior of the city is not attractive. A large part of it is occupied by mosques, churches, and convents; and the number of inhabited houses being, in consequence, comparatively small, there is a great want of animation in its streets.



THE VIA DOLOROSA, JERUSALEM.  
From a sketch by A. Campbell, Esq.

The houses, too, though built of stone, and for the most part very substantially, with flat roofs, from which numerous small domes rise, and have occasionally an imposing appearance, present no windows to the streets, which accordingly—generally narrow, ill paved, and sloping to the centre—are merely long lanes with dead walls on each side of them. The only street, well known by its name, is the Via Dolorosa; so named because our Saviour is said to have borne his cross up it when about to be crucified. It runs from W. to E. across the hill of Acra, and then, after a short turn to the N., is again continued E. between the hills of Bezetha and Moriah to St. Stephen's Gate. Another principal street proceeds in a direction nearly parallel to the former, from the Jaffa or Bethlehem Gate E., between the hills of Acra and Zion to the bazaar; and then, after a short turn S., again E. to the W. enclosure to the hill of Moriah. Nearly at right angles to these two streets is one which proceeds from the Gate of Damascus S., in the line of the bazaar, and almost through the centre of the city, and is only terminated at the S. wall, E. of the Gate of Zion. This street, and more especially the part of it occupied by the bazaar, the shopkeepers in which are mostly Christian, is the greatest thoroughfare, and the only one in which a spirit of activity is seen.

The public buildings are numerous, and, either by themselves or their enclosures, occupy the far larger part of the space within the walls. The largest of these enclosures is that of

Moriah, now called by the Mahometans El-Haram Esh-Sherif ['The noble sanctuary']. It is in the form of a regular parallelogram, surrounded on all sides by a lofty wall. This wall on the E., and for nearly two-thirds of its length on the S., is the same as that of the city; and the whole enclosure is deemed so sacred, that none but Mahometans are permitted to enter it. The consequence of this bigotry is, that this most interesting locality, where Abraham's faith was so remarkably tried, and where, long after, the most glorious temple in the world was reared, can only be viewed by Christians from a distance, or approached more nearly by stealth, and at great personal risk. This risk, however, has been run by more than one European traveller, and all which the enclosure contains is tolerably well known. Its area is computed at one-eighth of that of the whole city, and, where not built upon, is laid out as a beautiful lawn, planted sparingly with olive, cypress, and other trees. The most conspicuous building is the Mosque of Omar, called also Kubbet-es-Sukhrâh ['Dome of the rock'], a splendid structure of an octagonal form, situated near the centre of the area, on an elevated terrace, approached by four porticoes, one of them with an elegant marble colonnade, lighted by 48 windows of stained glass, and surmounted by a magnificent dome. This mosque occupies the site, and is understood to contain some remains of the Jewish temple. Another mosque, called El Aksa, also a magnificent structure, and supposed to have been originally a Christian church, covers a large space in the S. part of the enclosure. On the opposite side of the city, on the N. brow of Acra, and a little S. of the Via Dolorosa, is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre: so called, because alleged to contain under its roof the very grave in which our Saviour lay. The accuracy of the allegation, unfortunately, is more than doubtful; and the hallowed feelings which the very idea of standing on such a spot is fitted to produce, are rudely disturbed by the mummeries and impostures which are continually practised at it. The church, built in the Byzantine style, was erected by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and, though not possessed of much architectural merit, is remarkable for the richness of its decorations, and the number of pilgrims by whom it is visited. The other buildings of greatest note within the city are the convents. Immediately W. of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and only separated from it by a street, are the Greek and Coptic convents. The Latin convent, situated further to the W., and partly enclosed by the W. wall, is a large and massive structure, with extensive courts and gardens, and is the place where European visitors usually take up their abode. The Armenian convent, built on a still more extensive scale, and capable of accommodating 1000 pilgrims, is finely situated on



THE POOL OF BETHESDA, JERUSALEM.—From a sketch by A. Campbell, Esq.

Mount Zion, in the angle formed by the junction of the W. with the S. wall. Immediately to the E. of it is a chapel, said to mark the site of the house of Annas. Considerably to the S.W., and immediately outside of the S. wall, opposite to



the Gate of Zion, another building, with an Armenian convent adjoining, is pointed out as the house of Caiaphas. Still farther S. on the mount, and forming one of the most conspicuous objects which Jerusalem presents when approached from the S., is a lofty mosque, said to be erected over the tomb of David. The traditions which fix these localities are of very doubtful authority; but the vicinity presents various other localities, better authenticated, and possessing, at least, equal interest. Among them may be mentioned Aeldama or the Field of Blood, purchased, as a strangers' burying-ground, by the money which Judas had received for his treachery, and situated on the S. edge of the Valley of Hinnom; the pool of Siloam, situated near the junction of the three valleys of Hinnom, Tyropæon and Jehoshaphat; the pool of Bethesda, close to the E. wall, near St. Stephen's Gate; and the garden of Gethsemane, situated at the foot of the Mount of Olives, on the E. side of the brook Kedron, and still containing venerable olive trees, evidently of such ancient growth, that their existence at the time of our Saviour's agony is, to say the least, not impossible.

Jerusalem, if identical, as many have supposed, with Salem, where Melchisedec reigned, must have existed about 2000 years before the Christian era; but it is not mentioned by its own name till about B. C. 1500, when it was in the hands of the Jebusites, and was wrested from them by the prowess of Joshua. The citadel, however, continued in their possession till the time of David, who, having succeeded in finally dislodging them, took up his residence in the stronghold of Zion, and made Jerusalem the capital of his kingdom. Under him it rose rapidly in importance, and received numerous embellishments; but these were all eclipsed by the more magnificent structures of Solomon, whose crowning work was the erection of a temple more gorgeous than any which the world had previously witnessed, and infinitely distinguished above them all by its possession of a visible symbol of the Divine presence. The rash proceedings of his successor, Rehoboam, and the consequent revolt of ten tribes, must have shorn Jerusalem of much of its glory; but it still continued, for several centuries, to take precedence as one of the most distinguished cities of the East. At length, having awakened the jealousy, or excited the avarice of neighbouring potentates, it was attacked in succession by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Babylonians. The last were headed by Nebuchadnezzar, who, B.C. 588, having made himself master of the city, destroyed it, burnt down the temple, after rifling it of its treasures, and carried off those of the inhabitants whom the sword had spared as captives to Babylon. After 70 years of captivity, Cyrus permitted the Jews to return; and the temple, though on a scale of much less magnificence than before, was rebuilt, B.C. 515. Jerusalem now enjoyed a period of repose, and had regained a considerable degree of prosperity, when, on the dissolution of the Macedonian empire, which Alexander had established, it was seized and sacked by Ptolemy Soter, who carried off a great number of the inhabitants to Alexandria. By the victorious achievements of the Maccabees, the Macedonian yoke was thrown off, and Jerusalem, in common with Judea, became once more independent, 165 B.C. It next became tributary to Rome; but, continuing to be governed by its own sovereigns, had not ceased to exist as the capital of a kingdom when the Saviour appeared. By the infuriated rejection of Him it sealed its doom; and, about 40 years after it had crucified its King, the curse which, during the perpetration of that atrocity, it had imprecated on itself and its children, was realized; and, after enduring a siege by the Romans under Titus Vespasian, in which unexampled horrors were endured, it was swept with the besom of destruction, A.D. 70. At a subsequent period, A.D. 136, Adrian destroyed any portion of it that had escaped, ploughed up its surface, and endeavoured to extinguish its very name, by founding the new city of *Ælia Capitolina* on its site. It continued thus depressed till the beginning of the 4th century, when, Rome having become Christian, Jerusalem shared in the benefit, and assumed the appearance of a distinguished Christian city, under the fostering care of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. This period of prosperity, prolonged by a succession of Christian emperors, was suddenly terminated in 636, by the conquest of the Mahometans, under the Arabian Kalif Omar, whose dynasty was afterwards succeeded by that of

the Turks. The indignities and cruelties heaped upon the Christians, and the utter desecration of their most holy places, roused the indignation of Europe, and led to the Crusades. In 1099 the Crusaders took Jerusalem by storm, and made it the capital of a Christian monarchy, which, with difficulty, maintained its existence till 1187, when it was finally overthrown by the celebrated Sultan Saladin. Since then, Jerusalem has continued to be trodden under foot of the Gentiles, and now has no higher honour than that of giving its name to a sanjak in Turkish pashalic. Its inhabitants, composed, in nearly equal proportions, of Mahometans, Christians, and Jews, have been variously estimated, and may amount to about 15,000.—(Robinson's *Researches in Palestine*; Wilson's *Lands of the Bible*; Chesney's *Euphrates Expedition*; Kitto's *Biblical Cyclopædia*.)

**JERVIS**.—1, A beautiful bay and harbour, Australia, New S. Wales, about 80 m. S.W. Sydney; lat. 35° 6' S.; lon. 155° 2' E. (n.) The entrance is 2 m. wide, and inside there is a bay or harbour about 10 m. in length, and between 3 m. and 4 m. in breadth, capable of containing 200 sail. It is easy of access, affords shelter from all winds, and is abundantly furnished with wood and water.—2, A cape, S. Australia, S.E. side of the entrance into the Gulf of St. Vincent, opposite the N.E. end of Kangaroo Island; lat. 35° 38' S.; lon. 138° 9' E. (n.)—3, A small isl. Torres Strait; lat. 9° 55' S.; lon. 142° 10' E. (n.)

**JESAN**, port, Arabia. See **GHEESAN**.

**JESBERG**, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Gilsa, 28 m. S.W. Cassel, with a ruinous old castle, and several mills. Pop. vil. 1280; bail. 8402.

**JESI**, a tn. Papal States. See **IESI**.

**JESOO**, a small tn. Punjab, 57 m. N.W. Mooltan, near l. bank Indus. Some of the houses near the river are built on platforms, supported by strong posts, 12 ft. or 15 ft. high; they are used as places of refuge during the inundations of the Indus, which often overflows the country for 20 m. from its banks.

**JESSAVA**, a river, Turkey-in-Europe, Servia, an affluent of the Danube, which it joins at Semendria, after a N.N.E. course of about 80 m.

**JESSEN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 53 m. N.E. Mersburg, on the Black Elster, with a court of law, two churches, an hospital, manufactures of linen, and a fishery. Pop. 2420.

**JESSENEY**, or **GESSENEY**, a vil. Bohemia, circle of, and about 20 m. from Bunzlau, with an elegant castle, two chapels, a courthouse, and, near it, iron-works. Pop. 1146.

**JESSNITZ**, a tn. Anhalt-Dessau, r. bank Mulde, here crossed by two bridges, 10 m. S.S.E. Dessau. It is entered by two gates; has two suburbs, a church, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; a fishery, and several mills. P. 2470.

**JESSO**, an isl. Japan. See **YESSO**.

**JESSORE**, a dist. Hindoostan, presid. and prov. Bengal, in the centre of the delta of the Ganges; between lat. 22° 28' and 23° 46' N. The S. portion, though in the Sunderbunds, and composed of salt marshy islands, is extremely fertile, and well adapted, in every respect, for growing rice, in addition to which it produces salt, indigo, tobacco, and pepper. Much of the district, however, still continues covered with jungle. Area, 3512 sq. m. Pop. 381,744.—**JESSORE**, the capital, lies 77 m. N.E. Calcutta; is the seat of the civil establishment, and has a large jail and an elegant school.

**JESSULMEER**, or **JAYSULMEER**, a tn. in the N.W. of Hindoostan, Ajmeer, cap. principality of same name, which is the most westerly of the Rajpoot states, 200 m. N.W. Hyderabad (on the Indus); lat. 26° 55' N.; lon. 71° 28' E. It is a large and handsome place, of an irregularly oval shape, about 2 m. in circuit, surrounded by a wall or rampart of loose stones about 12 ft. high, and defended by a citadel in the form of an irregular triangle, with towers of hard square stone, studded on every acclivity of the hill on which the town stands; but all the defences are in a very ruinous condition. The houses are lofty, and occasionally spacious, terrace-roofed, and built of a hard, dark-yellow primitive limestone, which is sometimes elegantly carved; and the streets, wider than usual in the East, are laid out with tolerable regularity. Pop. about 35,000.—The **PRINCIPALITY**, of an irregularly-oblong shape, with a length, from N.E. to S.W., of about 180 m., an average breadth of 60 m.,

and an area of 12,252 sq. m., is barren and unproductive, with an uneven surface, covered either with rock or sand, and containing very little arable land. In some parts, however, good crops of bajree (millet) and moong, which form the food of the inhabitants, are raised. Cotton also is grown, but under circumstances so unfavourable, that three years' fostering care must be expended between each crop. Many districts have tolerable pasture, but neither herds nor flocks are abundant. The wool of the latter is of superior quality. A number of opulent merchants reside in the capital, and the trade is considerable; about 25,000 maunds of opium passing annually through the country to Scinde. The returns are sulphur, assafetida, rice, and tobacco. The ruler bears the title of Rawul, and resides in the above fort. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Bhattie Rajpoots. Few of them are Mahometans. Pop. 74,000.

**JESTETTEN**, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, on the Swiss frontiers, with a parish church, and two castles in ruins. Pop. vil. 890; bail. 8185.

**JESUS**, an isl., Lower Canada, 8 m. N.W. Montreal, formed by the Prairie and St. John rivers, the two branches of the Ottawa, before its junction with the St. Lawrence. It is 23 m. long by about 6 m. broad; is fertile, and well cultivated, and produces abundant crops of grain, pulse, and fruit. Its S.E. part is covered with excellent pasturage and fine prairies.

**JESUS-MARIA**, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, W. New Ireland; lat. (S.E. point) 2° 22' S.; lon. 147° 48' E. (R.)

**JETHOU**, one of the smaller Channel islands, 3 m. E. Guernsey, surrounded by rocks, and having a picturesque appearance. Pop. 6.

**JETTINGEN**, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Mindel, here crossed by a bridge, 21 m. W. Augsburg. It contains a castle, and has a trade in corn. Pop. 1631.

**JEVER**, a tn. W. Germany, duchy Oldenburg, cap. circle of same name, 33 m. N.W. Oldenburg, on the Sietief, a navigable canal, which communicates with the port of Hooksiel. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and entered by four gates; has an old castle, of large dimensions; a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; a synagogue, orphan hospital, poorhouse, townhouse, and several superior schools; manufactures of tobacco, tanneries and distilleries, a saw, and other mills; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3351.—**THE CIRCLE** is a low tract, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, and only preserved from inundation by a system of carefully-managed sluices. Area, 103 geo. sq. m. Pop. 19,867, almost all Protestants.

**JEVINGTON**, par. Eng. Sussex; 1790 ac. P. 329.

**JEWALA-MUKI** ['Mouth of flame'], a tn. Punjab, in the Julunder Doab, 10 m. N.W. Nadaun. It is dirty and neglected, but has an extensive bazaar, containing numerous idols and votive garlands. There are several temples, in one of which, dedicated to Siva, a flame, produced by inflammable gases issuing from fissures in the rock, burns continually, and draws thither annually many pilgrims, who present offerings of butter, sugar, &c. Near the town is a valuable mineral spring. Pop. about 3000.

**JEYPOOR**, or **JYEPOOR**, a principality, Hindoostan, Ajmeer, one of the E. Rajpoot states, tributary to the British, between lat. 26° and 28° N., cap. Jeypoor. Area, 15,251 sq. m. The soil is in general sandy, and strongly impregnated with salt, large quantities of which are manufactured for exportation. Certain parts of the state produce wheat, cotton, and tobacco. Sheep are reared in some localities for their wool, and in most parts there are good cattle; herds of deer also roam over large tracts. In some of the towns, cloth, swords, and matchlocks are manufactured; while fine cloths, Benares manufactures, Cashmere shawls, opium, lead, sheet-copper, fruit, and horses, are imported. Most of the villages in Jeypoor are fortified with walls and ditches. It contains also some of the strongest fortresses in Hindoostan, and numerous small forts or ghurries and Jain temples. P. 1,891,124.

**JEYPOOR**, or **JYEPOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, Ajmeer, cap. above principality, in an irregular valley, 150 m. S.S.W. Delhi; lat. 26° 56' N.; lon. 75° 55' E. It is 3 m. long, 1½ m. broad, surrounded by a substantial stone wall, commanded by a citadel, with a line of fortifications extending along a range of neighbouring heights. It is said to be the handsomest and best-built town of Hindoostan; and many of

its streets and squares, both as regards width and architectural effect, would bear a favourable comparison with those of most of the cities of Asia, or even of Europe. The houses are generally of stone, three or four stories high, and covered with a fine stucco. The façades are, in many instances, embellished with fresco paintings; and numerous marble porticoes and sculptures are to be found on all sides. The projecting stone balconies, with which the houses in general are furnished, have a remarkably agreeable effect. It contains a magnificent palace, and temples of greater dimensions than any that are to be found in Upper Hindoostan, built in the purest Hindoo style. About 4 m. W. is Jeypoor Ghaut, a dreary defile, where a palace was built and gardens laid out by one of the rajahs. Pop. about 60,000.

**JEZD**, a city, Persia. See **YEZD**.

**JEZIRAT-HELLANIYAH**, the largest of the Curia Maria isls. (*which see*.)

**JEZIREH-IDN-OMAR** [anc. *Bazelda*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 120 m. E.S.E. Diarbekir, on a treeless island, 900 ft. above the sea, about 2½ m. in circumference, formed by the Tigris, and nearly all of which it occupies. It is of an oval form, and is surrounded by a low wall, which, as well as the houses, is in many places in ruins. The remains of a bridge, built over both branches of the river by the minister Nouredin, still exist.

**JEZREEL**, a tn. Palestine. See **ZERAIN**.

**JEZVENY**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, near Rekas, with a Greek non-united church. P. 1500.

**JHALAWAN**, a prov. Beloochistan, bounded, N. by Sarawan and Kelat; E. by Cutch, Gundava, and Scinde; S. by Lus and Mekran; and W. by Mekran and Sarawan; between lat. 26° and 29° N.; lon. 65° and 67° 30' E. Length, N. to S., 200 m.; breadth, E. to W., 150 m. Area, about 20,000 sq. m. It is extremely mountainous, and in general barren, and very thinly peopled. The inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in pastoral pursuits, are estimated by Masson at about 30,000. Its principal places are Nal, Khozdar, and Zehree.

**JHANSI**, a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, Bundelcund, cap. of a small principality, 62 m. S.E. Gwalior. It has considerable manufactures of bows, arrows, spears, and carpets, and is a great thoroughfare between the Deccan and the upper provinces of Bengal. Area of princip. 2532 sq. m. P. 200,000.

**JHOOONJOONA**, a tn. Hindoostan, in Ajmeer, 125 m. S.W. Delhi; lat. 28° 2' N.; lon. 75° 22' E. It is handsome, and ornamented with trees and gardens, which give it a pleasing appearance.

**JHOW**, a tn. Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, cap. of a small dist. of same name; lat. 26° 11' N.; lon. 65° 35' E.

**JHYLUM**, river, Punjab. See **JAILUM**.

**JIDDAH**, or **DJIDDAH** [anc. *Badeo-Regium*], a tn. and seaport, one of the chief trading ports of Arabia, prov. Hejaz, on the Red Sea; lat. 21° 28' 18" N.; lon. 39° 13' E. (R.); 60 m. W. Mecca, of which it is the port; on a low, sandy, and extensive plain, badly supplied with water, in front of a range of hills 10 m. from the sea. It is of a square form, about 1500 paces in length, and half as many in width, and is enclosed by a wall, with small towers at intervals, and having two forts with about ten embrasures each, at the angles towards the sea; but there are few guns mounted. A long well-built street of two-storied houses, lined with shops, and containing several good khans, runs parallel to the sea. The other streets are not paved, and are generally narrow and irregular, although some of them are wide and airy; houses mostly composed of madrepora, and, being whitewashed, present a striking appearance from a distance. It is comparatively clean, but has mean suburbs. There is an extensive bazaar well supplied with meat, fruit, vegetables, and ghee; but strangers are charged exorbitantly. There are three entrances to the town on the sea-side, of which the centre and only public one is that at the jetty; but the others are allowed to be used occasionally. There is also a gate on each of the other sides; that on the S. side is seldom opened; the N. one is common to all; but to the E. is the Mecca gate, through which none but the professors of Islamism are allowed to pass. The port, which is very indifferent, has two paltry quays, adapted for small vessels only; the larger being obliged to anchor in the roadstead, about 2 m. from the shore, where there is excellent anchorage. It has a very mixed and stirring active



population, carrying on a considerable trade; Jiddah being in some degree the port of India, Egypt, Africa, and Arabia; many of its merchants are very wealthy; some of them possessing property, it is said, to the amount of £200,000; while there are at least a dozen mercantile houses, each of which has a capital varying from £40,000 to £50,000. In 1843, the imports amounted to £495,000, of which a third part came from India and the Indian Archipelago. Jiddah receives from Egypt all kinds of provisions, including grain, legumes, &c.; from Europe, through Egypt, tin, lead, mercury, copper, and other metals; glass, for mirrors, and in the form of bottles for essences, &c., of various kinds; cutlery, loaf-sugar, soap, cloths, silks, and cottons; from India, nankeens, muslins for turbans, finely made girdles, and raw sugar; from Africa, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, musk, mules, and slaves; from Arabia Petraea, dates; from Lohia, pearls and nacre; and from Hodeida and Mokha, incense, medicinal plants, and timber; and a considerable amount of merchandise is brought by pilgrims, of whom 120,000 pass through annually on their way to Mecca. The exports consist of gums, incense, essences, medicinal plants, such as senna and cassia; tortoise-shell, and coffee. Population estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000; or, including the suburbs, which are squallid in the extreme, some make the total 40,000.

**JIGA-GOUNGGAR** (Fortress of the White Town), the largest town in Tibet after Lassa, from which it lies S.W. on the r. bank Yarou-Dzanbo; lat. 29° 58' N.; lon. 91° 28' E. Pop. said to be 20,000 families.

**JIHOUN**, river, Asia. See OXUS.

**JIJELI**, or **DJIGELLI**, a fortified maritime tn. Algeria, 50 m. N.W. Constantine; lat. 36° 50' N.; lon. 5° 54' E. It has a handsome hospital, a little maritime commerce, and regular steam-boat communication with Algiers. It was taken possession of in 1664, by the Duke of Beaufort, who laid the foundations of the fort which still defends the town. Pop., including garrison, 1500.

**JIJONA**, a city, Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 15 m. N. Alicante, on an acclivity surmounted by the remains of an ancient Moorish castle. It is indifferently built, has steep streets, lined with substantial dwellings; several squares, a spacious parish church, four chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, storehouse, Latin, and four other schools; five fountains, and in the environs are some agreeable public walks. The vicinity, though hilly, yields good grain, fruits, and vegetables, wine and oil; and sheep and goats are reared in considerable numbers. Pop. 4795.

**JKADZE**, or **SHIGATZE**, a tn. Tibet, near r. bank Yarou-Dzanbo, 160 m. W.S.W. Lassa, close by Chasse-lu-um-boo, the residence of the Teshoo Lama. Pop. estimated at 100,000.

**JILOCA**, a river, Spain, Aragon. It rises in the N. slope of the sierra Albaracin, near the town of Cella, prov. Teruel, flows circuitously N.N.W., passing the town of Daroca, prov. Saragossa, and, after a course of about 70 m., joins r. bank Jalon, opposite the town of Calatayud. It is well supplied with fish, and its waters are much used for irrigation.

**JIMAMAILAN**, a small tn. Philippines, on a shallow bay W. side of isl. Negros, opposite a few islets, and near the confluence of the river Talaban and Vignit. It is a poor place; and the navigation of its river is obstructed by a bar at its entrance. Pop. 1685.

**JIMENA**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 14 m. from Jaen, consisting generally of old houses, and narrow, winding streets. It has a Gothic church, surmounted by towers, and said to have been once a Moorish mosque; a court-house, and primary school, a flour and several oil mills. The inhabitants are almost all engaged in agriculture; and raise grain, olives, and fruits. Pop. 1507.

**JIMENA-DE-LA-FRONTIERA**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 46 m. E. Cadiz, on the E. declivity of the sierra de Gazules, crowned by an old Roman fort. It is regularly built, with steep but clean streets; and possesses two parish churches, four chapels, a townhouse, prison, five schools, and a cemetery; with manufactures of linen, hats, soap, leather, earthenware, bricks, and tiles; and a trade in its manufactures and fruits. Pop. 5878.

**JIMERA-DE-LIVAR**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 45 m. W.S.W. Malaga, on a slope near the foot of a lofty mountain range. It is indifferently built, has a parish church, with a Moorish tower adjoining, which is used as a belfry; a

courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of soap, a distillery of brandy, and several flour mills. Pop. 1068.

**JIRGEH**, tn. Egypt. See GIRON.

**JITOMIR**, or **ZYTOMIR**, a tn. Russia, cap. gov. Volhynia, l. bank Teterow, 670 m. S.S.W. St. Petersburg; lat. (Berdianskine convent) 50° 15' 26" N.; lon. 28° 40' 44" E. (L.) It is the see both of a Greek and a R. Catholic bishop; has manufactures of leather and hats; an active trade in woollen, linen, and silk goods, wax, honey, Hungarian wines, salt, and tallow; also four important annual fairs. Pop. (1846), 28,000.

—The **CIRCLE** is well wooded and fertile, producing much corn and flax, and rearing great numbers of cattle.

**JIZDRA**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 80 m. S.W. Kaluga, cap. circle, and on the N. shore of a lake formed by a river of same name. It has a stone and a wooden church, tanneries, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 8880.—The **CIRCLE** has an undulating surface, one-half of which is occupied by fine timber. The greater part of the other half is only of indifferent fertility. Area, 1964 geo. sq. m. Pop. 110,000.

—The **RIVER** rises W. of the t.n., proceeds across gov. Kaluga very circuitously, but nearly E.N.E. past the tn. of Koselek, and, after a course of about 100 m., joins l. bank Oká, above Peremishl. Its chief affluents are the Keseta, Viteb, and Serena. Great quantities of timber are floated down its stream.

**JOA**.—1. A large flourishing tn. Punjab, on the Salt range, about 110 m. N.W. Lahore. Near it there are said to be good indications of coal.—2. A mouth of the Indus during inundations, but in the dry season merely a salt-water creek; lat. 25° 15' N.; lon. 67° 19' E.

**JOACHIM**, one of the Columbrete isls. (which see.)

**JOACHIM** (Str.), a vil. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 12 m. W.N.W. Savenay, amidst extensive marshes, formed by the Briare, the inundations of which, in winter, convert the site of the village into a kind of island. The ground around, in its best state, is mere bog; out of which great quantities of peats have been cast almost from time immemorial. P. 1110.

**JOACHIMSTHAL**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 49 m. N.E. Potsdam, on the lakes of Grinnitz and Werbellin. It contains a gymnasium, and has distilleries, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1647.

**JOACHIMSTHAL**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Elnbogen, on the Weseritz, in a valley between lofty mountains of the Erzgebirge, near the frontiers of Saxony, 70 m. W.N.W. Prague. It is the seat of a mining directory, contains a deanery, and several other churches, and depends chiefly on the valuable lead and silver mines which are worked in the vicinity. Dollar pieces were first coined here. Pop. 4386.

**JOAG**, a tn. Senegambia, kingdom of, and 18 m. S.E. Galam, on an affluent of the Senegal; lat. 14° 22' N.; lon. 10° 30' W. It is surrounded by a high wall, and the environs produce a good deal of tobacco. Pop. 2000.

**JOANKO**, a lake, Siberia, on the Arctic circle, in lat. 175° E., in the territory of the Telukchi. It is about 24 m. long, by 12 m. broad, and discharges itself through the Anadir, which issues from its W. extremity.

**JOANNINA**, tn. Turkey. See JANINA.

**JOÃO**, with affixes, the names of three places, Portugal:—1. *João-da-Foz* (São), a tn. and par., prov. Douro, 3 m. W. Oporto, at the N. corner of the mouth of the Douro; with a small harbour, defended by a fort, and provided with a light. It is much resorted to by the inhabitants of Oporto for sea-bathing. Pop. 3050.—2. *João d'Arcos* (São), a tn. and par., prov. Beira-Alta, about 20 m. from Viseu. Pop. 2904.—3. *João-da-Pesqueira* (São), a tn., prov. Beira-Alta, near l. bank Douro, where the navigation is interrupted by a cataract, 53 m. E. Oporto. It has four churches, and a grammar-school. Pop. 1750.

**JOÃO-DA-BARRA** (São), a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 80 m. E.N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro, r. bank Parahiba, near its mouth, on a barren, sandy flat. It has a parish church and a primary school, and builds some coasting vessels; inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing. Pop. dist., 2000.

**JOÃO-DA-PALMA** (São), a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 400 m. N. Goyaz, on the angular piece of ground between the Palma and Paranan, which, by their junction, form the Paranaíba. It has a parish church, primary school, and a trade in cattle.

**JOÃO-DEL-REI** (São), a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, in a valley between two mountain ridges, 70 m. S.W. Ouro Preto. It is traversed by the united stream of the Tijuco

and Barreiro, which is crossed by two handsome stone bridges, and lined on both sides by an elegant stone wharf. The principal streets, on either side of the river, lie parallel to it, and are crossed by several minor streets, which are less regularly formed. The houses, with scarcely a single exception, are well built. The buildings most deserving of notice, are the church of Nossa Senhora do Pilar, a large and handsome edifice of stone, with a façade adorned with sculptures, and surmounted by two towers; the church of São Francisco de Paula, an elegant structure, with rich internal decorations; several other churches of less architectural merit, the *intendencia*, containing the smelting and refining establishments; the college, with various professorships; the public library, the hospital of Mercy, a large and richly-endowed institution; two primary schools, and the townhouse, with an old and new prison. The trade is of great importance; the town being the entrepôt for the produce of the province, and the returns from Rio-de-Janeiro. This produce consists chiefly of coffee, cotton, and hides; and the principal returns are calico prints, woollens, silks, salt, iron in bars, and various utensils and articles of European manufacture.—The district is the richest in the province. The low lands, though not of the first quality, raise in abundance all the ordinary crops of the climate, and the mountains abound in gold, iron, and other minerals. P. 5000.

JOÃO-DO-PRINCIPE (São), two tns. Brazil:—1, More commonly *São João-Marcos*, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, 26 m. N. Angra-dos-Reis. It contains a church, townhouse, primary school, and prison. The trade is chiefly in coffee, sent to Rio-de-Janeiro by land-carriage; but, in addition to it, sugarcane, mandioc, and millet are extensively grown in the district, which has a population of 6000.—2, A tn., prov. Ceara, on the Jaguaribe, lat. 6° 5' S. It is a small, miserable place, consisting of a few mean houses, many of them ruinous; but the district is of great extent, rears considerable numbers of horses and cattle, abounds in copper, iron, and other minerals, and has a population of 9604.

JOBB (SEZT), a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the Berettyo, about 6 m. from Szekeylid, in a fertile district, with two churches and a very ancient abbey. It was once strongly fortified. Pop. 1370.

JOBBIE, an isl. Indian Archipelago, at the entrance to the Great Bay, N. side isl. Papua; lat. (W. point), 1° 34' S.; lon. 135° 21' E. (R.) It is about 90 m. long, E. to W., by a breadth varying from 28 to 12 m., and is traversed throughout its whole length by a ridge of mountains, decreasing in height towards the W. The coast is high, steep, covered with woods, and without openings; there not being a single cove or creek fit to receive a large ship.

JOCJOCARTA, a tn. and prov. Java. See DJOCJOKARTA.

JOCKMOKAT, a tn. Sweden, prov. Umeå, dist. Piteå-Lappmark, on an affluent of the Luleå, about 140 m. W.N.W. Torneå. An iron mine is worked in the vicinity. P. 1400.

JODAR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 24 m. E. Jaen. It is ill built, has mean dirty streets, a church, chapel, townhouse, with prison attached; two schools, and an old castle, now in ruins; manufactures of esparto fabrics, soap, earthenware, &c.; but inhabitants chiefly agricultural, raising grain, wine, oil, and honey, in which a little trade is carried on. Pop. 3614.

JODOIGNE [Flemish, *Geldenacken*], a vil. and com., Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Grande-Geete, near the confluence of the St. Jean, 24 m. S.E. Brussels. It contains a superior primary school, and has manufactures of soap, a salt-work, oil-mill, breweries and distilleries, and an important trade in corn and cattle. Jodoigne once possessed a castle, in which the dukes of Brabant, induced by the salubrity of the air, caused their children to be brought up. This castle was burnt down in 1578. Pop. 3328.

JOHANN-GEORGENSTADT, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, on a height above the Schwarzwasser, in a bleak and mountainous district near the frontiers of Bohemia, 59 m. S.W. Dresden. It takes its name from the Elector John George I., who built it as an asylum for the Protestants driven out of Bohemia by Ferdinand II. in 1654; contains a handsome church, a townhouse, mining and lace schools, is the seat of a mining directory, and has manufactures of darning-needles, lace, tobacco, and vitriol. It stands in the heart of a district rich in minerals, including silver, tin, lead, iron, cobalt, bismuth, &c. Pop. 3895.

JOHANN (SANCT), three places, Hungary:—1, A vil., co. Liptau, near Okolicsna, with a castle, a parish church, and much frequented mineral springs. Pop. 907.—2, A vil., co. Weissenburg, in a fertile district, with a church. It is inhabited chiefly by Germans, who cultivate the ground, and send large quantities of hay and fodder to Vienna. Pop. 2321.—3, A market tn., co. of, and about 35 m. from Pressburg, in a fertile and well-wooded district, near the confluence of the Theya and Miava with the March. It has several mills, but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1754.

JOHANNA [French, *Anjouan* or *Hinzouan*], one of the Comoro isls., E. Africa, Mozambique Channel, about equidistant from Comoro and Mayotta, having a central peak of great elevation, in lat. 12° 15' S.; lon. 44° 29' 30" E. It is 24 m. long, by 18 m. broad, of triangular form; abounds in wood and water, and presents a pleasing and highly picturesque appearance. The soil is fertile, and produces rice, millet, and a variety of fruits. The inhabitants, who appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Negroes, are clothed in the Turkish fashion, speak the Arabic language, and are all Mahometans. They are fond of barter. All their trade is carried on through the port of Johanna, on the N. side of the isl.—The town is surrounded by a high wall, has very narrow streets, a mosque, and a fort; and contains about 2000 inhabitants. Pop. of isl. 20,000.

JOHANNESBERG, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, on the Neiss, 9 m. from Reichenberg, with a church, a school, several mills, and some general trade. Pop. 1162.

JOHANNESTHAL, a tn. Austrian Silesia, circle of, and 28 m. N.W. Troppau, with a chapel; and, in the vicinity, mines are worked. Pop. 2000.

JOHANNISBERG, a vil. Nassau, on a rising ground above r. bank Rhine, about 12 m. W. by S. Mainz. It contains a parish church, and a large castle, now belonging to Prince Metternich, and standing conspicuously among the vineyards which produce the Johannisberg, the finest of the Rhenish wines. Pop. 834.

JOHANNISBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 68 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circle of same name, on the Pisseck or Pysche, near lake Rosch or Warschau. It is the seat of a law court, and of several public offices; has a church, castle, and infirmary; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2053.—The circle is flat, and not fertile. Area, 608 geo. sq. m. Pop. 34,100.

JOHN (Str.), several pars. England:—1, Cornwall; 649 ac. P. 149.—2, Northumberland; 2200 ac. P. 22,452.—3, York (E. Riding); 8280 ac. P. 1185.—4, (The Baptist), Hereford; 70 ac. P. 1303.—5, (The Baptist), Northampton; 4880 ac. P. 6959.—6, (The Baptist with St. Michael), Warwick; 4390 ac. P. 19,521.—7, (Beckermel), Cumberland; 3030 ac. P. 468.—8, (Lee), Northumberland; 15,090 ac. P. 1947.—9, (Throapham), York (W. Riding); 2710 ac. P. 281.—10, Par. isl. of Jersey. P. 1846.—11, Par. Wales, Glamorgan. P. 1037.

JOHN (Str.), a city and seaport, British N. America, cap. prov. New Brunswick, on a rocky peninsula projecting into the harbour, at the mouth of the river St. John; lat. (Partridge Island), 45° 14' 6" N.; lon. 66° 3' 30" W. (S.) It stands on rugged and uneven ground; but the streets are regularly laid out and well built, though some of them are inconveniently steep. A projecting rock divides the city into two parts, which are called the upper and lower coves, in the former of which the principal wharfs and warehouses are situated. The buildings are now principally of brick, and many of the public structures have a respectable and even elegant appearance. The principal edifices are, the Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches, R. Catholic, Methodist, and Baptist chapels; together with a marine hospital, two handsome ranges of barracks, a poorhouse, jail, and Government storehouses. It has a grammar-school, a central Madras school, and two public libraries; several religious and charitable societies, a provincial and savings'-bank, and a chamber of commerce. Carlton, a tn. on the W. side of the harbour, is included in the municipality, and contains some good streets, with a handsome church, a meeting-house, and several fine buildings. The harbour is commodious, safe, and never obstructed by ice. At its mouth is Partridge Island, having a battery, light-house, and an hospital for sick emigrants on their arrival in the country. Between this isl. and the mainland extends a bar,



which is entirely dry at low water, and which is furnished with a beacon, surmounted by a light. The fishery within the harbour is valuable, yielding annually from 10,000 to 15,000 barrels of herrings, 3000 barrels of salmon, and about 2000 barrels of shad. The commerce of St. John is very considerable. The principal imports consist of British manufactures and colonial produce; while the exports are timber, fish, furs, and lime. Ship-building is carried on to a great

of the Virgin isls., W. Indies, belonging to Denmark; lat. (middle),  $18^{\circ} 18' N.$ ; lon.  $64^{\circ} 49' W.$  (n.); about 12 m. long by 4 m. broad, rising to a considerable height in the centre, and having generally a very broken, uneven surface; soil indifferent, water scarce; some sugar and cotton are grown. On its S. coast, on Crux bay, is the small town of Christiansby, with 120 inhabitants. The bay affords good anchorage. Pop., isl., 2560.—4, (Or *Scroplea*), a small isl. Grecian Archipelago; lat.  $36^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; lon.  $26^{\circ} 41' E.$  (n.).

**JOHNS (Str.)**, a tn. British N. America, cap. isl. and colony Newfoundland, near the extremity of the most E. of the numerous peninsulas which project from the E. portion of the island; lat.  $47^{\circ} 33' 6'' N.$ ; lon.  $52^{\circ} 43' W.$  (n.); on an acclivity, and consisting chiefly of one street about 1 m. in length, rather irregularly built, but containing many good shops and stores; the former mostly of stone. The houses in this part of the town are small, and built of brick; but in the upper parts they are of wood, and are very awkwardly disposed. The town, however, has, upon the whole, been much improved since the fire of 1846, both as regards the style of building, and the width and regularity of the streets. It is well supplied with water and gas, the former brought from a pond on an adjoining eminence, called Signal Hill. The public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are, the Government-house, a large plain structure; house of assembly, a handsome building of granite; a lunatic asylum, hospital, and the market and custom houses, the upper story of the former used as a court-room. There are nine places of worship—three Episcopalian, one Established Church of Scotland, one Free church, one Methodist, one U. Presbyterian, and two R. Catholic. The educational institutions comprise two schools in connection with the Church of England, one in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, and two in connection with the R. Catholic church. There are several societies, religious and benevolent, a mechanics' institute, with museum, library, and reading-room attached; and an agricultural society, a brewery, distillery, flour-mill and foundry, a botanic garden, marine promenade, and three cemeteries. The trade of St. John's consists chiefly in supplying the fishermen, most of whom are R. Catholics, with clothing, provisions, and fishing and hunting gear. The harbour of St. John's is excellent, although narrow at the entrance; the channel, from point to point, being only 360 fathoms wide. The tide rises 5 ft., neap-tides  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft., but very irregularly, being much influenced by the winds. The narrows leading to the harbour are protected by a battery. During the spring season, the harbour is thronged with merchant vessels from London, Liverpool, Poole, and Greenock, laden with dry goods, and salt for curing, &c.; from Hamburg and Copenhagen with biscuits, butter, pork, glassware, leathernware, and hosiery; from the U. States with butter, pork, beef, and flour; from Spain and Portugal with salt, wines, and preserves; and from Barbadoes, and some of the other W. India islands, with sugar, molasses, and rum. The export fish trade commences early in August, when, and for some weeks previously, numbers of Spanish vessels arrive, bringing cargoes of sugar and molasses, the proceeds of which they invest in cod-fish. The ports to which the British vessels are consigned with fish are, Bilbao, Oporto, Cadiz, Figuera, Leghorn, Naples, Barbadoes, and the Brazils. Besides its fisheries, St. John's is extensively engaged in sealing; from 150 to 200 schooners and brigs, varying from 70 to 120 tons, muster in the harbour in the months of February and March, preparatory to proceeding to the sealing ground. The town is overrun with dogs, which make a great noise during the night; but are useful, although of vicious tempers, being employed in dragging catamarans loaded with wood. St. John's was nearly destroyed by fire in 1846. Pop. resident, 19,000; fishermen, 6000.—(Private Communication.)

**JOHN'S HAVEN**, a vil. and seaport Scotland, co. Kincardine, 8 m. N.E. Montrose. A few sloops belong to the port, which are chiefly employed in importing coals, and exporting grain. The inhabitants are principally occupied in fishing and linen-weaving. Pop. 1172.

**JOHNSBURG (Str.)**, a vil. and township, U. States, Vermont, 37 m. N.E. Montpelier, containing a church, several tanneries, potteries, and mills. Pop. 1887.

**JOHNSTON**, a large manufacturing vil. Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the Black Cart, 3 m. W. by S. Paisley. It is regularly laid out, with several compact and well-built streets,



extent. St. John was founded by American loyalists in the latter part of last century; and though it has frequently suffered from severe conflagrations, it has steadily continued to improve and prosper. Pop. in 1840, exclusive of the suburb of Portland, 20,716.—The RIVER St. John rises in the U. States, near the source of the Connecticut, and, after flowing N.E. through Lower Canada for about 200 m., enters New Brunswick, near the parallel of  $47^{\circ} N.$ , when it takes a S.E. direction, and, after a total course of about 400 m., falls into the Bay of Fundy, by an estuary 5 m. wide, at the city of St. John. Its navigation is obstructed by several falls and rapids; one of which, called the Rugged Narrows, occurs about a mile above the city of St. John; it can be passed, however, by sloops and schooners at certain times of the tide. The great falls are formed shortly after the river enters New Brunswick, and extend over half a mile, in which distance it falls 75 ft. The river is navigable for flat-bottomed boats of 20 tons burthen up to the foot of these falls. Its chief tributaries are the Matamaski, Tobique, Aroostook, Salmon, Washedemoak, and Kenebecakis.

**JOHN (Str.)**.—1, A river or creek, U. States, N. America, Florida. It rises in an extensive marsh, and after a course, first N. and then E., of about 250 m., falls into the Atlantic. It has 12 ft. water on the bar at its entrance, and is navigable for small craft for 150 m. from its mouth.—2, A lake, Lower Canada, 120 m. N. Quebec, nearly circular, and about 30 m. in diameter. It receives several rivers, and on the N.E. side has two outlets, which unite shortly after leaving the lake to form the Saguenay river, which falls into the St. Lawrence. This lake abounds in excellent fish.

**JOHN (Str.)**, several isls.:—1, (Bruce or Seberget), an isl. Red Sea, coast of Nubia, at the entrance of Foul Bay; lat.  $23^{\circ} 36' 18'' N.$ ; lon.  $36^{\circ} 9' E.$  (n.). It is of a circular form, about 700 ft. high, rising in the centre in a sharp peak, of volcanic origin. It is steep on all sides, and utterly barren, affording neither water nor any vegetable production. It was at one time famous for its emeralds, but is now inhabited by two or three fishermen only, on the look-out for turtle, which are rather numerous.—2, An isl., S. Pacific, off Cape Santa Maria, Isl. New Ireland; lat.  $4^{\circ} S.$ ; lon.  $153^{\circ} 47' E.$  (n.). It is about 30 m. in circumference, well covered with large trees, and to a considerable extent cultivated.—3, (Or *St. Jan*), One

and a number of handsome shops; houses in general substantial, of two and three stories. It has an elegant octagonal Established church, with a handsome spire; a Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches, several schools, and libraries. The cotton manufacture, the chief source of employment here, is carried on to a great extent, and some brass and iron founding are also done. By railway it communicates with Paisley, Glasgow, Greenock, Ayr, &c. Pop. (1851), 5872.

JOHNSTON, par. Wales, Pembroke. P. 289.

JOHNSTON, or CORNWALLIS ISLANDS, a group, N. Pacific Ocean; lat.  $16^{\circ} 53' 20''$  N.; lon.  $169^{\circ} 31' 30''$  W. They form a lagoon, surrounded by a reef, stretching N.E. and S.W. 10 m., and 5 m. broad. Two low islets are on the N.W. side, the one a sandbank, and the other covered with bushes.

JOHNSTON STRAIT, a narrow channel, British N. America, Oregon Territory, separating Vancouver's isl. from the mainland; having Queen Charlotte's Sound on the N.W., and the Gulf of Georgia on the S.E.

JOHNSTONE, par. Scot. Dumfries; 13,500 ac. P. 1072.

JOHNSTOWN, several places, U. States, particularly:—1, A tn. New York, on elevated ground, 46 m. N.W. Albany. It has a courthouse, a jail, six churches, and manufactures of various kinds. Pop. 5409.—2, A tn. Pennsylvania, 150 m. W. Harrisburg, with streets at right angles to each other, and mills of various kinds. Pop. 1213.

JOHNSTOWN, a dist. Upper Canada, including eos. Leeds and Grenville, bounded, S.E. by the St. Lawrence, and on other sides by the East, Bathurst, and Midland districts. It is traversed by the Rideau river and canal, and is watered besides by several lakes. It contains a considerable quantity of good land, and is altogether well settled, chiefly by Scotch and Irish. Pop. (1852), 45,695.

JOHNSTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 1243 ac. P. 201.

JOHNSVILLE (Sr.), a vil. and township, U. States, New York, 60 m. N.W. Albany, with a church, tannery, distillery, sash factory, and several mills. Pop. 1923.

JOHORE, or DJOHOR, a tn. Malacca, cap. territory of same name, forming the S. extremity of the Malayan peninsula, 35 m. N.N.E. Singapore, on the Johore; lat.  $3^{\circ}$  N.; lon.  $104^{\circ}$  E. It was founded, in 1511, by Sultan Mahmud Shah the Twelfth, king of Malacca, after the Portuguese had expelled him from his own residence at Malacca; and rose to be a place of considerable importance, but has dwindled down into a mere fishing village of about thirty huts.

THE TERRITORY, in its interior, is very imperfectly known; but the coast has been carefully explored, and has an extent of about 50 geo. m. It presents a series of sandy bays alternating with rocky headlands, and is lined by two chains of islands, running nearly parallel to the coast for nearly 40 m. The land along the shore is generally low, and appears to continue swampy for several miles inland. The greater part of the drainage is received by the Johore, which flows, N.W. to S.E., parallel to the coast, at the distance of 15 m. to 20 m. The other streams, though numerous, are mere creeks. None of the products of the interior have as yet acquired any commercial importance.

JÖHSTADT, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, on the Schwarzwasser, 45 m. S.W. Dresden. Its manufactures consist of lace, ribbons, parchment, and needles; and it has several flour and saw mills. Mines are worked in the neighbourhood, and afford the chief employment. Pop. 1978.

JOIGNY [anc. *Jovinacum*], a tn. France, dep. Yonne, beautifully situated on the Yonne, which is crossed by a handsome bridge, and above which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, 15 m. N.N.W. Auxerre. A beautiful and spacious quay extends along the river over the whole length of the town. The town-proper is indifferently built; and the streets, from the nature of the site, are not only irregular and uneven, but sometimes so steep, that, in several of them, the sides of the houses are provided with iron fastenings, which the passenger lays hold of to assist his ascent. The only buildings deserving of notice are the cathedral, an elegant and ornate edifice of the 15th century; and the remains of an ancient castle, finely situated on the highest ground of the town. The manufactures consist of coarse woollens, linen, leather, brandy, liqueurs, and vinegar; and the trade includes, in addition to these articles, corn, wine, casks, wood, and charcoal. The grain markets, held twice a-week, are important; and there are five annual fairs. Pop. 5683.

JOINVILLE, a tn. France, dep. Haute Marne, 25 m. N. Chaumont, on the Marne, at the foot of a hill formerly crowned by a celebrated castle. It is a very ancient place, but has lost almost all its importance. It has manufactures of woollen hosiery, serge, druggets, and worsted mills. Near it are valuable mines of iron, which employ several blast-furnaces, and other iron works. Pop. 3089.

JOKA (KIS, NAGY, and NEMES), a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and about 15 m. S.E. Pressburg, near the Ersch-Ujvar arm of the Danube, with a church. Fine melons are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1944.

JOKEÖ, or GORTENSTEIN, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, near Vag-Ujhely, on the Blava, in a narrow valley surrounded by lofty precipices. It contains a church, situated on a height; and two castles, one of them very ancient, and said to have belonged to the Templars; has manufactures of earthenware, several distilleries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1428.

JOLIBA, a river, W. Africa. See NIGER.

JOISVA, ALNOVIA, or ELTSCH, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Gömör, in the valley of the Eltsch, 14 m. W.S.W. Rosenau, with a church, fine castle, a considerable trade in iron, mined and smelted in the vicinity; and quarries of white marble, resembling that of Carrara. Pop. 4045.

JONAS, an isl., Sea of Okhotsk; lat.  $56^{\circ} 25' 30''$  N.; lon.  $143^{\circ} 16'$  E.; about 2 m. in circumference, and 1200 ft. high. A crowd of detached rocks lie off its W. side, on which the waves beat with great violence.

JONEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. St. Gall, circle of, and about 1 m. from Rapperswyl, in a beautiful district. It is well built, has an old parish church, finely situated on a height, and containing in its wall a Roman altar, with an inscription, found in the neighbourhood; two extensive spinning-mills, dye-works, and bleachfields. Pop. 2111.

JONESBOROUGH, par. Irel., co. Armagh; 2186 ac. Pop. 1800.

JONESBOROUGH, numerous places in the U. States; particularly a vil. Tennessee, on Little Limestone Creek, 150 m. E. by N. Nashville. It has a courthouse, a jail, two churches, and two academies. Pop. about 900.

JÖNKÖPING, a tn. Sweden, cap. län of same name, at the S. extremity of Lake Wetter, on a tongue of land interposed between that lake and Lakes Rock and Munk. 83 m. E.N.E. Gottenburg. It lies so low that part of it is protected by embankments from inundation. It is in general well built, having substantial-looking houses and wide streets; and contains a handsome church, governor's residence, townhouse, theatre, and grammar-school. It also has manufactures of cards and tobacco; and a haven in the Munk lake, at which the trade, formerly important, has been greatly increased by the completion of the Göta Canal. In the vicinity are the mineral springs of Lindal and Maredal; and at a short distance, at Husgvarna, a manufacture of armour. Pop. 4742.

—The LÄN is bounded, N. and N.E. by Linköping, E. Kalmar, S. Halmstad, W. Elfsborg, and N.W. Mariestad or Skarsborg and Lake Wetter. It belongs partly to the basin of the Kattegat, and partly to that of the Baltic; the former draining it chiefly by the Nissa, and the latter partly by the Amm, and partly by Lake Wetter. It is partly covered with mountains, but has much fertile soil, on which good crops of corn, potatoes, hemp, and flax are grown; feeds many cattle, swine, and poultry; is well wooded, and rich in minerals, particularly iron, which is worked to a considerable extent. The chief exports are corn, cattle, butter, cheese, pitch, tar, iron, and ironware. Area, about 4000 geo. sq. m. Pop. 143,300.

JONQUIÈRES, a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 4 m. E.S.E. Orange, on an island of the Ouvèze. It has some trade in silk, the silk-worm being extensively reared here; and in ordinary red wines. Pop. 1140.

JONSWELL, or JONSCHEWEL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and about 20 m. from St. Gall, with a R. Catholic church; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1024.

JONZAC, a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the Sengne, 60 m. S.E. Rochelle; with manufactures of serges, druggets, camlet, and other coarse woollen stuffs, which find a market at the fairs of Beaueaire and Bordeaux. Its chief trade is in brandy, of superior quality; corn, cattle, eggs, and poultry. An old castle, seated on a mound at the E. extremity of the town, has an imposing appearance. Pop. 1985.



**JOOBUL**, a tn. of N. Hindoostan, between the Jumna and the Sutlej; lat.  $31^{\circ} 10' N.$ ; lon.  $77^{\circ} 35' E.$ ; cap. principality of same name.—The **PRINCIPALITY**, one of the hill states, area, 150 sq. m., is bounded E. by the river Paber, W. by the rivers Poondur and Bulsun, N.E. Bussaheer, and S.E. by Sirmoor. Pop. 15,000.

**JOOBUL-KHARIB**, a bay, E. Africa, Danakil country, at the head of the Bay of Tajorah, with which it is connected by two narrow channels; lat.  $11^{\circ} 29' N.$ ; lon.  $42^{\circ} 54' E.$ ; about 85 m. W.S.W. the straits of Babelmandel. It lies N.W. by W., and S.E. by S., and is 13 m. long by nearly 6 m. broad; its N. and S. sides are formed by precipitous limestone cliffs, 400 or 500 ft. to 2000 ft. above high water, with very deep ravines. In the S.E. portion the depth is 115 fathoms; and in the W. extremity there is a small basin with 16 fathoms, surrounded by precipitous volcanic cliffs, but the entrance of which is closed at low water. Large masses of lava are found in this part of the bay.—(Lieut. Barker in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, 1848.)

**JOOD**, JOD, or JEND, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, on a small stream of same name, 25 m. from Szeged, with a Greek church, and a synagogue; and a trade in corn and cattle. The lake of Jezer, in the neighbourhood, abounds with pike. Pop. 1670.

**JOODPOOR**, JOUDPORE, or MARWAR, a tn. in the N.W. of Hindoostan, cap. principality of same name, which forms the largest of the Rajpoot states, 285 m. E.N.E. Hyderabad (on the Indus); lat.  $26^{\circ} 18' N.$ ; lon.  $73^{\circ} 12' E.$  It stands on an affluent of the Loony, in a hollow enclosed by rocky eminences, on which are three forts, and is a large place, surrounded by walls. One of the forts contains the palace of the rajah, which is a very extensive edifice of solid though simple architecture, and, from its commanding position, forms a very conspicuous object at a great distance. Pop. about 60,000.—The **PRINCIPALITY**, which is about 260 m. long, E. to W., and nearly the same in breadth—area, 35,672 sq. m.—is well watered by the Loony and its affluents; and though arid in many parts, raises in others good crops of wheat, barley, millet, &c. Irrigation is well understood, and generally practised. Besides grain, considerable quantities of inferior opium and some tobacco are raised. The most important mineral product is salt. The general, and especially the transit trade, is very important, and has its central locality at Pallee, which stands about 40 m. S.E. of the capital, and is the entrepôt between the W. coast and Upper India. The principal article is opium, of which 2000 camel-lords are frequently exported. Next in importance to it are wheat and salt. The camels of the country also are celebrated, and are in great demand in the surrounding territories. The whole transport of goods throughout Joodpoor is performed by them. The towns next in importance to the capital are Pallee, Nagore, and Meerta. Owing to the absence of hills, there are few strongholds. The most celebrated are Jalore and Seewann. Pop. 1,783,600.

**JOOGDEA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 76 m. S.E. Dacca; lat.  $22^{\circ} 50' N.$ ; lon.  $91^{\circ} 12' E.$  Salt is manufactured in the neighbourhood by Government; but it is not held in equal estimation by the Hindoos with that extracted from the holier branches of the Ganges in the Sunderbuds.

**JOONAGHUR**, or JUNAGHUR, a city of W. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, at the entrance of a beautiful valley; lat.  $21^{\circ} 31' N.$ ; lon.  $70^{\circ} 31' E.$ ; 235 m. N.W. by N. Bombay. Its low walls are nearly hidden by the surrounding jungle; the only conspicuous object being an old citadel, called, from its elevated situation, the *Uparkôt*, a fine piece of fortification, situated within, and on the E. side of the modern city. The straggling walls occupy an extensive area, not more than half of which is inhabited. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses badly built. In the centre of one of the bazars is the Nawâb's palace, an insignificant building, as are all the other modern edifices, excepting a few mosques and tombs. The *Uparkôt*, already mentioned, though now in ruins, is a noble specimen of eastern fortification; its walls being unusually high, with immense bastions. The highest part of the interior is occupied by a handsome mosque, much damaged by the earthquake of 1819, but still a very magnificent building.

**JOONEER**, a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Aurrangabad, cap. dist. of same name, 48 m. N. Poona; lat.  $19^{\circ} 12' N.$ ; lon.  $74^{\circ} 10' E.$ —The **FORT** has seven gates,

of masonry, one within the other; and contains the ruins of many Mahometan tombs, as well as Hindoo excavations.

**JOORIA**, a tn. of W. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, on the Gulf of Cutch, 78 m. N. Joonaghur; lat.  $22^{\circ} 37' N.$ ; lon.  $70^{\circ} 26' E.$  A considerable trade is carried on here with Mandavie, and other markets in the Gulf of Cutch, and with Bombay.

**JOPPA**, a tn. Palestine. See **JAFFA**.

**JORAIKATAR**, or JORAYATAR, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 38 m. S.E. Granada, on the side of a hill crowned by the ruins of a Moorish castle. It has a parish church, and a primary school; distilleries, oil, and flour mills; and a trade in wine, brandy, and figs. Pop. 1372.

**JORAK**, or TCHORAK [auc. *Acampsia*], a considerable river, Asiatic Turkey. It rises in a mountainous district in the pash. Erzeroum, near the sources of the Euphrates, about lat.  $40^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $40^{\circ} 30' E.$ , whence it flows N.E. to about lat.  $41^{\circ} 5' N.$ , where it turns somewhat suddenly N.N.E., and falls into the Black Sea, near Cape Batumi; lat.  $41^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; lon.  $41^{\circ} 40' E.$  Entire length about 180 m. Rafts come down the Jorak from Atvin to the sea, in three days; and sometimes, though rarely, track up against the stream in eight or ten days. It is believed, however, not to be navigable for boats, on account of rapids and rocks.

**JORAT**, a small mountain-range, Switzerland, which, commencing in the Pays-de-Vaud, breaks off from the calcareous Alps of Molesson and Jaman; and, stretching W. and N.W., links on with the Jura, near the town of Lassara. The culminating point of the Jorat is Mount Pelerin, 4087 ft.; the highest point at which it is passed is at the Chalet-Gosset, on the road from Lausanne to Bern, 3037 ft.

**JORDAN** [Arabic, *Sheriat-el-Kebir*], a river, Turkey-in-Asia, pash. Damascus, forming the E. boundary of Palestine, and, from the frequency with which it is mentioned in Sacred Scripture, as the scene of numerous remarkable events in the history of the Jews, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world. It rises from several sources, all in Anti-Lebanon, uniting in Lake Bahr Huleh or the waters of Merom, which lies in lat.  $33^{\circ} 6' N.$ ; lon.  $35^{\circ} 36' E.$  From this point it flows at first with a rapid current in a narrow bed, about 80 ft. broad, and 4 ft. deep, but subsequently it becomes more sluggish; and, after a S. course of about 10 m., it expands into Lake Tiberias—(which see). Shortly after leaving the S. end of this lake, it receives the Yarmak on the left, and enters El Ghor, or the great depression through which the Jordan flows; and, continuing a S. but singularly crooked course of about 70 m. direct distance, or 200, including windings, falls into the N. end of the Dead Sea, having received the Zerka, also on the left, and numerous smaller affluents. The upper part of the valley of the Jordan is hilly, arid, and barren, but it soon becomes more level and fertile; and, as it approaches the Zerka, it becomes well cultivated and beautiful. Excepting in the upper part, it is very populous. The river is muddy, and full of small fish. In the dry season it is shallow, numerous places occurring where it may be crossed on the stones without the feet being wet; but in some places it is much deeper, with banks 20 ft. high. It is subject to great inundations during the winter season, when the river attains a breadth occasionally of half an hour across. It is crossed by numerous weirs, which divert the water for the purposes of irrigation; and its course is interspersed with many islands, and encumbered by 27 threatening, besides many lesser, rapids. It is a dark-coloured, rapid stream (varying from 2 to 8 m. an hour), and empties daily into the Dead Sea about 6,090,000 tons of water. The valley of the Jordan forms one of the most remarkable depressions in the world, being wholly below the level of the sea. The lake of Tiberias, at its N. end, is 328 ft., and the Dead Sea, at its other end, is 1312 ft. below sea-level.—(Chesney's *Euphr. Exped.*; Lieut. Molyneux, in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*; Lynch's *Dead Sea Exped.*)

**JORDANOW**, a market tn. Galicia, circle of, and 21 m. S.E. Wadowice. It has a church, and is the central locality of the linen trade of Galicia. About 8000 pieces are sent annually into Hungary, and ordinary linen-prints are sent hither from Kâsmark.

**JORDANSTON**, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 157.

**JORGE** (Str.), one of the Azores. See **GEORGE** (Str.)

**JORGE** (Str.)—1. A river, New Granada, flowing N.E. for about 160 m., and falling into the Cauca, 25 m. S.W.

Mompox.—2, (*d'Olancho*), a tn. Central America, state Honduras, 80 m. S.S.W. Truxillo.

JORGE (SAN), several places, Spain, particularly:—1, A tn. Valencia, prov. and 40 m. from Castellon-de-la-Plana, on a hill above r. bank Cervol, with a church, townhouse, prison, and school; and a trade in wine and tares. Pop. 857.—2, (*San Jorge-de-Alor*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. and 17 m. from Badajoz, with a church; and a trade in corn and oil. Pop. 673.

JORGE-dos-ILHEOS (SÃO), a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 140 m. S.S.W. Bahia, on the S. bank of the bay and river Ilheos. It has three churches; a harbour, defended by several forts, and capable of admitting large merchant vessels; and a considerable trade with Bahia in mandioc flour, timber, rum, coffee, and cacao. Pop. dist. 3000.

JORHAUT, a tn. Upper Assam, both sides the Dihko, an affluent of the Brahmapootra; lat. 26° 48' N.; lon. 94° 6' E., once the capital of a province.

JORQUERA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Albacete, l. bank Jucar. It is walled; has a parish church, courthouse, prison, two primary schools, and an old Franciscan monastery, in a ruinous state; manufactures of linen and hempen goods, particularly shoes; and a trade in those articles, and in corn, silk, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1778.

JORULLO, XORULLO, or JORUJO, a volcano, Mexico, dep. Michoacan, 160 m. S.W. Mexico; lat. 19° 6' N.; lon. 101° 30' W., 80 m. distant from the Pacific. It is situated on the plain of Malpais, which forms part of an elevated plateau, between 2000 ft. and 3000 ft. above sea-level; and is bounded by hills, composed of basalt, trachyte, and volcanic tuff. Though these rocks must have been produced by igneous action, the district had continued undisturbed from the discovery of the New World, and the plain of Malpais was covered by fertile fields of sugar-cane and indigo, and watered by the two streams of Cutimba and San Pedro. This state of tranquillity was suddenly disturbed in June, 1759, by fearful hollow sounds, succeeded by earthquakes. These had continued for two months, when, in the night of September, 28th to 29th, flames burst forth from the ground, and fragments of burning rocks were thrown up to prodigious heights. On the line of a chasm which had been made, six volcanic cones, consisting of scoria and lava, were formed. The least of them was 300 ft. high, and the loftiest, to which the name of Jorullo has been given, was 1600 ft. above the level of the plain. It continued to send forth great streams of basaltic lava, containing fragments of granite, till February, 1760, when its eruptions ceased. The ground, to the distance of nearly two leagues round the volcano, was thrown up like a bladder, forming a steep precipice round its margin of 30 ft. to 35 ft. in height. From the precipice the ground rises with a gentle slope, till it attains the height of 2890 ft. Above this slope, the N.W. edge of the crater rises other 1260 ft.; making the whole height 4150 ft. above the sea-level. When Humboldt visited this volcano, in 1803, forty-five years after the eruption, a mass of lava, 500 ft. thick, was found still smoking; and the upheaved slope was covered with a vast number of small cones, called *hornitos*, which had a high temperature, and threw out watery vapour. The two streams which watered the plain had lost themselves below its E., and re-appeared as hot springs at its W. extremity. In 1827, Burckhardt found that the hornitos had ceased to send forth steam, and that the greater part of them had altogether disappeared. Vegetation also had made great progress on the sides of the new hills; and the surrounding country, which had been deserted as uninhabitable, was again covered with luxuriant crops of sugar-cane and indigo.

JOSÉ (SAN), a tn. and Jesuit missionary station, Bolivia, prov. Chiquitos; lat. 17° 40' S.; lon. 64° 40' W.; about 3 m. N.W. a chain of hills called the Sierra de San José. It is regularly built; contains a college, a handsome and spacious structure; a church, with a fine façade; manufactures of swinging Indian beds and cotton tissues; and a trade in tamarinds, wax, and salt—the last of which is obtained from two extensive salt-water lakes about 120 m. S.S.W. It is the entrepôt whence the W. Jesuit missionary stations are supplied, and was at one time capital of the province, and the head seat of the Jesuits. Pop., formerly 5000; now, by small pox, reduced to less than 2000.

JOSÉ (SAN).—1, (*Or Villanueva de San José*), a city, Central America, cap. of Costa Rica; lat. 9° 33' N.; lon.

84° 5' W. It lies in a deep valley, is pretty well watered with canals, and has three churches, and some fountains. Pop. 10,000.—2, A small tn. Upper California, 45 m. S.W. San Francisco, and capital of the state. It lies in a fertile district, and a little way up from the mouth of a stream that falls into the most S. reach of the bay of San Francisco.—3, (*del-Parra*), a mining vil. Mexico, dep. and 100 m. S. Chihuahua, E. side of the sierra Madre. Pop. 5000.—4, An isl. Gulf of California; lat. 24° 30' N.; about 25 m. long by 7 broad.—5, One of the Pearl isls, Bay of Panama.—6, A vil. Uruguay, 37 m. N.N.W. Montevideo, on river of same name.

JOSÉ (SÃO), several places, Brazil:—1, A tn., prov. Minas-Geraes, near r. bank Mortes, 260 m. S.W. Ouro-Preto. The houses, though of earth, have a handsome appearance. Its principal buildings are—the church of Santo Antonio, richly sculptured and decorated in its interior; the churches of Nossa Senhora do Rosario and São-João-Evangelista, the prison, and a bridge over the small river Carandá. The trade carried on with Rio-Janeiro is chiefly in cattle, swine, and cheese. The district is well cultivated, well watered, and has rich pastures. In the mountainous part of it many of the inhabitants are affected with goitre. Pop. dist. 12,000.

—2, A tn., prov. and 60 m. N.E. São-Paulo, near r. bank Parahiba; lat. 23° 12' S.; lon. 46° W. It was originally founded by the Jesuits, who established a college here; in which, in the beginning of the last century, they trained and educated a great number of Indians. The church which they built is now the parish church. There is some export trade in cattle and swine. Pop. dist. 4000.—3, A tn., prov. Santa Catharina, on a creek in the bay of Catharina, 4 m. W. Desterro, with a church, townhouse, and primary school; and a trade in sugar, rum, and fish. Some of the inhabitants engage in the whale fishery. Traces of coal have been discovered in the district. Pop. 5000.—4, A bay, E. side of isl. Maranhão, formed by the mouths of the Moni and Itapicuru. It is about 24 m. long, from N. to S., by about 8 m. broad.

JOSEPH (STR.)—1, A tn. W. Indies, isl. Trinidad, in a well-cultivated plain, on a river of same name, 5 m. E. Port-of-Spain. It consists of mud houses, covered with palm leaves; and, although formerly the chief place in the island, has now no commerce. Pop. about 5000.—2, A peninsula, E. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 42° and 44° S.; and intersected by the meridian of 64° W. It is 69 m. long, N. to S.; 24 m. broad, E. to W.; and is united to the continent by an isthmus about 6 m. wide. On its N.W. side is a capacious bay of same name; and on the S.W. it has the Gulf of Nuevo.—3, A lake, British N. America; lat. 50° 45' N.; lon. 91° W. It is about 45 m. long, by 10 m. broad; receives the Cat-lake River; and discharges its superfluous waters, by the Albany, into James's Bay.—4, An isl. Upper Canada, in the channel between Lakes Huron and Superior; having S.E. Drummond Island, and N.W. Sugar Island. Greatest length, 20 m.; greatest breadth, 15 m.—5, A small isl. Indian Ocean, one of the Seychelles; lat. 5° 27' N.; lon. 53° 30' E.—6, A bay, U. States, formed by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. coast of Florida, immediately N.W. Cape St. Blas.—7, A river, U. States, Michigan, flowing chiefly W. for 140 m. into Lake Michigan. It is navigable to Lockport, a distance of 130 m.

JOSEPHOVA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, on the Theiss, near Kis-Kanissa, with two churches, a fishery, and an active trade in cattle. Pop. 1423.

JOSEPHSDORF, formerly SCHABLA, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, 11 m. S.E. Peterwardein, on the morass Alynaska Bara. It has several annual fairs. Pop. 3042.

JOSEPHSTADT, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 8 m. N.E. Königgrätz, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Auppa and Metta. It occupies a gentle height, and is a place of considerable strength; being not only surrounded by walls and ditches, but defended by outworks, which are placed on both sides of the river. It consists of two principal, and several minor streets, all of which are well paved with squared stones; and the houses are both substantially and regularly built. Pop., exclusive of garrison, 1800.

JOSEPHSTHAL, a vil. Austria, Croatia, 24 m. S.W. Carlstadt, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1162.

JOSIMATH, a tn. of N. Hindoostan, prov. Gurhwal, l. bank Alaknanda; lat. 30° 33' N.; lon. 79° 40' E. The houses are neatly built of gray stone, and roofed with shingles.



**JOSLOWITZ**, or **JAROSLOWICE**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and about 16 m. from Znaim, on the Upper Thais. It has a church, a castle, a flour-mill, and a trade in Parmesan and other cheese. Pop. 1688.

**JOSSE-TEN-NOODE** (Str.), a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, about 1 m. E. Brussels, of which it is properly a suburb. It contains many fine modern mansions, and part of the botanical garden of Brussels is within it. Pop. 8379.

**JOSSELIN**, a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, agreeably situated on the Oust, 24 m. N.N.E. Vannes, with one of the most beautiful castles in Brittany, once a fortress of considerable importance. The original building was taken and razed by Henry II. of England, in 1162. The present edifice was built in the 14th century, and belongs now to the Duc de Rohan. Josselin has a somewhat important grain market. Pop. 2665.

**JOUARRE** (Latin, *Jotrum*), a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 12 m. E. Meaux, finely situated on a height near the Little Morin. It has a church, with a very ancient and remarkable crypt; the remains of the old abbey of Jouarre, now partly converted into a private mansion; and a trade in corn, cattle, and millstones. Pop. 1343.

**JOUDOMA**, a river, Siberia, which rises in the mountains of Okhotsk, in lat. 60° 30' N.; and lon. 140° E., flows circuitously S.S.W., and joins r. bank Maia, after an impetuous course of about 170 m.

**JOUDPOOR**, Hindoostan. See **JOODPOOR**.

**JOUG**, or **JUO**, a river, Russia, which rises in the S. of gov. Vologda, pursues a very circuitous, but generally N.N.E. course, to its junction with r. bank Suchona, a little below the town of Usting-veliki. Its principal affluents are, the Pushna and Laza, the Shirkenga and Kitchmenga. Total course, about 220 m.

**JOUNA**, or **KYIGH-PAK**, a large river, Russian America, supposed to rise about lat. 65° 15' N.; lon. 136° W. It flows S.S.W. as far as lat. 61° 40' N.; whence, taking a N.W. course, it enters Behring's Sea by two channels, after receiving numerous affluents. It is perfectly navigable to Noulato, about 300 m. from its mouth. On the l. side, the bank is often low, and the country is covered with small detached hills; the r. bank is bordered by a chain of hills, in some places 3000 ft. high, and partly formed of clay slate. On both banks are several villages, whose inhabitants are chiefly employed in trapping animals for their fur, in fishing, and in trading. Large troops of foxes and lynxes frequent the banks, and black bears are often met with.—(*Nouv. Ann. Voy.* 1850.)

**JOUNE-A-KA**, a river, Russian America, on an affluent of the Jouna, which it joins in lat. 64° 50' N. Its banks are fringed with pines, poplars, aspens, birches, and a species of willow, often of a large size. It is throughout at least 1 m. broad, and is well stocked with fish.—(*Nouv. Ann. Voy.* 1850.)

**JOURBOURG**, or **GEORGENBOURG**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 110 m. W.N.W. Wilna, r. bank Niemen, where it has a harbour. It is an important customhouse station, and has a considerable trade, both import and export.

**JOURE**, a market tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 6 m. N.W. Heerenveen, consisting chiefly of one long straight street of well-built houses. It has four churches, a courthouse, weigh-house, poorhouse, a Latin, and a town school; a boat-building yard, saw-mill, tannery, manufactures of tobacco, chicory, and clock-work, several anchor smiths, two potteries, &c.; and a considerable trade in grain, butter, cheese, pigs, horses, and watch and clock-work. Pop. 2454.

**JOUX**, a lake Switzerland, can. de Vaud, at the N. end of the valley of same name, on the Jura mountains, near the French frontier, about 3500 ft. above sea-level, 18 m. N.W. Lausanne. It is formed by an expansion of the Orbe, lies S.W. to N.E., about 6 m. long by 1 broad, and is surrounded by most beautiful scenery. Mont Tendre, on its S.E. side, rises to a height of 5730 ft.—The **CHATEAU-DE-JOUX** is a fortress, France, dep. Doubs, 4 m. E. by S. Pontarlier, and 16 m. N. by E. Lake Joux, in the Jura mountains. It is picturesquely situated on an isolated rock, above 600 ft. high, overhanging the Doubs river; defends a pass, and has been successively the prison of Mirabeau, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Calvini governor of Rome, and General Dupont.

**JOWAUR**, a tn. and maritime dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Aungabad. The district is bounded, W. by the sea, and E. by the W. Ghats, from which latter nume-

rous streams flow to the ocean.—The town is 44 m. S.E. Dammam, lat. 19° 55' N.; lon. 73° 23' E.

**JOWRAH**, atm. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Malwa, 50 m. N.W. Oojein; lat. 23° 38' N.; lon. 75° 11' E.; and 1437 ft. above the sea. Pop. 3551.

**JOYEUSE** (Latin, *Gaudiosa*), a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 25 m. S.W. Privas, r. bank Baume, at the foot of the Cévennes. It has silk-mills, and carries on a considerable trade in silk. Pop. 2107.

**JUAN**, numerous places, Spain, particularly:—1, A tn., isl. Majorca, on the side of a hill; with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school. Pop. 1575.—2, (*Juan-de-Alicante*), a vil. Valencia, prov. of, and 4 m. N.E. Alicante, in a plain near the Castalla or Monnegre. It consists of houses generally of one story; contains a parish church, courthouse, and primary school; and has manufactures of esparto, and a trade in wine, barilla, flax, hemp, and other agricultural produce. Pop. 3773.—3, (*Juan-del-Puerto*, *San*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and about 5 m. N.E. Huelva, on a large and fertile plain, near the Tinto. It consists of tolerably well-built houses; part of them forming two regular squares, and the rest arranged in irregular and ill-paved streets. It is well supplied with water, contains a parish church, and a primary school; and has a considerable transit trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1951.—4, (*Juan Rejon*), an islet, Canaries, isl. Lanzarote. It is one of four islets which form the port of Arrecife, once of great importance, but now almost deserted.—5, (*Juan-de-la-Nava*), a tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and 16 m. from Avila, on the site of a lofty hill which links with the sierras of Avila. It is poorly built; contains a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and has several flour-mills, and a trade in cattle and wool. Pop. 692.

**JUAN** (SAN), a prov. La Plata, with cap. of same name, mostly between lat. 30° and 32° S.; lon. 67° and 70° W. It occupies the space between the great Cordillera of the Andes, and the mountains of Cordova, as far N. as the Llanos, or plains of Rioja, while S. it is bounded by prov. Mendoza. In the W. it is mountainous, and in the S.E. is the large lake of Guanacache. The climate is dry and remarkably healthy; and the soil, by artificial irrigation, exhibits extraordinary fertility, yielding, in some instances, above two hundredfold. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the cultivation of vineyards and gardens. Corn, wines, and brandies of excellent quality are produced, and exported in considerable quantities to the other provinces. In the N. part of the province are several gold mines, which are wrought to a very limited extent. Pop. 25,000.—The CAPITAL is situated on the river of same name, 120 m. N. Mendoza; lat. 31° 4' S.; lon. 68° 57' 30" W., and has a considerable trade in wines, figs, and brandy.—The RIVER rises in the Andes about lat. 32° 20' S., near the Pastos Pass, flows thence N.N.E. under the name of Rio-de-los-Pastos, to lat. 30° 50' S.; where it turns abruptly E.S.E., and after passing the town of San Juan, it takes a S. course to its mouth, on the lake of Guanacache, after a course of above 200 m.

**JUAN-DE-LOS-REMEDIOS**, a port, Cuba. See **REMEDIOS**.

**JUAN-DE-NOVA**.—1, A group of isls., Indian Ocean, off N. end Madagascar, extending from lat. 10° 5' 30" to 10° 26' S.; centre in lon. 51° 2' E. They consist of two islands of considerable extent, and 10 small ones, soil mostly coral, on which grow trees of small size. Turtle, and fish of various kinds are plentiful, and some fresh water is to be obtained by digging.—2, (*St. Christopher*), Mozambique Channel; lat. 17° 3' S.; lon. 42° 47' E.; about 1½ m. or 2 m. in length. It has a small elevation, not exceeding perhaps 40 ft. in the centre, covered with shrubs.

**JUAN-DE-NICARAGUA** (SAN).—1, A seaport, Central America. See **GREY TOWN**.—2, A river, Central America, issuing from the S.E. part of Lake Nicaragua, in the state of same name, and, after a S.E. course of about 120 m., falling into the Caribbean Sea by several mouths, the principal of which is in lat. 10° 55' N.; lon. 83° 43' W. It is obstructed by some cataraacts; but in the rainy season it is navigable throughout. Steamboats now ply on this river, and convey passengers across the lake of Nicaragua, on their way over the isthmus.

**JUAN-DEL-RIO** (SAN), two tns. Mexico:—1, Dep. Durango, between the rivers Nasas and Guanabul, with rich mines, extensive trade in a kind of brandy called vinomescal.

Pop. 11,000.—2, Dep. of, and 50 m. S.E. Queretaro, in a lofty situation, surrounded by beautiful gardens, and having important fairs. Pop. 10,000.

**JUAN FERNANDEZ**, or **MAS-A-TIERRA**, an isl. S. Pacific, about 400 m. off W. coast Chili, to which it belongs; lat. (S. point), 33° 45' S.; lon. 79° 2' W. (E.); 18 m. long by 6 m. at its greatest breadth, and on its N.E. side is the excellent harbour of Cumberland Bay. It is formed of a series of elevated mountains, of rugged and arid aspect, those in the centre more level and continuous, but either extremity of the land terminating in conical and gradually declining hills. Its loftiest summit is Yungue [the anvil], rising 3000 ft. above a shore which is formed by an abrupt wall of dark-coloured bare rock, 800 or 900 ft. high. Basaltic, granitic, and trap rocks, are the principal geological formations. The Yungue is wooded nearly from summit to base, whence an extensive and fertile valley, watered by two streams, extends to the shore. The higher parts of the island are generally thickly wooded, but in some places are grassy plains of considerable extent, abundantly supplied with a species of oat which grows very luxuriantly, and, towards the W., covers the ground for many miles. The neighbourhood of Cumberland Bay is over-run with strawberry plants, wild radishes, mint, and balm, besides peach, apple, cherry, and fig-trees, which are found everywhere wild. Wild goats are plentiful in the more inaccessible parts, whither they have been driven by swarms of wild dogs, that occupy the lower grounds. Rats are numerous. Excellent fish may be caught in Cumberland Bay, and large craw-fish abound; the latter are taken in numbers by the residents, who dry and cure the tails for exportation to Chili, where they are highly prized. The island is now (1830) leased by the Chilean Government to a party of settlers employed in taking seals and fish, and drying the latter for the Chilean market. Juan Fernandez was a favourite resort of the Buccaneers in their expeditions against the Spanish American possessions. In 1741, Lord Anson here refitted his vessels, and, in 1749, the Spaniards formed a settlement in the island, which was subsequently abandoned. De Foe is supposed to have founded his 'Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe,' on the history of the solitary residence here, for four years, of a Scotchman named Alexander Selkirk. Pop. about 40.

**JUANES**, a river, Spain, which rises about 2 m. N.W. Yatova, in Valencia, flows first E. till it receives the Mugo on the right, then S.E., forming the marsh of Rambla Algemesi, and joins l. bank Jucar, after a course of about 45 m.

**JUANPOOR**, a dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, between lat. 25° and 26° N., and surrounded by Oude, and the districts of Azimghur, Allahabad, Benares, and Ghazipoor. The soil is highly productive and well cultivated, and yields great quantities of sugar.—2, A tn., cap. above dist. 40 m. N.W. Benares, on the Goomty, which is here crossed by a fine old substantial bridge. It has a lofty fort of solid stonework, and many respectable buildings. Near it are the ruins of numerous mosques and monuments. It was formerly the capital of an independent sovereignty.

**JUBA**, or **GOVIND** [called also *Fumbo*, *Rio dos Fuegos* or *Rogues River*], a river and tn., E. Africa. The former, after a S.E. course, imperfectly known, falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 0° 14' S.; lon. 42° 39' E. It is said to rise in Abyssinia. Across the bar, at its entrance, is a narrow channel, with plenty of water. Boats may be navigated up from its mouth for three months.—The town, which is situated on the summit of a lofty hill, 1 m. from the entrance of the river, is a place of considerable size, surrounded by a wall, and has buildings in the Arab style. The natives are fierce and treacherous.

**JUBBULPOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, S.W. territory, 155 m. N. by E. Nagpore. It is decently built, and has an appearance of industry and prosperity. A considerable carpet manufactory, and a brisk trade is carried on in cotton, silk, salt, sugar, and other articles. At the Great Exhibition, in 1851, was shown a beautiful marquee tent, manufactured by reformed Thugs at the Government school of industry, Jubbulpore.

**JUBERA**, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 20 m. S.S.W. Logroño, in a plain, l. bank Juberá. It has a church, townhouse, and primary school, several flour-mills, and a trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 1301.

**JUBRIQUE LA NUEVA**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 55 m. from Malaga. It consists of a number of steep, irregular, ill paved, and dirty streets; contains a very ancient parish church, formerly a Moorish mosque, a courthouse, and school; and has manufactures of coarse woollens, numerous distilleries, and flour-mills. Near it traces of copper, silver, gold, and other metals are found, the attempts to work which have not succeeded; but a good deal of *lapis lazuli* has been obtained and exported to England. Pop. 2030.

**JUBY** (CAPE), Africa, N.W. coast, opposite the Canary Islands, lat. 27° 58' N.; lon. 12° 52' W. (E.) It is low and sandy, having, near its termination, a hummock covered with bushes, which, from all directions, looks like an islet.

**JUCAR**, an unnavigable river, Spain, having its source in the confines of New Castile and Aragon, whence it flows S. and S.E. across prov. Cuenca and Valencia, and joins the Mediterranean 4 m. S. Cape Cullera; total course, about 220 m.

**JUDEA**. See PALESTINE.

**JUDENBURG** [Latin, *Idunum*], a tn. Austria, Tyrol, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Mur, here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. W.N.W. Grätz. It stands at the foot of a hill about 2268 ft. above the sea; is surrounded by old walls, and has an old ducal castle, two churches, a convent, gymnasium, high school, and hospital. In 1807, the greater part of it was burned down. In the Middle Ages it carried on an important trade with Italy and the Levant, but at present it has scarcely any trade, and its only manufacture of any consequence is gunpowder. It has also one saw, and a number of flour mills. In the neighbourhood is the modern palace of Liechtenstein. An armistice with Napoleon was signed here, in 1797. Pop. 2688.—The **CIRCLE** is the largest in Tyrol. It is mountainous, but has many valleys of great fertility. Cattle-rearing is the most important occupation. The minerals are lead, copper, iron, cobalt, coal, and salt. The last, particularly, lies in immense beds, and is largely exported. The lakes are very numerous and well stocked with fish. The principal crops are wheat and flax. Area, 1681 geo. sq. m. Pop. 101,200.

**JUGDULUK**, a vil. Afghanistan, in the defiles between Jelalabad and Cabool, 5375 ft. above sea-level. It was the principal scene of the massacre of the British troops, in their attempted retreat from Cabool, in 1842; and here also, in August of the same year, a numerous Afghan army was totally defeated by the British, under General Pollock.

**JUGGERNAUTH** [*Jaganatha*, 'lord of the world,' one of the names of Vishnu], called by the natives *Pooree*, a tn. and celebrated temple, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, on the Bay of Bengal, 48 m. S. Cuttack; lat. 19° 50' N.; lon. 85° 56' E. The town derives all its importance from the temple. This, the most celebrated shrine in Hindoostan, was completed in the 12th century, at an enormous expense; and 12 great festivals are held at it annually. The main street, at the extremity of which the temple stands, consists entirely of religious structures, built of stone, with plantations of trees interspersed, and has an imposing and picturesque appearance; but filthy in the extreme, and swarming with religious mendicants. The gardens and groves by which the town place is surrounded, produce the finest fruit in the province. From the salubrity of its climate, Juggernaut has been called by Europeans the 'Montpellier of the East.' It is visited annually by upwards of 1,000,000 pilgrims. Pop. 30,000.

**JUI**, or **JUHI**, a vil. Seinde, 15 m. N.W. Lake Manchar, surrounded by a dilapidated mud wall, 15 ft. high. It consists of mud huts, with a flourishing bazaar, and a mosque. Pop. about 1000.

**JUJUY**, a tn. La Plata, dep. of, and 40 m. E.N.E. Salta, on the Jujuy. It is handsome and well built, and was formerly a place of considerable trade. Near it are several rich mines. Pop. about 4000.—The **RIVER**, called likewise *Rio Grande de Jujuy*, and in the lower part of its course also *Lavayen*, rises on the frontiers of Bolivia, flows S. to Jujuy, thence E. to the junction of the *Lavayen*, whence it flows E.N.E. to the *Vermejo*, which it joins in lat. 23° 5' S.; lon. 62° 40' W. Total course about 300 m. It receives numerous affluents.

**JULALPOOR**—1, a tn. Punjab, in a fertile valley, r. bank Jailum, 90 m. N.W. Lahore; supposed by Elphinstone to be the scene of the battle between Alexander the Great and Porus; but Burnes places the spot higher up the river.—2, A vil. Punjab, l. bank Chenuab, 60 m. S.W. Vazeerabad.



**JULI**, a tn. Peru, dep. of, and 53 m. S.E. Puno, on the S.W. shore of Lake Titicaca, between two hills of red porphyry, 13,100 ft. above sea-level. It is well built, and contains four neat churches of stone. Sheep and llama wool, and ponchos formed of these materials, are the principal articles of trade. In the vicinity are mines of copper and lead, which are not wrought, and rich veins of silver, which were formerly worked on a great scale, but are now nearly abandoned. Pop. 600; of can. 5000.

**JULIANSTOWN**, par. Irel. Meath; 3065 ac. P. 816.

**JÜLICH** (French, *Juliërs*; anc. *Juliacum*), a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 17 m. N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Elibach and Rür, in a fertile plain, surrounded by swamps and stagnant ditches, which make it very unhealthy. It is strongly fortified, contains two churches, one of them collegiate, and a superior town school; has a court of law and several public offices; manufactures of common and white leather, soap, and vinegar; a cotton-mill, and a trade in the above articles of manufacture, and in corn, cattle, and colonial produce. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Jülich is of Roman origin, and has been supposed, though fancifully, to take its name from Julius Cæsar. It was long the capital of an independent duchy. Pop. 4201.—The circle is flat, well adapted for agriculture, and so fertile in corn that part of it has received the name of the Kornkammer or Granary. Area, 93 geo. sq. m. Pop. 38,413.

**JULIEN (SAN)**, two places, Sardinian States, div. Savoy: —1, A tn., prov. Geneveve, on an extensive plain, watered by the torrents Aire, Aranda, and Derise, frontiers of the can. and 6 m. S.S.W. the tn. of Geneva. It has an ancient castle and gypsum quarries. Pop. 1118.—2, A vil. and com., prov. Moriana, on the Combaz, near its confluence with the Are, 3 m. S.E. St. Jean de Maurienne. It has an Augustine abbey, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. The surrounding district is rich in minerals. Pop. 824.

**JULIEN-DU-SAULT (St.)**, a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 21 m. N.W. Auxerre, r. bank, Yonne, with manufactures of coarse cloth, worsted, and leather. Pop. 1750.

**JULIEN-EN-JARRET (St.)**, a tn. France, dep. Loire, about 6 m. N.E. Etienne, on the Gier, with an iron foundry, and a manufacture of fire-arms. Pop. 1862.

**JULIERS**, a tn. Prussia. See **JÜLICH**.

**JULIOT (St.)**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2600 ac. P. 267.

**JULIUSBURG**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 18 m. N.E. Breslau. It contains a Protestant church, town school, castle, and hospital; and has dye-works, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 977.

**JULL**, a tn. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch Gundava, 15 m. S. Gundava, on the road from thence to Larkhana; lat. 28° 10' N.; lon. 67° 33' E.

**JULUNDER**, or **JULINDER**, a large tn. Punjab, 82 m. E. by S. Lahore; lat. 31° 19' N.; lon. 75° 36' E.; finely situated in the Julunder Doab, a fertile tract between the Beas and the Sutlej, and surrounded by great numbers of handsome mausoleums. It was formerly the residence of the Lodi-Afghan dynasty. Pop. about 40,000.—The **JULUNDER DOAB**, was ceded to the British in 1846, at the close of the Sikh war.

**JUMBOOSEER**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, 35 m. S.W. Baroda, near a lake, the banks of which are covered with Hindoo temples. A considerable trade is carried on from this place to Bombay, the exports consisting of cotton, oil, grain, and piece goods. Pop. 10,400.

**JUMET**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the road from Charleroi to Brussels, 21 m. E. Mons. It has very extensive glass-works, breweries, distilleries, a tannery, &c. The extensive coal-works in the vicinity give employment to a great proportion of the inhabitants. Pop. 8027.

**JUMIÈGES** (Latin, *Gemetium*), a vil. and com. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, arrond. of, and 11 m. W. Rouen, agreeably situated near r. bank Seine. It owes its origin to a monastery, which was founded in 661; and the remains of which, though in a very dilapidated state, are still very extensive, and attest its ancient splendour. They consist chiefly of a large church, the roof of which has fallen in; and two lofty towers, of a white colour, which are seen from a great distance, and form a conspicuous landmark to vessels coming into the Seine. As usual with such edifices, it is of various dates. The plain but stately W. façade has been compared

with the romanesque churches of the Rhine. This part, along with the nave, surmounted by a more massive central tower, one side of which is alone standing, is of early Norman (A. D. 1067). The E. end, which was in the pointed style of



THE ABBEY OF JUMIEGES, from the East.  
From *Voyages dans l'Antienne France*.

the 13th century, is no longer in existence, having for a time been used as a quarry by the inhabitants around, whence to obtain stones for their barns, &c. For extent, number of inmates, and the share it took in promoting learning during the dark ages, the Abbey of Jumieges was the most important monastic establishment on the banks of the Lower Seine. It still contains some interesting monuments. Adjoining the monastery are the ruins of a royal seat, which was a favourite residence of Charles VII. Pop. 1678.

**JUMILLA**, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 35 m. N.N.W. Murcia, at the foot of a hill called the Sierra del Castello. Its houses are generally well built, and arranged in streets, which, though not spacious, are paved and clean. It has two parish churches, one of them a handsome structure of the Corinthian and Ionic orders, adorned with fine frescoes and paintings, some of them said to be by Rubens; and the other, also a handsome structure, with paintings by the first Spanish masters; an old hospital, the chapel of which is now used as a court-house; a Latin and two primary schools; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, soap, and fire-arms, brick and tile works, salt-works, potteries, numerous oil-mills; and a trade in the above articles of manufacture, and in hemp, saffron, and cattle. Pop. 8397.

**JUMILLA-LE-GRAND**, a tn. and com. France, dep. Dordogne, 20 m. E. Nontron, near the sources of the Isle. It contains an old castle, which stood several sieges, and figures in the wars of the English in France; and has blast furnaces, and other iron works, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 3259.

**JUMNA**, a river, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal. It rises in the Himalaya mountains, at an elevation of 11,200 ft. above sea-level, at Jumountri. From this point it flows, first S., and then S.E., passing through provs. Gurhwal and Delhi, and, after a course of about 700 m., falls into the Ganges at Allahabad. It varies in breadth from 100 to 1000 yds., according to the season of the year. It is generally shallow, and unfit for navigation; but its waters supply Ali Mirdan's canal on the W., and the Doab canal on the E. The cities of Delhi and Agra, as also the towns of Kalpee and Etawah, are situ-

nted on its banks. The lands through which it flows are in general well cultivated.

**JUMNOUTRI**, a celebrated place of pilgrimage, in N. Hindoostan, prov. Gurhwal, 185 m. N.N.E. Delhi; lat. 31° N.; lon. 78° 40' E.; at the source of the Jumna. The name of the place has distinct reference to the spot where ablution is performed. It is also remarkable for its hot springs. The latter have their source in a ledge of rock 10 or 12 ft. above the bed of the river, and fall down into the stream, covering the rock with a sediment of variable colour, but chiefly yellow, and soft and spongy to the touch. Above the ledge the hot water forces its way through a cleft, in a smoking jet of 5 or 6 ft. in height, which has melted the snow around to the distance of 20 or 30 yds. These springs are said to be 10,843 ft. above sea-level. The bathing place of the Hindoos is a small basin where the waters of the river are mingled with those of the hot springs, and remain sensibly warm. After bathing the pilgrim is marked on the forehead with the yellow sediment which is deposited by the water. The ravine through which the Jumna here pours its waters presents some of the most tremendous scenery conceivable. Cliffs of gray granite rise at the sides almost perpendicularly, to the height of 12,000 or 14,000 ft.; and huge pines, rooted in the rocky clefts, and overhanging the ravine, add to the sombre character of the scene. The height of the enormous mountain, Jumnoutri, one of the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas, is 25,500 ft. above sea-level.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

**JUMOO**, a tn. Punjab. See **JAMU**.

**JUMUD**, a tn. Central Asia, khanat of, and 70 m. N.N.W. Khiwa. It is surrounded by a dilapidated wall, consists of 350 houses, and is inhabited by Turcomans, who cultivate the ground and rear cattle.

**JUNDIAHI**, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 30 m. N.W. São Paulo, near I. bank river of same name, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a parish church, and a Benedictine convent, and has manufactures of saddles and other harness for mules, in which animals the trade is very considerable. The sugar-cane is extensively cultivated in the district. P. 3000.

**JUNEDA**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Lerida, at a hill-foot. It is well built; contains a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and has several oil and flour mills, and a trade in oil and corn. Pop. 1600.

**JUNG-WOZICZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 12 m. from Tabor, on the Blanice. It has a demery church, a town-house, a school, a fine old castle, situated in the centre of the town; manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1812.

**JUNGBUNZLAU**, a tn. Bohemia. See **BUNZLAU**.

**JUNGEPPOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 22 m. N.W. Moorshedabad. The manufacture of silk here at one time gave employment to 3000 persons.

**JUNGFRAU** ['Maiden'], a mountain, Switzerland, in the Bernese or Helvetic Alps, on the frontiers between can. Bern and Valais, 6 m. S.S.E. Lauterbrunnen. It is one of the most magnificent mountains in Switzerland, and the loftiest calcareous mountain in Europe; height 13,174 ft. It was first ascended by the brothers Mayor of Aarau, in 1804; again by the same persons in 1812; by six peasants from Grindelwald in 1828; and by Agassiz of Neufchatel and Forbes of Edinburgh in 1841. The height of the Jungfrau entitles it to rank as the eighth European mountain.

**JUNIEN** (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, beautifully situated on the slope of a hill, above r. bank Vienne, at the confluence of the Glane, 19 m. W.N.W. Limoges. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, surrounded by finely planted boulevards; contains an ancient and beautiful parish church, with a fine high altar and bas-relief; and has manufactures of serge, woollen, and cotton covers, gloves, stoneware and porcelain; dye-works, wax refineries, tanneries, numerous paper-mills, and a trade in horses and mules. Pop. 3255.

**JUNIN**, or **REYES**, a tn. Peru, dep. Junin, 108 m. E.N.E. Lima, E. side of lake Chinchaycocha; with some ruins belonging to the times of the Incas. Near it is the pampa of Junin, where, on August 24, 1824, the Spanish troops, under General Canterac, were beaten by Bolívar.—THE DEPARTMENT, formerly called Tarma, stretches quite across the Andes, and includes the valleys of Jaupa and Gnanuco.

**JUNKSEYLO**, or **SALANG**, an isl. Lower Siam, off W. coast Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a

narrow channel, called Papra or Pak Pra Strait, navigable only by small prahus; lat. 8° N.; lon. 98° 30' E. It is 25 to 27 m. long, and about 10 m. broad, lying nearly N. and S. Its hills are of moderate elevation, slope gradually, and are clothed with wood to their tops; while the levels are covered with grass and forest, excepting where cleared for cultivation. Streams abound. The soil is various—clayey on the E. side, sandy on the W., and where hilly, composed of the debris of granite rock and vegetable matter. The extensive flats and gentle slopes are fitted for tropical productions, and the lower ranges of hills, to whose summits cultivation appears to have once extended, seem well adapted to the cultivation of indigo and coffee. But tin is the product which gives to the island its chief value, about 500 tons having been at one time raised yearly, although several of the richest mines are said to be now pretty well exhausted. The animals are buffaloes, hogs, and deer. There are no wild elephants, but leopards are numerous in the wilder parts. Common poultry may be procured, but not in very great abundance. Both the E. and W. coasts may be closely approached by large vessels, but the W. being a lee shore, the chief harbour has been chosen on the E. side. The latter is excellent, and is covered by two islands in front. The population of the island is almost exclusively Siamese; the exceptions being Chinese. There are two priests here and a pagoda. Pop. about 5000.—(*Jour. of the Asiatic Soc. of Bengal.*)

**JUNQUERA**, several places, Spain:—1, (*La Junquera*), a tn. Catalonia, prov. of, and 25 m. N.E. Girona, partly in a plain, and partly on a slope near the foot of the lofty mountain. It is well supplied with water, contains a parish church, a townhouse, a Latin and a primary school, and the old castle of Rocaverdi, famous in Spanish history; and has manufactures of cork, and a trade in cork and cattle. Pop. 1165.—2, (*Santa Maria Junquera de Ambia*), a tn. Galicia, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Orense, on the Arnoya; with a Gothic church, a priory, a handsome townhouse and prison, a primary school, and manufactures of woollen and linen. Pop. 700.

**JUPANOWA-SORKA**, a mountain, Kantschatka; lat. 53° 55' N.; and lon. 156° 30' E. It is of volcanic formation, and still indicates the presence of volcanic agency, by the smoke which issues from its summit, and the subterranean sounds which are heard within its bosom.

**JUPILLE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 3 m. E. Liège, r. bank Meuse. It is an ancient place, known under the name of Jobii Villa, and was the favourite residence of Pepin d'Heristal, who died here in 714. It has manufactures of nails and steam-boilers, paper, worsted, and flour mills, and three annual fairs. The extensive collieries in the neighbourhood employ a great part of the inhabitants. Pop. 2332.

**JURA**, a river, which rises in the W. of the Russian gov. Wilna, near Ratova, flows S., enters E. Prussia, and joins r. bank Niemen or Memel, above Tilsit, after a course of about 75 m.

**JURA** [*Deera*, Red deer], one of the inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, N.E. Islay, from which it is separated by a narrow strait,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide, having the Gulf and Strait of Corryvreckan at its N. extremity, between it and the island Scarba. The centre of Jura is in lat. 56° 2' N., lon. 5° 51' W.; its length, S.W. to N.E., 36 m.; mean breadth, 7 m. Coast-line about 45 m., exclusive of the narrow, deep indentation called Loch Tarbert, which divides the island nearly into two parts, penetrating from the W. to within a mile of Tarbert Bay on the E. The general aspect of the island is exceedingly wild and rugged, presenting, apparently, a continuous mountain ridge, uninterrupted by any visible plain or valley, and rising, at three different points, into lofty conical peaks, called the Paps of Jura; the highest of which attains an elevation of 2700 ft., the other two summits being but a very little lower. On the E. side are some singular caves, of spacious dimensions, with dry and level floors, and having lofty and beautifully arched roofs. The centre and W. coasts of Jura are composed of quartz rock, often alternating with conglomerates of other materials. On the E. side, the quartz rock gradually gives place to clay slate, alternating with mica, chlorite, and talc slates. Trap veins, conspicuous for their size and extent, are also common. The soil of Jura partakes of the barrenness of the rock on which it lies; being sandy, and, from the wetness of the climate, and want of ready drainage, much encumbered with peat. It contains but little land



really arable, and is chiefly devoted to the rearing of black cattle, of which 1000 to 1200 head are annually exported. Much, however, has been done of late years in the way of turning waste and pasture lands to the best advantage. Hill-draining is extensively followed out, and large tracts, covered formerly with stunted heath, are now clothed with verdure. The island abounds in game, and still retains its ancient reputation for the size of its red deer, though their numbers have much diminished. Pop. 2299.

**JURA**, a dep. in the E. of France, bounded N. by Haute-Saône, from which it is separated by the Oignon, N.E. Doubs, E. Switzerland, S. and S.W. Ain, and W. Saône-et-Loire; lat. 46° 25' to 47° 20' N.; lon. 5° 17' to 6° 11' E.; length, N. to S., 75 m.; greatest breadth, 40 m.; area, 1917 sq. m. The surface is very mountainous, being covered in the E. by the principal chain of the Jura, and in other directions by its ramifications. The loftiest summits within the department have an average height of above 4000 ft. The whole of the surface belongs to the basin of the Rhone, which drains it chiefly by the Ain and the Oignon. The lakes are numerous, but small. The climate necessarily varies with the elevation of the surface; but, even in the lower grounds, owing to the snow which covers the heights to the month of April, the winter and spring are colder than usual in the same latitude. Mist and rain also are very prevalent. The quantity of arable land is rather more than one-third, and of that under wood rather less than one-fourth of the whole. The corn raised meets the annual consumption. The vine also is an important object of culture, and in the sunnier spots produces a wine of good quality. The pastures are both extensive and rich, and the cattle reared on them, together with their dairy produce, form the chief source of wealth. Sheep are so few in number that a good deal of wool is imported into the department. The rivers and lakes abound with fish. The minerals include several metals, but the only one so abundant as to be worked to advantage is iron. Coal also is said to exist, but is not worked. Marble and alabaster abound, and there are salt springs in different quarters, from which a good deal of salt is made. The staple manufacture is iron. The only others deserving of notice are cutlery, coarse woollens, linen, mineral acids, leather, and clocks and watches; articles in wood and ivory. The chief exports are wine, brandy, Gruyère cheese, timber, and the above articles of manufacture. For administrative purposes the department is divided into four arrondissements—Lons-le-Saulnier, the capital; Dole, Poligny, and St. Claude; subdivided into 32 cantons, and 584 communes. Pop. 316,150.

**JURA**, [the German *Leberberg*; Italian, *Giura*], a chain of mountains, Europe, belonging to the system of the Alps. The name is sometimes confined to the ranges which overhang the lake of Geneva, on the W. and N.W., and, proceeding thence in the latter direction, terminate at the Rhine. More properly, however, the chain includes all the ramifications which lie N.W. of the principal chain, and also all the heights between Switzerland, the lake of Geneva, the Rhone, the Saône, the Doubs, and the plains of Alsace. According to this view they may be subdivided into six minor chains, stretching S.S.W. to N.N.E. The greatest length of the range is 200 to 220 m., from Belley in France, dep. Ain, to the banks of the Rhine; and the greatest breadth about 63 m., between the lake of Geneva and the banks of the Doubs. The part of the Jura nearest the Alps is the loftiest; the height gradually diminishing as it recedes from them. From this circumstance—viewed in connection with the other facts, that the steepest side of the principal chain is in the same direction, and that the subordinate chains have a marked parallelism with that of Mont Blanc and the adjacent mountains—the Jura may be considered as a terrace of the Swiss Alps, with which it was probably united before the excavation of the intervening valley. The principal geological formation is Jura limestone, with green sand, belonging to the lower cretaceous series; gypsum and alabaster; beds of asphalt, oolites, marble, iron in abundance, and sulphureous and saline springs. Stalactite caves are numerous. The principal lakes, forming a kind of reservoirs of the waters of the Jura, are those of Neuchâtel, Morat, Joux, and St. Point. The valleys are almost all longitudinal, following the N.N.E. direction of the principal chain. The two chief rivers which have their source in the chain are both French—the Ain and the Doubs—and, descending from its W. slopes, belong to the basin of the

Rhone. Seen from the lake of Geneva, the Jura presents a long wall of about 3000 ft. The line is generally unbroken, but occasional prominences start up and form the culminating points. The highest of these are the Reculet, Mont Tendre, the Colombier, and the Dole; the heights of which are, respectively, 5632, 5543, 5537, and 5515 ft. This comparatively low height, at least 1500 ft. below the snow limit, cannot be expected to furnish the sublime scenery of the Alps, but presents numerous beauties of a less obtrusive kind—hills covered with waving woods, from which picturesque masses of bare rock occasionally project, and fresh streams, forming beautiful cascades or gushing from sunny slopes, and shortly after following a meandering course through meadows covered with a carpet of the richest green. Even scenes of grandeur occasionally occur, as in the Val de Montiers or Münster Thal, between Basel and Biel; the lake of Joux, and the Klus pass, at the foot of the Ober-Haufenstein. Numerous wolves and a few brown bears frequent the woods.

**JURANÇON**, a tn. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, about 1 m. W. Pau, on a hill, whose slopes grow some of the best wines in the department. Pop. 1329.

**JURBY**, par. Isle of Man. P. 1063.

**JURIEV-POLESKOI**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 39 m. N.W. Vladimir, cap. circle of same name, on the Kolokscha, at the confluence of the Snaksche, in an extensive plain. It is an ancient place, and has five churches, a monastery, manufactures of silk and calico; a printfield, several tanneries, and a trade in the above articles of manufacture, and in garden stuffs, which are extensively grown in the environs. Pop. 3867.

—The **CIRCLE**, in the N.W. of the government, is for the most part flat, and in many places marshy, but has several fertile tracts, and produces much hemp and flax. Pop. 85,000.

**JURIEV-POVOLSKOI**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 90 m. E.S.E. Kostroma, cap. circle of same name, 1 bank Volga, a little below the confluence of the Unja. It has three churches, a convent, and a trade in tallow, hops, and corn. Pop. 2830. The **CIRCLE**, in the S. of the government, is fertile, well cultivated, and well wooded, and has a large part of its inhabitants employed in the manufacture of linen. Pop. 111,000.

**JURJURA** [Latin, *Ferratus*], a mountain chain, Algeria, an offset of the Lesser Atlas. It extends S.W. to N.E. from prov. Algiers into prov. Constantine. On the frontier between the two provinces is the defile of Biban or the Portes-de-Fer, through which the French, under the Duke of Orleans and Marshall Vallée passed, in 1839.

**JURRUK**, or **JERK**, a tn. Scinde, near some low rocky hillocks, r. bank Indus, 30. m. S. by Hyderabad; lat. 25° 3' N.; lon. 68° 15' E. It carries on a good trade in manufactured wares with Beloochistan, and has manufactures of tasteful, highly-finished turnery. Pop. about 1500.

**JURUA**, or **HYURUA**, an affluent of the Amazon, principally in Brazil, prov. Para, but having its sources in the N.E. part of Peru; lat. 9° 45' S.; lon. 67° 55' W., from which it flows with little deviation N.N.E., and falls into the Amazon at lat. 2° 40' S.; lon. 65° 45' W., after a course of 540 m.

**JURUENA**, a river, S. America, which, during a great part of its course, forms the boundary between Brazil and Peru. It rises about 80 m. N.N.E. of the town of Mato-Grosso, in the N. slope of the Parecis mountains; lat. 14° 42' 30" S.; lon. 60° 43' W., 6 m. W. the sources of the Guapore, and, shortly after tumbling over a lofty height, proceeds N. and a little W. for about 460 m., forms a junction with the Arinos, at lat. 9° 30' S. These united streams take the name of Tapajoz. The principal affluents of the Juruena are the Juina and Sucuri. Its fertile banks are peopled by uncivilized Indians.

**JURZEN**, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Orenburg, on the W. slope of the Ural Mountains, near the sources of the Ural, flows first N.W., then W. and joins 1. bank Ufa, a little above the fort Jelditzkanie, after a course of about 140 m. Valuable seams of iron are found upon its banks.

**JUSSEY**, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 19 m. N.N.W. Vesoul, r. bank Aemance, near its confluence with the Saône. It is built in a wide and fertile valley, between lofty hills. It is a place of great antiquity, was formerly fortified, and endured a memorable siege, in 1595. Pop. 2661.

**JUST** (Str.), a vil. and par. England, co. Cornwall. The **VILLAGE** is situated about 1 m. E. Cape Cornwall, and 26 m. W. Falmouth, on ground rising about 300 ft. above sea-level. It is indifferently supplied with water; but the streets are well

kept, and the houses in general have a respectable appearance. A library institution, opened in 1847, is a handsome edifice; there are, besides, a good market-house, a parish church, and two Dissenting chapels, with several day schools; a museum, library, and some charitable institutions, supported by subscription. There are several mines in the parish, which appear to have been worked at a very remote period, and are still productive. The produce of 1851, arising chiefly from tin, amounted to £85,800. The inhabitants, who are principally employed in mining, are intelligent and temperate; and in general their dwellings are kept scrupulously clean. Area par. 7820 ac. Pop. 7047.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

JUST IN ROSELAND (St.), a par. Eng. Cornwall; 2550 ac. Pop. 1488.

JUST-EN-CHEVALET (St.), a tn. and com. France, dep. Loire, 15 m. S.W. Roanne, l. bank Aix, with several fairs. Pop. 2757.

JUST-LA-PENDUE (St.), a tn. France, dep. Loire, 12 m. S.E. Roanne. Pop. 1066.

JUST-SUR-LOIRE (St.), a tn. France, dep. Loire, 12 m. S.E. Montbrison, r. bank Loire, here crossed by a suspension-bridge. It has manufactures of shawls and printed cotton goods, bottles, and chemical products. Pop. 1231.

JUSTO-DE-LA-VEGA (SAN), a vil. Spain, prov. Leon, on the sides of two hills, near the Tuerto, about 1 m. from Astorga. It contains a parish church and a primary school, and has manufactures of serge, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1000.

JUTAY, JUTAH, or HYUTAH, a river, S. America, an affluent of the Amazon, principally in Brazil, but having its sources N.E. Peru, about lat. 11° 40' S.; lon. 68° 15' W. It enters Brazil, where its head streams first unite, about lat. 9° 30' S., and holding on a N. course, falls into the Amazon at lat. 2° 40' S.; lon. 66° 40' W., after a course of nearly 700 m. This river, throughout its whole length, runs nearly parallel with the Jurua at a distance of about 70 m.

JÜTERBOGK, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, cap. circle of same name, on the Rohrbach, 39 m. S.S.W. Berlin. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls with three gates, and of three suburbs; contains five churches, in one of which is preserved Tezel's indulgence-box [Ablasskasten], taken from him, and its contents appropriated, by a knight, who, at the same time, administered to the arch-indulgence vender a well-merited castigation; all under the shelter of an indulgence, for future and undefined sins, obtained from Tezel himself. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in horses, cattle, and wool, and four annual fairs. Pop. 5318.—THE CIRCLE is flat and well watered, but sandy. Area, 389 geo. sq. m. Pop. 45,097.

JUTLAND [Danish, *Jylland*, *Jöland*, or *Gotland*; Latin, *Jutia*, *Chersonesus Cimbrica*], the name sometimes given to the whole of the Danish peninsula, extending N. from Holstein to the Skager Rack, but more properly confined to the N. division of this peninsula, which forms the province of N. Jutland. This province is encompassed on three sides by the sea—the Skager Rack, on the N.W. and N.; the Kattegat, on the E.; and the N. Sea or German Ocean, on the W. Its only land side is on the S., where it is bounded by Schleswig. It lies between lat. 55° 23' and 57° 44' 52" N.; and between lon. 8° 7' and 10° 48' E.; and is very irregular in shape. In the N. it suddenly narrows to a mere tongue of land, which continues to taper gradually till it terminates in a point; its base in the S. is about 70 m., and its width across the centre, measured on a parallel of latitude, about 106 m.; its greatest length, measured in a slanting direction from its S.W. extremity, through the tongue of land already mentioned, is 182 m.; area, 7452 geo. sq. m. It thus occupies not much less than a half of the whole surface of the kingdom, and though neither the most populous nor the most fertile, is in many respects its most characteristic and important province. Its coast-line has been estimated at 523 m. Of these, 277 m. belong to the E. coast, on which there are several good harbours and deep openings leading into navigable waters; and 246 m. to the W. coast, which possesses scarcely a single harbour or navigable creek, and is bordered almost without interruption, over its whole extent, by a long line of sandbanks and reefs. Geologically the whole province belongs to the upper part of the secondary formation, and is composed of immense beds of chalk or limestone. The climate on the whole is temperate, but variable. On the W. coast particularly, mists are so very

prevalent that a bright clear sky is seldom seen. One of the most remarkable features of N. Jutland is a vast expanse of inland lakes, extending across it by the very edge of the W. to its outlet on the E. coast. It is comprehended under the general designation of Liim-fjord, a name which it owes to the strata of chalk or *lime* which line its shores; but it properly consists of three principal divisions, each of which forms a distinct lake, and of a great number of minor branches, which ramify like network, and often assume the most fantastic shapes. Numerous small streams send their waters into the fjord. Its only outlet is near Aalborg, where it contracts to a narrow neck, which, though still retaining the name of Liim-fjord, is to all intents a river, and the most important river of the province. The area of the Liim-fjord is 424 geo. sq. m. The other streams are not of much consequence. Those deserving of notice are the Guden, Stor, Skjern, Warde, Lonborg, Künge, Skive, and Holm. The lakes are scattered with such profusion over the province, particularly its N. divisions, that it were almost endless to enumerate even those of them which, in most other countries, would be deemed important. The principal water-shed is formed by an elevated tract, of considerable width, which extends through the province in a slanting direction, from N.E. to S.W. Its highest point, the Himmelberg, is only 550 ft. above the level of the sea. It exhibits almost throughout a dreary expanse of moorland waste. The ground slopes gradually, from either side of it, to the opposite coasts, and presents a very different appearance, according as the direction is E. or W. In the latter direction, heath and sand continue to prevail, and the soil in general is so barren, that nothing but the most laborious and persevering industry enables the husbandman to draw from it profitable returns. The only exception is in the S., where the general barrenness is compensated by a series of low alluvial tracts, generally used as meadows, and covered with luxuriant verdure. Towards the N., on the contrary, the natural barrenness is increased; and the sand, carried about in clouds, is continually making new encroachments, converting arable and pasture land into desert wastes, filling up lakes, burying forests, and occasionally even engulfing villages. But, on the E. coast, numerous tracts occur, distinguished alike by the calm beauty of their landscapes and the fertility of their soils. Here hill and dale, lofty woods of beech, and waving fields of corn are finely intermingled. The inhabitants of this province are considered to be the most genuine specimens of the old Danish stock, and have preserved both the language, and the manners and customs of early times in their greatest purity. For administrative purposes, N. Jutland is divided into 10 Amts or bailiwicks—Hjörting, Thisted, Aalborg, Wiborg, Randers, Aarhus, Skanderborg, Veile, Rinkjövog, and Ribe. Pop. 577,000.—(*Baggesen, Der Dänische Staat*.)

JUTPHAAS, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 3 m. S.W. Utrecht, on the canal thence to the Leek, with two churches, two schools, and a fort. Pop., agricultural, 1464.

JUTROSZYN, or JUTROSCIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 54 m. S.S.E. Posen, on the Orla, with two churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. P. 1726.

JUTTEEL MOUNTAINS, a mountain range, Scinde, stretching S.W. from Sekwan to Dooba about 70 m.; lat. 25° 25' to 26° 20' N.; lon. 67° 45' to 67° 55' E. They are steep, and above 2000 ft. high.

JYHÖON.—1, [anc. *Pyramus*], A river, Asiatic Turkey, pass. Marsh and Ishili. It rises in Mount Taurus, about lat. 37° 52' N., lon. 57° E., flows S.W., past Marsh, and, after a course of about 150 m., falls into the Bay of Iskenderoon, N.W. side.—2, or JIHUX, Turkestan. See OXUS.

JYNTEAH, a dist. Hindoostan, beyond the Brahmaputra, between lat. 25° and 26° N.; lon. 91° and 93° E.; bounded, N. by Assam, E. by Cachar, S. by the dist. of Sylhet, and W. by the Garro hills. It is about 108 m. long, by 57 m. broad, and is divided into a N., central, and S. district, the last of which is composed of well-watered and fertile plains. The other divisions are hilly, but the highest mountains do not reach an elevation of more than 1000 ft. During the Burmese war it was taken under British protection, and has since been annexed to the district of Sylhet.—JYNTEAHPOOR, the cap. of the above dist., and residence of the Rajah, is situated at the foot of a range of mountains, 20 m. N. by E. Sylhet.



## K.

[For articles not found under *K*, look *C* and *Q*.]

**KAADEN**, or **KADANTE**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 12 m. W.N.W. Saaz, in a romantic valley, l. bank Eger, here crossed by a bridge. It is walled, has four churches, a convent, Piarist college, and an old castle, converted into barracks; manufactures of cloth and hosiery, and several corn markets. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 3229.

**KAAGÖE**, an isl. off N.W. coast Norway, properly forming part of the Loffoden group; lat. 70° N.; lon. 21° E. It is about 18 m. long, by about 9 m. broad, and is chiefly composed of lofty mountains, which are seen far off at sea.

**KAAL**, a vil. Hungary, co. Heves, on the Tarna, about 12 m. from Erlau. Inhabitants agricultural. Pop. 2221.

**KAARTA**, a country of W. Africa, between lat. 14° and 15° N., and lon. 8° 30' and 10° 30' W. It is bounded W. by Kasson, E. by Bambarra, and, though mountainous, is fertile. It is under the sway of the Bambaras.

**KAATSHEUVEL (DE)**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. W.S.W. Hertogenbosch, with a large church and a school. The inhabitants make sulphur matches and bulrush brooms, which are sent to all parts of the country. Pop. 858.

**KABA-NAGY**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, 6 m. from Szoboszlo, with a Protestant parish church. It lies in a fertile district, where much grain is grown and many cattle are reared. Pop. 6179.

**KABAH**, a ruined city, Yucatan, about 20 m. S.E. Uxmal. The ruins are very extensive, and contain some curious specimens of sculpture and engraving on wood.

**KABAN-MAADEN**. See **KEBAN-MAADEN**.

**KABARDAH**, a dist. Russia-in-Europe, in the N. of Circassia, separated N. by the Terek from gov. Caucasus; bounded S. by the country of the Ossetes, and W. by Little Abkhazia. It is partly covered by some N. ramifications of the Caucasus, has a mild climate, fine meadows, a fertile soil, and raises cereals and legumes; and depastures great numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and goats. The country is usually divided into Great and Little Kabardah; the former the W., and the latter the E. portion.

**KABENDA**, a seaport tn. Africa. See **CABENDA**.

**KABES**, a tn. Tunis. See **CABES**.

**KABOEL-LOESOE**, an uninhabited isl. Indian Archipelago, on the N.E. coast of Isl. Sangir. It is esteemed holy by the inhabitants of the Moluccas, affording, as it does, excellent shelter to their frail vessels during heavy weather.

**KABOOL**, or **CABOOL**, a river, Afghanistan, prov. Cabool. It rises on the E. declivity of the Oonna ridge, about lat. 34° 20' N., lon. 68° 20' E., at an elevation of about 8000 ft., flows N.E., past the city of Cabool, till it is joined by the Punshir from the N.W., whence it flows E.S.E., till it falls into the Indus, near Attock, after a course of about 320 m. At first it is an inconsiderable stream, but, subsequently receiving many large tributaries, becomes a formidable river, sweeping, with prodigious rapidity and violence, along the N. base of the Khyber mountains; and, in consequence of its boiling eddies and furious surges, not navigable except on rafts of hides. E. of these hills it divides into three branches, which afterwards re-join at Dobundee, where it is about 300 yards wide, and whence it is navigable for boats of 40 or 50 tons, to Attock. Its principal tributaries are the Logurh, which joins it from the S.; the Punshir, the Tagoa, and the Kama, with several others of lesser note, from the N. The Kabool is the only great tributary to the Indus from the W.

**KABOOL**, or **CAUBUL**, a city. See **CABOOL**.

**KABOU**, a country of W. Africa, Upper Guinea, between the rivers Gambia, Cachao, and Jeba. It is for the most part level, and covered in some places with thick forests. Rains very abundant from May to October; climate warm, moist, and unhealthy; the soil very fertile, yielding rice, millet, and Indian corn, indigo, and cotton. Mandingoes are the most numerous of the inhabitants, and theirs is the only language in use. They have large and populous villages, well cultivated fields; are possessed of considerable riches, but are insolent, inhospitable, avaricious, and inclined to theft.

**KABR-IBRAHIM**, or **KHATEL**, a tn. Palestine, the modern name for Hebron (*which see*).

**KABRERA**, or **CABRERA**, a Grecian isl., S. coast, between Cape Gallo and the isl. Sapienza; lat. (S. extremity) 36° 40' N.; lon. 21° 47' E. (N.); about 5 m. long and 3 m. broad. At a distance it appears like a high and circular mass of land, serving to point out the adjacent harbours.

**KABROUANG**, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Salibaboo group, between Mindanao and Gilolo; lat. 3° 47' N.; lon. 127° E. (N.) It is about 20 m. in circumference, well cultivated, and has a high-peaked hill in the centre. Pop. 4000.

**KABSHARY**, a tn. Central Africa, Bornou, l. bank Yeou, about 85 m. from its mouth in Lake Tchad, and about the same distance N.W. Kouka; lat. 13° N.; lon. 13° 10' E.

**KACHAO**, a city, Anam. See **CACHAO**.

**KACHAR**, a dist. Hindoostan. See **CACHAR**.

**KACHGAR**, a tn. Central Asia. See **CASHGAR**.

**KACHNAL-SERAT**, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in a well-watered district, and having several bazars; lat. 24° 30' N.; lon. 77° 35' E.

**KACHIPOUR**, a tn. Russia, gov. Simbirsk, circle of, and 6 m. S. Syzran, r. bank Volga. It still possesses the remains of towers and bastions, and has three churches. Pop. 1200.

**KACUNDA**, or **BUDDA**, a tn. of W. Africa, Guinea, r. bank Niger, about 35 m. below Egga; lat. 8° 15' N.; lon. 8° 22' E. It consists, properly speaking, of three or four villages, each of considerable size, but unconnected, though situated within a very short distance of each other; huts circular, and built of clay. It is the capital of a state or chiefdom of same name. Pop. 3000.

**KADARKUT**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, 14 m. N.W. Szeged, with a Protestant church and a synagogue. Pop. 1208.

**KADDO**, one of the Dhalac isls. Red Sea, near the N. end of a sandy and rocky bank. It is about 2 m. long, E. to W., and rather high, with a rocky islet off its W. end.

**KADIAC**, or **KODIAK**, the largest of the Aleutian islands, and separated from the mainland of Russian America by the Straits of Cheligoft, about 40 m. wide; lat. 56° 20' to 57° 45' N.; lon. 152° to 154° W.; length, N.E. to S.W., 120 m.; breadth, N.W. to S.E., 60 m. Its mountains, of granite, are of considerable height, and have, for the most part, a slight covering of soil. The valleys are narrow, and interspersed with rocks of a schistous nature, and in some localities chalk is found. The coast is much indented, and contains good harbours. Kadiak is watered by numerous streams, and its climate and vegetation are superior to those of most of the other Aleutian islands. The land, particularly near the coast, is fertile, and is covered with thick grass. It also produces abundance of strawberries and gooseberries; and oats, barley, and the common kitchen herbs are raised. In the interior are forests of pine, birch, poplar, and various species of willow. Bears and foxes are very common, but the beaver, reindeer, lynx, and other animals yielding fur, have become comparatively rare. The coasts abound with whales, seals, shell-fish, and sea-fowl. The island is said to have been seen by Behring, but possession of it was first taken, in 1760, by Cheligoft, in name of Russia, to which it still belongs. A fur company then established, with important privileges, still exists, and has its chief establishment on the Bay of Liakhik; where, in addition to the buildings of the company, are a church, several shops, and dwelling-houses, possessing gardens and patches of cultivated ground. This settlement is the depot where all the furs of the Aleutian islands are deposited, before they are sent off to Russia. Pop. 3600.

**KADIN**, or **KADINO**, a tn. Russia, gov. Mohilev, circle of, and 19 m. N.W. Matislavl, r. bank Gorodenka. It has an important annual fair.

**KADJANG**, a small native state, isl. Celebes, S.W. peninsula, a dependency of Boni, and on W. coast gulf of that name. Its capital, of same name, lies on the small river Kadjang, in about lat. 5° 20' S.

**KADNIKOV**, a tn. Russia, cap. circle of same name, gov. of, and 29 m. N.N.E. Vologda; lat. 59° 24' N.; lon. 40° 50' E.; on the Sodima, with a church. Pop. 2035.—The circle (area, 3072 sq. m.) contains 73,001 inhabitants, employed chiefly in the preparation of birch-oil, and producing various wooden articles, and in hunting.

**KADOOE**, or **KEDOE**, a central prov., isl. Java, bounded N.E. by Samarang, E. by Soerakarta, S. by Djoejakarta, and W. by Baglen. It is hilly, elevated, and consequently has a comparatively mild climate. Its soil is volcanic, watered by numerous streams, and the most fertile in Java. Rice, cotton, pepper, poppy-oil, sugar, esteemed tobacco, numerous edible roots, and all kinds of tropical fruits, are among its products. It yields, likewise, about 9,000,000 pounds of coffee annually, a small quantity of indigo, and the inhabitants prepare a kind of leaf-mat for stools, &c. The horses of Kadoe are large, strong, and fleet. Pop. 323,119.

**KADOLZBURG**, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, 9 m. W. Nürnberg. It contains two castles and a Protestant parish church, and has some trade in corn and fruit. Pop. of tn., 1350; of dist., about 60,000.

**KADOM**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 130 m. N. Tambov, on the Mokscha. It is built chiefly of wood, but contains three churches, and has a considerable trade, particularly in honey, and several well-frequented annual fairs. It is inhabited chiefly by descendants of the Tartars, who are said to have founded it. Pop. 5500.

**KAE-CHOO**, a city, China, Manchouria, E. side, and 8 m. from head of the Gulf of Leaotong; lat. 40° 35' N.; lon. 121° 47' E. Its trade is very considerable, the produce of the surrounding country being collected here, and exported to Fokien, Canton, and Keang-nan.

**KÁFA**, a country of E. Africa, S. of Abyssinia, and within, or on the borders of which are the sources of the Bahr-el-Abiad, or of its chief tributaries. Káfa was visited for the first time by a European traveller (M. Ant. D'Abbadie) in 1843; but as the narrative of that journey has not yet been published, our information respecting the country in question remains still very scanty. Káfa is an elevated plain or table-land, extending along the S. of Enarea; its N. boundary being formed chiefly by the River Godafo, called by the Gallas, Gojeb, which, rising in a forest, in about lat. 7° 40' N., lon. 35° 30' E., flows E.S.E. about 150 m., till it joins the Uma. This great river, formed by the junction of two or more streams, called Gíbié (in old writers Zébée), runs S. on the E. side of Enarea and Káfa, and then, turning S.W., joins the Tubiri or Bahr-el-Abiad, after a course of 500 m. or 600 m. The extensive region thus encompassed by the Uma and its affluents, and which has been vaguely entitled the island of Káfa, embraces the following countries:—1, On the E., in the angle formed by the Godafo and the Uma, lies Kúlo, an elevated and mountainous tract, inhabited by the Omáti; 2, S. of Kúlo is Gobo, also peopled by Omáti—opposite, on the E. beyond the river, are the Negroes called Dokho; 3, Káfa-proper is situate to the W. of Kúlo—its capital, Bonga, standing in lat. 7° 10' N., lon. 36° 24' E., at no great distance from the Godafo; 4, Gimira, W. of the preceding, is occupied by a people who call themselves *Shay*, probably a branch of the Shates (Shât), who were established in Great Damot, in Abyssinia, previous to the irruption of the Gallas; 5, The country of the Suro, 150 m. or 200 m. S.W. Bonga, and which, producing barley in abundance, appears to be a continuation of the table-land, and to have an elevation of at least 7000 ft.; 6, N. of the Suro are the Negroes called Mashango. Káfa has been hitherto erroneously described as a country of lofty mountains; it proves to be a uniform plain, bearing palms, and characterized by the production, not of cereal grains, but of the ensete, a plant resembling the musa or banana. Thus, it would appear to have an elevation barely exceeding 5000 ft. The source of the Gojeb has a height of 4800 ft. The appellation of 'grain-eater' is used in Káfa as a term of contempt; the ensete furnishes the staple subsistence of the people. The king or *tata*, as he is called, of Káfa has at his command 10,000 horsemen; his rule seems to be absolute. It is not quite clear whether Christianity, in any form, is still recognized as the religion of the country; but we are told that there are at least two churches in it, and the people are still called *Sidáma*; a name which appears to have at one time distinguished the Christians S. of Abyssinia.

It is certain that Káfa is the native country of the coffee plant (the *kahvah* of the Arabs); and a very large proportion of the coffee now exported from Mocha, arrives in that market from the N. frontier of Káfa, and the S. part of Enarea. Coffee, civet, cardamum, and khat are the chief productions of the country which find their way into commerce; the last named of these—a kind of tea plant, the leaf or young twig of which is used by the Arabs as a masticatory—seems to be here, like the coffee plant, on its native ground. The people of Káfa are of the Abyssinian type; their language belongs to what M. D'Abbadie calls the Hamitic group, and is related to that of the Gonas, who dwell on the Abbai or Blue Nile, at its S.W. bend.

**KAERNIHAU**, or **HISSAR**, a river, Central Asia, Turkestan, an affluent of the Upper Oxus. It has its sources in the Pamir table-land, about lat. 39° 30' N., lon. 70° 20' E., from which it flows S., passes the town of Hissar, and falls into the Oxus, 60 m. N.E. Balkh; lat. 36° 56' N.; lon. 68° 20' E.; after a course of about 210 m.

**KAFERTHAL**, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, 3 m. N.E. Mannheim, with a parish church, manufactures of soda, and a mill. Pop. 1542.

**KAFFA**, now **FEODOSIA** [anc. *Theodosia*], a tn. Russia, W. angle of a magnificent bay in the S.E. of the Crimea; lat. 45° 6' N.; lon. 35° 20' E. It is walled and well fortified, and contains numerous public buildings; of which the most worthy of notice are the three churches—a Greek, R. Catholic, and Armenian; two mosques, a spacious and commodious quarantine, and a college, founded by the Emperor Alexander, chiefly for gratuitous instruction in the modern languages. There is also a botanical garden, and a museum, which is rich in the antiquities of the neighbourhood. The site and excellent harbour of Kaffa would seem to mark it out as a place of great trade, but it has formidable competitors in Odessa and Kertch, and does not seem destined to recover its lost importance. It is a place of great antiquity, having been founded by a colony of Greeks from Ionia. It received its name of Theodosia from the wife of Leucon, King of the Bosphorus, who took it after a long siege, and soon made it a place of great importance. In the Middle Ages it passed into the hands of the Genoese, by purchase from the Khans of the Crimea, and became the seat of an extensive commerce with the East, by the way of the Caspian and Astrakhan. At this time it is said to have had a population of 80,000; but, having been taken by the Turks in 1474, its prosperity rapidly declined. Much has been done for it since it came into the possession of Russia, and it is still one of the most important towns in the Crimea. Pop. (1849), 8435.

**KAFFRARIA**, a populous and fertile country of S. Africa, adjoining the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, on the E. In order to find a general name for a number of different kindred tribes, the Dutch colonists adopted the word Kaffre, learned by the Portuguese from the Arabs, who apply the epithet Kafir, signifying, in their language, an unbeliever or pagan, to the wild and unconverted African natives. In this sense, the term is inconveniently comprehensive; and writers have, at different times, applied it arbitrarily to very different groups of African nations. The inconvenience of a vague and inappropriate expression may be best avoided by using it in its narrowest acceptance. We shall, therefore, here take the name Kaffres in the colonial sense, as meaning the tribes who occupy the maritime region, or from the mountains to the sea, between the E. frontier of the colony and the British settlement at Natal, and who have one language and a common descent.

In 1785, the Kaffres extended their dominion to the Great Fish River, in lat. (mouth) 33° 27' S.; lon. 27° E.; seizing upon the territory which had belonged to the Gonaque Hottentots, who appear to have become mingled with their conquerors. But, soon after, they came into collision with the Dutch Boers, who, having advanced 600 m. E. from Cape Town, were indignant at finding that the Kaffres had advanced 40 m. in the opposite direction. The natives were repulsed, and driven, for the most part, beyond the Keiskamma; but they never renounced their claim to, nor wholly withdrew their cattle from, the country between the rivers, which, for some years, bore the title of the Neutral Territory, till 1836, when, being defeated in the war which they waged on the colony, the Keiskamma and Kat rivers were fixed definitively as their W. boundary. From the Keiskamma to the Umzinkúlu (lat.



30° 26' S.), the furthest extent of the Kaffres towards the N.E., is a distance of 250 m. The breadth of the territory, from the mountains to the sea, is about 80 or 90 m. Formerly, the E. limit of Kaffraria was at or near the Umzimvubu (Hippopotamus river), which is 109 m. S.W. of the Umzimkulu (Great Reeds); or, at least, the country E. of the former river, towards Natal, had, till after 1830, little or no population. But the retrenchment of territory on the W. seems to have occasioned an extension on the E. Within the limits thus described, Kaffraria has an area of about 20,000 sq. m.

The mountains which, running parallel to the sea-coast, bound Kaffraria on the N.W., are called by the colonists the Winterberg, and, further N.E., the Stormberg. The natives do not seem to have a general name for the range, but a considerable portion of it, next the colony, is called by them Iváqu. These mountains rarely exceed the height of 3000 ft. Their most elevated summits are composed of trap-rocks; clay-slate and sandstones appear lower down, and limestone has been found in small quantity near the coast. The level plains terminate about 20 m. from the sea; then follows a land of hill and dale, extremely varied and picturesque. Numerous rivers cross this country to the sea. On its W. side, indeed, or between the Keiskamma and the Great Kei, though the brooks are numerous in the hills, the lower tracts still resemble the colonial districts in deficiency of water; but this defect rapidly disappears as we advance to the N.E., where the country grows at every step more fresh and irriguous. The chief rivers beyond the Kei are, the Báshi, Umáta, Umzimvubu, Umávuma, and Umzimkulu. These rivers all run in deep beds, with steep banks, and, in the rainy season, swelled by the countless mountain-streams that join them, they become immense torrents. But their course is rapid, the floods soon pass off, and, in the dry season, the lower part of the river often exhibits but a chain of pools. None of the rivers of Kaffraria are accessible even by small vessels, except, perhaps, the Buffalo, between the Keiskamma and the Kei.

The country between the Fish river and Keiskamma, formerly the Neutral Territory, is nearly all a thicket, or, in colonial language, a bush, of thorny acacias. Between the Keiskamma and the Kei, the country is more open. The banks of the rivers are shaded by large trees; in the small thickets, scattered over the elevated grounds, the aloe and euphorbia are conspicuous. On the downs at the mouth of the Kei, the banana grows wild. The forests, on the hills, contain, among other varieties, iron-wood, yellow-wood, a magnificent strelitzia, with leaves 3 ft. long; and a species of sago-palm. The grasses in these countries are all very rank and tough, and grateful to cattle only when throwing out new shoots, after the old crop has been destroyed with fire; indeed, S. African cattle may be rather said to browse than graze. The Kaffre women cultivate a little maize, millet, and water-melons, with some tobacco and hemp, for smoking. In a few instances, near the frontiers, the labours of the field are now performed by men, who imitate, with ability and success, the husbandry of their white neighbours; but, where the national habits remain, the extent of the cultivated fields or gardens is inconsiderable.

As the vegetation rapidly improves N.E. from the colony, increasing in vigour and abundance, so also the animal species undergo a change. On the W. of the Keiskamma, the quaggas and smaller antelopes, of many kinds, are numerous. On the E. are the large antelopes, the dorcas, eland, &c.; the hippopotamus, and the elephant. The chase of these animals is a source of profit to the Kaffre; the abundance of wild honey, found in the clefts of rocks, or in hollow trees, and in the search for which he is guided by the honey-bird, adds also to his resources. But horned cattle constitute the Kaffre's chief wealth. The Kaffre cows are ordinarily very large, but there is also a small breed, and the colonial breed has also been introduced by stealth or purchase. It is said that the native breeds yield much less milk than the European, but we know not whether this inferiority may not be ascribable to the want of succulent food. Horses, purchased or stolen from the colony, are now multiplying rapidly in Kaffraria; where, on the other hand, there are no sheep, goats, pigs, or poultry. The Kaffres, with the simple tastes of a pastoral people, loathe strange articles of food; they will not taste small game, hares, birds, &c., nor fish; which, though abundant in their rivers, they hold in abhorrence.

Kaffraria differs materially from the Cape Colony in climate, whence originates its difference of vegetation. In the former country the seasons are regular, and have the tropical character; that is to say, the winter or cool season, from May to August, is dry and clear, the summer or hot season is also the rainy season. The rain always falls in the afternoon, with great violence, and generally attended with thunderstorms. The summer heat varies from 70° to 90° Fah. in the shade; in winter, the mercury rarely falls below 50° during the day, but at night there are hoar-frosts, and snow falls on the mountains. Thick and humid mists also are not unfrequent in summer. In winter, the N.W. wind often blows with incredible violence, carrying with it clouds of dust from the dry plains. Sudden changes of temperature are not uncommon during the rainy season, and the climate, though perfectly salubrious, is disagreeable to those habituated to the equability of the Cape climate.

The Kaffres, within the limits which we have assigned to them, consist of three nations, namely:—the Amakósa, or, as the missionaries write the name, Amakosa (the  $\alpha$  represents a clucking sound borrowed from the Hottentots); the Amatémbu, called by the Boers, Tambooger or Tambookies; and the Amaponda or Mambookies. The Amakósa (pl. of *Amakosa*) occupy the country from the Keiskamma to the Bashi (about 90 m.), and from the foot of the mountains to the sea; and, being in immediate contact with the colony, and often in hostility against it, they are more especially meant by the expression Kaffres. The Boers call them Kossies, which is perhaps not derived from their national name, but rather from the title of their chiefs (*Kósi*, with the natural sound of the *k*). The Amaponda extend along the coast, from the Bashi towards the Umzimkulu. The Amatémbu possess the elevated land at the sources of the rivers, and the valleys between the mountains N. of the Amakósa, and nowhere approach the sea-side. The common ancestor of these three nations was Zwide, who lived 14 generations (at least 300 years) anterior to Hintza, who fell in the Kaffre war of 1835. Kósa, or Xosa, the great warrior who gave his own name to his tribe (the Amakósa), lived five generations later than Zwide. The original affinity of these three nations is still kept in view by some remarkable customs. The chiefs of the Amakósa, and probably of the Amaponda also, take wives from the Amatémbu, and the children of these wives alone inherit their fathers' rank. Thus Macómo, a chief of great natural ability, governed the Gaika branch of the Amakósa for some years, till his younger brother, Sandili, the issue of the Amatémbu wife, came of age, when the latter, the present (1852) chief assumed the reins of government. It must be observed that, at the termination of the war in 1835, the country between the Keiskamma and the Kei was placed in some measure under British control, and received the name of *British Kaffraria*. It is divided into the counties of Bedford, Lincoln, Middlesex, York, Northumberland, Sussex, and Cambridge. A large body of captives (the Amafingui), found in the villages of the conquered Kaffres, were then located in the lower part of that territory. These people, called in the colony Fingoes, are of the Zulu or Amazulu nation (W. by S. of Delagoa Bay), and, though now settled in Kaffraria, are quite distinct from the Kaffres.

The appearance of the Kaffres is highly prepossessing; tall and beautifully formed, with fine eyes and open countenance, their every movement, look, and carriage show vigour and animation. Their colour is a dark iron-gray; except thick lips, they have no Negro feature; their heads are well formed; their hair is woolly, and in little tufts. The men, the chiefs particularly, exceed the stature of Europeans; the women, on the other hand, are small, but elegantly formed. Vivacity and good temper characterize both sexes. The men take as many wives as they can buy, but it does not appear that polygamy among them ever runs to great excess. The fact is, that the purchase of a wife in Kaffreland is analogous to the making of a marriage settlement in England. The wife provides for herself a cottage and cows, but, as she is not individually consulted, the whole affair being settled with her parents, it is obvious that inconsiderate marriages are not likely to take place in Kaffraria. On the women devolves the care of the house, which is a spherical hut, framed of branches of trees, plastered with mud and cow-dung, and covered with rushes or palm-leaves. They also cultivate the fields and gardens, which give them little trouble; and they

prepare the skins used for clothing, beating and rubbing them until they have completely pulverized the inherent gluten. The men, on the other hand, are occupied with war and their cattle. These last constitute the Kaffre's wealth; they are the constant object of his thoughts and admiration; he is always happy when looking on his cows. He knows how to

train the growth of the horns by nicking them. He teaches the bullocks to race, and constantly rides them. Instances are not wanting of great chiefs who classed their horned cattle in regiments, according to colour, and trained them to join in the dance. Milk is the Kaffre's chief sustenance, and always in the curdled state. It is kept in baskets made of rushes,



KAFFRE VILLAGE (KRAAL) —From Angus' Port Natal; or, Illustrations of the Kaffres.

and so closely plaited as to be water-tight. These, when frequently used, imbibe the lactic acid, so that the new milk poured into them very soon curdles. Venison, beef, marmalade of the water-melon, and various fruits, season the Kaffre's repast, but in small quantity. He may be said to live on milk, and a little millet or Kaffre corn. Their dress is simple; the men are always bareheaded, and wear a cloak (*kaross*) of skin, which they wrap close round them in winter, with the hair inside; the exposed side being reddened with ochre. They are often tattooed on the shoulders, and wear copper, iron, or ivory rings and strung shells on their arms and legs. The kaross of the chief is generally of leopard's skin. The chief distinction of the female dress is the cap of lynx-skin,



KAFFRE CHIEF OF THE ZULU TRIBE.—From Angus

which is made of a conical shape, but the cone laps forward, and, being fringed with beads, rings, or shells, hangs over the brows.

The Amakósa at present (1852) obey several chiefs, three of whom are nearly equal in power; namely, Sandili, Kreili, and

Tslambie; whose followers probably amount respectively to 50,000, 45,000, and 40,000. The inferior chiefs could add, perhaps, another 40,000. The Amatémba, under one chief (Unyéki, we believe), do not probably exceed 70,000. The Amaponda, removed from the colonial frontier, and with ample territory, are probably increasing rapidly in numbers, reaping the chief benefit of the disorder in the W., and may be taken at 100,000. Their great chief is Faku. The latter two nations are not avowedly at war with the British, but there can be no doubt that they take part in the contest. It is said that the Kaffres can arm one in six of their entire population; boys of sixteen are reckoned as the best troops. If this be correct, then the Kaffres have a force of at least 50,000 fighting men. War is but sport to them. They are a shrewd and observant people; they know their deficiencies in the field, and are rapidly supplying them; and should they but add a military organization like that of the Amazulu to improved arms, they will become truly formidable.

**KAFIRISTAN, CAUFIRISTAN, or CAFFRISTAN** [Land of infidelity], a country of Central Asia, bounded N. by Budukshan, W., S. and E. by Afghanistan, and N.E. bordering on Chitral; lat. 35° to 36° N.; and lon. 69° 20' to 71° 20' E.; length, E. to W., about 110 m.; breadth, about 69 m. It includes a considerable portion of the Hindoo Koosh mountains, and part of those of the Bolor-Tagh, and consists wholly of snow-capped mountains, whose sides are covered with vast pine forests, deep and narrow chasms, and small but fertile valleys; which produce large quantities of grapes, wild and cultivated; and feed flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, while the hills are covered with goats. Grain is scarce, and of inferior quality. The common kinds are wheat and millet. The S. part of the country, towards Afghanistan, is more level. It is traversed everywhere by innumerable torrents; but its principal drainage is by the rivers Tagoo, Alishang, Alingar, and Kama, all of which flow S. towards Afghanistan. The roads are only fit for men on foot, and are often crossed by rivers and deep torrents, which are passed by fixed or swinging bridges. The inhabitants of this wild district constitute an independent nation, and claim a European descent, priding themselves on being 'brothers of the Firingi'; and are so considered by the Mahometans, by whom they are surrounded, and who, accordingly, call them Kafirs—that is, infidels. They allege that they are descendants of the troops of Alexander the Great, who passed through their country; and it is certain, whatever truth may be in the allegation, that in many points, of both



character and personal appearance, they much resemble the Greeks, being fair complexioned, regular featured, remarkably handsome, and intelligent. Their intelligence is displayed in the construction of their houses, which are in general of wood, several stories high, and embellished with much carving. They are also good smiths, and their silver drinking-cups and bowls are worked and embossed in a very elaborate and tasteful manner. They believe in one God, but also worship numerous idols made of stone or wood. Liberality and hospitality are their favourite virtues, and are largely practised amongst them. Their food consists chiefly of cheese, butter, milk, bread, flesh, and a variety of fruits. Both sexes drink wine to excess, and get merry in their cups, but never quarrelsome. Their favourite amusement is dancing, which they perform with great vehemence. Their music is generally quick, but varied and mild. They are a warlike people, and are not known to have been conquered, though surrounded by Mahometans, whom they detest, and with whom they live in a constant state of warfare, and who take every opportunity of harassing and oppressing them, invading their territory and carrying them off as slaves. Though often provoked to extremes by the persecutions of the Mahometans, whom they slay without mercy, they are in general a harmless, affectionate, and kind-hearted people; merry, playful, fond of laughter, and altogether of a sociable and joyous disposition.

The Kafirs, from their black goat-skin dress, hair outwards, are also named *Siyah Posh* [black clad]. They do not sit cross-legged, like other Asiatics, but use stools and chairs after the manner of Europeans. They have no general name for their nation; but are divided into tribes, occupying different valleys, each tribe having a peculiar name. They have hereditary priests, who have no great influence. It is not known that they have any regular government; all state affairs being managed, it is believed, by consultations among the influential persons. The property of the wealthy consists in cattle and slaves.—(Elphinstone's *Cambul*; Barnes's *Dob-lahara*, &c.)

**KAFR KOT** [the infidels' fort], an extensive ruin, Punjab, r. bank Indus; lat. 32° 30' N.; lon. 71° 21' E. It consists of a number of towers bearing every mark of extreme antiquity, rising on the very summit of a mountain chain. A dilapidated wall extends from them to the river.

**KAGALNIK**, a river, Russia, which rises near the centre of Bessarabia, about 18 m. W. Kichenau, flows S.S.E., and, after a course of 110 m., discharges itself into the Black Sea by a large lagoon. Its principal affluents are the Tschaga and Chilibghida, both of which it receives on the left.

**KAGHUZWARA**, a populous vil. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Aurrangabad, on the margin of a small lake; built of black stone, and noted for the manufacture of paper.

**KAGUL**, a lake, Russia, S.W. of prov. Bessarabia, near the confluence of the Pruth with the Danube; greatest length, 24 m.; breadth, about 9 m. It falls into the Danube.

**KAHEREE**, a tn. Punjab, Damaun, r. bank Indus, here 1010 yds. wide; lat. 31° 25' N.; lon. 70° 57' E. Here is one of the principal ferries of the Indus.

**KAHLA**, a tn. Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 18 m. S.E. Weimar. It is walled, has three gates, three suburbs, several courts and public offices; two churches and an hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, dye-works, tile-works, and a trade in wool and cattle. On the opposite side of the river is the old castle of Leuchtenburg, now a prison; and, on a hill overhanging the public road, the ruined castle of Orlamünde. Pop. 2463.—The *CIRCLE* area, 96 geo. sq. m. Pop. 15,626.

**KAHOOLAWÉ**, one of the Sandwich isls., off S.W. point Maui, and, from its shape and appearance, apparently once a part of that island. It is 14 m. long, and 5 m. wide; low, and almost destitute of every kind of verdure or shrub, excepting a species of coarse grass. It is inhabited by a few poor fishermen only, and is used as a place of exile.

**KAHUN**, a fort and tn. Afghanistan, in an extensive valley or plain, 15 m. long, and 16 m. broad; lat. 29° 20' N.; lon. 69° 15' E. It is tolerably well built, and is surrounded by a wall. Water is scarce, the town depending wholly on rain collected in a tank. Kahun was garrisoned by the British in 1840. Some months afterwards, a detachment which was sent from Poolajee to relieve the fort, was attacked by the

Beloochees, in a narrow pass, within a few miles of Kahun, when 179 of the British were killed, 92 wounded, and 1076 camels, a great quantity of ammunition and stores, and three pieces of artillery, fell into the hands of the enemy.

**KAIANA**, a tn. Finland. See *KAJANA*.

**KAIFFA**, a small walled tn. and seaport, Asiatic Turkey, Syria, about 6 m. S.W. Acre; lat. 32° 50' N.; lon. 34° 58' E. (n.) It has a mole and anchorage, defended by a castle.

**KAIFUNG**, or **CAI-FONG**, a large city, China, cap. prov. Honan, r. bank Yellow River, 350 m. S.S.W. Peking; lat. 34° 55' N.; lon. 114° 20' E. It is a very ancient city, but was destroyed in the 12th century by the overflowing of the river. Previous to that calamity, it contained numerous palaces, gardens, and government houses; and, though it has been rebuilt, it has never attained to its ancient splendour. It has since been frequently inundated by the Yellow River, but not with such serious results as in the instance above mentioned. The last calamity of this kind occurred in recent years, by which part of the city was destroyed, and the inhabitants dispersed. The dykes erected in the vicinity of the city to prevent a recurrence of this visitation extend many miles, and are under the superintendence of the governor of the rivers. Kaifung is noted as the principal seat of the Jews in China, who have here a place of worship between 300 and 400 ft. in length, and about 150 ft. in breadth, comprising four successive courts, various halls, and other apartments; and a synagogue.

**KAILAS MOUNTAINS**, Tibet. See *CAILAS*.

**KAIN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 28 m. W.N.W. Mons; with two breweries, a distillery, and two oil-mills; a considerable trade in agricultural produce and vegetables, particularly asparagus, for which the district is famed. Near it are chalybeate springs. Pop. 2062.

**KAÏNOURA-DJIKOUL**, a small vil. of W. Africa, l. bank Falmé; lat. 14° 22' N.; lon. 12° 19' W.; supposed by the traveller Rubault to be the site of the ancient fort of St. Pierre; though the people of Bondou, with more probability, point out Kidira-Tata as the site of this fort.

**KAINSK**, a tn. Siberia, cap. circle of same name, gov. and 260 m. W.S.W. Tomsk, on the Om; lat. 55° 30' N.; lon. about 78° 30' E. It is walled, and has three churches, and in 1850 had 2497 inhabitants, maintained by agriculture, the fur trade, and fairs; one of which is frequented by persons from all parts of Siberia.—The *CIRCLE* consists, in its N. half, of an extensive plain, watered by several streams. The S. half, which is equally well watered, has a milder climate, is better cultivated, and more extensively wooded. The chief occupations are hunting and fishing.

**KAIPARA**, a harbour, New Zealand, N. isl., W. coast; lat. 36° 29' S.; lon. 174° 8' E.; a little N.W. from the settlement of Auckland; it branches off N. and S., into two completely land-locked harbours, each running about 15 m. into the land. The N. arm is the recipient of several rivers, including one of the same name, which enters its S. extremity.

**KAIRA**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Gujerat, cap. dist. of same name, 52 m. N.W. Baroda; lat. 22° 47' N.; lon. 72° 48' E.; near the confluence of the Warruck and Seyree, affluents of the Sabarmuttee. It is a large and tolerably neat town, surrounded by a lofty stone wall, with semicircular bastions. The streets, though narrow, are clean, and the houses solid and lofty, with sloping tiled roofs, and a good deal of carving in the wood-work of their gables and verandahs. Most of the wells in the town and neighbourhood are brackish; and the situation, though selected for the cantonments, which are about 1½ m. distant, is unhealthy. In the centre of the town is a Jain temple, exhibiting much gaudy ornament, and some beautiful wood carving. Among other buildings are a large European church, erected in 1824; and a library for the use of the soldiers.—The *DISTRICT* consists chiefly of lands ceded, at different periods, by the Guicowar and Peshwa, and so straggling in form, and intermixed with other districts, as not to be easily defined. The Karee, which forms the boundary between it and Ahmedabad, irrigates a considerable portion of the surface. Much of the soil is good, and it was thought that the cultivation of Bourbon cotton might succeed. The attempt, however, failed, in consequence of a succession of severe frosts, by which the plantations were completely destroyed. Area, 1869 sq. m. Pop. 536,513.—(*Trigon. Survey of India*.)

**KAIRWAN**, a large tn., regency of, and 80 m. S.S.E. Tunis; lat. 35° 37' N.; lon. 10° 15' E.; in a barren sandy plain, and surrounded by a wall. It is badly supplied with water; the inhabitants depending on a capacious reservoir filled by the rains, and a pond, which becomes nearly dry in summer, when it emits noxious exhalations. Notwithstanding its ill-chosen situation, it ranks second only to Tunis in trade and population. Kairwan was the first seat of Saracenic empire in Barbary, and still exhibits many fine relics of its ancient grandeur, in the fragments of beautiful architecture which abound in it, besides one of the most magnificent mosques in Barbary. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

**KAISARIAH**, or **KAISARIYEH** (anc. *Cæsarea*), a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, cap. dist. of same name, 142 m. S.E. Angora, on a fertile plain; lat. 38° 40' N.; lon. 35° 25' E. It is walled; the houses are of stone, and well built, though many of them exhibit cracks and dilapidations, produced by an earthquake in 1835; the streets are narrow, and so very dirty, that the whole town may be said to breathe pestilence. Among objects worthy of notice may be mentioned a bridge, erected by Solyman the Great, and several mosques. The Armenians have two churches, with a bishop; there is also a Greek church. The bazaars are extensive and well supplied. The principal Armenian merchants exhibit their goods in a large place, called the Vizir Khan; these consist chiefly of iron wares (many of them of German manufacture), snuff-boxes, glass beads, shells, from the Red Sea, in strings, for ornamenting pack-saddles, &c.; scissors, paper, and cards. The chief articles of native produce are yellow berries and gall-nuts, which are sent to Smyrna; also tragacanth, madder, and a blue dye made from the lees of wine. The number of houses is estimated at 10,000; of which 5000 may be Turkish, 2500 Armenian, and 500 Greek. Pop. above 30,000.—(Hamilton's *Asia Minor*.)

**KAISARIAH**, a tn. Palestine. See *CÆSAREA*.

**KAISERSBERG**, a tn. France. See *KAYSERBERG*.

**KAISERSLAUTERN**, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, cap. dist. of same name, on the Lautern, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Pfälzer-Ludwigs Railway, 43 m. S.S.W. Mainz. It is walled, has several public offices; a R. Catholic, and two Protestant parish churches; a normal, and other schools; and the remains of an old castle, built by Frederick Barbarossa, and now converted into a central prison; manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton goods, hosiery, and leather; a paper, and other mills; and important iron-works, supplied from iron mines in the neighbourhood. Three successive engagements were fought here, in 1793–4, between the French and Germans. Pop. tn. 6500; dist. 47,674.

**KAISERSWALD**, a vil. Bohemia, circle of, and 35 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, near the frontiers of Saxony, at the foot of the Botzenberg, with a school, manufactures of linen, and two mills. Pop. 1707.

**KAISERSWERTH**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 6 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, r. bank Rhine. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a Capuchin monastery, and a large Protestant establishment, comprehending a female normal school, an orphan asylum, an hospital and a seminary of deaconesses, in which evangelical sisters of charity are trained; and has manufactures of silk, velvet, tobacco, and earthenware; cotton and worsted mills; some shipping, a considerable shipping trade, a ferry across the Rhine, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1919.

**KAISTEN** (OBER and UNTER), two contiguous vills., forming a par. Switzerland, can. Argau, circle of, and about 2 m. from Laufenburg, in a small and somewhat rugged valley. They contain a parish church; and have a trade in corn and wine, grown in the district. Pop. 1126.

**KAITS**, a seaport and vil., isl. Ceylon, N. end. Houses generally of a mean description, with a small, neat R. Catholic church, and a courthouse. Its harbour affords safe anchorage at all seasons, and is much frequented by country craft and small vessels. There are here the ruins of an old Portuguese fort. The greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Kaits was in former times subject to dreadful inundations, by which many of the inhabitants, and great numbers of cattle perished.—(*Ceylon Gazetteer*.)

**KAJAL**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pressburg, in a fertile district, about 14 m. from Nagy-Szombath, with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1250.

**KAJANA**, or **KAŦANA**, a tn. Russia, principality Finland, gov. of, and 86 m. S.E. Uleåborg, cap. dist. of same name, on a stream which flows out of Lake Nuasjarvi into Lake Uleå, and forms two remarkably fine cascades, one immediately above, and one below the town. It was a place of some importance, and was defended by a castle, which still exists, but in so dilapidated a state as to have been converted into magazines. It has a church, and several well-frequented fairs. Pop. 813.

**KAJAR**, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Thither Danube, co. Raab, 3 m. from Teth, in a wooded district at the foot of Mount Sokoro, with a parish church, and some trade in wine. Pop. 1357.—2, (*Balatofu Kajar*), A vil. Thither Danube, co. of, and 12 m. from Veszprim, near Lake Balaton. It has a Protestant church, a fishery, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1530.

**KAJDATS**, a vil. Hungary, co. of, and 13 m. N.W. Tolna, on the Palatinal Canal, with two churches, and a trade in corn and tobacco. Pop. 1294.

**KAKASD**, or **KOKASD**, a vil. Hungary, co. Tolna, near Szexard, with a R. Catholic parish church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 999.

**KAKAVA**, an isl. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, S. coast; lat. 36° 9' 36" N.; lon. 29° 52' E.; about 5 m. long, but of unequal breadth—the S.W. half being very narrow, and the other exceedingly irregular. It has a small harbour at its N.E. extremity, called Port Stephanos.

**KAKISIA**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See *KARKISIA*.

**KAKOVA**.—1, A vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Krassova, 44 m. S.E.E. Temesvar, in a beautiful district on the Karas. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1632.—2, (*Kakova* or *Krebsbach*), a vil. Transylvania, co. Nieder-Wesensberg, on a mountain slope, 12 m. from Hermanstadt, with a Greek non-united parish church. Pop. 1562.

**KALABAGH**, or **KARABAGH**, a tn. Punjab, r. bank Indus, 68 m. S.S.W. Attock; lat. 32° 57' N.; lon. 71° 37' E. It rises on the face of a steep eminence, overhanging the road and the river. There are extensive alum-works in the vicinity; the effluvia from which, added to the extreme natural heat of the place in summer, renders the air unwholesome. Great quantities of salt also are extracted here for the supply of W. India and Afghanistan. There is, likewise, coal in the vicinity, but it is of poor quality, and in considerable seams. The Indus is navigable to this town at all seasons. Pop. about 2000.

**KALABSHEE** (El), a vil. Nubia, l. bank Nile, 80 m. N.N.E. Derr; lat. 23° 30' N.; lon. 32° 55' E. Here are the ruins of the largest temple in Nubia, consisting of a nave, portico, and area, but having sculptures of very inferior style. The ancient town stood on the N. and S. of the temple, and extended along the hill behind towards the Bay-el-Wellee, which is strewn with bricks and broken pottery.

**KALACSA**, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, 2 m. from Monostor, with a church. Pop. 1263.—2, A vil., co. Bihar, 12 m. from Szalonta; with a church and a trade in corn. Pop. 839.

**KALADEY**, or **KOLODEY**, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 20 m. N. Budweis, on the Luschnitz; with a chapel, synagogue, school, manufactures of potash, and a saw-mill. Pop. 979.

**KALAFAT**, a tn. Little Walachia, cap. dist. and on a plain of same name, l. bank Danube, about 1 m. E. Wildin, on the opposite bank, and 370 m. N.W. Constantinople. It is surrounded with walls; consists of about 2000 houses, and has three churches, a townhall, custom-house, quarantine, and cavalry barracks. It has recently become a strong military position; the Turks having (1853–4) thrown up formidable redoubts and other works partly on two high hills in its plain, while awaiting the attack of the Russians.

**KALAH-JIK**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 34 m. E.N.E. Angora, at the foot of a hill, crowned by a fine old, but rather dilapidated castle. It contains 800 Mahometan and 60 Armenian houses; 14 mosques, a khan, a public bath, an Armenian church, and the ruins of a Moslem monastery.

**KALAICHI**, a tn. Punjab, 10 m. S. Dera Ismael Khan, with a considerable commerce; lat. 31° 43' N.; lon. 70° 50' E.

**KALAMAKI BAY**, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, S. coast; lat. 36° 10' N.; lon. 29° 28' E. At the extremity of the cape, which forms the W. side of the bay, are the ruins of the ancient Patara.



**KALAMATA**, a tn. Greece. See CALAMATA.

**KALAMAZOO**, a river, U. States, Michigan, rising near the S. extremity of the state, and, after a winding course, generally W.N.W., of 90 m., falling into Lake Michigan, 41 m. N. the St. Joseph. It has an average depth of 12 ft. for 8 m. from its mouth; and is, at all times, navigable for small craft 33 m. upwards.

**KALAMO**, an isl. Greece. See CALAMO.

**KALANI**, or **KALLANIA**, a vil., isl. Ceylon, once the cap. of a principality, pleasantly situated on the banks of a river of same name, about 10 m. N.E. Colombo. It has a number of neat houses; a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and some native places of worship, with a large figure of Buddha in a sitting posture, which attracts an immense concourse of pilgrims from every part of the island, during the celebration of the principal festival in July.

**KALANNA**, a tn. Nigritia, cap. kingdom of same name, about 248 m. S.S.W. Timbuctoo. It has a numerous and industrious population.

**KALANTAN**, state, Malay Peninsula. See CALANTAN.

**KALASZNO**, or **KALLASZ**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and about 12 m. from Tolna. It is a stirring place, with a Protestant parish church, two mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco. Pop. 827.

**KALAT**, a tn. Beloochistan. See KELAT.

**KALATOA**, an isl., Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea; lat. 7° 12' S.; lon. 121° 43' E.; called Old Klaut by the Dutch. It is pretty large, and is inhabited by a treacherous people.

**KALAU**, or **CALAU**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 50 m. S.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, cap. circle of same name, on the Dober. It has two churches, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; a trade in wool and cattle; and two mills. Pop. 2177. — **THE CIRCLE** is flat and sandy. Area, 291 geo. sq. m. Pop. 40,806.

**KALAVRITA**, a tn. Greece, Morea, nome Achaia and Elis, 27 m. S.E. Patras, on the edge of a plain on both sides of a torrent which descends from Mount Chelmos, whose W. summit, covered with snow, is seen over the back of the town. In a cave in the vicinity are two ancient catacombs, on the side of a hill. Though Kalavrita is supposed to be the site of the ancient Cynothra, these are the only remains of antiquity which it possesses. Pop. about 2160.

**KALBE**, a tn. Prussia. See CALBE.

**KALBOR**, or **KALTRUN**, a tn. Transylvania, co. and 3 m. from Fogaras, on a mountain, with two churches. Pop. 1052.

**KALD** (also **FELSO**), a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, about 10 m. from Szalabar, with a church, a castle, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1045.

**KALDENKIRCHEN**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 27 m. W.N.W. Düsseldorf, on a height. It was once well fortified, but only small portions of its walls now remain; has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church; manufactures of linen and cotton goods, ribbons, soap, vinegar, chicory, and tobacco; and a trade in these articles. Pop. 1707.

**KALE SUKA**, a vil. and caravanserai, Hindoostan, Punjab, 32 m. S.E. Attock, on the Kallee, a tributary of the Hurroo; lat. 33° 44' N.; lon. 72° 49' E. At a short distance to the N.W. of the village is a bauli or great well, the water of which is reached by a descent of 100 steps. The surrounding country is remarkably rocky, rugged, and barren.

**KALENBERG**, or **CALENBERG**, a principality, Hanover, prov. or landrostei Hanover; bounded N. and E. by the co. of Hoya, and the principalities of Lüneburg and Hildesheim; and S. and W. by Brunswick, Lippe, Lippe-Detmold, &c. In the N. it is flat and moorish; in the E. hilly and fertile. It contains ten towns, of which the chief is Hanover. Area, 800 geo. sq. m. Pop. 189,318.

**KALGAN**, a tn. China, prov. Chihle, 100 m. N.W. Peking, l. bank of the most N. of the head-streams of the Hoen-Ho; lat. 40° 50' N.; lon. 115° 3' E. It is a depôt of the overland trade between China and Russia.

**KALGUJEW**, or **KALGOUEV**, an isl. Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, N. of Gov. Archangel, between lat. 68° 41' and 69° 27' N.; lon. 62° and 63° 10' E.; length, N. to S., about 60 m., and breadth 40 m. It is about 60 m. distant from the mainland, and is surrounded by shoals. The ground, which is at first gently undulating, rises towards the centre, which is covered by some hills of considerable height; the far greater part of the surface being covered with mosses, swamps, and

shrubs of no value. Its few inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, and gathering eggs and feathers, for which they are visited by the merchants of Mezen and Archangel.

**KALI, CALI**, or **SIND**, a river, Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, joining the Chumbul, 52 m. N. by W. Oojein, after a N. course of 140 m., none of which is navigable.

**KALIMNO**, or **KALYMO**, an isl. Grecian Archipelago, off the coast of Asia Minor, between Cos and Lero; highest summit, 2250 ft.; lat. 36° 58' 48" N.; lon. 27° E. (R.) It is of triangular shape, 11 m. long, and about 5 m. broad; mountainous, but the soil is fertile, and celebrated for its honey. On the S. side of the island is the port of Kalimno, on the W. the village of Linari, before which there is anchorage; and on the E. are the ports Vathi and Katzouni, both having a good depth of water, but open to E. winds.

**KALINFULVA-FELSO**, or **KALINYESTY**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, on the Kaszo, 12 m. from Szeghet, with a Greek church. Pop. 1062.

**KALISCH**, or **KALISZ**, a city, Russian Poland, on the Prussian frontiers, cap. palatinate of same name, on an isl. in the Prosna, 132 m. W.S.W. Warsaw; lat. 51° 45' N.; lon. 18° 12' E.; considered one of the finest cities of Poland, and one of the principal places in point of mercantile wealth and trade. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with ruinous towers, and entered by four gates; and has ten churches, three convents, one synagogue, a R. Catholic gymnasium, with a fine library, and extensive scientific collections; a military school, theatre, public garden, house of charity, and three hospitals. The streets are spacious, and well paved; and some of them adorned with trees. The houses are well built. The most remarkable edifices are, the palace of the voivodes, in which the courts of law are now held; the cathedral of St. Joseph, the church of St. Nicholas, and that of the Lutherans. It has linen, woollen, and leather manufactures; and six fairs are held annually. Kalisch was founded about 655, and was long the residence of the dukes of Great Poland. At a little distance from the city the Swedes were defeated by the Poles, in 1706; in 1835, a grand military review was held here, attended by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia; July 18 and 19, 1852, a considerable portion of the city was burned down. Pop. 11,000; of whom 2500 are Jews.

**KALKAS**, or **KHALKAR**, a country, Chinese empire, the N. part of Mongolia; bounded N. by Siberia, and S. by the desert of Gobi; and extending from the Altai and Tungnu mountains E. to the sources of the Amoor, about lat. 45° to 52° 30' N.; lon. 88° to 115° E. Much of the surface is mountainous, but much of it is also covered by vast plains or steppes. The numerous head-streams of the Selenga, and some of those of the Yenissei and Amoor, rise in this territory; and in the W. part are several lakes of considerable size; smaller ones being scattered over the central and E. parts. Many of these lakes have no outlet, and are salt. The Kalkas or inhabitants of this territory do not cultivate the soil to any extent. They render an annual tribute to the Emperor of China of horses, camels, sheep, &c., or their skins, but receive presents in return, of many times the value of those they give. Their tents are made of a framework of osier, covered with layers of felt; the hearths are in the centre, and few of them have more than two apartments. The lodges of the wealthy, however, have several, and are elegantly furnished; but destitute of cleanliness, comfort, or airiness. Most of their clothes, utensils, and arms, are procured from the Chinese. Many of them derive a livelihood from conducting caravans across the country, but chiefly depend on the produce of their herds and hunting. A considerable trade is carried on with Russia, through Maimachin and Kiathka. The territory is divided into four khanats, governed by native chiefs; each claiming descent from Genghis Khan, who was a native of the Kalkas country. These chiefs or khans are subordinate to two Manchoo superintendents, resident in Kurun or Oorga, the largest town in Mongolia. Much of the real power, however, is in the hands of a kind of high-priest, called the *kutuktu*, also resident in the capital. The religion is Buddhism.

**KALKOON**, or **TURKEY ISLES**, a group of islets, Java Sea, N.E. Kangelang; lat. 6° 31' S.; lon. 115° 29' E. (U.) They are low and small, with dangerous coral banks projecting from them far out to the E.

**KALLAKANDI**, a tn. of W. Africa, N. from Dahomey, about 70 m. S. by W. Adafoodia; lat. 12° 2' N.; lon. 1° 18' E. It is a place of considerable importance, and on market-days presents a scene of great bustle and activity. Sheep, goats, oxen, and small, but handsome horses, are here exposed for sale, amongst numerous other commodities. There is also a slave-market, where great numbers of slaves are bought and sold. Smith-work is done in a superior manner, and billhooks and axes neatly fabricated. The weavers also display considerable taste in the manufacture of a cloth peculiar to the place. The country around is well cultivated, the inhabitants being excellent farmers.

**KALLAVESI**, a lake, Russia, Finland, circle Kuopio; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., about 24 m.; mean breadth about 6 m. It is of very irregular shape, contains a great number of islands, and lies between the lakes of Ruokovesi and Sotkavesi, communicating with the former on the N.W., and with the latter on the S.

**KALMÜNZ**, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, at the confluence of the Nal with the Vils, which is here crossed by a bridge, 12 m. N.N.W. Ratibon. It has a parish church, townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of musical strings, and two mills. Hops are much cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 1128.

**KALO**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, about 20 m. from Hatvan, with a R. Catholic parish church, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1343.

**KALLO (NAGY)**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, cap. co. Szabolcs, 25 m. N.N.E. Debreczin. It has county buildings, two churches, manufactures of potash, and several annual fairs. Pop. 5342.

**KALSIÖEN**, a lake, Sweden, in the N.W. of län Östersund, about 15 m. long, N.W. to S.E., by about 9 m. broad. It is connected with a chain of lakes which extend to the frontiers of Norway, and is enclosed by lofty mountains; one of which, on its S. side, is 4800 ft. high. It communicates, by the Helgesund, with Lake Storsjön on the S.E.

**KALLUNDBORG**, or **CALLUNDBORG**, a tn. Denmark, W. side isl. Seeland, bail. Holbeck, on the inner part of the deep fiord of same name, 57 m. W. Copenhagen. It is an ancient place, and was formerly one of the most important towns in the kingdom; but has suffered much from war, at different times, and more especially in 1658, when it was devastated by the Swedes. It contains an ancient church, with five towers; and the remains of a strong castle, in which King Christian II. was confined; and has an excellent winter haven, of the 4th class, which admits vessels drawing 10 ft. to its quay; and a trade in corn and wool. Steam-packets sail regularly between Kallundborg and Aarhus; there is also a ferry to Brundbyvalle, in the island of Samsø. Pop. 2400.

**KALMAR**, or **CALMAR**, a seaport tn. Sweden, cap. län of same name, beautifully situated on the W. part of the sound of its name, between Sweden and Öland, 215 m. S.S.W. Stockholm; lat. (church) 59° 39' 30" N.; lon. 16° 22' E. (n.) It consists partly of the town-proper, situated on an island, and partly of a suburb, on the mainland, and connected with it by a bridge; and is generally built of wood, but with considerable regularity. It is the see of a bishop, residence of a governor, contains a handsome stone cathedral, finely situated in an open space near the centre of the town, surrounded by a colonnade, and remarkable for the loftiness of its ceiling, unsupported by pillars; a townhouse, a gymnasium, with library, and cabinet of natural history and coins; a house of correction for the län, and an old castle, surrounded on three sides by the sea, and celebrated in the early history of Sweden; and has manufactures of woollen stuffs and tobacco, a sugar-refinery, and several tanneries: two dockyards and a good harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on. The principal exports are wood and metals. Pop. 5964.—The LÄN is bounded N. and N.W. by Linköping, W. Jönköping and Westö, S. Carlserona, and E. the Baltic Sea. It is rather mountainous in the N., but flattens towards the S.; is watered by the Ämm, contains several small lakes, and has a bold rocky coast, lined by small islands. The soil, in the higher districts, is covered with rocks and stones; but in other quarters is light and tolerably fertile, producing corn sufficient for the home consumption, and a good deal of flax. Numerous cattle are reared; the forests, chiefly of beech and pine, are extensive, and furnish

excellent fuel and timber; and the productive fisheries on the coast furnish employment and subsistence to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Area, about 3600 sq. m. Pop. (1840), 153,041.

**KALMINA**, or **CALMINA**, a tn. of W. Africa, Dahomey, about 12 m. S.S.E. Abomey; lat. 7° 25' N.; lon. 2° 22' E. Pop. 15,000.

**KALMIUS**, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Ekaterinoslav, flows S.S.W., forming the boundary between that gov. and that of Don Cossacks, and, after a course of nearly 90 m., falls into the Sea of Azof, at Mariapol.

**KALMUCKS**, a tribe. See **CALMUCKS**.

**KALNA**, a vil. Bohemia, circle of, and 20 m. N.E. Bidschow, on a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Elbe, with a church, school, manufactures of cotton, a saw, and other mills. Pop. 1489.

**KALO GUNGA**, a river, isl. Ceylon. It rises near Adam's Peak, and falls into the Gulf of Manaar, at Caltura. It is only 60 m. in length, but is sufficiently large to be navigable for boats for three-fourths of its course.

**KALOCSA**, two places, Hungary.—1, (*Kalocsa*, or *Kalocsava*), a vil. Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, on the Talabor, 35 m. from Sziget, near the frontiers of Galicia. It consists of five distinct portions, and contains a Greek parish church. Pop. 2323.—2, (*Kalocsa*, or *Colocsa*), a tn. Hither Danube, co. of, and 67 m. S. Pesth, in a marshy and unhealthy district, near l. bank Danube. It was once strongly fortified, and was a place of great importance, till it was almost destroyed by the Turks. It is still the see of an archbishop, has a cathedral, several other churches, a bishop's palace, ecclesiastical seminary, Piarist college, lyceum, gymnasium, and head national school; and several fairs. Pop. 6000.

**KALOO PASS**, a lofty pass in N.E. Afghanistan, over the S. Hindoo Kooch, 50 m. W. by N. Cabool; lat. 34° 40' N.; lon. 67° 48' E.; with an elevation of about 13,000 ft.

**KALOONGKONG**, a native state, Indian Archipelago, S.E. coast isl. Bali. It is the oldest and poorest native state in the island, having a rocky, unfertile soil.

**KALOZ**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 16 m. S.S.E. Stuhlweissenburg, in a fertile but marshy district on the Palatinal Canal, with a castle, two churches, an infirmary, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 2760.

**KALPEE**, or **CALPEE**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, r. bank Jumna, about 50 m. S.S.W. Cawnpore; lat. 26° 10' N.; lon. 79° 41' E. The original town stood on the plain remote from the river, but repeated Mahratta incursions induced the inhabitants to remove it to its present position among extensive ravines, where there is a small fort which commands the navigation of the Jumna. The town is large and populous, and carries on a considerable trade. It is an entrepôt for the cotton of the S.W. territories, and is noted for its paper and sugar-candy.

**KALPENI**, two of the Laccadive isls., Indian Ocean, off W. coast Hindoostan, joined together by a reef above water; lat. (S. point), 10° 3' N.; lon. 73° 35' E. (n.) They are narrow and low, with a steep coral reef on the W. side. The S. and largest island, on which there are a few small villages, is well planted with cocoa-nut trees.

**KALSCHING**, or **KALSYNY**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 14 m. S.W. Budweis, in a valley on the Blätterbach. It contains a parish church, and an hospital; and has several mills, a weekly corn-market, and four annual fairs, chiefly for the sale of wooden articles and earthenware. P. 955.

**KALSEE**, a tn. of N. Hindoostan, prov. Gurliwal, near the junction of the Tonse with the Jumna, 130 m. N.N.E. Delhi; lat. 30° 32' N.; lon. 77° 50' E. It is one of the chief marts in this part of the country.

**KALTBRUNNEN**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 23 m. S.W. St. Gall, on the road from Glarus to Zürich. It is well built, contains a handsome parish church, with a lofty belfry, forming a conspicuous object at a great distance; and has an important annual fair, chiefly for horses. Lignite is found in the vicinity. Pop. 1453.

**KALTENBRUNN**.—1, A vil. Austrian Tyrol, dist. Landeck. It is cheerfully situated in the valley of Kamm, and contains a church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made.—2, A vil. Hungary, co. and 3 m. from Pressburg, with a church; and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 621.—3, A vil. Hungary, co. Eisenburg. See **HUDEKUT**.



**KALTENNORDHEIM**, a tn. Germany, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, circle and 23 m. S.S.W. Eisenach, cap. bail. of same name, on the Fulda, near the Bavarian frontiers. It has a court of justice, a castle, and two churches; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a tannery, bleachfield, and worsted and several other mills. Coal is worked to some extent in the vicinity. Pop. 1600. Area of bail., 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. 7500.

**KALTENWESTEN**, a vil. Wirtemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Besigheim, 19 m. N. Stuttgart. It has a parish church, and in the vicinity are the ruins of the old feudal castle of Liebenstein. Pop. 1371.

**KALTERHERBERG**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. S.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a worsted mill. P. 1372.

**KALTERN**, a tn. and com. Austria. See CALDARO.

**KALUGA**, a central gov. Russia; bounded, W. and N.W. by Smolensk, N.E. Moscow, E. Tula, and S. Orel; lat. 53° 24' to 55° 30' N.; lon. 33° 40' to 37° E. The country presents the appearance of an almost uninterrupted flat. It is well watered, having no fewer than 18 streams, some of them of considerable size; particularly the Oka, which is navigable by barges throughout the year, and the Upa, navigable only when the water is high. There are also several small lakes, and occasional morasses. The climate is one of the most temperate in Russia. Winter sets in about the end of November, and disappears by March. There are quarries of millstones, and the mineral productions are bog iron-ore, chalk, and gypsum. About one-half of the surface is covered by forests, and the greater part of the remainder is fit for cultivation. The soil is of a clayey and sandy nature, and with difficulty yields a return of five-fold. The favourite crop is barley; but other cereals—wheat, rye, and millet, and also buckwheat and beans—are likewise grown, though to a less extent; but the quantity produced does not meet the consumption. Hemp and flax are grown to a large extent; and though much of it is worked-up in the district, a considerable surplus remains for export, along with oil and oil-cake. Not many cattle, but a considerable number of horses are bred. Neither game nor fish abound. Though the district is not rich in iron, the ample supply of fuel has made it the seat of an important iron trade. A large quantity of iron, both pig and malleable, is produced. Manufactures are also successfully carried on; and woollens, linen, sailcloth, calicoes, silk-velvet, ribbons, leather, paper, and glass are largely exported. There are also numerous distilleries for brandy. The inhabitants are active, very temperate, and, in general, in comfortable circumstances. Area, about 10,000 sq. m. Pop. (1850), 1,026,500.

**KALUGA**, a tn. Russia, cap. of above gov., stands on an elevation, r. bank Oka, 98 m. S.W. Moscow; lat. 54° 30' N.; lon. 36° 10' E. It is nearly 7 m. in circumference, though the number of houses does not exceed 4000; and it is surrounded by a rampart, which has been formed into a walk. The town is of an inferior description; the streets being narrow and crooked, and the houses for the most part of wood; though several of the public buildings, which are built of stone, are handsome. It has 23 churches, a college for priests, a nunnery, a founding hospital, and a theatre. Numerous manufactures, but particularly of sailcloth to supply the navy, make Kaluga a stirring place, and entitle it to be regarded as one of the most important manufacturing towns in the Russian dominions. Pop. (1850), 29,580.

**KALUMULÉ**, a small tn. Ceylon, on the road from Colombo to Galle, about 4 m. S. Caltura, with a Wesleyan mission school, and several R. Catholic chapels. The distillation of arrack is carried on here to a considerable extent. Pop. about 1000.—(*Ceylon Gazette*.)

**KALUSZ**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 28 m. S.E. Stry, among the Carpathian mountains, on the torrent Lomnica, by which much wood is here floated down. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, in which both the Greek and the Latin rituals are used; and has salt-works. P. 2000.

**KALWARIA**, a market tn. Austria, Galicia, 19 m. S.W. Cracow, in a mountainous district. It is poorly built; and has a parish church, a castle, and a Bernardine monastery, with a chapel in its vicinity, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Near it large numbers of fieldfares are taken, and a good trade in them is carried on.

**KALWARY**, or **KALWARJA**, a tn. Russian Poland, prov. Augustowo, cap. dist. of same name, 176 m. N.E. Warsaw;

lat. 54° 26' N.; lon. 23° 14' E. It is well built, but the streets are not paved; has three R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, and two well-frequented fairs. Environs fertile, but marshy. Pop. (1841), 7628.

**KAMA**,—1, A river, Russia, the largest tributary of the Volga. It rises in a branch of the Ural mountains, on the E. border of gov. Viatka; lat. 58° N.; lon. 53° 40' E. First taking a N., and then a N.E. course, it enters the gov. Perm, turns E., and, pursuing a winding course, mainly S., reaches the town of Perm. Next, taking a S.W. course, it again enters and forms the S.E. boundary of the gov. of Viatka. Finally, entering the gov. of Kasan, it proceeds W.S.W., and, after a course of nearly 1000 m., and about 40 m. from the town of Kasan, it meets the l. bank of the Volga, and, by the accession of its waters, almost doubles that mighty river. It is navigable almost throughout its course. About 168 m. N. by W. Perm, it receives the Iujna Keltma on the l. bank; this stream is connected by canal with the Siverna Keltma, an affluent of the Dwina: thus uninterrupted water-carriage is established between the Caspian and the Arctic Seas.—2, (or *Kooner*), a river, Central Asia, rising in Chitral, in the Hindoo-Kooshi. It flows S.W., across Kafirstan, enters Cabool, and joins the Kabool river on its l. bank; lat. 34° 24' N.; lon. 70° 35' E. Total course, 220 m., but still not a large river.

**KAMAKURA**, a small isl. Japan, on the S.E. coast, isl. Niphon. It is a place of banishment for the grandees who have fallen into disgrace.

**KAMAL**, a tn. Indian Archipelago, S.W. coast, isl. Madura, with a good haven. It is the landing-place coming from Soerabaya, and a canal leads from it several miles inland.

**KAMALIA**, a small ancient-looking tn. Punjab, 5 m. from r. bank Ravee; lat. 30° 44' N.; lon. 72° 38' E.; built of burnt bricks, with a fortress and bazaar of the same materials.

**KAMAR (EL)**, Mountains of the Moon. See AFRICA.

**KAMARAN**, or **CAMARAN**, an isl. Red Sea, W. coast Yemen, near Cape Israel; lat. 15° 17' N.; lon. 42° 32' E. (n.) The island, which is about 15 m. in length, N.E. to S.W., and 5 m. broad, is composed of hard rock, intermixed with sand, in some parts earth capable of cultivation; and has some spots on which date-trees flourish. It is generally low, swampy in the N., but toward the S. are a few small hills. Including Camaran, there are seven small villages on this island, consisting mostly of a few miserable huts, belonging to fishermen employed on the pearl banks, turtle islands, &c., in its neighbourhood. There is good anchorage in the small bay of Camaran, near the S.E. part of the island.

**KAMATO**, a considerable tn., W. Africa, dist. Koranko, N.E. Sierra Leone, on the route between Rokelle and Falaba; lat. 9° 15' N.; lon. 11° 5' W. It is built on the pinnacle of a hill, and quite inaccessible, excepting by its two entrances, which are thickly stockaded on their sides with strong palisades, and guarded by double and massive gates of hardwood.

**KAMBARA**, one of the Feejee islands, S. Pacific; lat. (S. point) 18° 56' S.; lon. 178° 52' W. (n.) It is of a rectangular form, about 3½ m. long and 2 m. wide, fertile and well wooded; its timber is esteemed above that of all the other islands of the group for canoe-building. On the N.W. side of the island, a remarkable bell-shaped peak, covered with rich verdure, rises to the height of 350 ft.

**KAMBING**, or **KAMBONG**, isl. Flores. See CAMBING.

**KAMBURG**, or **CAMBURG**, a tn. Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. circle of its own name, 34 m. S.E. Leipzig, r. bank Saale, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, townhouse, mill, two tile-works, and some trade in wood. Near it are a gypsum and a tufa quarry. Pop. 1527.—THE CIRCLE was once a county. Area, 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. 8211.

**KAMBURI**, a tn. Siam. See CAMBOURIE.

**KAMEL**, a vil. of W. Africa, Fouta-Damga, l. bank Senegal; lat. 15° 32' N.; lon. 12° 53' W. Its market for millet is much frequented.

**KAMENETZ**, gov. Russia. See PODOLSK.

**KAMENETZ**, or **KAMENIEC**, a tn. Russian Poland, cap. prov. Podolsk, on the Smotriz, about 12 m. from its junction with the Dniester; lat. 48° 40' N.; lon. 26° 30' E. It is defended by a fortress built upon a rock, which, however, is commanded by a neighbouring height. The town is well built, without being regular. The most remarkable public buildings are the R. Catholic cathedral, the church of the Dominicans, three other R. Catholic, one Armenian, and four

Greek churches; with several convents, the Government library, and new gymnasium. It was for a long time considered the principal bulwark of Poland on the side of Turkey. Pop. 15,800.

**KAMENITZ**, or **KAMENICZE**, three towns, Austria:—1, A tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 18 m. S.E. Tabor. It is a clean, but poorly-built place; contains a deanery, church, a court-house, townhouse, school, and a large old castle; and has two mills and six annual fairs. In the garden of the castle is a gigantic lime-tree, 400 years old, from which the town sometimes receives the surname of *Kamenitz-an-der-Linde*. Pop. 2281.—2, A market tn. Moravia, circle of, and 11 m. E. Iglau, with a parish church, a chapel, a school, a saw and numerous other mills. Pop. 1569.—3, A market tn. Slavonia, co. Symnia, r. bank Danube, in a beautiful plain, 2 m. S.W. Peterwardein, with two churches. Pop. 1844.

**KAMENSKOE**, a vil. Asiatic Russia, gov. Okhotsk, near Penjinsk, at the mouth of the Penjina.

**KAMENSKOI**, a market tn. Russia, gov. Perm, S.W. from Kamschlowa, at the junction of the Kamenka and Isset, with an iron forge and cannon foundry. Pop. 3000.

**KAMENZ**, a tn. Saxony. See **CAMENZ**.

**KAMIN**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Benthen, with a parish church, limekilns, and mills. P. 838.

**KAMIONKA**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 13 m. N.W. Zloczow, l. bank Bug, with a Greek and a R. Catholic church. It stands in a district covered with magnificent timber. Pop. 2345.

**KAMIR**, or **CAMMEER**, a maritime tn. Persia, on the Persian Gulf, prov. Laristan, opposite isl. Kishm; lat. 27° 0' N.; lon. 55° 40' E. There are sulphur mines in the vicinity, the produce of which is shipped here for Muscat.

**KAMISHIN**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 99 m. S.W. Saratov; lat. 50° 5' N.; lon. 45° 20' E.; r. bank Volga, at the confluence of the Kamschinka, which runs through the town. It is walled, and has two churches. On the opposite side of the Volga are large magazines for salt, which is obtained in vast quantities from Lake Elton. Pop. 8100.—The **CIRCLE** forms an extensive steppe, contains a number of salt lakes and several fertile tracts, but not much wood.

**KAMISHLOV**, a tn. Siberia. See **KAMYSCHLOWA**.

**KAMITZ**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Neisse, with tile-works, a saw and two other mills. P. 1348.

**KAMM**, a vil. of W. Africa, Wallo, r. bank Senegal; lat. 16° 28' N.; lon. 16° 12' W. The women fabricate mats, which are highly valued by the negroes, and which they sell to the French; they also devote themselves to the drying of fish. The plains in the vicinity, inundated during winter, produce, in abundance, esteemed rice.

**KAMMENOI-OSTROW**, two small isls. Russia. The one is in gov. Petersburg, at the mouth of the Neva, and immediately N.W. of the capital, with which it communicates by a bridge. It contains a palace, in which different emperors have occasionally resided, and a small Gothic church. The other island is in the N. of the Caspian Sea, near Guriev.

**KAMMERSWALDAU**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Schönan, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a castle, and several mills. Pop. 1245.

**KAMNITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 25 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, on a small stream of same name, in a mountainous district. It contains a church, a chapel, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; an old castle, in ruins; and an hospital; and has a brewery, distillery, and two mills. Pop. 2231.

**KAMOCSA**, or **KAMOTSA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 12 m. N.W. Komorn, on the Waag. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has a considerable trade in corn, fruit, and tobacco. Pop. 1380.

**KAMORTA**, one of the Nicobar isls. See **CAMORTA**.

**KAMOURASKA**.—1, A co. Lower Canada, r. bank St. Lawrence; lat. (centre) 47° 3' N.; lon. 69° 12' W.; 168 m. long by 40 m. broad; area, 4320 sq. m. The surface of this county is uneven and mountainous, particularly in the S.E. section. The soil is diversified, but in many places excellent. It is well watered by lakes and rivers.—2, A river which flows N.N.W. through the same county, and falls into the St. Lawrence about lat. 47° 33' N.; lon. 69° 43' W.—3, A group of small rocky islets in the St. Lawrence, opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska river. They are almost bare rocks, but are of great utility in sheltering small vessels, and form the

sites of some extensive fisheries of herring, shad, salmon, sardines, flounders, and smelts.—4, A vil. pleasantly situated near the mouth of the Kamouraska. The houses are mostly of wood, but a few are well built of stone. During summer, it is much frequented by visitors for the benefit of sea-bathing, being reputed one of the healthiest spots in the province.

**KAMP** (Gross), a river, Lower Austria, which rises on the S. frontiers of Bohemia, flows first E., past Zwettel, then S.S.E., and joins l. bank Danube, about 9 m. below Krems, after a course of about 60 m. Its chief affluents are, on the right, the Klein Kamp, and, on the left, the Zwettel.

**KAMPEN**, a tn. and port, Holland, prov. Overijssel, 45 m. E.N.E. Amsterdam, l. bank and near the mouth of the IJssel, here crossed by a draw-bridge. It is walled, but not fortified; has several gates, towers, and remains of its former defences; and is intersected by sundry canals. The centre of the town is densely, and the outskirts sparsely built; and, stretching as it does along the river, it is in shape long and narrow. Its principal buildings are an elegant townhouse, built in an antique style, and a custom-house. It has, likewise, two Calvinistic churches, both of which are fine; a Baptist and a R. Catholic church, several hospitals, and other benevolent institutions; and numerous schools. Anciently it was one of the most flourishing of the Hanse towns; but its commerce is now limited to a few vessels trading to Hull. Its manufactures have also suffered; but still it carries on to some extent damask, calico, plush, and blanket-weaving, and rope-spinning; and has a tile and three brick fields, a pottery, a cigar factory, a distillery, and two breweries. Pop. (1850), 10,879.—(Van der Aa.)

**KAMPTEE**, a military station, Hindoostan, Madras, presid. prov. Gundwana, about 10 m. N.E. Nagpoor.

**KAMTSCHATKA**, a long and rather narrow peninsula in the N.E. of Asia, forming a gov. of Siberia or Asiatic Russia; lat. 51° to 61° N.; lon. 155° 30' to 174° E.; bounded N. by the country of the Tchukchei, W. by the gov. and Sea of Okhotsk, S. and S.E. by the N. Pacific, E. by the Sea of Kamtschatka; length, 870 m.; breadth very irregular, owing to numerous deep indentations, which exist on the E., and contrast with the regular uniformity of the W. side. At the middle, where it is widest, the breadth is 280 m.; towards the N. it varies from 80 to 150 m.; while in the S. it narrows rapidly on both sides, till it terminates in the low and narrow tongue of land which forms Cape Lopatka. The country, as seen from the sea, is rugged and desolate. Through its whole length, from N. to S., it is traversed by a chain of lofty mountains, crowned with numerous volcanoes, many of them extinct, but many also highly active. The names, positions, and heights of the most remarkable are as follows:—Awatshinskaja, lat. 53° 17' N., 8760 ft.; Japamowa, lat. 53° 35' N., 9060 ft.; Korjaskaja, lat. 53° 19' N., 11,215 ft.; Kronolzkaja, lat. 54° 8' N., 10,625 ft.; Schiweulutsch, lat. 56° 40' N., 10,600 ft.; and Klutschewsk, lat. 56° 8' N., 16,512 ft. The last is particularly described by Erman, who, in 1829, ascended within 8000 ft. of the summit, and saw it in sublime activity, pouring forth a continuous stream of lava, which, at first opposed in its progress by masses of snow and ice, soon burst the barrier, and precipitated itself into the sea, with a noise which was heard for a distance of more than 50 m. This mountain rises from a large base, which swells in an elliptic curve, furrowed by deep ravines, and crowned by four cones. There is nothing in its structure resembling a granitic mountain, or any other primitive rock. It is an augitic, amorphous, and strongly-blistered mass, with large crystals of Labrador felspar. The volcanoes of Kamtschatka are evidently part of a continuous line of volcanic action, which commences in the N. of the Aleutian Isles, in Russian America, and extends, first in a W. direction, for nearly 200 geo. m., and then S., without interruption, through a space of between 60° and 70° of latitude, to the Moluccas, where it sends off a branch to the S.E., while the principal train continues W., through Sumbawa and Java, to Sumatra, and then, in a N.W. direction, to the Bay of Bengal.—(Lycell.) No part of Kamtschatka appears to be of primary formation. Supposing it divided into two sections, by a line drawn near its centre from N. to S., the E. section is wholly of igneous origin. The W. section may be divided into two bands; one of which, comparatively narrow, running N. and S., consists of the tertiary formation; while the remainder, forming the W. side of the peninsula, is



wholly secondary. The only river of any extent is the Kamtschatka, which rises at the foot of a mountain-knot in lat. 54°, and, at a level far lower than might have been anticipated in a country abounding in lofty mountain-ranges, the height of the source, above the level of the sea, being not more than 1300 ft. It has a course of about 300 m., and is navigable for about 150 m. Its basin, forming the valley of Kamtschatka, becomes hemmed in by precipitous rocks toward the mouth of the river; but, farther S., it swells out sometimes to 40 m., and is by far the most fertile part of the peninsula.

The climate is very severe, and much more so on the E. coast than on the W. At Petropaulshafen, on the S.E. coast, the mean annual temperature is only 28° 30', whereas that of Tigil, on the W., is 43° Fah. On an average of four years, the temperature of the former was, for spring, 31° 30'; summer, 55° 30'; harvest, 37° 30'; and winter, 19°. In very severe frost the temperature falls far below this winter average, and has sometimes been — 15°. On the sea-coast, vegetation does not begin before the end of April; but in the vale of Kamtschatka, in good shelter, it is a month earlier. Notwithstanding the severity of the climate, forests of considerable extent occur; consisting of several species of birches, pines, poplars, and willows, while there is an undergrowth of shrubs, on which numerous berries grow; among others the raspberry and currant. On many of the Tundras or moor levels, particularly when the ground is dry or strong, grows a *Lonicera*, called by the inhabitants *Jimlost*, bearing a close resemblance to the *Lonicera Coerulea* of our gardens, with berries of a particularly pleasing taste, and said to be very nourishing. The natural pastures are also numerous, and their rank luxuriance sometimes so great, as to make journeying across them almost impossible. Agriculture is necessarily restricted to a few favoured spots, as both climate and animals fit for proper tillage are wanting. Erman, however, says, that on the S. slopes, near the village of Kliutsh, are seen patches of turnips and potatoes, and also stems of hemp of the tallest growth. He adds, that both summer and winter-sown wheat, barley, and oats, thrive so well, that, were the surrounding plains carefully cultivated, they could furnish enough to supply the greater part of the inhabitants of the peninsula with bread-corn. In the same neighbourhood, also, he got richer and finer flavoured cow-milk than he had ever tasted.

The wild animals were at one time very plentiful, but have been much thinned by the hunters. Among them may be mentioned reindeer, wild sheep, bears, otters, beavers. The skins annually obtained, consisting chiefly of those of the fox and sable, have been estimated at 30,000. Wild fowl abound. Ducks, of which at least twelve kinds are enumerated, are seen in all quarters; and lakes which, from being fed chiefly from hot springs, never freeze, are the winter resort of flocks of swans. The rivers and coasts teem with fish. In the former are several varieties of salmon, some of them peculiar to the peninsula; and on the latter are shoals of herrings and cod. Large numbers of seals are caught, and whales occasionally make their appearance.

Great attention is paid to the rearing of the sledge-dog, a pack of which, consisting of six to twenty, every Kamtschadale justly regards as one of the necessities of life. These dogs are strongly built, rather long, with a high step, and short smooth hair, of a colour varying between yellowish fawn and jet black. They are very sagacious, and seem to enter into the very feelings of their masters. In summer they are set loose, and become their own purveyors, but with the return of frost their working season commences; when, harnessed two and two, in trains perhaps of forty dogs, to sledges called *nartas*, consisting, in their most primitive form, of a box of boards about 3 ft. long, and 1½ ft. in width and height, fastened to wooden runners, they often travel, at a rapid pace, 40 m. a day.

Though the extent of Kamtschatka is nearly equal to that of Great Britain, the inhabitants are estimated at not more than 5000. Of these, about a third are Russians. The remainder, forming the native population, consists of Korjaks and Kamtschadales. The former belong to the nomadic tribes of the N., and appear to have chosen Kamtschatka as an asylum after their defeat by the Tchukchi. The W. coast, from Tigil northwards, and indeed the whole peninsula beyond

lat. 58° N., is occupied by them. They are of middle stature, lank and sinewy, with black, smooth, and rather long hair. Their language differs so much from that of the Kamtschadales as to indicate a different stock. Their great occupa-



INHABITANTS OF KAMTSCHATKA. — From Lütke, Voyage autour du Monde.

tion is hunting the reindeer. The Kamtschadales present considerable diversity both of speech and exterior; and the Sedankärs, on the W., regard themselves as a different race from the inhabitants of the valley of Kamtschatka. One of the best features in the national character is the love of hospitality. The stranger is always sure of a welcome reception.



NATIVE HOUSE, KAMTSCHATKA. — From Lütke, Voyage autour du Monde.

The inhabitants are nominal converts to Christianity, but in some parts, particularly in the N.E., the old superstitions are said to linger. There evil spirits, and what are called Kutchas, are the objects of worship. The trade is very limited, the only export being furs, and the imports chiefly flour and spirits; to the latter of which the natives have become greatly addicted. — [Erman, *Reise von die Erde in 1828-30*, vol. iii.]

**KAMYSCHLOWA**, or **KAMISILOV**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 250 m. E.S.E. Perm, cap. circle of same name, on the Yschma. It is wholly built of wood, and contains a church. Pop. agricultural, 1925. — The **CIRCLE**, generally flat, is extensively covered with wood; has good arable and pasture land; and, in the higher districts, is rich in copper and iron. Area, 4854 geo. sq. m. Pop. 140,800.

**KAN-CHOW**, a seaport in China, prov. Shantung, E. coast, near Shan-so or Ta-chau-so, with a market for Indian and European merchandise.

**KAN-KIANG**, a large river, China, prov. Kiangsee, which it traverses S. to N., dividing it into two nearly equal parts, and ultimately falling into the Poyang lake by numerous mouths. The banks near the lake are flat, and not highly

cultivated, but the scenery becomes more varied and agreeable the further the river is ascended. Some rapids occur about lat.  $26^{\circ} 30'$ , but they are not so formidable as to obstruct navigation seriously, except at low water. The shores here are exceedingly beautiful, being lined with bold rocks fringed with wood, while the stream itself is perfectly transparent. The hilly banks are in many places covered with the *Camellia oleifera*, whose white blossoms give them the appearance of snow when the plant is in flower. This river forms one of the great internal lines of communication in China.

**KAN-TCHOU**, a city, China, prov. Kiang-see, near the junction of two considerable rivers, one of which has banks so high that stone terraces are needed for the support of the wall built on the summit; lat.  $25^{\circ} 52' N.$ ; lon.  $114^{\circ} 30' E.$  Trees producing varnish of the finest quality grow in great numbers in the vicinity.

**KANADEI**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 82 m. S.S.W. Simbirsk, l. bank Syzran. It contains two churches. P. (1851), 2582.

**KANAGA**, or **KONNIAGA**, one of the Aleutian isls.; lat.  $52^{\circ} 4' N.$ ; lon.  $176^{\circ} 50' W.$  (n.) It is from 21 to 24 m. long, by half that breadth. The N. part of the island exhibits a high smoking volcano, one of the loftiest in the chain; the rest of the island is not very high.

**KANARA**, prov. Hindoostan. See **CANARA**.

**KANARAK**, or **KUNNARUE**, an anc. maritime vil. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, 50 m. S.S.E. Cuttack, situated amidst sand-hills close by the shore. Here are the remains of an ancient temple of the sun, called by Europeans the Black Pagoda, one of the most remarkable edifices in India. It is constructed of prodigious blocks of stone, and massive beams of iron: the walls are 60 ft. high, and in some parts 20 ft. thick. Several of the iron beams are nearly a foot square, and from 12 to 18 ft. long.

**KANARY ISLES**, a cluster of small isls., S. Pacific Ocean, Pitt's Passage, and at the S. entrance to the Gillolo Passage, off the N.W. end of the island of Mysolo. The larger or Grand Kanary is in lat.  $1^{\circ} 48' S.$ ; lon.  $129^{\circ} 34' E.$  (n.) They are flat, and covered with trees, but uninhabited. On its S. side fresh water may be obtained; also anchorage in six or seven fathoms.

**KANATHIA**, one of the most E. of the Feejee isls., S. Pacific Ocean; lat.  $17^{\circ} 15' S.$ ; lon.  $179^{\circ} 9' W.$ ; from 3 to 4 m. in length N. to S., by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. to W. It rises into numerous verdant and fertile hills; has a central peak, sharp and lofty, formed of basaltic columns; is surrounded by a reef with boat entrances, and has on the N. a break. P. 300.

**KANAWHA** (GREAT), a navigable river, U. States. It rises in the Alleghanies, in N. Carolina, on the borders of Virginia, flows first N.E. into Virginia, then turns abruptly in a N.W. direction, which course it continues till it falls into the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, 252 m. below Pittsburg. Total course, 300 m. About 100 m. from its mouth are the great falls, 50 ft. perpendicular. It is navigable to Kanawha, 60 m. from its mouth, where are salt-works, producing 1,500,000 bushels annually: the salt is obtained from brine springs. The chief tributaries of the Kanawha are the Green Brier, the Elk, and the Coal.

**KANABOU**, or **KANTAVU**, the most S.W. of the Feejee Islands; lat.  $19^{\circ} 5' S.$ ; lon.  $177^{\circ} 57' W.$  (n.) It is 25 m. long, and throughout its whole length is high and mountainous, except a small part at its centre, where it is nearly divided into two—the isthmus being so low and narrow that the natives frequently transport their canoes over it. On the W. end of the island is the peak of Kandabou, a mountain in the form of a cone, very much truncated at the summit, and the sides descending with a direct and rapid inclination to the sea; height estimated at 2000 ft. The island is well covered with pine timber, resembling the New Zealand Kauri pine; and most of the large canoes used in the Feejees are built here. Many whale ships stop here for supplies. There are 45 towns or villages in the island. Pop. about 10,000.

**KANDAHAR**, or **CANDAHAR**, one of the chief cities of Afghanistan, the capital and stronghold of the Doorannees, on a fertile and well-cultivated plain, 3484 ft. above the sea, near l. bank Urghundeb, 200 m. S.W. Cabool; lat.  $31^{\circ} 37' N.$ ; lon.  $65^{\circ} 28' E.$  It is in the form of an irregular quadrangle, enclosed by a mud wall, 27 ft. high, with a large tower at each of the four corners, 54 semi-cylindrical bastions, and a broad and deep ditch in front, capable of being filled with



KANDAHAR.—From Sale's Defence of Jelalabad.

water from the river. There are six gates, each protected by double bastions. The circumference of the city is nearly 4 m. It is regularly built, the two principal streets crossing each other at right angles, with a circular space, formed of shops, and about 45 yards in diameter at the point of intersection. Within this space, which is covered with a dome, proclamations are read, and the bodies of criminals exposed. The houses, seldom more than two stories high, are built of mud, and have a mean appearance. Those of the wealthier classes are enclosed with high walls, and have several courts, with gardens and fountains. The public buildings, mosques, and caravanserais, are undeserving of notice, with exception of the tomb of Ahmed Shah; which, however, though superior to the other structures of a similar kind, is no way remarkable, being built of coarse stone, intermixed with sun-dried bricks, and having a coating of stucco outside, gaudily painted. The town is well supplied with water, which is conveyed in conduits, both above and below ground, to almost every street; and the site of the town is so moist, that water may in any part of it be obtained by digging down 3 or 4 ft. The women, as in Cabool, wear the *boorku* when they go abroad. Fuel is scarce and dear, which is severely felt by the inhabitants, as the winters are rigorous, although the summer is extremely hot; the thermometer sometimes reaching  $110^{\circ}$  in the shade. Provisions are abundant, cheap, and of excellent quality, with a profusion of fruit, which is sold at extremely low prices; several pounds of grapes being obtainable for a sum not exceeding a halfpenny. The population being composed of a number of different races, an extraordinary diversity of costume is exhibited in the bazaars and crowded parts of the town. The principal business is the transit trade. The commercial transactions are generally managed by Hindoos, but these are probably neither very numerous nor extensive, as the town appears to be sinking into poverty and decay; many of the houses and gardens within the walls are in a ruinous condition, although the streets still continue to be thronged with a noisy, bustling population. The country, for short distances around the city, is fertile, and produces grain and fruit in abundance. The present town was built by Ahmed Shah, but a large town has always existed in the vicinity from the most remote antiquity. The population consists chiefly of Afghans, with a mixture of Persians, Usbeks, Beloochees, Jews, Hindoos, and other races. The number of inhabitants has been stated at various amounts from 25,000 to 100,000, but is believed to be actually about 50,000.



**KANDALKASKA**, a bay of N. Russia, formed by the W. part of the White Sea, and penetrating deeply into Russian-Lapland; greatest length, S.E. to N.W., 130 m.; average breadth, nearly 40 m. It receives the waters of numerous rivers and lakes; and many small islands line its shores.

**KANDEL**, **CANDEL**, or **LANGEN-KANDAL**, a market tn. Rhenish-Bavaria, circle of, and 10 m. S.E. Landau, on the Dürbach, with a local court. Pop. agricultural, 3800.

**KANDERN**, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, on a hill, 22 m. S.S.W. Freiburg; with a church, a savings'-bank, iron-works, tile-works, manufactures of woollens and silks, paper, oil, saw, and other mills, a bell foundry, and several iron smelting furnaces. Pop. 1360.

**KANDILI**, a vil. Asiatic-Turkey, on the Bosphorus, about 5 m. N. by E. Scutari. Its situation is singularly beautiful, the houses on the heights commanding the most exquisite views on the Bosphorus, embracing at the same time both the upper and lower mouths of the channel, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Marmara.

**KANDLER**, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. of, and near Chemnitz; with two bleachfields, a cotton, and three other mills. Pop. 932.

**KANDY**, or **CANDY** [Cingalese, *Maia Nuwara*, 'great city,'] a city, Ceylon, near the centre of the island, 72 m. N.E. Colombo; lat.  $7^{\circ} 21' N.$ ; lon.  $80^{\circ} 48' E.$ , on the margin of a fine artificial lake, in a spacious and fertile valley, 1467 ft. above sea-level, surrounded by beautifully-wooded hills and mountains. This ancient capital of the Kandian kings has been greatly improved since it came into the possession of the English in 1815; many new and commodious houses have been erected, new streets have been formed, and the old ones widened. It now consists of three principal streets; two stretching E. and W., and the third N. and S.; the chief bazaars being situated at the point of intersection. There are also a number of handsome houses and villas dispersed over the face of the lower hills, about 200 ft. high, immediately overlooking the town. At the N.E. extremity of the town stands the pavilion, the residence of the governor, the finest structure in Ceylon. Near this edifice is the residence of the major-general, a large and commodious building. The king's

or two mosques; two public libraries, and an agricultural society. Provisions are abundant, but dear, much more so than at Colombo; and house-rents are high. In the bazaars and shops there are exposed for sale teas, woollen shawls, rice, salt-fish, curry stuffs, crockery, and cloth, for which a considerable demand exists; Kandy furnishing all the supplies for the labourers on the surrounding estates. In the immediate vicinity of the town is the royal cemetery, enclosed by a wall, and having a small temple. Here were deposited, through many generations, a long line of native kings and heroes; but the ancient tombstones, and other monumental erections, which marked their places of sepulture, have been nearly all destroyed or removed. The Lake of Kandy, a beautiful sheet of water, adding much to the appearance of the town, is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, and from 100 to 500 yards in breadth; it was formed by the late king out of a number of paddy fields, and is 1680 ft. above the sea. Notwithstanding the beauty of its situation and appearance, Kandy is not without its drawbacks. Situated in a basin, and on soil exceedingly pervious to wet, the streets are extremely unpleasant in rainy weather, and at no time can it be considered particularly clean or healthy. The climate is generally much cooler than that of Colombo, but much more variable and trying to some constitutions; the range of the thermometer being from  $54^{\circ}$  to  $87^{\circ}$ , the mean about  $74^{\circ}$ . Deposits of magnesian limestone exist in the vicinity of Kandy, from which good lime for building purposes is obtained. Bricks and tiles are baked to some extent by the natives, and there is a very extensive brick-kiln kept constantly at work by Government, elephants being employed to tread the clay. Pop., exclusive of the military, estimated at about 7000.—(Pridham's *Ceylon, Oriental Interpreter*, &c.)

**KANDYAN**, or **CANDYAN PROVINCES**, a general appellation for such districts in the interior of Ceylon as were formerly under the dominion of the kings of Kandy, but which now form a part of the British empire. They were computed to comprise 14,144 sq. m., with a pop. of only 288,486. The kings of Kandy were possessed of absolute and uncontrolled authority, and assumed great state. The last of these barbarous princes, remarkable for his ruthless ferocity and cruelty,

so oppressed his people as to induce them to solicit the interference and protection of the British Government; a request which was the more readily complied with, that this sovereign had a short time previously caused to be murdered in cold blood several hundred British troops, 120 of whom were in hospital at the time, the others his prisoners. Having been captured by a party of his own subjects, in Feb. 1815, he was delivered into the hands of the British, who had invested his capital, and kept a state prisoner in Villore, near Madras, till his death, which occurred in Jan. 1832.—(*Gazetteer of Ceylon*.)

**KANE**, a par. Irel. Louth; 750 ac. Pop. 363.

**KANEM**, a territory, Central Africa, N.E. side of Lake Tchad, and comprising the whole of its banks on that side, between lon.  $14^{\circ}$  and  $19^{\circ} E.$

**KANEV**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 69 m. S.E. Kiev, r. bank Dnieper. It was formerly a place of strength, and stood out many times against the attacks of repeated sieges. It contains a castle, three churches, and a Greek monastery. Pop. (1842), 4465.

**KANGAROO ISLAND**, a large is. of S. Australia, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Vincent, 95 m. long, E. to W., and, with exception of a narrow point projecting from its E. end, about 25 m. broad; area, 2,500,000 ac. Mount Torrens, a height at its W. end, visible at a distance of 40 m. at sea, is in lat.  $35^{\circ} 50' S.$ ; lon.  $136^{\circ} 38' E.$  (n.) It contains some very fine pasture and timber; though in some parts the soil is composed of sand, left by the retiring sea, mixed with a small portion of vegetable mould. The want of rain upon land so dry, renders it impossible to produce vegetables, except during the rainy season. About 200 or 300 yards from the sea, good soil is found, where young potatoes, plants,



PALACE OF THE KING OF KANDY.

palace, and buildings connected with it, now used as government offices, occupies a considerable space of ground; and the front, which was about 200 yards long, still presents an imposing appearance. The other public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the principal Buddhist temple of Dalada Malagawa (palace of the tooth), a lofty but unpretending structure, into the sanctuary of which day-light never penetrates; the medical hall, and post-office, the jail, barracks, and offices of the bank of Ceylon, and the Oriental bank; and the military magazine, situated in the middle of the lake. The places of worship are, an Episcopalian, a Scotch Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic. The Church Missionary Society has a neat residence and school-house, used as a place of worship on Sundays. There are also one

and pease, will thrive; but no sooner is the rain over than the earth is so heated, that every vegetable perishes. Nine miles in the interior there are belts of iron and limestone running through the island. Kangaroos were once numerous here, as the name implies, but are now very scarce. The other animals are the wallaby, a creature of the kangaroo species, only of a smaller kind; the opossum, the bandicoot, or Australian rat, the Norway rat, and the guano. Snakes, tarantulas, scorpions, and mosquitoes, are numerous. There are several bays in this island, the principal of which is Nepean Bay, at the E. end, capable of accommodating some hundreds of vessels; its N.W. side is formed by Point Marsden; lat. 35° 33' S.; lon. 137° 41' E. (R.)

**KANGELANG**, or **CANGAYANG**, an isl. Java Sea; lat. (N.W. point), 6° 50' S.: lon. 115° 13' E. (R.) It is of irregular form, about 25 m. long, and 8 m. broad. On the S. coast it is indented with several bays. It is well wooded, surrounded by numerous islands and rocks, which render landing difficult; and is much visited by pirates. Inside an isl., on the W. side, is a good harbour, capable of containing 20 to 30 ships. Pop. 1500.

**KANIA**, a tn. of W. Africa, dist. Koranko, N.E. Sierra Leone, on the route from Rokelle to Falaba; lat. 9° 5' N.; lon. 11° 9' W. It is remarkably neat and clean, the outsidcs of the houses being whitewashed, and the premises tastefully enclosed with wicker-work.

**KANISA**, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1. (*O-Kanisa*, or *Alt-Kanischka*), a market tn., co. Bacs, in a very fertile district on the Theiss, here crossed by a ferry opposite to Turkish-Kanisa. It contains a R. Catholic and a Greek non-united church; a synagogue, and a Piarist gymnasium; and has a trade in corn, tobacco, and cattle, and several annual fairs. Pop. 9070.—2. (*Nagy*, or *Nagyobb-Kanisa*), a market tn. Thither Danube, co. Szalad, in a marshy district on the Kanisa, a small affluent of the Mur, 21 m. N.N.E. Kopreinitz. It contains a parish church, Franciscan monastery, townhouse, and Piarist gymnasium; and a large trade in fat cattle, for which important markets are held here. Pop. 8897.—3. (*Kis* or *Torok-Kanisa*), a vil. Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 65 m. W.N.W. Temesvar, on the Theiss, over which there is here a ferry. It stands in a very fertile district; and has a trade in cattle, wine, and tobacco. Pop. 1817.

**KANISA**, or **KANISA**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, generalship Peterwardein, near the Save, and about 14 m. from Podvin; with a parish church. Pop. 1100.

**KANKAN**, a tn. and dist. S.E. of Senegambia. The town carries on a profitable commerce with Sego and Timbuctoo; and is said to have a pop. of 6000.—The district lies between lat. 10° and 11° N.; and about lon. 8° and 9° W.

**KANKARI**, or **KANKIRI**, a tn. and dist. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolía. The town, 70 m. N.E. Angora; lat. 40° 56' N.; lon. 34° 5' E., on a small affluent of the Kizil-Irmak; is of considerable extent, containing about 3000 houses, 8 large and several smaller mosques, six khans, and four public baths. There is a castle on a height close by, a barrack, and a singular and ancient Mahometan building, called the Mejid Tash, which appears to have been a convent of dervishes, and a burial-place for holy men. Pop. 18,000.—The district is composed of a cold upland of gypsum, interspersed with volcanic cones and some cultivated valleys; amongst the latter of which, that of 'Tosiyah is remarkable for its fields, gardens, and vineyards.

**KANKHUL**, a large and handsome tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 100 m. N.N.E. Delhi, r. bank Ganges; lat. 29° 56' N.; lon. 78° 8' E. Many wealthy natives reside here.

**KANNAGHERRY**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, Nizam's dominions, prov. Bejapoor, in a valley between two wooded ridges, and encompassed on two sides by the rocky bed of a rivulet, 190 m. S.W. Hyderabad; lat. 15° 35' N.; lon. 76° 30' E. It was formerly the capital of a Hindoo principality, and a place of considerable note; but many of its buildings have gone to decay. The principal street traversing the town, E. to W., is remarkably spacious, and terminated at

one extremity by a magnificent pagoda, dedicated to Krishna. Several other temples have been converted into dwelling houses or stables, by the Mussulmen inhabitants. The neighbourhood is rich in remains of Hindoo sculpture.

**KANNSTADT**, a tn. Wurtemberg. See **CANNSTADT**.

**KANO**, a tn. Central Africa, W. Soudan, cap. prov. of same name; lat. 12° N.; lon. 8° 40' E. It stands upon, or rather is divided into two parts by a morass, the receptacle of every kind of filth, including even the dead bodies of slaves, which renders it extremely unhealthy. The town is of an irregular oval form, about 15 m. in circumference, and surrounded by a clay wall, 30 ft. high, with a dry ditch along the inside, and another on the outside. There are fifteen gates, made of wood and covered with sheet-iron, which are regularly opened and shut at sunrise and sunset. Although, however, the walls are of the extent above mentioned, not more than a fourth of the space they enclose is occupied by houses, the remainder being laid out in fields and gardens. The houses are built of clay, and are mostly of a square form, in the Moorish fashion, and have many conveniences and accommodations which could scarcely be looked for in so barbarous a city. It is a place of great trade, and a general mart for all sorts of merchandise; Arabs and Moors from Barbary resorting to it in considerable numbers, for commercial purposes. The market, which is crowded from sunrise to sunset every day, is well supplied with every necessary and luxury in request among the people of the interior, and particular quarters are appropriated to distinct articles. Transactions are conducted with the utmost fairness, and the regulations of the market strictly and impartially enforced. Kano is celebrated for the dyeing of cloth, for which process there are numerous establishments in the town. Tanning and the manufacture of leathern jars, in which some ingenuity is shown, are also carried on to a considerable extent. Kano is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient town of Ghana, some centuries ago the chief seat of the Arabian power in Africa. Pop. estimated at 30,000.—(Lander's *Records*; Clapperton and Denham's *Travels*).

**KANOJE**, or **KUNNOGE**, an ancient tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, once the cap. of a powerful empire, on a plain about 2 m. W. from r. bank Ganges, about 70 m. W.N.W. Lucknow; lat. 27° 8' N.; lon. 79° 47' E. By means of a canal, the Ganges has been brought close to the citadel. The modern town consists of one tolerable street, with several smaller



TOMBS OF MUSSULMAN SAINTS, KANOJE.—From a Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 4th Regt

lanes branching off, and covers a considerable space of ground; but the ruins of the ancient city extend over several miles. Many of the buildings are of hewn stone, with beautiful carving, but in a very heavy style of architecture. Some are ornamented in a better taste, with the light, airy pavilions so characteristic of the East. They consist chiefly of the tombs of Mahometan saints. The ancient language of Kanoje is said to be the basis of the modern Hindostanee.

**KANOWTA**, a tn. of W. Hindoostan, Ajmeer, 11 m. S.W. Jeypoor. It is mostly built of stone, and contains several temples, one of which is curiously adorned with mythological paintings.



**KANSAKI**, a vil. Japan, in the valley of Sakai-bara, isl. Kiu-siu. It contains about 1000 houses.

**KANSAS**, a river, U. States, an affluent of the Missouri, formed in Kansas territory by the union of the Blue River, Republican Fork, Smoky Hill Fork, and other streams. From the source of the Smoky Hill Fork, which may be considered the main stream, to its mouth in the Missouri, 150 m. W.N.W. Jefferson, its course is about 1200 m. It is 390 yds. wide at its mouth, and is navigable for 900 m.

**KANSAS**, a ter., U. States, named from above river, and formed by act of Congress, May, 1854; lat. 37° to 40° N.; lon. 94° 30' to 107° W.; length, 630 m., E. to W.; greatest breadth, 208 m.; area, 114,793 sq. m. Bounded N. by Nebraska ter., E. state of Missouri, S. Indian ter. and New Mexico, and W. New Mexico and Utah, from the latter of which it is separated by the Rocky Mountains. Pop. (1855), 8500.

**KANSK**, a tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. Yeniseisk, cap. circle, 1. bank Kane, 130 m. E. Krasnoyarsk, on the road from that town to Irkutsk. It was once fortified, and still bears the name of Ostrog or fortress. It has important annual fairs. Many of the inhabitants are convicts. Pop. (1850), 1730.

**KANSOO**, or **KANSHU** [Voluntary reverence], an inland prov. in the N. of China, bounded N. and N.E. by the desert of Gobi and Mongolia, E. by Shense, S. by Seehuen, S.W. by Koko-nor and the desert. It extends between lat. 32° 30' and 40° N.; and between lon. 98° 20' and 108° 26' E.; and comprises a large part of the ancient kingdom of Tangut; area, 86,608 sq. m. The country is mountainous, some of the peaks rising more than 10,000 ft. above sea-level; the principal chain is a spur from the Peh-ling or Lung mountains, which, running N.E., bounds the valley of the Yellow River on its E. side, and forces its waters N.; it also forms the E. water-shed of the Wei, and other tributaries of the Yellow River in Shense. The Yellow River flows through the province in a N.E. direction, and receives a few large affluents in its course. Near the termination of the great wall, a range of hills, called Ki-lien-shan, forms the water-shed between the valley of the Ta-tung and a number of small rivers which flow N. into the desert. The climate of Kansoo is rather cold, and the inhabitants make use of skins and furs in their clothing. The soil is in general sterile, but the country E. of the Yellow River is fertile, and produces wheat, barley, millet, &c. Wild animals abound, and large flocks and herds are also maintained by the Tartars living within the province. In the mountains copper, jade, gold, and silver are met with. The trade of Kansoo is very considerable, and has greatly increased of late years. Lan-choo-foo is the cap. Pop. 15,193,125.

**KANTA**, or **KANT**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Ober-Weissenburg, on a stream opposite to Kezdi-Vasarehely, and about 44 m. from Kronstadt. It is a very stirring place, and has two churches, and a gymnasium. Pop. 1109.

**KANTALICOUNDA**, a vil. of W. Africa, r. bank Gambia; lat. 13° 32' N.; lon. 13° 51' W. There is here an English factory, at which various commodities, and especially salt, are given to the natives in exchange for skins, ivory, and wax. The inhabitants of the district are Mandingoes, organized after the manner of those of Bambouk, and suffer much from the incursions of the Peuls of Djallon. The willow of Europe is common in the neighbourhood of Kantalicounda, and is made into various articles of wicker-work.

**KANTAVU**, an isl. Feejees. See **KANDABOU**.

**KANTURK**, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 26 m. N.W. Cork, at the confluence of the Allua and Dallua, by which it is traversed. It consists chiefly of several short streets, irregularly built; but of late years its appearance generally has been much improved. The public buildings are a sessions' house, and a large bridewell; a neat parish church, and a handsome cruciform R. Catholic chapel. The charities comprise a dispensary, a free, and several other schools. There is a brewery in the town, and in the immediate vicinity are extensive bolting mills. Pop. 2890.

**KANUM**, a city, Central Asia, Bult, r. bank Upper Sutlej; lat. 31° 37' N.; lon. 78° 25' E.; nearly 9000 ft. above the sea. The houses are flat-roofed, and clustered together; some of them 7 or 8 stories high. There is here a Lama temple, and an excellent library, said to contain a copy of every work to be found in the great library at Chashe-lo-umboo. The table-land on which the city stands is fertile and well cultivated.

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**KANYABAC**, one of the Bissagos isls., W. coast, Africa, between the isl. of Orango and the mainland, from the latter of which it is distant about 15 m.; lat. (S. end), 11° 10' N.; lon. 15° 40' W. Like the other islands of the same group, it is of volcanic origin, and is covered with luxuriant vegetation. The natives rear large herds of cattle, of small size, but well proportioned, and in excellent condition. Elephants and hippopotami, the latter of great size, abound in the island. There is a bay on the island, called Damacon Bay, where wood and water may be easily obtained, and in any quantity.

**KANYAHAZA**, or **KALINEST**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, about 13 m. from Aranyos-Megyes, in a fertile district, with a Greek church. Pop. 1062.

**KAO**, a prefix to the names of many tns. in China, amongst which the principal are:—1, (*Kao-Tehou*), prov. Quangtung, 1. bank of a river, and about 38 m. from the sea, and 175 m. S.W. Canton; lat. 21° 50' N.; lon. 110° 48' E. The river is navigable up to the city, which is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of nankeens. The surrounding district is fertile, and produces a species of marble or jasper.—2, (*Kao-Yeou*), prov. Kiang-soo, r. bank of the Imperial Canal, 85 m. N.E. Nanking.—3, (*Kao-Ning*), prov. Quangtung, r. bank of a small stream that falls into the most E. branch of the Canton river, in the delta, 40 m. W. by S. Canton.—4, (*Kao-Tehing*), prov. Honan, near r. bank Hoang-Ho or Yellow River; lat. 34° 42' N.; lon. 115° E.

**KAO**, one of the Tonga isls., a vast conical rock N.E. of Tofona, 5000 ft. high; lat. 19° 42' S.; lon. 175° W. (R.)

**KAPELLA**, a mountain range, Austrian Croatia, which forms the connecting link between the Julian and the Dinaric Alps, and consists of two distinct parts, the Great and the Little Kapella. The former, the more elevated of the two, has its culminating point in Mount Kleek, and has a length of about 35 m. The general direction of the range is from N.W. to S.E., and nearly parallel to the Wellesbitch mountains, which skirt the Adriatic.

**KAPELNA**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Verocz, on the Karaszicza, about 24 m. from Siklos, with a parish church and a mill. Pop. 920.

**KAPI**, or **KAPUSSANY**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Saros, on the Szekto, 6 m. N.E. Eperies, with a R. Catholic church, the ruins of an old castle, situated on a precipitous height; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1026.

**KAPINI**, an isl., S. Pacific. See **CLAP'S ISLAND**.

**KAPITO**, an isl. New Zealand. See **ENTRY ISLAND**.

**KAPLITZ**, **GAPLITZ**, or **WOLANCA**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 17 m. S. Budweis, 1. bank Mulsche, with a church, chapel, townhouse, school, infirmary, hospital, and brewery. Pop. 1892.

**KAPLONY**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, about 2 m. from Nagy-Karoly. It has a Protestant, a Greek, and a R. Catholic church; and a Franciscan monastery, with a church and chapel. Pop. 1049.

**KAPNIK-BANYA** [Latin, *Capnicum*], a mining tn., Hungary, co. Szathmar, 12 m. E. Nagy-Banya, with two churches, and mines of gold, silver, and lead. Pop. 3000.

**KAPNINO**, a tn. Russia, gov. Vladimir, circle of, and 13 m. W.N.W. Pereslavl-Zaleskoi, on the Trubesch, with manufactures of linen and linen yarn, and a paper-mill.

**KAPOLNA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, on the Tarna, 12 m. S.W. Erlau, with a church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1247.

**KAPOLTZ**, a vil. Hungary, co. Szalad, about 12 m. from Topolca. It stands in a mountainous district; and has a church and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1290.

**KAPORNAK** (Nagy), a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Szalad, about 9 m. from Szala-Egerszeg; with a church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 883.

**KAPOS** (Nagy and Kis), two nearly contiguous vils., Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 13 m. W.N.W. Ungvár, with two Protestant churches, cavalry barracks, and magazine; several good manor houses, and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 1264.

**KAPOSVAR**, a tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, cap. co. Sümegh, on the Kapos, at the foot of a hill, 30 m. N.W. Fünfkirchen. It has a R. Catholic church, a handsome courthouse, the ruins of an old castle, and a trade in wine and tobacco. Pop. 3900.

**KAPOSZTAFULVA**, or **KAPSDORF**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, in a plain, on the Hernad, 10 m. S.W. Leutschau. It has two churches, a courthouse, and hospital; and iron, saw, and other mills. Large carnolians are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1054.

**KAPPEL**, a market tn. Austria, duchy Carinthia, circle of, and 16 m. S.E. Klagenfurt, among lofty mountains, r. bank Fella. It stands on the line of a mountain pass, and once had strong fortifications, of which only traces now remain. It has three churches, to one of which numerous pilgrimages are made. Lead and quicksilver are worked in the vicinity. P. 988.

**KAPPEL**, two places, Baden:—1, (*Kappel-Rodeck*), a vil. circle Middle Rhine, bail. Achern, with a parish church. Pop. 1876.—2, (*Kappel-Windeck*), a vil. circle Middle Rhine, bail. Buhl, also with a parish church. Pop. 1278.

**KAPPELN**, or **KAPPELENORT**, a vil. Denmark, Schleswig, bail. Sottorf, on the lofty bank of the Schlei, in a beautiful district, 26 m. N.N.E. Rendsburg. It contains a new and handsome church; and has a valuable fishery, small building yards, and a small winter haven, admitting vessels drawing 7½ ft.; and carrying on a considerable trade with Copenhagen, in fish and provisions. Pop. 2100.

**KAPSALI**, a tn. Ionian Islands. See **CAPSALI**.

**KAPTOL**, or **CAPTOL**, a market tn. Austria, Slavonia, co. and 6 m. from Pösega, in a mountainous district, on the Verocz, with a church and an old castle. Pop. 990.

**KAPUVAR**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 22 m. E.S.E. Oldenburg, on the Raab, not far from the extensive morass of Hansag. It contains a castle, belonging to Prince Esterhazy, and a parish church; and has a trade in corn and tobacco. Pop. 3175.

**KARA**.—1, A sea, N. coast of Russia, forming part of the Arctic Ocean, having the isl. of Nova Zembla on the N.W., the gov. of Archangel on the S., and that of Tobolsk on the E. It opens N. into the Arctic Ocean, with which it is also connected on the W. by the Straits of Karskie-Vorota. This sea, towards the N., is almost always frozen.—2, A gulf or bay, N.W. coast gov. Tobolsk, formed by the sea of same name.—3, A river of N. Russia. It rises in a branch of the Ural mountains, and forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia, and between the gov.s of Archangel and Tobolsk. During its course, which is N.E., it joins the river Salova. The united streams fall into the sea of Kara.

**KARA AGHADI**, a tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria, 45 m. S.E. Silistria, near the head of one of the sources of a small river that falls into the Danube, a little W. of Rassova.

**KARA BOUNAR** [anc. *Barathra*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 55 m. E. by S. Konia; it is composed chiefly of mud cabins, but contains a spacious khan, a handsome mosque, with two minarets; and a lead-roofed college, now deserted and in ruins. There are extensive nitre-works in the vicinity; the whole soil round the village is strongly impregnated with this substance, which effloresces on the surface after rain. The surrounding district is all volcanic, and not far from the town is a trachytic crater, with a smaller cone rising up in the centre.

**KARA CHUDSCHA**, a tn. Central Asia, khanat and 120 m. N.N.E. Khiva, in a flat district, liable to inundation by the Amoo, from which it is about 3 m. distant. It is partly surrounded by a dilapidated wall. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing.

**KARA DAGH**, a group of lofty rugged mountains, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, about 50 m. S.S.E. Konia. They rise from the surrounding plain like a volcanic island from the sea, and are completely insulated and unconnected with any other range. In this group are the celebrated ruins of Bin Bir Kiliseh.

**KARA HISSAR** [Turkish, Black castle], several tns. Asiatic Turkey:—1, A tn., pash. Karamania, small and ruined, built on the sides and slopes of a steep acclivity, 25 m. S.W. Kaisariah; lat. 38° 21' 20" N.; lon. 35° 5' E. Close by, on the loftiest summit of two volcanic cones, are the ruins of an ancient castle, one of the most remarkable objects in these districts. The acclivities of the adjacent hills are covered with orchards. Attempts have been made to identify the ancient Cybistra with Kara Hissar, but with doubtful success. Kara Hissar is chiefly remarkable on account of its having been the military station of Cicero, while watching the motions of the Parthian army, which threatened Cilicia and

Cappadocia from the side of Syria.—2, A tn., pash. and 110 m. E.N.E. Sivas; lat. 40° 10' N.; lon. 38° 18' E. It is built on the summit of a hill, and is overhung by a perpendicular rock, crowned with the remains of a fortress. The houses, of which there are about 2500, are built of mud. The bazaars are extensive, and well stocked with country-made cotton cloths, Aleppo and Damascus woollens, and some English manufactures. Some English cotton-twist is employed in the manufacture of cloth; and unbleached calicoes and indigo are imported—the latter being used to dye the former: when dyed, the cloths are retailed in the country. The traders procure their supplies from Constantinople. Kerashun or Keresoon, distant about 75 m. N.N.W., is the port on the Black Sea with which its communications are most active. Near the town are extensive mines of rock-alum, from which the town takes the distinctive appellation, *Shebb-Khaneh*, alum-office or alum-works.—3, A tn., pash. and 35 m. S.W. Adana.

**KARA-SU** [Black water], numerous rivers, particularly:—1, (*Koremoza* or *Tokmas*), An affluent of the Euphrates, Asiatic Turkey, which rises in Karamania, near Kaisariah, flows E., and has its mouth a little E. of Malatia.—2, An affluent of the Aras in Persia, which receives it S.E. of Mount Ararat.—3, A river, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Aleppo, which flows S.S.W., and falls into the N. shore of Lake Dengis.—4, An affluent of the Kizil-Irmak, Asiatic Turkey, which issues from Lake Sazlik, in lat. 38° 40' N., and flows N.W.—5, A river, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Itshil, sanjak Tarsus, which falls into the Mediterranean.—6, (*Or Alesto*), A river, Turkey-in-Europe, Roumelia, which flows S.S.E. into the Archipelago, nearly opposite to the isl. of Thaso.—7, (*Or Struma*), a river, Turkey-in-Europe, Roumelia, which rises in the S. slope of the Balkan, to the N.E. of Ghiustendil, flows S.S.E., expands into Lake Takinos, and, shortly after quitting it, falls into the Gulf of Contessa, in the Archipelago, near Orphanio.—8, A river, Turkey-in-Europe, which rises on the E. frontiers of Albania, flows S.S.E., and joins the Tzerna, an affluent of the Vardar.

**KARA VERIA**, a tn. European Turkey. See **VERIA**.

**KARABAGH**, a tn. and large fort, Afghanistan, 20 m. S.W. Ghuznee, on the road thence to Kandahar; lat. 33° 10' N.; lon. 67° 59' E. The surrounding district, also called Karabagh, is remarkably fertile, well cultivated, productive in grain, populous, and crowded with forts and villages.

**KARACHEE**, a tn. Seinde. See **KURACHEE**.

**KARACSOND**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Heves, about 4 m. from Gyöngyös, with a parish church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1515.

**KARAD**, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Hither Theiss, co. and 18 m. S.W. Zemplin, in the island of Bodrogoz, on the Theiss. It stands in the midst of swamps, contains a Protestant parish church, and has several mills. Pop. 1589.—2, A vil. Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, 46 m. N.W. Fünfkirchen, in a hilly but fertile district, with a parish church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2440.

**KARADIVE**, two isls. coast of Ceylon:—1, A small isl. Gulf of Manaar, 12 m. N.W. Calpenty. It is about 9 m. long, and from 1 to 2 m. broad; sandy and barren, but, from its advantageous situation for fishing, forming the rendezvous for fishermen, from Manaar and Negombo during the N.E. monsoon. There is no timber on the island except Keeri trees, which shelter large herds of deer.—2, A small isl. W. of Jaffnapatam; lat. 9° 51' N.; lon. 80° 1' E.; 5 m. long, and 2 m. broad; soil sandy, but productive, yielding paddy, cocoa-nuts, palmyra, jack, mangoes, and illipe-nuts, which latter yield a kind of oil much used in lighting houses. The inhabitants maintain themselves by tillage, rearing cattle, and fishing. Pop. 5222.—(*Ceylon Gazetteer*).

**KARAGHINSKY**.—1, An isl. about 20 m. off E. coast Kamschatka; lat. (N. point), 59° 13' N.; lon. 164° 35' E. It is 55 m. long, and an uninterrupted chain of heights traverses its length, declining towards the S.W., and rising again at the S. end, forming a hill about 700 ft. high. From the N.E. extremity to the S.E., in the centre of the island, a chain of steep mountains extends, 2000 ft. in height; on the S.E. side it reaches to the sea-coast, forming generally high abrupt capes. Throughout the mountains are deep ravines and gorges. The island was formerly inhabited by Kariaks, but now is only temporarily so, by some other tribes who come here to hunt. There is no wood on it. Bears and red foxes



are numerous. Large quantities of geese and ducks frequent the lakes. Fish abound in almost all the small rivers, and fresh water is plentiful.—2, A bay, in the S. side of above isl. It penetrates 9 m. inland, with a breadth of 4 to 8 m. It receives the river Karaga; the mouth of which is in lat. 59° 8' N.; lon. 126° 59' E.

**KARAK**, or **KAREDSH**, an isl. Persian Gulf, coast of Persia, prov. Fars; lat. 29° 17' N.; lon. 50° 20' E. (n.); about 4½ m. long, N.W. and S.E.; of moderate height. Water is to be had on the N. side of the island; firewood is scarce. Fish, which are plentiful, and dates form the principal food of the inhabitants; for they have no grain but what is imported, and very few vegetables. Bullocks, sheep, and poultry are to be procured, but at exorbitant prices.

**KARAKAKOOA**, a bay, Hawaii. See **KEALAKEAKUA**.

**KARAKALPAK**, a tribe of Turcomans, inhabiting a steppe along the E. shore of Lake Aral, and along the Syr-Daria, which, though treeless and shrubless, affords excellent pasturage for the cattle which form the chief riches of these nomades. The Karakalpaks likewise work in iron, and make good arms. They are divided into two sections; and many of them have spread out into the khanate of Khiva. They are said to count 25,000 warriors.

**KARAKITA**, or **PASSAGE ISLANDS**, a group of five isls., and several rocky islets, Indian Archipelago, lying betwixt the S. end of Sangir and Siao; lat. 3° 14' N.; lon. 125° 44' E. (n.). The westernmost island is high, and the E. one, called Pala, projects out on a low point to the E.

**KARAKOOL**, a tn. Bokhara, l. bank Zer-Afshan, 38 m. S.S.W. Bokhara; lat. 29° 30' N.; lon. 63° 45' E. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

**KARAKORAM PASS**, a pass, Central Asia, Chinese Turkestan, between the towns of Leh and Yarkand, in what has been called—there being no native name—the Mustagh or Kouenlun range of mountains, situated in lat. 35° 30' N., and about lon. 77° 40' E., at an elevation of 18,200 ft. above the sea-level; described by Dr. Thomas Thomson, the only European who has visited it, as a rounded ridge connecting two hills, which rise somewhat abruptly to the height of perhaps 1000 ft. above it. Vegetation and snow are entirely wanting on the top; but the loose shingle with which it is covered is unfavourable to the growth of plants, otherwise, no doubt, lichens at least would have been seen. Large ravens were circling about overhead, apparently quite unaffected by the rarity of the atmosphere, as they seemed to fly with just as much ease as at the level of the sea. Towards the N. there is no distant view. On that side, the descent is steep for about 500 yds., beyond which distance a small streamlet occupies the middle of a very gently-sloping valley, and disappears to the left, at the distance of half a mile, behind a stony ridge. The rocks in the neighbourhood are a dark-blue slate, containing much pyrites, and a hard limestone.

**KARAMAN** [anc. *Laranda*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, in an extensive valley to the N. of Bedlerin-tag, a lofty mountain in the chain of the Taurus; lat. 37° 12' N.; lon. 33° 5' E. Every house being surrounded with a garden makes the place appear much more extensive than it really is. The Turkish castle consists of a square keep, with several round and square towers, surrounded by an outer wall, within which there are about 100 houses. In the town are a large and handsome Armenian church and several ruined mosques, of graceful Saracenic style; one of them of marble, ornamented with arabesques, and supported in the interior by rows of columns. Most of the houses are in a ruined and dilapidated state, and the bazaars are very indifferently supplied. There are considerable manufactures of blue cotton and other cloths, and an active trade is carried on with Smyrna, Kaisariah, and Tarsus in cotton goods, hides, and nut galls. Karaman was founded by Karaman Oghe in the 14th century, and is built out of the ruins of the ancient Laranda. It was formerly the residence of the Pasha, who still retains the title of Pasha of Karaman, though he resides at Iconium. The houses are 2000 to 3000, and the pop. probably near 12,000.

**KARAMANIA**, **KARAMANIA**, or **KHARIDJ**, and from its capital also **KONIA** or **KONIEH**, a pash. Asiatic Turkey, Asia Minor, having pash. Ithil or Adana S., Anadolija and Sivas W. and N., and Marash E.; lat. 37° to 39° 40' N.; lon. 30° 50' to 36° 50' E.; area, 27,952 geo. sq. m. A large portion of it is mountainous, the Taurus

range traversing its entire length, E. to W., separating it in part from pash. Ithil, and forming the greater portion of its S. boundary. Its principal rivers are the Kizil-Irmak and the Syhoun. In the S.W. portion are numerous small lakes. The mountains are covered by forests of oaks, and some species of pines rising 100 ft. in height. The vine and fig-tree exhibit the most luxuriant vegetation; the laurel, myrtle, and olea, together with innumerable odoriferous shrubs, flourish in profusion; and abundant harvests are reaped from its rich deep soil; while the climate is so genial, that the inhabitants can pass three-fourths of the year under the shade of the trees. The scenery in the mountainous districts is singularly fine. The houses throughout the pashalic are constructed of earth, or of bricks baked in the sun, and many of them are miserable dwellings; but the villages of the Turcoman shepherds are composed of neat huts, covered with skins. The rivers, and numerous small streams by which the country is intersected, abound in fish; but the inhabitants, it is said, will not be at the trouble of taking them. Tobacco, silk, cotton, sesamum, and excellent fruits are raised, but the principal occupation is rearing live stock. It is divided into seven sanjaks. Principal towns, Konia, Kaisariah, Ak-shehr, Beg-shehr, Nigdeh, and Karaman. It includes ancient Lycaonia, and a portion of Phrygia Major, Galatia, and Cappadocia; and it formerly included the maritime pashalic of Ithil or Adana, which, in its turn, is composed of ancient Cilicia, Isauria, and Pamphylia.

**KARAMASY**, a tn. Central Asia, khanat and 20 m. E. Khiwa, on a canal of same name, led from the Amoo-Daria. It is surrounded by a dilapidated wall, and consists of about 200 houses, inhabited by Usbeks, Sarts, and Persian slaves who have obtained their freedom. It is very subject to inundation, the water often standing high in the streets. The ground is not fertile; but the cultivation of it, partly as gardens, is the chief employment.

**KARAMYCH**, a river, Russia, which rises in the W. of gov. Saratov, about 45 m. N.N.W. Kamishin, pursues a very circuitous course of about 70 m., first E., then N., and then W., and joins l. bank Medveditz at the village of Karamych.

**KARANCZ-KESZI**, a vil. Hungary, co. Neograd, about 6 m. from Szakali. It has a R. Catholic parish church, an elegant castle, and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 980.

**KARANG-ASAM**, a native state, Indian Archipelago, N.E. coast isl. Bali. It is the most powerful state in the island; mountainous, but fertile and well watered, the principal streams uniting in the Gilgil. Through the port of Padang, near its S.W. point, it carries on a trade in krises, pikes, firearms, salt, cotton, and silk, with Chinese, Macassars, and Bugis. Pop. 250,000.—Its CAPITAL, of same name, lat. 8° 23' S., lon. 115° 34' E., is the most important town in the island, and has a good haven; the only one in which large ships can anchor.

**KARANSEBES**, a tn. Hungary, Banat, co. Krasso, in a fertile district, r. bank Temes, 50 m. S.E. Temesvar. It has two churches, a synagogue, and a normal school; is the see of a Greek bishop, the seat of a military commissariat, the head-quarters of a Wallachian-Illyrian government, and has a gold-washing, and a considerable transit trade in Turkish wares, for Transylvania. Pop. 3400.

**KARANTS**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, in a fertile district, 46 m. S.E. Fünfkirchen, with two churches, and a trade in corn and excellent wine, the produce of the district. Pop. 2561.

**KARASICZA**.—1, A river, Hungary, Thither Danube, which rises in co. Baranya, to the N.E. of Fünfkirchen, flows first S., then E., and joins r. bank Danube at the S. extremity of the island of Margitta, after a course of about 50 m.—2, A river, Slavonia, which rises near Vuchin, to the N. of Mount Papuk, flows circuitously E.S.E., and joins r. bank Drave, about 9 m. N.W. Essek, after a course of about 55 m. Its chief affluent is the Vuesicza.

**KARASUBASAR**, a tn. Russia, in the Crimea; lat. 45° N.; lon. 34° 40' E.; r. bank Karask, near its source, in a fertile valley, surrounded by hills, about 28 m. E.N.E. Simferopol. Morasses in the neighbourhood, and bad water, make it rather unhealthy. It is built of bricks, in the Asiatic manner; houses, in general, mean, and the streets narrow and crooked. It has several mosques, a Greek, an Armenian, and a R. Catholic church; an extensive bazaar, and a great number

of shops. It is a place of considerable trade; is celebrated for its manufactures of morocco leather; has a considerable weekly market for cattle, and a great annual fair. P. 15,000.

**KARASZLO** (Also), or **ZARASCA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Ugocs, in an open valley on the Borsova, 14 m. N.W. Huszth, with a parish church, and has some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1212.

**KARATAL**, a vil. Central Asia, khanat, and 56 m. N.E. Khiva, 1 bank Amoo-Daria, over which there is here a ferry. It is inhabited by Uzbeks, who trade in salt and timber.

**KARATEGIN**, a tn. and river, Central Asia, in the Pamir table-land. The town is in lat. 38° 50' N.; lon. 70° 8' E.; about 200 m. W. by S. Cashgar, on the l. bank of the river of the same name. The latter is an affluent of the Upper Oxus, rises about 30 m. N. from the town, and flowing S., falls into the Oxus a little E. of Kurgan-tippa, or lat. 37° 40' N., lon. 68° 55' E., after a course of about 110 m.

**KARATOVA**, or **CARATOVA**, a small tn. Turkey-in-Europe, Macedonia, 1. bank Egridere, at its junction with the Braunista, 35 m. S.E. Uskup. In the vicinity are silver and copper mines.

**KARATSCHEV**, a tn. Russia, cap. circle of same name, gov. of, and 47 m. W.N.W. Orel; lat. 53° 8' N.; lon. 34° 50' E.; traversed by the Sueja. It is built of wood, and has nine wooden churches, besides three of stone. The inhabitants are maintained chiefly by agriculture, the ordinary handicrafts, and shopkeeping. Rope and twine are made to some extent for exportation. It has several fairs. Pop. (1851), 8174.—The circle is rich both in woodland and arable land, and raises a considerable number of cattle.

**KARAVUKOVA**, or **KARANKOVA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 7 m. N.N.W. Bacs, in a marshy district, near 1. bank Mosz, with a R. Catholic church. Potatoes and hemp are extensively grown, and some wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 1999.

**KARBACH**, a vil. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, dist. of, and near Rothenfels, with a R. Catholic church, an oil and several other mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1190.

**KALBITZ**, or **KARWICZE**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 12 m. N.W. Leitmeritz, with a handsome parish church, manufactures of calico, tile-works, several distilleries, and mills, and near it a mine of lignite. Pop. 1343.

**KARDASCH-RZETSCHITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 18 m. S.S.E. Tabor, in a plain, where a stream issues from Lake Kardsach. It has a parish church and school, an old castle, now used as a courthouse, and a townhouse; manufactures of linen, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 2035.

**KARDSZAG**, or **KARDZAG-ÜS-SZALLAS**, a market tn. Hungary, Great Cumania, on the Hortobagy, an arm of the Theiss, and on the road from Szolnok to Debreczin, 33 m. W.S.W. Debreczin. It is a large, straggling place, contains a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and a Greek non-union parish church; and has a considerable trade in corn, cattle, wine, and fruit, particularly melons, which are here in great abundance, and of excellent quality. Large numbers of tortoises are taken in the vicinity. Pop. 11,424.

**KARENS**, a race inhabiting all the mountain regions of the S. and E. portions of Burmah proper, and all parts of the Tenasserim provinces, extending into the W. portions of Siam, and thence N., amongst the Shyans. Their numbers cannot be well ascertained, but have been estimated at about 33,000.

**KARGOPOL**, a tn. Russia, gov. Olonetz, 1. bank Onega, 310 m. E.N.E. St. Petersburg. It is of great antiquity, well built, contains 20 churches and two convents, melts great quantities of tallow, has a candle manufactory and several tanneries. Pop. (1849), 1681.

**KARIKAL**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, Carnatic, dist. Tanjore, on the coast of Coromandel, near the mouth of one of the branches of the Caverry, and about 8 m. S. Tranquebar; lat. 10° 55' N.; lon. 79° 53' E. In the Carnatic wars, it was a place of considerable importance, and it still occupies a considerable space. It was ceded to the French by the Rajah of Tanjore, in 1739; taken from them by the British, in 1803; and restored by the treaty of Paris, in 1814. The French have been making efforts to renew its importance, and the trade, particularly in rice, is said to be considerable; but there is a large bar across the mouth of the river, by which the navigation is much obstructed. Pop. 15,000.

**KARITENA**, a tn. Greece, Morea, r. bank Roupbia, 17 m. W. Tripolizza. It lies near the centre of the Morea, and is one of its most important military points, occupying the sides of a hill; the summit of which, a lofty and precipitous rock, is crowned by a castle, which was long the stronghold of the celebrated Klephtic chief, Colocotroni. Pop. 1000.

**KARKELANG**, one of the Talaut isls., Indian Archipelago; lat. (N. point) 4° 22' N.; lon. 127° E.; of triangular shape; hilly towards the N. and E., but the greater part is flat. It contains 10 villages. Pop. 2970.

**KARKENNA ISLANDS**, a cluster of low isls., Mediterranean, N.W. coast of Africa, Tunis, at the entrance to the Bay of Gabes; lat. 34° 30' N.; lon. 11° 20' E. The most S.W. is called Zarda-Lakalia, having a tower erected on its W. end. The middle island is large and irregularly formed, with seven villages on its W. side, and three on its E. side; the principal of these is called Shraga, which frequently gives its name to the whole island. The other islands are smaller, but they are all inhabited. They are dangerous to approach.

**KARKISSA**, **KAKISSA**, or **KERKISSAH** [anc. *Circesium*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 1. bank Euphrates, near the junction of the Khabur, 160 m. S.W. Mosul; lat. 35° 12' N.; lon. 40° 20' E. It is now called Abu-Seraï [Father of palaces], and is built on an extensive heap of ruins.

**KARKOCZ**, or **TARKOWITZ**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, about 4 m. from Galgocz, on the road to Tyrnau, on the Duvdag, with a R. Catholic church. P. 995.

**KARLBURG**, or **OROSZVAR** [anc. *Castra Gerulata*], a market tn. Hungary, co. Wiesslbürg, in a beautiful and fertile district, on an arm of the Danube, 37 m. E.S.E. Vienna. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and an elegant castle, with fine gardens; and has a trade in corn, and several annual fairs. Pop. 2095.

**KARLEBY**.—1, (*Gamla*), or **OLD KARLEBY** [Finnish, *Kokkolä*], a small seaport tn. Russia, Finland, Gulf of Bothnia, 71 m. N.N.E. Vasa, on a spacious bay. It is well and regularly built, contains a church, and has building-yards, several tanneries, and pitch-ovens; and a considerable trade in pitch, butter, deals, tallow, and provisions. Pop. 2627.—2, (*Ny*, new), a tn. S.W. of the former, on the Lapoki, the mouth of which forms a harbour in the Gulf of Bothnia. It has a considerable trade in tar. Pop. 2000.

**KARLENBACH** (GROSS and KLEIN), two nearly contiguous vils. Bavarian Palatinate, can. Grünstadt, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several mills. P. 1630.

**KARLO**, an isl. Gulf of Bothnia. See **CARLO**.

**KARLOVISICH**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, generalship Peterwardein, about 9 m. from Golumbineze, with a Greek non-union church. Pop. 934.

**KARLOVITZ** (Üj), a vil. Austria, Slavonia, generalship Peterwardein, about 5 m. from Beeska, with a Greek non-union church. Pop. 1200.

**KARLOWITZ**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 37 m. E.S.E. Prerau, on a high hill, near the frontiers of Hungary. It contains a church and a custom-house, and has glass-works and several mills. Pop. 3437. See **CARLOWITZ**.

**KARLSBAD**, a tn. Bohemia. See **CARLSBAD**.

**KARLSBURG**, a tn. Transylvania. See **CARLSBURG**.

**KARLSHAMN**, a tn. Sweden. See **CARLSHAMN**.

**KARLSHAVEN** [originally, *Syburg*], a tn. Hesse-Cassel, cap. bail. of same name, in a deep valley, enclosed by red sandstone cliffs, on the Weser, at the confluence of the Diemel, here crossed by a bridge, 23 m. N. Cassel, on the railway thence to Hanover. It consists of two large and of two small quarters, separated from each other by a canal, which is partly sanded up. It contains a church, attached to a house of invalids; a merchant-house, and several large magazines, belonging to the Elector; and has manufactures of soap, leather, and tobacco; a foundry, vinegar-works, and several distilleries; a considerable trade in corn and colonial produce, and three annual fairs. A great many of the inhabitants are descendants of French Huguenots, who, having been driven from their homes, settled here in 1699. Pop. of tn., 1703; of bail., 7416.

**KARLSKRONA**, a tn. Sweden. See **CARLSKRONA**.

**KARLSRUHE**, a market tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 18 m. N. by W. Oppeln. It has a dual castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of potash, tile-works, and limekilns. Pop. 1515.

**KARLSTAD**, a tn. Sweden. See **CARLSTAD**.



**KARLSTADT**.—1, A tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 m. N.W. Würzburg. It has two churches, a chapel, Capuchin monastery, hospital, and the ruins of an old castle; manufactures of leather, and some trade in fruit and wine. Pop. 2160.—2, (Or *Karlovetz*), A tn. Croatia. See **CARLOVETZ**.

**KARLSHAL**, a vil. Austrian Silesia, circle and about 32 m. W.N.W. Troppau, on the Gold and Kobel, with manufactures of linen, and a paper and two other mills. Pop. 1144.

**KARMELE**, a vil. Punjab, 6 m. N.W. Ramnuggur; lat. 32° 26' N.; lon. 73° 34' E., r. bank Chenaub, which, when fullest, is here 1 m. broad. There is a considerable traffic across the river by the ferry at this place.

**KARNAC**, ruins, Egypt. See **THEBES**.

**KARNTHEN**, a duchy, Austria. See **CARINTHIA**.

**KAROLY** (NAGY), a market tn. Hungary, cap. co. Szathmar, 40 m. E.N.E. Dabreczin. It contains a large market-place, a R. Catholic, two Greek, and two Protestant churches; a castle, with fine gardens; a synagogue, Piarist monastery, gymnasium, head national school, and county buildings; and has a trade in corn and cattle, and several important annual fairs. Pop. 12,055.

**KARPATHEN MOUNTAINS**. See **CARPATHIANS**.

**KARPFEN**, a tn. Hungary, co. Sohl, on the Krudinica, 12 m. E.S.E. Schemnitz, finely situated at the foot of lofty hills, which shelter it from the N. blasts. It has two churches; a townhouse, a Piarist college, and school; and a considerable trade in wine, which is extensively grown in the district. Karpfen is one of the oldest free towns in Hungary. P. 3800.

**KARROOS**, table-lands or extensive plains between the mountain-ranges at Cape Colony (see **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**, vol. i. p. 592). They are exuberantly fertile for a time, but, as this period is of short duration, the repair of cattle to graze on them forms a sort of holiday with the Dutch farmers and their servants, as giving variety to their usually monotonous existence; and the expression of a 'Karoo life' has come to be considered in the colony synonymous with whatever is frolicsome and merry-making, and relieved from wonted restrictions. During the dry season they become parched arid deserts. The *kloof*, a sort of companion name to the karroo, is the name of the longitudinal valleys extending between the ranges of the declivities mentioned; some of them are of great extent, the Lange Kloof, or Long Valley, being upwards of 100 m. in length.

**KARS**, a city, Turkish Armenia, cap. pash. of same name, picturesquely situated on the Kars, in an elevated plain, about 6000 ft. above the sea, in a rocky amphitheatre of black basaltic hills, 90 m. N.E. Erzeroom; lat. 40° 32' N.; lon. 43° 10' E. The houses are all built of black basalt, and this circumstance, combined with the total want of trees, gives the town a dismal appearance. It stands on both sides of the river. On the E. side is the Armenian suburb, built on a gentle elevation; and nearer the river rises a lofty hill, crowned with the Turkish citadel, now in ruins. A good bridge leads to the other side, where the town, properly so called, is situated, and is surrounded by a wall. It suffered greatly from the attack, and subsequent occupation of it by the Russians. Pop. 12,000.—The **PASHALIC**, bounded, N. by pash. Akhalzik, N.E. by Russian Armenia, S. and W. by pash. Erzeroom, lies between lat. 40° 8' and 41° 18' N., and lon. 42° 25' and 43° 34' E. It forms part of the Armenian plateau, is surrounded by lofty mountains, some of which are covered with perpetual snow, and has a severe climate, and a soil sterile and stony in the mountains, but rich in the valley. It is watered by the Aras, and several of its tributaries, as the Kars and Arpachai. Cattle and silk-worm rearing form the chief occupation of the inhabitants, who are Turks, Armenians, and nomadic Turcomans.

**KARSOUN**, a tn. Russia, cap. circle of same name, gov. of, and 65 m. W. Simbirsk, l. bank, Barish, where it joins the Karsunka. The manufacture of common and shammy leather employs the most of the people. A considerable fair, at Easter, continues about a fortnight. Pop. (1851), 8060.

**KARTASANA**, a market tn., isl. Java, prov. Kediri, l. bank Kediri, 40 m. W.S.W. Soerabaya. It has a fine bazaar, a neat mosque, and carries on a good trade in rice. Pop. 4000.

**KARTHAUS**, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. Danzig, cap. circle of same name; with a chapel, an old

Carthusian monastery, and a paper-mill. Pop. 510.—The **CIRCLE** is well watered, but not very fertile. Area, 417 geo. sq. m. Pop. 37,383.

**KARTOON**, a tn. Nubia. See **KHARTOON**.

**KARUM** [anc. *Eulaus*], a river, Persia, having its sources in the mountains of Awas, prov. Irak-Ajemi, div. Luristan; lat. 32° 15' N.; lon. 50° 40' E. From its source, the Karun is a large river. At first it flows due W., but when about to enter the province of Khuzistan, bends round to the S., traverses that province nearly at its centre, till it approaches the coast, when it takes a S.E. direction, and falls, by two outlets, into the Persian Gulf, about lat. 29° 55' N. It is perfectly easy of navigation, at all seasons, to vessels drawing 4 feet water, and admirably adapted for steam-communication to within 6 m. of Shuster, 150 m. from the sea.

**KARYSTO**, a tn. Greece, on the S. extremity of isl. Euboea, 40 m. E. Athens. It is situated on a rock near a small bay, and defended by a fort; is the see of a Greek bishop, and has a small harbour, which, lying exposed to violent winds, is visited only by a few coasters. Pop. 3000.

**KASAN**, **KAZAN**, or **CASAN**, a gov., E. Russia, bounded, N. by gov. Viatka, E. by Orenburg, S. by Simbirsk, and W. by Nijni-Novgorod; lat. 54° 20' to 56° 45' N.; lon. 46° 40' to 51° 40' E.; length averaging 215 m., and breadth 125 m.; area about 25,000 sq. m. On entering the district from the W., the ground descends at first gradually, but afterwards more rapidly, almost to the level of the Volga, and spreads into a plain clothed with the richest green, intersecting an elevated plateau on the r. bank of the Volga, and terminating 3 or 4 m. E., in a range of hills. From this point, the ground on the l. bank of the Volga rises rapidly, and strikingly contrasts with the low plains on the opposite side. The summit of the table-land thus formed, is covered with well-grown oaks, which form the commencement of an extensive forest. Many of the hills consist of a brilliant white slaty limestone, the strata of which have a considerable dip, and are occasionally pierced by natural passages, one of which, about 230 ft. long, terminates in an alabaster cavern 60 ft. wide. Though the surface is thus occasionally diversified by hills, and a low branch of the Ural Mountains comes in upon the S.E., the general appearance is that of an extensive plain, watered by large navigable rivers. The Volga, proceeding from the W., winds along in a tortuous course for nearly 150 m.; the Kama, from the E., after a course of nearly 100 m., joins the Volga, whose united streams, occupying a channel 800 yards wide, proceed S. In addition to these are numerous smaller tributaries and lakes, which, though individually not of large extent, are scattered throughout the district. The climate, on the whole, is mild. Winter is keen, but not protracted. Both spring and summer are usually serene, and in autumn all the vegetable productions of the same latitude come freely to perfection. Among others, apples, pears, cherries, plums, and apricots, abound. Agriculture is extensively carried on, but not in a very perfect form. In some parts, however, the Tatars seem to be careful husbandmen, and are particularly attentive to the harvesting of their grain. Hemp is grown to a great extent, and of excellent quality; and the oil obtained from its seeds, and from a kind of pistachio nut which abounds, forms an important article of commerce. Flax, both in quantity and quality, is deficient. The inhabitants generally seem fond of horticulture. Almost every cottage has its garden, and patches of tobacco are often seen, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Tatars, who raise it for their own use. The rearing of cattle forms a profitable employment in the meadows and pastures of the rich flats which border the numerous streams. There, also, much attention is paid to the dairy; the cows yielding a rich milk, of which large quantities of butter and cheese are made. The Russians form nearly a half of the whole population. The greater part of the remainder are Tatars, Cheremisses, and Chuvasses. The Cheremisses, who are most numerous in the W. part of the district, are much smaller and weaker than the Russian peasantry, and are characterized by a peculiar shyness both of look and demeanour. Their dress, which is the same for both sexes, consists of white linen trousers, and an upper garment of the same material fastened round the joins with a girdle, and generally embroidered in various colours on the breast and shoulders. Strips of cloth which they wind round the leg from the foot to the knee, are always black. Both men and women allow their long black

hair to hang about them in the wildest disorder. The dress of the Chuvasses very much resembles that of the Cheremisses, the chief difference being in the females, who wear a plate of copper hanging from the girdle behind, and strung with all kinds of metallic ornaments, which keep tinkling as they walk. The Chuvasses are remarkable for timidity. This quality, which the first accounts of them mention as their most striking feature, seems still, notwithstanding their long intercourse with Russia, to continue unimpaired. In the neighbourhood of Kasan, the Tatars predominate, and are easily distinguished from the Russians by the dark colour of their lean, muscular, and, as it were, angular visage; by the close-fitting cap on their closely-shaved skull; and a certain smartness of gait and demeanour. They have made considerable progress in civilization, and often contrast favourably with the Russian peasantry. The inhabitants of the district, generally, are active and industrious. Besides agriculture and wood-cutting, fishing, in the numerous lakes and rivers of the district, is a profitable occupation, and employs a great number of hands. The district, moreover, possesses numerous manufactures, and has an extensive trade, both internal and external, which the large navigable rivers greatly facilitate. Indeed boat and barge building, for the traffic of the Volga, is not an unimportant branch of trade. Pop. (1850), 1,370,000.—The KINGDOM of Kasan comprehended the govts. of Kasan proper, Viatka, Perm, Simbirsk, and Penza. It was originally peopled by Finns, who were vanquished and driven out by the Tartars. These, in the 13th century, established the extensive khanat of Kaptshak, which, in the 14th century, was subdivided into four khanats, of which Kasan was one. In 1552, Ivan-Vassiliewitch II., by the taking of Kasan, destroyed the Tartar power, and annexed the territory to Russia as a kingdom. In 1775, Peter the Great subdivided the kingdom into the five govys. mentioned above.

KASAN, or KAZAN, a fortified city, Russia, cap. above gov., 460 m. E. Moscow; lat. 55° 47' N.; lon. 49° 20' E.; between I. bank Kamska and its tributary, the Bulak, occupying a tongue of land which gradually rises, like an island, to a considerable height above low plains liable to inundation. It covers a space nearly 6 m. in circuit, and properly forms three towns—the kremlin or citadel, the middle town, and the lower town, or rather suburbs. The citadel, which occupies the highest position, presents a very picturesque appearance. It is still surrounded by a stone wall of great height, which was built by the Tatars, and is flanked by 14 towers. The buildings in it most worthy of notice are the palaces of the governor and the archbishop, the barracks, prisons, and workhouses for criminals, and, more especially, the great paladium of the place, the cathedral of the Kasan Mother of God. A picture kept here is held in the highest reverence, and is believed to possess miraculous powers. In many parts of Russia, churches have been built for the Holy Mother of Kasan, and copies of the picture set up, and alleged to have powers almost as miraculous as those of the original, a faded and unartistic painting, with a drapery of rich and fantastic ornaments, wrought in metal, and set with precious stones. Many of the other 35 churches contain specimens of an architecture even more elaborate than those of Moscow. Among them may be named, as remarkable edifices, the cathedral of Nikolskoï, that of the Annunciation, a Byzantine structure; and the cathedral of Peter and Paul, more modern than the two just named. It has also 9 convents, and 16 mosques. Among the former, the monastery of St. John the Baptist is an extensive edifice of an imposing aspect. In the middle town, which adjoins the fortress, the grand appearance of some of the private houses, and the great extent of the bazaar or *Gostinnoi Dvor*, attest the high importance of Kasan at an early period. The bazaar is surrounded by lofty buildings, chiefly of stone; and exhibits an immense quantity of furs piled up in the fur stalls; an endless variety of vegetable productions and fruits, both green and dried; and great supplies of fish, brought from the different provinces bordering on the Volga. The chief object of interest in the lower town is the university, built of white hewn stone, and its principal fronts adorned with Corinthian columns. It was founded to be a school of modern civilization, in a semi-barbarous district, and well fulfils its purpose. Besides the different branches of natural science, the study of Eastern languages is

carried on at the very source; while that of national history is encouraged, not only by the peculiar character of the library, but also by a remarkably rich collection of Russian and Tatar coins. In addition to the usual branches of manufacture,



CATHEDRAL OF NIKOLSKOÏ, IN THE GREAT BAZAAR, KASAN.  
From Demidoff, *Excursion Pittoresque et Archeologique en Russie*.

Kasan has some which are peculiar to itself. One is the preparation and staining of Russian leather, a business in which the Tatars are particularly expert; and another, the making of a particular kind of soap called *muco*, which, cut into small pieces, and packed in boxes, is sent over all Russia. Kasan is well situated for a transit trade, carrying the manufactures of Europe N. and E., into Asia, and bartering them for the peculiar productions of those regions. In this way, particularly by the trade in furs and in tea, many of the merchants of Kasan are said to have accumulated great wealth. Kasan was originally built by the Tatars, and, under them, was almost as large as the present city. The walls were 28 ft. thick, and were formed of two parallel wooden fences, having the space between them filled with wood and clay. In 1552, it was attacked by Czar John Basilivich, at the head of a numerous army. For six weeks it made a vigorous resistance, but was ultimately taken, scarcely any of its valiant defenders surviving the event. Since then, it has experienced several dreadful conflagrations; the last in 1815, by which more than the half of it was destroyed. It has, however, quite recovered from the disaster. Pop. (1840), 41,304.

KASANLIK, a tn. European Turkey. See KEZANLIK.

KASAWAT, a tn. Asia, khanat, and 20 m. N. Khiva, on the canal of same name led from the Amoo-Daria. It lies low, and is partly surrounded by a wall; contains a mosque and 25 shops, and is inhabited by Persian slaves who have been freed, and live by agriculture and trade.

KASBEK, a vil. Russia, in the Caucasus Mountains, and occupying both sides of the Terek; lat. 42° N.; lon. 40° E. It stands at the foot of Mount Kasbek; is inhabited by Georgians, and has a church, built, six centuries ago, by the Georgian Princess Tamara, who converted her subjects to Christianity.—Kasbek, the mountain forming part of the chain of the Caucasus, is about 14,000 ft. high. Its higher regions are usually covered with snow and glaciers, which, in grandeur and extent, equal, and even surpass those of Switzerland. On its E. slope is a monastery of Georgian monks.—(Wagner's *Kaukasus*.)

KASBIN, a tn. Persia. See CASBIN.



**KASCHAU**, or **KOSITZE** [Latin, *Cossovia*], a tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, cap. co. Abaujvar, beautifully situated in a valley enclosed by sloping vineyards, r. bank Hernad, at the confluence of the Csernel, 124 m. N.E. Pesth. It consists of the town-proper, nearly in the form of an oval, intersected by the Csernel, which here forms an island, crossed by several bridges; and of several suburbs, and, in proportion to its size, is one of the best built towns in Hungary. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a large and venerable structure in old Gothic, with a lofty tower covered with copper, and adorned internally with fine gildings, carvings, and sculptures; the church of St. Michael, also Gothic, but of small dimensions; the Protestant church, neither handsome nor well situated; the old Jesuit church, surmounted by two towers; the courthouse, the townhouse, commandant's house, the bishop's palace, and several splendid mansions of the nobility; the Ursuline convent, the gymnasium, normal school, schools of design and music, a large and handsome infirmary, a public library of 10,000 vols., a theatre, and several hospitals. The manufactures and trade are not of much importance. The former consist of leather, woollen cloth, hats, tobacco, stoneware, paper, and gunpowder; and there are also brick and tileworks, limekilns, stone and slate quarries. The trade is partly in these articles of manufacture, but chiefly in wine. Kaschau is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several superior courts and public offices. It was first surrounded by walls in 1270, and has repeatedly suffered both from war and from fire. Both German and Latin are said to be generally spoken here in great purity. Pop. (1846), 13,700.

**KASHAN**, a tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 90 m. S. Ispahan; lat. 34° N.; lon. 51° 20' E.; in a fertile and productive plain. It is about 3 m. in length E. to W., and upwards of 1½ m. in breadth; and contains a royal palace, many fine mosques, bazaars, and caravanserais. Coloured and flowered silks of great beauty are manufactured here, also carpets and cotton cloth. All kinds of copper utensils are made, and the artists are skilful workers in gold and silver. The houses are infested with scorpions. Pop. 30,000.

**KASHGAR**, a tn. Central Asia. See **CASHGAR**.

**KASHIN**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 80 m. N.E. Tver; lat. 57° 25' N.; lon. 37° 25' E.; on the Kashinka, a tributary of the Volga. Though old and ill built, it is rather a stirring place. The chief employment is tanning; and there is also a manufacture of some note, which produces a kind of paint used in the toilette. It has no fewer than three monasteries, and 25 churches, though its population is only 4947.

**KASHIRA**, a tn. Russia, cap. circle of same name, gov. of, and 50 m. N.E. Tula, on the Kashira, a small stream which joins the Oka. Pop. (1850), 3185.

**KASHMIR**, a country, Asia. See **CASHMIRE**.

**KASHNA**, **CASHNA**, **KACHENA**, or **KATSENA**, a tn. Central Africa, cap. princip. of same name, 85 m. N.W. Kano; lat. 12° 59' N.; lon. 8° 30' E. It is surrounded by clay-walls, inclosing a very extensive space, of which not more than one-tenth is built upon, the rest being laid out in fields or covered with wood. Most of the houses are in ruins, in consequence of the preference given to Kano, since the Fellatah conquest. The governor's house, about ½ m. E. of the other buildings, resembles a large village. The manufactures are chiefly tanned bullocks'-hides, and various articles in leather; and the trade, though greatly decayed, is still considerable. The inhabited houses number about 700.

**KASKASKIA**.—1. A tn., U. States, Illinois, on the fork near the junction of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi; lat. 37° 55' N.; lon. 89° 50' W. It contains a courthouse, jail, R. Catholic church, a nunnery, and female boarding-school, with 300 dwellings.—2. A river, same State. It rises about lat. 40° N., lon. 88° 20' W.; flows S.S.W., and falls into the Mississippi, lat. 37° 48' N.; lon. 89° 40' W., after a course of about 300 m. It is navigable, in high water, up to Vandalia, 150 m.

**KASMARK**, or **KESMARK** [Latin, *Forum Cascorum*], a tn. Hungary, co. Zips, pleasantly situated r. bank Poprad, not far from Mount Tatras, the most elevated of the Carpathians, 11 m. N.W. Leutschau. It is an ancient place, once surrounded by double walls, and still entered by three gates; and consists chiefly of a number of long streets, lined by tolerably well built houses. It contains a R. Catholic church, a handsome structure, with a fine crucifix and high altar; a small Slovak church; a Protestant church, large, but only of

wood; a townhouse, with an elegant tower; an old castle, in ruins; a Protestant lyceum, with library and cabinet of natural history; and a R. Catholic high school; and has important manufactures of linen and linen prints, of which about 300,000 ells are annually exported; and a considerable trade also in wool and wine. The removal of the old walls, and the occupying of their site by orchards and gardens, have made the environs very pleasant. Pop. 5000.

**KASPLIA**, a river, Russia, which rises in the W. of gov. Smolensk, flows W.N.W. past Porietche, enters gov. Vitebsk, and joins l. bank S. Dwina, at Saraj, after a course of about 80 m., the greater part of which is navigable.

**KASSABA**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, 20 m. N. Konia. It is built of stone; is surrounded by a wall, flanked by redans; and has some handsome gates of Saracenic architecture. It has a well-supplied bazaar.

**KASSATOTCHY**, one of the Aleutian isls. It is a mountain rising at once out of the sea. The crater on its summit is said by the inhabitants to be full of water.

**KASSEGOWITZ**, or **KASOWITZ**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, 21 m. N.W. Pisek, with a church, school, townhouse, hospital, the ruins of the old castle of Kasehberg, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1251.

**KASSEL**, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Orb, with a church; and oil, bark, and flour mills. Pop. 1036.

**KASSIMOV**, a tn. Russia, cap. circle of same name, gov. of, and 70 m. E.N.E. Riazan; lat. 54° 50' N.; lon. 41° 20' E. It stands on a height formed by the l. bank of the Oka, which here takes the name of Babinka, and is surrounded by a wall, along which a walk has been formed. The streets are narrow and crooked; and, though there is excellent building-stone in the neighbourhood, the houses are of wood. Its manufactures are rope, vitriol, leather, and, particularly, earthenware. Many of the inhabitants are Tatars, who carry on a considerable trade with the East, by way of Boklari, in furs, and silk and cotton goods. Under the Tatar dominion Kassimov had the name of Gorodetz, and was a place of note; as is shown by numerous interesting ruins in the town and neighbourhood. Pop. (1849), 7781.

**KASSON**, a country, W. Africa, Senegambia, traversed by the Senegal, N. of Bambouk; intersected by lat. 14° 30' N.; lon. 11° W. It was formerly a powerful state, formed by colonies of Foulahs from Fouta-Jallon, but is now a prey to anarchy; the inhabitants, particularly on the l. bank of the river, being exposed to the oppression and depredations of the Bambaras, the scourge of the country. The Foulahs of Kasson are far inferior to those of Bondou, in religion, manners, and every other estimable quality; thieving and laziness are their prevailing vices. Having little agriculture, or industry of any kind, they are very scantily supplied with the necessaries of life. Some of the more adventurous engage in hunting the elephant; or go in caravans into the neighbouring countries, bringing back articles wanted for export to Europe.

**KASTAMUNI**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See **CASTAMBUL**.

**KASTELORIZO**, Asiatic Turkey. See **CASTELORIZO**.

**KASTELRUTT**, or **CASTELRUT**, a tn. Tyrol. See **CABTELROTTO**.

**KASTOREA**, or **KESRIE** [anc. *Celethrum*], a tn. European Turkey, Macedonia, on a peninsula stretching into Lake Kastorea, 23 m. S. Monastir. Pop. 1800.

**KASTRI**, a vil. Greece. See **DELPHI**.

**KASTRIKUM**, or **CASTRICUM**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 16 m. S.W. Amsterdam. It has a neat church, with a heavy tower, surmounted by a spire; and a council-house, with a school under the same roof. Near this village the British and Russians met the Dutch and French troops, on 6th October, 1799, and, after thirteen hours' fighting, and heavy loss, were obliged to retire.

**KASZA**, **KOSSA**, or **KOSSECSA**, a market tn. Hungary, co. of, and 12 m. N.E. Trencschin, on the Waag, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a R. Catholic parish church, a castle, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1032.

**KASZON** (MEZO or MAGYAR), a market tn. Hungary, co. Beregh, 19 m. S.W. Munkacs, with two churches. P. 1477.

**KATA** (NAGY), a market tn. Hungary, co. of, and 31 m. E.S.E. Pesth, with a R. Catholic church, a castle, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2510.

**KATAFANGA**, one of the smaller Feejee isls.; lat. 17° 30' S.; lon. 179° 2' W. (u.); of volcanic formation, and

about 150 ft. high, inhabited during the turtle season only. On its N.E. point are some huts, and it produces in abundance sugar-cane, fruit, and vegetables.

**KATAGUM**, or **KATAGOOM**, a tn. Central Africa, Sudan, cap. prov. of same name, about 230 m. W. Lake Tchad; lat. 12° 17' N.; lon. 11° E. It is in the form of a square, the sides facing the cardinal points, with four corresponding gates. It is defended by two parallel walls of red clay, and three dry ditches, one without, one within, and the third between the two walls; which are about 20 ft. high, and 10 ft. broad at the base, gradually decreasing upwards. The house of the governor, which stands in the centre of the town, and those of the principal inhabitants, are built entirely of clay, flat-roofed, with square or semicircular openings for windows. Pop. 7000 to 8000.—The province is bounded E. by Bornou, and W. by Kano. Its principal productions are grain and bullocks, which, with slaves from the adjoining territories, are the staple articles of trade. It can send into the field 4000 horse and 20,000 foot, armed with bows, swords, and spears.

**KATALINFALVA**, or **KATARINFELD**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, in a fertile district, 11 m. N.E. Betskerck, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1664.

**KATANSKA**, a river, Asiatic Russia, which issues from a lake in gov. Yeniseik; lat. 68° N.; lon. 96° E.; flows first E.N.E., then N.E. past the town of Katanska, and falls into a bay of the same name in the Arctic Ocean, after a course of about 600 m. Its principal affluents are—on the r. the Popigai, and on the l. the Medveija and the Novaja.

**KATCHA**, a river, Russia, gov. Taurida. It rises on the N. side of the mountains of Eila, in the S. of the Crimea; flows W.N.W., and, after a course of about 45 m., falls into the Black Sea, below Mamachai, and 18 m. N. Sebastopol.

**KATCHALL**, or **KATSCHULL**, one of the Nicobar isls., Bay of Bengal, S.W. from isl. Camorta; lat. (N. point) 8° 1' N.; lon. 93° 26' E.; about 12 m. long, N.W. to S.E., and about 9 m. in greatest breadth. On the N.E. side is a deep bay, but greatly encumbered with coral reefs; as is also all the E. side, and indeed, to a greater or less extent, the whole coast of the island. On the S. side a heavy surf beats; but on the S.W. side is a deep bay, which, though also partly filled with coral reefs, is clear in its N. part, and presents anchorage. On the shore here are some villages, but elsewhere, the island being thickly covered with wood, seems uninhabited.—(Steen Bille, *Bericht über die Reise der Corvette Galathea um die Welt im 1845-47.*)

**KATHARINABERG**, several places, Bohemia, particularly—1, (or *Katerdorf*). A mining tn., circle of, and 24 m. N.N.W. Saaz, among mountains, on the Schwartz. It contains a parish church; and has several mills and smelting furnaces. There are mines of silver and copper in the hill on which the town stands. Pop. 1250.—2, A vil., circle Bunzlau, on the Black Neisse, at the foot of the Drachenberg, in a wild, romantic district, surrounded by steep, but well-wooded hills. It has a school; and worsted and cotton mills. Pop. 617.

**KATHEE**, prov. India-beyond-the-Ganges. See CASSAY.

**KATHU**, a tn. Burmah, r. bank Irrawadi, 154 m. N. Ava. It is a thriving and increasing place, of about 400 houses, and its bazaar is well supplied with vegetables, fresh and salt fish, pork, dried cocoa-nuts, sugar-cane, and rice; it is also supplied with British piece-goods, and inferior stick-lac. There is a large wooden, beautifully carved *kyoung* or monastery on the banks of the river, which are here lofty, and not more than two furlongs apart.—(*Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, April, 1837.)

**KATIF**, or **EL-KATIF**, a dist. and seaport, Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, in lat. 26° 25' N.; lon. 50° E.; about 35 m. N.W. Bahrein. The bay, on the W. side of which stands the town of Katif, is formed N. by a long, narrow, sandy neck, and S. by a flat, sandy plain. The bay is 20 m. wide at the entrance—the points terminating it respectively being Ras-et-Tanurah and Zaharan; and in the middle is the island of Taruf, 10 m. long, N.W. to S.E., well watered, and covered with date-trees. A bank, projecting from the island, divides the bay into two channels, of which the S. is extremely shallow. The anchorage in the N. channel is well sheltered, but on a sandy bottom, and a long way from the town. On the S. side of the bay, where there are several villages, the water is so shallow, that, even from boats, people must land by

means of camels or horses. Respecting the town of Katif, we have only obsolete accounts by Arab writers. The place is so unhealthy that it is thought dangerous to spend even a single night in it. It contains some good houses; and outside of it is held a weekly market, well supplied with meat, grain, dates, and water-melons. About 2 m. off, in the S. side of the bay, is a fort. Wheat and barley are here less abundant than rice, to the cultivation of which is ascribed the insalubrity of the place. In the gardens, between the desert and the sea-shore, are numerous hamlets. The fruits cultivated are figs, pomegranates, mangoes, apricots, grapes, citrons, and limes.—The district embraces nine walled and seven open villages, containing a population of 25,000; of which number 6000 belong to the town and suburbs. The place is said to have little trade, Bahrein having engrossed all the commerce of the coast.—(Capt. Sadlier, *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay*.)

**KATLABUGA**, a lake, Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 12 m. E.N.E. Ismail; greatest length, 18 m.; greatest breadth, 6 m. It communicates with lakes Tschupanar, Suflian, and Kodschegoi; and sends its waters to the Danube.

**KATRAGAM**, or **KADDIRKAMAM**, a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage in Ceylon, 118 m. E. S. E. Colombo. Here, within two enclosures, are a number of temples erected to Hindoo deities, and two belonging to the Buddhists. The principal temple is that dedicated to Skanda, the god of war; and so great is the veneration in which the shrine of this deity is held, that pilgrims from every part of India resort to worship it, frequently bringing with them pots of water from the Ganges at Benares.—(*Ceylon Gazetteer*.)

**KATRINE**, **CATERAN**, **KATHERINE**, or **KETURIN** (LOCH), a lake, Scotland, co. Perth, 5 m. E. Loch Lomond, and 8 m. W. Callander. It is of serpentine form, 10 m. long, in some places 2 m. broad, and remarkably deep, with an island near its E. end, commonly called the 'Lady's Isle.' It is encircled by lofty mountains, and rocky ravines clothed with trees, and receives numerous mountain-streams. At its E. end is the celebrated pass of the Trosachs, rendered famous by Scott's *Lady of the Lake*. Through this pass a stream flows, carrying the surplus waters of the lake to Loch Achray.

**KATSCHALINSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, 1 bank Don, 36 m. N.W. Tzaritzin; lat. 49° 5' N.; lon. 40° E. Its only importance is as an entrepôt for the produce of N. Russia, which, brought by the Volga to Doubovka, is carried by land to Katschalinsk, and thence by the Don. P. 4189.

**KATSCHER**, or **KETZ**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 41 m. S. Oppeln, on the Droybach. It has two churches, a synagogue, and hospital; manufactures of cotton and woolen cloth; several dye-works, a tobacco factory, a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. 2632.

**KATP**, a tn. Central Asia, khanat of, and 27 m. N. Khiwa, on the canal of Jarmysch; surrounded by a dilapidated wall, and consisting of houses which are almost all ruinous. It contains about 40 shops; inhabitants chiefly Sarts.

**KATTEGAT**, or **CATTEGAT**, a large arm of the N. Sea or German Ocean. In a more general sense, it sometimes includes the Skager Rack, but is more properly confined to the sea, which has Sweden on the E., and Jutland on the W.; unites with the Skager Rack on the N.; and communicates, by the Sound and the Great and Little Belt, with the Baltic on the S. Thus restricted, its length, from N. to S., is about 150 m., and its central breadth nearly 90 m. It is of very unequal depth; and is not only very shallow towards its shores, but has a number of sandbanks—one of them near its centre, and dangerous to navigation. The only islands of any consequence it contains are Læsø, Anhalt, and Samsø.

**KATTYMAR**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 45 m. N. Bacs, with a R. Catholic parish church; and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 3440.

**KATTYWAR**, a dist. Hindoostan, Guicowar's dominions, peninsula of Gujerat, near its centre. It contains no town of any consequence. It derives its name from its inhabitants, called Kattys. The name is also in times applied to the whole peninsula.

**KATUNGA**, or **EVEO**, a tn., W. Africa, cap. Yariha, 81 m. S. Boosa; lat. 8° 55' N.; lon. 4° 25' E.; situate on the side, and around the base, of a small range of granite hills, huge masses of which threateningly overhang the valley below. The town is surrounded by a wall and ditch; the



former of mud, and 20 ft. high, with 10 gates. There are seven different markets, which are held every evening, and where the chief articles exposed to sale are yams, corn, plantains, bananas, vegetable-butter, seeds of the colocynth, which form a great article of food; sweetmeats, goats, fowls, sheep, and lambs; also native cloth, and various instruments of agriculture. Near the town are the houses of the king and those of his women, which occupy 1 sq. m., and have two large parks attached.

**KATWIJK-AAN-DEN-RIJN**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 4 m. N.W. Leyden, intersected by the Rhine, here crossed by a fine stone bridge. It is a neat, well-built place; has a Calvinistic church, townhouse, weighhouse, and two schools. Pop. agricultural, 1005.

**KATWIJK-AAN-ZEE**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 8 m. N.W. Leyden, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Rhine. It has a Calvinistic church, orphan hospital, and two schools; is inhabited chiefly by seamen and fishermen; possesses four herring-boats, which fish mostly on the English coast, off Yarmouth; and has eleven herring-curing establishments. Some support themselves likewise by gathering shell-fish, and by cultivating potatoes. Pop. 3254.

**KATZBACH**, a river, Prussia, prov. Silesia. It rises near Schönau; flows N. past that town to Goldberg, when it turns E.N.E.; passes the towns of Liegnitz and Parchwitz; and, about 5 m. below the latter, joins l. bank Oder, after a course of about 40 m. On its banks, in 1813, the Prussians, under Blücher, defeated the French.

**KATZENELLENBOGEN**, a market tn. Nassau, 16 m. N.W. Wiesbaden. It has an old castle, in which the counts of the name were wont to reside; four mills, and a smelting-furnace, supplied from iron mines in the vicinity. Pop. 902.

**KATZHÜTTE**, a vil. Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, at the confluence of the Katz and Schwarza. It contains a parish church; and has a blast-furnace, and other extensive iron-works. A lead mine is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1135.

**KAUFBEUREN**, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Wertach, here crossed by a bridge, 48 m. W.S.W. Münich. It is surrounded by walls; has a court of justice, several public offices; three churches, four chapels, to one of which pilgrimages are made; a Latin, industrial, and agricultural school; an orphan, and ordinary hospital; manufactures of linen, calico, and hosiery; dye-works, bleachfields, paper, and iron mills; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. tn. 4050; dist. 77,717.

**KAUFUNGEN (OBER)**, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle and 5 m. E. Cassel, on the Losse, with alum-pits, coal-mines, and paper-mills. Near it is the ancient abbey, founded by the Empress Kunigunda in 1008, and suppressed in 1527. Pop. 2800.

**KAUNITZ**, or **KONICZ**, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 8 m. N.W. Kaurzim, with two churches, a castle, school, and hospital; manufactures of potash, and several mills. P. 1148.

**KAURZIM**, a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle, and on a stream of same name, 25 m. E.S.E. Prague. It consists of the town-proper, surrounded by a wall, and of several suburbs; contains a deanery church, two chapels, a townhouse, hospital, and poorhouse, and has a trade in cattle. Pop. 2170.

**KAUTH, GAUTH, or KAUTY**, a vil. Bohemia, circle of, and 20 m. W. Klattau; with a chapel, school, courthouse, and castle; manufactures of linen, and several mills. Pop. 1083.

**KAUTOKEINO**, a vil. and par. Norway, Finnmark, on the Alten, about 130 m. S.S.W. Hammerfest. It consists of small wooden houses, generally well constructed; and is visited by the merchants from Tornéa, who barter articles of hardware, and other necessities, for the skins of reindeer, birds, feathers, &c., furnished by the Lapland inhabitants.

**KAVALA** [anc. *Neapolis*], a maritime tn. Turkey-in-Europe, in the S.E. of Macedonia, N. side bay of same name, 80 m. E.N.E. Salonika; lat. 40° 55' N.; lon. 24° 25' E. It is surrounded by a wall, in bad repair; and defended by a fort, situated on a rock. The chief objects of notice are the market-place, which is of great extent; and an aqueduct, which supplies water from the neighbouring mountains. The harbour is small; but a considerable trade is carried on in tobacco and cotton. Pop. 4000.

**KAYEN**, or **CALVERT ISLANDS**, Marshall's Archipelago, Caroline Islands, N. Pacific Ocean. This group, consisting of

64 islands, is 30 m. long, N.W. and S.E., and 1½ m. broad. Kaven, the largest, 2½ m. by ¾ m., is in lat. 8° 54' 21" N.; lon. 170° 49' E. Good water may be obtained in some of the islands, but provisions are not abundant.

**KAWSCHANI**, a tn. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Bottna, about 12 m. S. Bender. It is walled, but poorly built; consisting of wooden houses, and narrow, ill-cleaned streets. It has a Greek and an Armenian church, a synagogue, a mosque, and mineral springs, with several bathing establishments. A great many of the inhabitants are Jews, who engross nearly all the trade which is carried on. Kawschani was once a large and flourishing town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, but is now in a very decayed condition.—The circle, though of great extent, is thinly peopled, and remains in a waste and deserted state.

**KAYES**, an isl., N. Pacific, Russian America; lat. 59° 48' N.; lon. 144° 28' W. (n.) Viewed from the E. it presents the appearance of two islands. The S. is a high table-rock, free from trees or vegetation, and of a whitish hue; the other is moderately high land for this region, with three bare peaks, its lower parts being well wooded. Towards the sea, the island terminates in a kind of bare, sloping cliffs, with a narrow stony beach at their foot, and interrupted with some gulleys, in each of which is a rivulet or torrent, and the whole surmounted with a growth of smallish pine-trees.

**KAYSERBERG** [anc. *Cæsaris Mons*], a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 7 m. N.W. Colmar, agreeably situated near the source of the Weiss, which issues from Lake Blanc. It has manufactures of coarse cottons, as well as cotton, flax, and hemp-spinning mills; dye-works, and tanneries, and some trade in the wines of the district, which are of good quality. Kayserberg was anciently a place of great strength; and, in 1293, was declared a free imperial town by Adolphus, king of the Romans. Near it a hill, which rises over Lake Blanc, is crowned by the ruins of the castle of Kayserberg. Pop. 3056.

**KAYTS**, a seaport and vil., isl. Mandetivoe or Leyden, off N. coast isl. Ceylon, Palk's Strait, at the extreme end of a harbour which is formed by an opening, about ½ m. broad, between Karadive and Mandetivoe, connecting the lake of Jafna with the sea. Its harbour affords safe anchorage for shipping at all seasons of the year, and is much frequented by country craft and small vessels. The village contains a small R. Catholic church and a courthouse. The greater part of the inhabitants are fishermen. Fish is exceedingly plentiful, and there was formerly a dépôt for chanks here.

**KAYVA**, a market tn. Russia, gov. Orenburg, circle Ossa, near the S.W. frontiers of the gov. It carries on an active trade. Pop. 1800.

**KAZA**, or **SAJO**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Borsod, about 30 m. from Miskolcz, on the Sajó, with a Protestant church, and a trade in corn, wine, and timber. P. 4552.

**KAZAN**, a tn. and gov. Russia. See **KASAN**.

**KAZANKA**, a river, Russia. See **KASANKA**.

**KAZANKSAIA**, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, l. bank Don, on the frontiers of gov. and 150 m. S.S.E. Voronej. It has a large church, and a great number of well-furnished shops; and is famous for its cutlery, particularly sabres.

**KAZBEK**, Caucasus. See **KASBEK**.

**KAZÉMBE**, or **CAZEMBE**, the title of a sovereign in the interior of Africa, whose dominions occupy a very important position in the geography of that country, as viewed under the relations of intercourse and commerce. The capital, or residence of the Kazémbé, is named Lucenda, and stands in the land of Kichinga, in about lat. 9° 30' S.; lon. 25° 16' E. It occupies a position easily defended, and selected probably on this account, being nearly surrounded with water. At a little distance to the N.W. and N. flows the river Luapúla, N.E. to the lake Nyassa; on the S., close to the town, is the marsh or lagoon called Moiva, which, being connected with the Luapúla lower down, forms a protection on the E., while the Belengi, Canegá, and other streams, running into the Luapúla and Moiva, impede the access from the W.

*Position, Extent, &c.*—The extent of the Kazémbé's dominion can be traced, on express authority, only in the directions W. and S.E., but the outline may be completed by probable inference with little risk of error. About a month's journey W. of Lucenda is the highland of Lubúri or Lubuiri, through which the road continues W. as far as the river Catomba,

where it turns to the N.W., nearly in the meridian of 24° E. Here ends the territory of the Kazémbe, 350 m. W. of his capital, and that of the Murope begins. The highland of Luburi, which seems to have an extent of 60 or 80 m. W. to E., is remarkable on two accounts; first, it is at the head of two great valleys running in different directions, namely, that of the Lulúa (the main branch of the Zaire) which goes N.W., and that of the Luviri, which falls into the Luapúla, and runs circuitously to the E.; and, secondly, it produces in abundance two of the most important articles in the traffic of the African interior, namely, salt and copper. Numerous streams run S. or S.W. from these heights, and are collected by the Lualaba, which joins the Lulúa. The distance between the Lualaba and Luviri is about 150 m. Many rivers cross the road between them, but to which valley they hasten is not known; there is reason, however, to suspect that the separating ridge in this latitude (10°), between the basins of the Lulúa and Luapúla is near the meridian of 26° E. Towards the S.E. the authority of the Kazémbe reaches about 150 m. to the Zambezi (called, by the Portuguese, the New Zambezi), which river, descending from the highlands round the S. extremity of the lake, takes a circuitous course, N.W. and N., till it enters the Luapúla. There is no reason to believe that the sway of the Kazémbe extends beyond or N. of the Luapúla in the neighbourhood of his capital, nor yet to any distance E.; for in this direction the Auémbe, and beyond them the Musocúma, on the shores of the lake, are his determined enemies. S.W., or along the course of the Zambezi, and up the Luapúla, we have no information beyond vague indications of a vast extent of marsh. But the relative importance of an African king would be imperfectly estimated from the superficial extent of his territory. The Kazémbe is master of a large portion of the established line of communication across the African continent. This line, marked out by nature, and the only route across hitherto distinctly traced, proceeds from Congo, up the valley of the Lulúa, and then down that of the Luapúla to the lake, round which, but chiefly on the E. side, is a great demand for the salt and copper of Luburi. At the S. end of the lake, and in the hilly country S. of the New Zambezi, are tribes wholly mercantile, who continue the traffic to the coast. In the interior of Africa, where the people travel on foot, it is evident that there can be no frequented road where there is not a line of population, and the Kazémbe is sovereign of such a line for 500 m.; it is probable not only that his authority reaches but a short distance laterally from this line, but that it diminishes also as the distance from the capital increases; so that the chiefs near the Lualaba and Zambezi are rather his unwilling tributaries than obedient subjects; and while they acknowledge his sovereignty, exercise, in most respects, a complete independence.

*Face of the Country.*—Of the 350 m. of territory to the W., 250 seem to be highland or elevated plains; but the descent into the valley of the Luapúla conducts to a totally different region, which extends, with slight exception, nearly to the Zambezi, and presents low swampy tracts, stagnant waters, and sluggish streams, and occasionally trees of great size and luxuriance, which reminded the Portuguese traveller, Lacerda, of the forests of Brazil. The only intimation of rocky heights and rugged grounds occurs in reference to the copper mines, which are situate near the W. limit of the Kazémbe's empire. There, we are told, the ground is all strewn with green stones (copper ores). On the high ground between the Lualaba and Luapúla, game, antelopes, zebras, and water-fowl, particularly geese, seem especially numerous; they assemble in thousands round the numerous shallow marshes. Elephants, on the other hand, frequent the low and well-wooded country along the Zambezi. The country immediately S. of Lucenda was, at the end of the last century, infested by lions to such a degree that the villages were all deserted.

*Rivers.*—The rivers within the Kazémbe's line of territory are extremely numerous; but it will be sufficient here to enumerate those which are not fordable, though we cannot answer for the constancy of this condition. The Lualaba is 100 yards wide at the town of Luburi, which stands apparently on high ground, and where it is at least 1500 m. (allowing for windings) from the point where it reaches the sea. The Luviri has a width of 25, the Luapúla of 112 yards at the

ferry; we have no account of its magnitude near Lucenda, after it has been increased by the numerous rivers of the plain. From Lucenda S.E., the lowlands are overspread in the wet season with lagoons, which the traveller is obliged to wade through for hours at a time. The rivers, though many, are fordable. The New Zambezi, though a great river during the rains, is ordinarily but 50 yards wide, and easily forded; the Risuro, a branch flowing nearly parallel to it on the N., is deeper and more violent, though narrow. From the Zambezi to the Ruazéze, half way to Lucenda, extends the populous country of the Fúmo Chipáco, nominally a vassal of the Kazémbe.

*Climate and Vegetation.*—The climate of Lucenda and the surrounding country is extremely insalubrious, the air being constantly loaded with the exhalations of stagnant waters, into which is periodically swept the decomposing waste of a rank vegetation. Fever, dysentery, and ophthalmia, are the prevalent complaints, and so severe their attacks at times, that the site of the town has been changed in consequence more than once, though never removed beyond the limits of the noxious region. When strangers complain of the cold climate of Lucenda, they really mean to describe the chilling sensation produced by an atmosphere loaded with humidity; the uniform heat of the climate is attested by its vegetation. Palm-wine is in the greatest abundance; bananas of several kinds, growing wild, ensure plenty; the sugar-cane is common. Sesamum and some other oil-plants are cultivated, as well as batatas, pumpkins, and various fruits; but the chief food of the people is manioc or cassava, which, like their field produce, they reap and sow indifferently at all times of the year—the ordinary practice being, when they pull a stem, to plant another in its stead. The rains are abundant and regular, beginning, probably, in October, and continuing till March.

*Cattle, &c.*—The Kazémbe regards the possession of horned cattle as a royal prerogative. His subjects have only a few goats, but, to make up for the want of domestic quadrupeds, they breed fowls in abundance, and take great quantities of fish as well as game; cattle here graze (or browse perhaps) only by night, and sleep during the day. The chief does not kill his cattle for beef, because he looks upon them as Fúmos (that is, noblemen), like himself; nor does he give them to others for that purpose, because he requires all their blood for his medicines.

*Trade.*—The chief source of the Kazémbe's revenue lies in the produce of his salt-pans and copper mines. There are several salt marshes at Carucugi and Panpagi, in the low country, S. and S.W. of Lucenda, resembling, probably, the more famous salt marsh of Quigila, at the confluence of the Luigila and Lualaba. But the salt of Quigila is nothing more than an alkaline lee, obtained by washing the ashes of saline plants that grow in the marshes, and are burned during the dry season; there is said, however, to be a deposit of rock-salt in the same district, which may explain the reputation of those mines, as they are called. It is remarkable that the Kazémbe's people, who take fish in great abundance in their lakes and rivers, are ignorant of the art of salting it; and thus lose a great resource, for salt fish is in constant demand in the interior, and reaches Lucenda from both coasts. The copper is made into small bars, which, with green stones (malachite and other copper ores), are carried across the lake in great quantity. With these productions, the Kazémbe and his people satisfy all their wants. Among the treasures of the former are silk robes, shawls, chinaware, and printed cottons. These, with beads, cowries, and various trinkets, assorted by the Banians, chiefly arrive from Kilwa and Zanzibar. He also possesses a few muskets and ammunition.

*Race, Manners, &c.*—The nation who possess Lucenda and its neighbourhood, and who may be regarded as the Kazémbe's own people, are the Arunda or Alunda (in the singular M'runda), whose original seat was at the head of the valley of the Lulúa, between the Catomba and Lualaba. In the original country of the Arunda the soil is left uncultivated; the industry of the people being confined, by immemorial custom, to the mines of salt and copper. Such a custom obviously implies a commerce of equal antiquity; and the Arunda, in their new settlements, exhibit, in their want of domestic animals, and in their agriculture confined merely to the necessary supply of food, the continued influence of ancestral habits. With trade, on the other hand, they are acquainted;



and having seized its main channel, they subsist by levying imposts on it. They are described as tall, strong, and well-made Negroes, who neither file the teeth, nor tatoo, nor mark themselves with incisions. In war they are rendered formidable by a certain degree of military discipline and organization. Their arms are a spear, a broad-bladed knife, and an oblong shield of very light wood. They acknowledge a creator of the world, but worship only the shades of their ancestors. The dread of witchcraft, and of the accusations springing out of the belief in it, keeps them in perpetual alarm. Every month the Kazembe's doctor compounds the great medicine which is to preserve the chief intact from witchcraft, mixing with it the blood of a human victim. This medicine, in the form of a thick ointment, is smeared on the points of horns of various kinds, which are hung up within and around the Kazembe's dwelling. The ordinary dress of the M'runda is a cotton cloth or wrapper from the waist to the knee, bordered with red, and fastened with a broad leathern belt. On great occasions a handsome kind of shirt is worn, with a broad tri-coloured border, and gathered with ample folds in front; the arms are loaded with beads and rings of copper, the feet covered with strung shells, and the head adorned with plumes of handsome feathers. The women, on whom falls all the labour of the house and field, and who are no better than slaves, are physically inferior to the men. Polygamy is allowed, and indeed the social rank of a M'runda depends chiefly on the number of his wives. There are no marriage ceremonies, beyond carrying home the bride, riding on a man's back. Funerals are celebrated with great pomp and expense. When the Kazembe dies, he is buried with all his property, including some wives and slaves; and there is a license to rob on all his lands for several days. But such occasional licence is counterbalanced by habitual rigour; death and mutilation, particularly loss of the hands, are ordinary and frequent punishments, and those who become obnoxious to the king or people, even without criminality, are easily sacrificed by the charge of witchcraft.

*History.*—It was about the year 1740, according to the native traditions, that Ganga Abilonda, who, originally a slave, had been appointed lord of the salt marsh of Quigila, carried his arms E., and, expelling the Vaeira, occupied the land of Kichinga. Perhaps it may be inferred from this account that the officer (slave) of the Muropé, boldly adventuring with intrigue and fanaticism (Ganga means priest or wizard), and breaking bounds in the direction suggested by the active trade which he witnessed, rendered himself at once independent. The new sovereign, however, while appropriating the mines entrusted to his care, nominally acknowledged the supremacy of the Muropé, and the latter is still styled Father (that is, superior) by the Kazembe, whose title seems to signify Little King or Viceroy. In 1798, Colonel Lacerda, an experienced and accomplished traveller, was selected by the Portuguese government to visit the Kazembe, respecting whom information had been received through Creole traders settled on the Zambezi. That zealous officer, after a three-months' march, reached his destination, but died of fever before he entered the town. His followers, a very numerous body, remained ten months in Lucenda, and, owing to their misconduct, suffered much on their return. The Kazembe consented, after much solicitation, to allow two soldiers to pass westwards to Angola, but this arrangement never took effect. In 1802, two Pombeiros or native mercantile travellers started from Angola, with instructions to proceed to the E. coast. Delayed by the jealousy of various chiefs, they did not reach the Kazembe till the last day of the year 1806. They afterwards proceeded S.E., to Tete on the Zambezi, delivered their letters, and returning by the same road, arrived in Angola in 1814. In 1831, a second Portuguese expedition, numbering 420, was dispatched from Tete to the Kazembe, with whom it remained four months, but of its results nothing has been divulged. We only know that Colonel Monteiro, the leader of the expedition, describes the Kazembe as 'a robber, who charged the highest price for his provisions;' but there is reason to believe that the Kazembe could retort with perfect justice in language equally severe. His father, who received Lacerda's followers—a body far too numerous for the scanty resources of African hospitality—manifested towards his turbulent and dissolute visitors much lenience, generosity,

and consideration. When alarmingly ill, he particularly requested that, in the event of his death, his people would not hurt the Muzungos (white men), who were merchants and strangers. The direct communication across the continent, the establishment of which was among the objects of the Portuguese expeditions, is diametrically opposed to the policy of the native chiefs, who prefer a trade from hand to hand, each striving for monopoly.—(Bowdich's *Discoveries of the Portuguese*; Das Neves, *Considerações sobre as Possessões dos Portuguezes, &c.*, 1830; *Annaes Maritimos y Coloniaes*, 1842–6.)

**KAZEROUN**, a tn. Persia, prov. Fars, 60 m. W. Shiraz, in a rich and fertile valley, 30 m. long by 7 m. or 8 m. wide, about 2800 ft. above sea-level; lat. 29° 37' N.; lon. 51° 35' E. It takes its name from Kar, 'fortress,'—its fortifications being strong, and its gates covered with iron. It is surrounded with date plantations, and consists of a central portion, composed of houses clustered round the residence of the authorities, and numerous houses scattered in gardens round about. Though once a place of great importance, and containing 50,000 to 60,000 inhabitants, its population is now under 5000. The ancient Shapur or Chapour stood in the immediate neighbourhood, and is still indicated by numerous ruins of great interest to the antiquary.

**KAZIMIRZ**, several places, Russian Poland, particularly:—1, a tn., woiwod Kalisch, 37 m. N. Konin, surrounded by walls, and having an old Bernardine monastery. Pop. 1126.—2, a tn., woiwod and 25 m. W.N.W. Lublin, between rocky heights, near r. bank Vistula. It has some general trade, and was the scene of an action between the Poles and Russians, April 10, 1831. Pop. 2189.

**KAZINCZ**, or SAJO, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, 12 m. N.W. Miskolcz, with a Protestant church, synagogue, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1031.

**KAZVIN**, a tn. Persia. See CASBIN.

**KEA**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 6860 ac. Pop. 4261.

**KEA-HING-FOO**, a walled and fortified city, China, prov. Chekiang, 50 m. N.W. Ningpo, on the imperial canal. Its walls and ramparts are in a most dilapidated condition. Outside the walls, and W. from the city, is an extensive cemetery. Pop. about 270,000.—(Fortune's *Tea Districts of China*.)

**KEADUE**, a small tn. Ireland, co. Roscommon, 8 m. N.N.W. Carrick-on-Shannon; consisting of one long street, composed of thatched and slated houses. It has a market-house, courthouse, and dispensary. The only place of worship is a R. Catholic chapel, and two schools. Inhabitants chiefly agricultural. Pop. 220.—(Local Correspondent.)

**KEADY**, a par. and small market tn. Ireland, co. Armagh. The town, on the Callan, 7 m. S. by W. Armagh, has a church, a R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyans; corn-mills, a flax-spinning mill, and near it are extensive linen factories and bleachgreens. Pop. 1120. Area of par. 15,352. Pop. 9865.

**KEAL**, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1, (East); 1860 ac. P. 382.—2, (West); 2020 ac. P. 576.

**KEALAKEAKUA**, or KARAKAKOOA [Path of the gods], a bay, W. coast Isl. Hawaii, in which the famous circumnavigator, Captain Cook, was killed. It is about 2 m. broad, penetrates 1 m. inland, and the shore all round is covered with black coral rock, rendering landing very dangerous in rough weather, except at the village of Kakooa, where there is a fine sandy beach. Anchorage about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the N. side, sandy bottom, thirteen fathoms. Perpendicular bluffs rise directly from the water in some parts of the bay. In them are numerous nearly inaccessible caverns, formerly and still used as burial places, and the resort of innumerable sea-fowl.

**KEBAN-MADEN**, or KARAK-MAADAN, a mining tn. Turkish Armenia, pash. and 80 m. N.N.W. Diarbekir, l. bank Euphrates, near the confluence of the Karakhoi, in a ravine. It contains about 400 or 500 families, the greater number Greeks, all employed in mining or in supplying the wants of the miners and their families. The mine is of argenteiferous galena, occurring at the junction of granite with schistose rocks.

**KEBIR-KABR** (EL), a tn. Morocco. See BASSAR (AL).

**KECHAN**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Roumelia, N. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1000.

**KECSHEMET**, a tn. Hungary. See KETSHEMET.

**KECZEL**, a vil. Hungary, co. and 35 m. W. Pesth; with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. P. 3039.

**KEDDAH**, or **QUEDA**, a state and tn. Malay peninsula, W. coast. The state extends from the Carrian river, lat. 5°, to the Talavise river; lat. 7° N. It is thus 140 m. in length, with an average breadth of 50 m. It is traversed by numerous streams, generally flowing in a W. direction, among which are several navigable by the common trading vessels of the Malays. The coast is studded with islands; but owing to the shallowness of the water, large vessels must keep at a considerable distance. It contains several lofty mountains—the highest, Goonong-Gerai or Keddah peak, a mass of granite, rises to a height of 5000 ft. N. from this mountain is an immense plain, almost level with the sea, and covered near the coast with a belt of rising mangroves, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to 1 m. in breadth. The plain is of gentle elevation, bounded to the E. by a small chain of hills, 16 or 20 m. inland. Out of this plain rises abruptly a remarkable one called Elephant Hill, of an oblong shape, about 1 m. in length, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth, composed of cavernous limestone and calcareous breccia, containing fossil shells. It presents on every side bold and craggy precipices, between 300 and 400 ft. in height, with a number of needle-like pinnacles, shooting up like the spires and turrets of a cathedral. Gold, tin, and iron, used to be found formerly in Keddah. Rice, cocoa-nuts, plantain, betel-nuts, and fruit-trees of different kinds, are amongst the vegetable productions of this territory; but at present the state of agriculture here is in most places at a low ebb. This state was conquered by the Siamese in 1821. Pop. estimated at 21,000.—The town, the capital of the state, stands on both sides of the entrance of the river of that name, in lat. 6° 6' N.; lon. 100° 27' E. (R.) The river has sufficient depth of water within for sloops and brigs to anchor; and is navigable for 10 or 12 m. further up.

**KEDDINGTON**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1190 ac. P. 157. **KEDEL**, a vil., W. Africa, Fouta-Damga, l. bank Senegal; lat. 15° 46' N.; lon. 13° 2' W. It is inhabited by a small number of very laborious families, who cultivate millet.

**KEDGEREE**, or **KIJARI**, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, r. bank and near the mouth of the Hooghly, here almost 9 m. across; lat. 21° 55' N.; lon. 88° 16' E.; where, during the rainy season, vessels are often detained by long freshes. In the bazaar, many of the tropical fruits and other refreshments are to be procured.

**KEDINGTON**, or **KETTON**, par. Eng. Suffolk and Essex; 1790 ac. Pop. 710.

**KEDIRI**, an E. prov., isl. Java, S. coast, cap. of same name; bounded N. by provs. Rembang and Soerabaya, E. Passeroean, S. the Indian Ocean, and W. provs. Patjitan and Madioen. Its S. coast is composed of steep, rocky cliffs, in which a few edible birds'-nests are found. The interior of the province is well watered by the Kediri, or Brantas, and numerous other streams and torrents; and yields rice, sugar, and cinnamon, as its chief products. It is well wooded, fearfully beset with tigers, and has several good roads. Pop. 460,000.—The town, 60 m. S.W. Soerabaya, l. bank Kediri, here crossed by one of the most beautiful bridges in Java, is the residence of the governor; has a small bazaar, and a mosque, built from the ruins of a temple. In the environs are numerous remains of architectural and sculptural art—probably of temples destroyed by the Mahometans, to procure materials for mosques. To the E. are the considerable ruins of Sentoel and Proedong. Pop. 6000.—The river Kediri or Brantas, is formed of two streams, the one rising in prov. Passeroean, and flowing W. and then N.W., meets with the other, which, rising near the S. frontier of prov. Patjitan, flows E. and N.E.; the united stream, formed about 20 m. S. Kediri, flows N. and N.E., and falls into the strait of Madura; one arm at Soerabaya, the other, 25 m. further S., at Banjil. It is one of the most considerable streams in the island, and flows through a beautiful and fertile country. Total course, from junction of the two head streams, about 100 m.

**KEDJE**, a tn. Beloochistan, cap. prov. Mekran, l. bank Duste, or Mookanee; lat. 26° 12' N.; lon. 62° 12' E. The citadel or *arg*—which, from its being also called *miri* or palace, was probably intended both as a fortress and the residence of the chief—stands on a high precipice, naturally so strong, that the natives consider it impregnable. The town is at the base of the eminence on which the fort is built, and surrounds it on three sides. It once was a place of some importance, and carried on a considerable trade with Kandahar, Kelat, Shikar-

poor, &c.; but the insecurity of property and commerce under the khan of Kelat, has driven away the Hindoos and other opulent traders; and the town, said at one time to have contained 3000 houses, has much decayed.

**KEDLESTON**, par. Eng. Derby; 890 ac. Pop. 102.

**KEDOE**, a prov. Java. See **KADOE**.

**KEDRON**, or **KIDRON**, a brook, Asiatic Turkey, Palestine, near Jerusalem. It flows through the valley of Jehoshaphat, but is dry in summer, and sometimes even for years. It flows E.S.E. from the city, towards the Dead Sea, through a singularly wild gorge.

**KEDYWAREE**, an offset from the W. side of the Sata, the great E. mouth of the Indus (Seinde); lat. 24° 7' N.; lon. 67° 28' E. It is broad and shallow, but, excepting the Hujamree branch, is the only navigable channel by which access can be gained to the main stream.

**KEEL**, par. Eng. Stafford; 2710 ac. P. 1194.

**KEELBY**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2000 ac. P. 719.

**KEELING**, or **COCOS ISLANDS**. See **COCOS**.

**KEELWA**, or **QUILWA**, E. Africa. See **KILWA**.

**KEER (O)**, or **ALT-KEER**, a vil. Hungary, co. Bacs, with a church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3447.

**KEERBERGEN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, 16 m. N.E. Brussels. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and in hewing wood in the neighbouring forests. Pop. 2087.

**KEERPOY**, or **KURPOY**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 55 m. W.N.W. Calcutta. It is the seat of a commercial agency, and carries on an active trade in cotton-stuffs, which it manufactures to a considerable extent. Pop. about 10,500.

**KEESVILLE**, a tn., U. States, New York, 4 m. W. Lake Champlain, with about 300 houses, four churches, and a number of manufactories and mills. Pop. 2000.

**KEEVIL**, par. Eng. Wilts; 2390 ac. P. 773.

**KEEFFING** or **KESSING** (GREAT and LITTLE), two isls. Indian Archipelago, Moluccas, S.E. coast isl. Ceram; lat. (E. point Great Keffing) 3° 50' S.; lon. 130° 40' E. (N.) Great Keffing is united to Ceram by a coral reef. They are well peopled, and contain numerous villages, each with its own mosque.

**KEGWORTH**, a vil. and par. England, co. Leicester. The village, situated on the Soar, 15 m. N.N.W. Leicester, about a mile from its station on the Midland Railway, has a handsome church, three Dissenting places of worship, a free school, several small charities, and two breweries. Many of the females are engaged in frame-work knitting, and the figuring of lace. Area of par., 2260 ac. Pop. 1945.

**KEHL**, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, at the confluence of the Kinzig and Schulter with r. bank Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, and on the railway from Baden to Strasburg, opposite to the latter town. It was once an important frontier fortress, and figures much in the wars between France and Germany; but its fortifications have been dismantled, and it has now a mean appearance. It contains two schools, and has manufactories of carpets, wire-cloth, and tobacco; some transit trade, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1304.

**KEIDANI**, a tn. Russia, gov. Wilna, and 35 m. E.S.E. Rossieny, on the Neveja. It is well built, and has four churches, a Carmelite monastery, a Protestant gymnasium, two hospitals, and an active trade. Pop. 5000.

**KEIG**, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 7900 ac. Pop. 662.

**KEIGHLEY**, or **KEITHLEY**, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The town, 36 m. W. by S. York, is picturesquely situated in a deep valley, at the confluence of two rivulets, which here form a considerable stream, and flow into the Aire about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. below. The houses are built chiefly of stone, and the streets are well paved and lighted with gas. The church is a spacious structure, with an octagonal tower. There are several Dissenting places of worship, a neat R. Catholic chapel, a free grammar, a national, and other endowed schools; a mechanics' institution, and several charities. The worsted manufacture is carried on very extensively; and there are two large cotton-spinning establishments, two paper and several corn mills. The machinery used here in the factories, for spinning and other purposes, is also for the most part manufactured in the town. Area of par., 10,160 ac. Pop. (1851), 13,050.

**KEINTON-MANSFIELD**, par. Eng. Somerset; 770 ac. P. 556.



KEIR, par. Scot. Dumfries; 11 sq. m. P. 984.

KEISH, or KENN, an isl. Persian Gulf, off the coast of Laristan; lat. 26° 29' N.; lon. 54° 2' E. It is 6 or 7 m. in length, and is low, but fruitful, well inhabited, and better planted with trees than any island in the gulf. There is a town or village on the N. side, and water and other refreshments are to be obtained.

KEISKAMMA, a river, S. Africa, Cape Colony, 30 m. E.N.E. the Great Fish River. It rises in the district of Adelaide, near Mount Kempt; lat. 32° 36' S.; lon. 27° 10' E.; from which it flows S.S.W. to lat. 33°, when it suddenly bends round to the E., then, taking a S.S.E. direction, falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 33° 15' S.; lon. 27° 30' E.; forming, for the greater part of its course, the line of demarcation between British Kaffraria and Cape Colony. Total course about 90 m.

KEITH, a market tn. and par. Scotland, cos. Banff and Elgin. The town is situated on both banks of the Isla, 15 m. S.E. Elgin, and consists of three villages, Old Keith, New Keith, and Fife-Keith; the last two, neat, clean, modern villages; the first, old, as its name indicates, and irregularly built. Fife-Keith is on the l. bank of the river, over which there are two bridges, connecting it with Old Keith; and, as this last is continuous with New Keith, the whole three villages appear to form one town. The parish church is a substantial structure, with a square tower 120 ft. high. The other places of worship are a Free and a U. Presbyterian church, and Independent, Episcopalian, and R. Catholic chapels. It has several corn and flour mills, two for carding and spinning wool, and a flax-mill; a tannery, a distillery, and a bleachfield. Lime is quarried in the vicinity. James Ferguson, the natural philosopher, was a native of this parish. Area of par., 36 sq. m. Pop. (1841), 4456.

KEITHHALL AND KINKELL, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 1½ sq. m. P. 913.

KEKKEO, MODRI-KAMEN, or BLAUENSTEIN, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, in a narrow valley, l. bank Kürtös, 15 m. E.S.E. Karpfen, in a district extensively covered with chestnut plantations. It has a fine old castle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1545.

KELANG, or KEELANG, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Ceram; lat. (W. point) 3° 12' S.; lon. 127° 40' E. (n.); 20 m. in circumference. It contains good timber, but its vegetable produce, as a whole, is scanty, and its inhabitants few.

KELAT, KALAT, or KHELAT, the cap. city of Beloochistan, and of prov. of same name, and residence of a khan, on the E. declivity of a hill called Shah Mirdan, 6000 ft. above the sea; lat. 29° 8' N.; lon. 65° 45' E. Its form is an irregular oblong, 600 yards long N. to S., and 300 yards wide E.

three gates, and near the W. side, where it skirts the summit of the ridge, stands the *Miri* or khan's palace, which, though of some antiquity, dating from the time when the country was governed by Hindoo princes, is only an irregular collection of mud buildings, with flat terrace-roofs. The town has a miserable appearance; houses wretchedly built of mud, strengthened by wooden frames, and streets filthy in the extreme. The bazaar occupies nearly as much space as the town, and is well supplied with wares and provisions, both cheap, and of excellent quality. There are two suburbs, one to the S., and another to the N.W., in which the houses consist of half-burnt bricks with wooden frames, and project so far into the streets, that the opposite upper stories almost meet. To the W. of the town, for a considerable distance, are ravines and low barren hills; to the E., a cultivated plain about 1 m. wide, with numerous gardens, which produce large supplies of fruits—apricots, peaches, grapes, almonds, pomegranates, figs, quinces, &c. A large number of Afghan merchants are domiciled at Kelat, and drive a considerable transit trade between Seinde, Bombay, and Kandahar. There is also a little retail trade, and a few manufactures, chiefly the making of muskets, swords, and spears. The trade and prosperity of the country have suffered much from the introduction of a debased coinage, to which the necessities of the rulers have tempted them to resort. Kelat was stormed by the British in 1839, when the khan was killed fighting sword in hand. In the following year, it was recaptured by some insurgent Beloochees, from a weak garrison of Sepoys, and the British officer in command put to death, but was soon after retaken again by the British. Pop., tn. and suburbs, 12,000.—The province, bounded, N.N.E. and W. by Sarawan, and S. and S.E. by Jhalawan; lat. 28° 32' to 29° 12' N.; lon. 65° 25' to 66° 50' E., is about 100 m. in extreme length, by 40 m. in extreme breadth; area, 2000 sq. m. No part being below 5000 ft. above sea-level, it is extremely cold in winter, though sufficiently agreeable in summer. In the former season, a piercing N.E. wind blows without intermission, and often with great violence, bringing heavy falls of snow, sleet, and rain.

KELAT-I-GHILJIE [Fort of the Ghiljies], a fort, Afghanistan, 62 m. N.E. Kandahar, on the route to Ghuznee; lat. 32° 8' N.; lon. 66° 45' E. It occupies a conical and very steep hill, about 300 ft. high, having on its summit space for a considerable fortress, and two abundant springs of water. It was garrisoned by the British, who successfully resisted all attempts to dislodge them, and were withdrawn without loss, on the evacuation of the country, in 1842.

KELBERA, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 43 m. W. by N. Merseburg, on the Helme and Golden Aue; with two churches, and an oil and other mills. White and red alabaster, susceptible of a fine polish, are found in the vicinity. P. 1076.

KELHAM, par. Eng. Notts; 1980 ac. P. 169.

KELHEIM, a tn. Lower Bavaria, cap. dist. of same name, on a height above the Ludwig Canal, where it joins the Danube, which is here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches, 11 m. S.W. Regensburg. It consists of the town-proper and two suburbs, is entered by four gates, and well built. It contains four churches and an infirmary; and has manufactures of potash, several mills and quarries, a building-yard, and a trade in corn. Pop. tn., 2029; dist., 17,141.

KELIOUB, a tn. and dist., Lower Egypt, both in the upper part of the delta of the Nile. The town is 10 m. N. Cairo, r. bank Nile; lat. 30° 10' N.; lon. 31° 17' E. It has a large government cotton factory, and iron foundry. The district, or province of which it is the capital, is mostly on the l. bank of the Damietta branch, and between it and the most E. arm of the Nile.

KELKOM, a vil. W., Africa, Senegambia, 10 m. E. by S. St. Louis. Inhabitants said to be industrious, carefully cultivating indigo, and dyeing cotton cloths blue.

KELLAWAYS, or CALLOES, par. Eng. Wilts; 260 ac. P. 35.

KELLING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2070 ac. P. 223.

KELLINGHAUSEN, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, bail. and 24 m. S. Rendsburg, on the Stor, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, is surrounded by fertile



THE KANDAHAR GATE AND FORT OF KELAT.—From Sir A. Keith Jackson's Views in Afghanistan.

to W., surrounded by a mud wall about 18 ft. high, flanked, at intervals of 250 yards, by bastions, and pierced with innumerable loopholes for muskets, but not surmounted by cannon, because scarcely able to support their weight. The wall has

meadows, and has a tolerably active trade, chiefly in wood. Pop. 1500.

KELLINGTON, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 6950 ac. P. 1493.

KELLISTOWN, par. Irel. Carlow; 4406 ac. P. 634.

KELLOE, par. Eng. Durham; 10,970 ac. P. 11,223.

KELLS, an incorporated market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Meath. The town, picturesquely situated on a small hill near the Blackwater, 35 m. N.W. Dublin, has straight, tolerably well-kept streets, a fine ancient church, with an elegant spire, and a handsome R. Catholic chapel; near the church are the remains of an ancient round tower, in good preservation; and in the market place a beautiful stone cross of the 8th century. Other public buildings are the courthouse, the fever hospital and dispensary, the bridewell or house of correction for the county, an almshouse, a parochial, national, and several private schools. Its principal trade is retail. In 550, a monastery was founded here by St. Columba; and, in 1156, the town, with its magnificent ecclesiastical edifices, was destroyed by fire. Having been restored, it continued to rank as one of the principal towns in Meath, till the dissolution of its religious establishments. Area of par., 8597 ac. Pop. 7648.—(*Local Correspondent*).

KELLS, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 4410 ac. P. 1831.

KELLS, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 74 sq. m. P. 1121.

KELLY, par. Eng. Devon; 1700 ac. P. 258.

KELMAK, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. and 42 m. N.E. Temesvar, in a mountainous but well-wooded district on the Maros, with a Greek church. Pop. 1126.

KELMARSH, par. Eng. Northampton; 3750 ac. P. 163.

KELSALE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1590 ac. P. 1126.

KELSEY, two pars. Eng. Lincoln—1, (*North*); 5370 ac. P. 767.—2, (*South*); 4980 ac. P. 622.

KELSHALL, par. Eng. Hertford; 2090 ac. P. 276.

KELSO, a tn. New S. Wales, co. Roxburgh, on the Macquarie river, near Bathurst, 112 m. N.W. Sydney.

KELSO, a market tn., bor. of barony, and par. Scotland, co. Roxburgh. The town is beautifully situated near the confluence of the Teviot and Tweed, 1 bank of the latter, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge of five arches, 38 m. S.E. Edinburgh, a station on the Berwick and Kelso railway. It consists chiefly of four streets, paved and lighted with gas, diverging at opposite points from a spacious square, used as a market-place; houses mostly of freestone, and in general handsome. It has a respectable townhouse in the Grecian style; two Established churches, one of which is a fine Elizabethan structure, with a quadrangular tower 70 ft. high; a Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches; a small but neat Episcopal chapel, and places of worship for Reformed Presbyterian and Original Seceders; a number of good schools, including a grammar and several other schools; a dispensary, three public libraries, two news-rooms, a school of arts, and a physical and antiquarian society, possessing a valuable museum. Being situated in the midst of a populous and wealthy agricultural district, its retail trade is considerable, forming, indeed, its chief dependence. Still it has some manufactures, of which shoes, which are sent to all the neighbouring and many of the English markets, form the most important branch. A good trade is also done in dressing sheep and lamb skins, and in currying leather. There is a large iron foundry, and some woollen, linen, and stockings are manufactured, but to a limited extent. Races are held in spring and autumn. In the outskirts of the town are the magnificent ruins of Kelso abbey, founded and endowed by David I. in 1128 for Tyronensian monks. It is in the form of a Latin cross, and is a fine specimen of the early Norman style of architecture. It was twice burned during the contest between Bruce and Baliol; suffered severely at the hands of the English in 1523 and 1545; and what remained of its furniture and decorations were entirely destroyed during a popular tumult in 1560. In the immediate vicinity of the town, also, is Fleurs Castle, the seat of the ducal family of Roxburgh. Kelso was originally a kind of suburb to the ancient borough of Roxburgh, destroyed by James II. in 1460, which stood on the opposite bank of the Tweed. It owes its rise to the foundation of the abbey. Pop. (1851), 4756. Area of par., 4400 ac. Pop. (1851), 5605.

KELSTERBACH, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 1 bank Main, 8 m. W.S.W. Frankfurt, with a

church, manufactures of stoneware and tobacco; several tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 962.

KELSTERN, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2700 ac. P. 211.

KELSTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1250 ac. P. 255.

KELTON, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 16 sq. m. P. 2875.

KELTSCH, or KELCZE, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle

and 18 m. E. Prerau, on the Juchina, with an old strong castle, a church, and walk, saw, and flour mills. Pop. 2176.

KELVEDON, two pars. Eng. Essex—1, 3160 ac. P. 1483.—2, (*Hatch*); 2070 ac. P. 430.

KELVIN, a small river, Scotland, rises in co. Stirling, and, after a circuitous S.W. course, falls into the Clyde, 2 m. below Glasgow.

KEM, or KEMI.—A tn. Russia, gov. and 180 m. W. by N. Archangel, at the mouth of a river of same name, near the W. entrance of the Bay of Onega. It is surrounded by mountains and swamps in a very desolate district, is built chiefly of wood, has three churches, and a small harbour, at which some trade is carried on. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and hunting. Pop. 1678.—2, A river, Russia, which is formed by the outlets of lakes Kunto, Niouk, and others in the W. of government Archangel, flows E., and falls into the White Sea at the above town, after a course of about 100 m. Immediately opposite to its mouth is a group of islands, the chief of which is Kemscoe-Ostrov. See also KEMIJAKI.

KEMAKH, or KAMAK, a small tn. Asiatic Turkey, r. bank Upper Euphrates, pash. and 90 m. S.W. Erzerom. It consists of about 400 Turkish, and 30 Armenian houses, in an elevated position, and partly surrounded by an ancient wall. Inhabitants subsist by agriculture, and by transporting wood on the Euphrates.

KEMAON, prov. British India. See KUMAON.

KEMBACK, par. Scot. Fife; 3 m. by 1½. P. (1851), 956.

KEMBANGAN, KAMBANGAN (NOESSA), an isl. Indian Archipelago, off S. coast Java, from which it is separated by quite a narrow channel, prov. Banjoemas; lon. 109° E. It is about 15 m. long, by half as broad; fertile, well cultivated; abounds in medicinal plants, and densely peopled.

KEMBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 40 m. N.E. Merseburg. It has a court of justice, a parish church, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 3147.

KEMBERTON, par. Eng. Salop; 2110 ac. P. 256.

KEMBLE, par. Eng. Wilts; 3600 ac. P. 597.

KEMENCZE, or KAMENICA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Honth, 5 m. S. Ipoly-Sagh, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1059.

KEMENCZE (KIS and NAGY), two contiguous vils., Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, about 14 m. from Nagy-Mehaly, on the Cziroka, with a R. Catholic church, a chapel, and two mills. Pop. 1372.

KEMEND, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A vil. Thither Danube, co. Baranya, 7 m. from Mohacs, with two churches, a stone-quarry, and flour-mill. Pop. 932.—2, A vil. Thither Danube, co. and 8 m. N.W. Gran, in a fertile district on the Gran, here crossed by a bridge; with a R. Catholic church, and the remains of an old fortress. P. 1067.

KEMER, KEMERN, or KAMER, a vil. Hungary, Transylvania, co. and 16 m. N.W. Krassna, surrounded with vineyards, and containing a Protestant church. Pop. 1566.

KEMERTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1590 ac. P. 561.

KEMETEMEZO, a vil. Hungary, co. Szathmar, 4 m. from Illova, with a handsome Greek church. Pop. 1184.

KEMETSE, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, about 8 m. from Nyiregheza, in a fertile district, with a parish church, and a synagogue. Pop. 1808.

KEMEYS, two pars. Eng. Monmouth—1, (*Commander*); 480 ac. Pop. 81.—2, (*Inferior*); 1430 ac. Pop. 132.

KEMIJAKI, KEMI, or KIMI, a river, Russia, which rises at the foot of the Nuortunturi, dist. Uleåborg, in lat. 68° N., flows first S., forming several lakes, then N.N.W., then S.W., and, about 11 m. E. Torneå, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, after a course of nearly 300 m., during which it forms a great number of cataracts.

KEMLIK, GHIO, or GHEMLEK, a thriving maritime tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anatolia, at the head of the Gulf of Mondania, Sea of Marmara, 17 m. N.E. Brusa. It contains about 600 houses, mostly Greek, and is increasing in population and prosperity. It is the principal port on the Sea of Marmara for the importation of corn from the Black Sea, and



carries on an extensive export trade in silk, olives, wines, and spirits produced in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are industrious, and the harbour is safe and commodious. In the vicinity is a Turkish arsenal. Pop. about 3000.

**KEMMEL**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. S.S.W. Ypres, on the Kemmelbeke, with manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, three breweries, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1537.

**KEMNATH**, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 58 m. N. Regensburg. It is walled, and well built; has three churches, manufactures of wire, and glass mirrors; paper, and iron mills. Iron is mined and smelted in the vicinity. Pop. 1593.

**KEMNAY**, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 4½ m. by 3 m. P. 637.  
**KEMNITZ**,—1, (*Alt*), A tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 33 m. S.W. Liegnitz, with a castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several mills. Pop. 1193.—2, A vil. Saxony, circle Bautzen, bail. Lobau. Pop. 1096.

**KEMPEN**, two places, Prussia:—1, A tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. W.N.W. Düsseldorf, cap. of same name, near the Niers. It is walled; has two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, town school, several courts and public offices, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; a wax refinery, distillery, a brewery, and several mills. Thomas Hammerken or Malleolus, the supposed author of the celebrated work *De Imitatione Christi*, which bears the name of Thomas à Kempis, was born here. Pop. 3880. Area of circle, 113 geo. sq. m. Pop. 58,131.—2, A tn. prov. Silesia, gov. and 90 m. S.E. Posen, in a sandy district. It has two churches, an hospital, manufactures of woollen cloth and tobacco, a wax refinery, and a trade in horses. Pop. 6595.

**KEMPLEY**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1340 ac. P. 342.

**KEMPSEY**, a vil. and par. England, co. Worcester. The VILLAGE, delightfully situated l. bank Severn, 4 m. S. Worcester, consists chiefly of genteel residences and handsome villas. It is kept remarkably clean, and has a parish church and schoolhouse. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp. Area of par., 3390 ac. Pop. 1367.—(*Local Correspondent*).

**KEMPSFORD**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 4740 ac. P. 998.

**KEMPSTON**, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 5160 ac. P. 1699.—2, Norfolk; 650 ac. P. 52.

**KEMPTEN** [anc. *Cambodunum*], a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, l. bank Iller, which near this becomes navigable, and is crossed by a bridge, 65 m. W.S.W. Munich. It consists of an old town, surrounded by walls; and a new town, which nearly encircles it; has a court of law, and several public offices; three Protestant churches, three chapels, a castle, theatre, library, museum, Latin and other schools; barracks, an orphan asylum, and two hospitals; manufactures of linen and cotton stuffs, leather and refined wax, several breweries, and a trade in cattle. Kempten is of Roman origin, and was long an imperial free town. Pop. 7788.

**KEMSCKE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the canal of Stekene, 22 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. agricultural, 1552.

**KEMSING**, par. Eng. Kent; 2090 ac. P. 433.

**KEN**, a river, Scotland, stowarty Kircudbright, rises near the confines of Ayrshire, and, after a S.E. course, joins the Dee. Before its junction with the Dee, it expands into Loch Ken, a beautiful sheet of water extending about 13 m. N.W. to S.E., and having Kenmore Castle at its N. extremity.

**KEN**, or **KENT**, a river, England, co. Westmorland, rising on the S. side of High-street Hill, and flowing S. through the small lake of Kentmere, and past the town of Kirkby-Kendal into Morecambe Bay. In its course it receives several tributaries, the most important of which are the Sprit, the Mint, the Underbarrow, and the Blyth.

**KEN**, a river, Hindoostan. See **CANE**.

**KENARDINGTON**, par. Eng. Kent; 2130 ac. P. 163.

**KENARTH**, par. Wales, Carmarthen; 6429 ac. P. 1981.

**KENCHESTER**, par. Eng. Hereford; 1040 ac. P. 99.

**KENCOTT**, par. Eng. Oxford; 770 ac. P. 196.

**KENDAL**, or **KIRKEY-KENDAL**, a parl. bor., market tn., and par., England, co. Westmorland. The town is agreeably situated in a valley, 18 m. S.S.W. Appleby, r. bank Kent, here crossed by three stone bridges, and on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. It consists of three principal streets, one of which is 1 m. long, and several subordinate streets or lanes, most of which are Macadamized, have foot-paths paved with

pebbles, and are kept in good order. The houses in the former are handsome edifices of hewn limestone, roofed with blue slate; those of the latter are mostly in the old style of rough stone plastered over. The town is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It has an elegant town-hall and assembly rooms; an ancient, but large, and a handsome modern Established church, and places of worship for various Dissenting bodies; a Friends' meeting-house, a R. Catholic chapel; a free grammar, and other endowed and charitable schools; a widows' hospital, two news-rooms, a mechanics' institution and library, and a natural history society, with a valuable museum. The principal manufactures are coarse woollen cloth, linsey-woolsey, knitted stockings, and Guernsey frocks. Carpets of various sorts, and valentia and other fancy articles for waistcoats are also made to a considerable extent. There are, besides, tanneries, corn, paper, gunpowder, and other mills; and many persons are employed in manufacturing combs, fish-hooks, and wool-cards. The marble obtained in the neighbourhood is esteemed excellent, and the working and polishing of it form an important part of the trade of the place. Kendal returns a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 3851. Pop. 10,225. Area of par., 68,360 ac. Pop. 18,027.

**KENDERCHURCH**, or **HOWTON**, par. Eng. Hereford; 890 ac. P. 102.

**KENDERES**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, 10 m. from Török-Szent-Miklós, with a Protestant church. Pop. 4711.

**KENEH**, or **GHENEH** [anc. *Cænopolis*], a city, Upper Egypt, r. bank Nile, and at a remarkable bend of the river, where it suddenly turns nearly due W., 33 m. N.N.E. Thebes; lat. 26° 9' N.; lon. 32° 45' E. The houses are meanly built, and the streets narrow and dirty. It is well supplied with baths, has a market every Thursday, and its bazaars present a busy appearance. It has succeeded Copts and Koos as the emporium and entrepot of trade with the Arabian coast, which it supplies with corn, carried by way of Kosseir, on the Red Sea; receiving in exchange the gums of Arabia. Keneh has been long celebrated for the manufacture of porous water-jars and bottles; the former called, in Arabic, *zeer*; the latter, *goolleh* and *dorak*; which are in great request throughout Egypt. The clay used for making them is found N. of the town, in the bed of the valley. Immense quantities of them are formed into rafts, and floated down the Nile to Cairo, Alexandria, &c. Pop. 10,000.

**KENFIGG** (**LOWER**), par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1550 ac. P. 297.

**KENIEBA**, a vil. Bambouk, W. Africa, not far from the gold mines of Daumbagnagney; lat. 13° 56' N.; lon. 12° 6' W. It is of great extent, but contains a great number of deserted houses and ruined hovels, with other traces of decay. It is inhabited by Foulahs, who are miserably poor, and are, besides, subject to a frightful kind of leprosy. The females are chiefly employed in the mines.

**KENILWORTH**, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 5 m. N. Warwick. The town, consisting chiefly of one street, extending along the turnpike road for more than 1 m., contains some well-built and handsome houses; has an ancient and venerable church, with a square tower, surmounted by a lofty spire; and places of worship for various Dissenting bodies, a free and several charity schools, almshouses, and other benevolent institutions. Horn combs, Prussian blue, Glauber salts, and sal-ammoniac are manufactured here to some extent. Kenilworth castle, now a magnificent ivy-covered ruin, was founded in the reign of Henry I., and in 1286 was the scene of a grand chivalric meeting, at which, it is alleged, silks were worn for the first time in England. The gorgeous entertainment given here, in 1575, to Queen Elizabeth, by the Earl of Leicester, is familiar to all, from Scott's romance of *Kenilworth*. During the civil wars, the castle was seized by Cromwell, and given to some of his officers, by whom it was reduced to its present ruinous state. Area of par., 6460 ac. Pop. 3149.

**KENKRES** [anc. *Cenchrea*], a vil. Greece, Morea, N.W. extremity of the Gulf of Egina, at the mouth of a small stream, 8 m. E.S.E. Corinth. It is a paltry place, with a mill, a storehouse, and some remains of Roman brickwork. It is mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, ch. xviii. ver. 18, as the place where the Apostle Paul had shorn his head, having a vow.

**KENLEY**, par. Eng. Salop; 2280 ac. P. 294.

**KENMARE**, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kerry. The town, amidst romantic mountains, at the N.E. extremity of Kenmare Bay or Sound, here crossed by a handsome suspension-bridge, 15 m. S.S.W. Killarney, contains a handsome parish church, a commodious R. Catholic chapel, a national school, dispensary, fever ward, and bridewell. The inhabitants depend chiefly on the visitors who are attracted by the beautiful and romantic scenery in the neighbourhood, and the excellent salmon fishing on the Blackwater, which falls into the bay 6 m. below the town. Pop. 1339. Area of par., 22,490 ac. Pop. 5389. — **THE BAY OR RIVER**, as it is called, is an inlet of the Atlantic, lying S.W. to N.E., 5 m. wide at the entrance, narrowing gradually, and stretching inland about 22 m. It is for the most part easily navigable, contains several islands, and has several harbours; the best of which are Ardroom, Kilmachalag, and Sneem.

**KENMORE**, par. Scot. Perth; 40,000 ac. P. (1851), 2259.

**KENN**, two pars. England — 1, Devon; 6400 ac. P. 1078. — 2, Somerset; 720 ac. P. 322.

**KENN**, or **GUASE**, an isl. Persian Gulf, about 6 m. off the coast of Persia, prov. Laristan; lat. (S. point) 26° 29' N.; lon. 54° 6' E. (n.); 6 or 7 m. long, and 3 or 4 m. broad. It is low, but fruitful, well inhabited, and better planted with trees than any island in the gulf. Water and other refreshments may be obtained.

**KENNEBEC**, a river, U. States, Maine. It issues from Moosehead Lake, and, after a S. by E. course of 200 m., falls into the Atlantic, 40 m. W. Penobscot Bay. It receives the Dead River and Androscoggin; is navigable 12 m. for large vessels, and 40 m. for vessels of 150 tons. On its banks are Bath, Augusta, and Hallowell.

**KENNEBUNK**. — 1, A seaport, U. States, Maine, r. bank, and at the mouth of river of same name; lat. 43° 20' N.; lon. 70° 15' W. It has a good harbour, and considerable shipping, employed in the fisheries and coasting trade. Pop. 2323. — 2, (*Kennebunkport*), a tn. on the opposite side of the river to Kennebunk, with some tanneries, a fulling, and several saw and other mills. Pop. 2768.

**KENNERI** (CAVES OF). See **SALSETTE**.

**KENNERLEIGH**, par. Eng. Devon; 600 ac. P. 118.

**KENNET** (EAST), par. Eng. Wilts; 1000 ac. P. 75.

**KENNET**, a river, England, rising in co. Wilts, flows E. and E.N.E., past Marlborough, Hungerford, and Newbury, through co. Berks, and falls into the Thames at Reading. It is navigable to Newbury.

**KENNETHMONT**, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 6 m. by 3 m. P. 1107.

**KENNETT**, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1400 ac. P. 228.

**KENNINGHALL**, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk. The town, 18 m. S.W. Norwich, was formerly the residence of the kings of East Anglia; and contains an ancient parish church, and Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. Area of par., 3660 ac. Pop. 1389.

**KENNINGTON**, a dist. England, co. Surrey, par. Lambeth, one of the S. suburbs of London. It contains numerous handsome ranges of buildings, and is almost all laid out in streets, with the exception of a large tract of ground called 'Kennington Common,' belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, on which the inhabitants have the privilege of grazing horses and cattle, and which has long been a favourite place for holding large public meetings. The town is well lighted with gas, amply supplied with water, and contains a handsome church, several chapels, places of worship for various bodies of Dissenters, and manufactories of oil of vitriol and wadding. Pop. 31,289.

**KENNINGTON**, par. Eng. Kent; 1320 ac. P. 585.

**KENNOWAY**, par. Scot. Fife; 3 m. by 2 m. P. 2257.

**KENNINGTON**, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, a suburb of London,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Hyde Park Corner. It contains several ranges of respectable houses, and numerous villas and detached residences, including Holland House; is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; and has numerous churches, chapels, and schools, and an observatory established by Sir J. South. The Kensal Green cemetery here contains 54 ac. In Kensington Palace, adjoining the town, purchased by William III., and his favourite residence, her Majesty, Queen Victoria, was born, in 1819; and held her first council, in 1837. Area of par., which contains Notting Hill and part of Brompton, 2580 ac. Pop. 26,834.

**KENS WORTH**, par. Eng. Herts; 2280 ac. P. 842.

**KENT**. — 1, A maritime co., W. Australia, about 68 m. E. to W., and varying from 23 to 50 m. in breadth. Its coastline is extremely irregular, being serrated with points and capes, and deeply indented with bays and curves. In the N.W. part of the county is a lofty mountain called Koikyeun-erut, about 2500 ft. high. — 2, A maritime co. Van Diemen's Land, bounded N. by the river Huon and D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and on the S., and part of the W., by the Southern Ocean. County town, Ramsgate.

**KENT**, a maritime co. England, bounded N. by the Thames and German Ocean, E. and S.E. by the latter and the Strait of Dover, S. by Sussex, and W. by Surrey; and having, on its E. and S. coasts, the N. and S. Forelands and Dungeness. Area, 983,680 ac.; of which 940,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture. On that part of the coast bounding the estuary of the Thames, there are numerous examples both of the gain and loss of land by the sea. The cliffs on the isle of Sheppey, which is situated here, and which are from 60 to 80 ft. high, decay rapidly, 50 ac. having been lost in 20 years, between 1810 and 1830; and the church at Minster, now near the coast, is said to have been in the middle of the island in 1780. Similar ravages are going on at other parts of the coast. Off the E. shore, lie the well-known Goodwin Sands (*which see*), between which and the mainland is the equally well-known roadstead called the Downs. Kent may be designated a hilly country, being divided by two nearly parallel chains of chalk hills, which traverse the county W. to E., terminating in lofty chalk cliffs at Dover, Folkestone, and Hythe. Many of these hills rise from 400 to 650 ft. above sea-level. The district between the chalk range and the estuary of the Thames is mostly occupied by the plastic clay, which immediately overlies the chalk. The space, again, S. from the range, or between it and Sussex, is called the Weald, and was anciently an immense forest. This portion of the county comprises Romney Marsh, which occupies its S.E. corner, and consists of about 24,000 ac. The climate of Kent is in general mild and genial. The soil may be divided into the gravel, chalk, and clay, which produce, where they mix in due proportion, an extremely fertile loam. The alluvial soils along the Thames and Medway, and in Romney Marsh, produce some of the richest pastures in the kingdom. Generally speaking, the soil of the E. division is believed to be superior to that of the W. Agriculture, particularly in the former, is in a very advanced state. Kent is the principal hop county in England; and wheat, barley, pease, and beans are raised in large quantities. Canary, radish, and spinach seed, &c., are very extensively cultivated; and fruits and garden vegetables are abundant. The Weald contains a great deal of natural grass-land, producing a vast quantity of excellent hay. The pastures in the marshes are of considerable extent, and are appropriated to the fattening of cattle and sheep; the latter including a peculiarly fine breed, known as the Romney Marsh sheep, which fattens early, and produces long combing wool. Poultry of every sort is large and fine; and game, including hares, pheasants, and partridges, numerous; the pheasants being esteemed the largest and finest-flavoured in the kingdom. The principal towns in Kent are Canterbury, Rochester, Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich, Gravesend, Dover, Maidstone, Hythe, &c., all of which are connected with London by railway. Paper of all kinds is manufactured in the county, but the writing-papers are more especially noted for their quality; cotton manufactures, to a limited extent, are likewise carried on; and there are salt, copperas, and calico-printing works, bleachfields, and gunpowder mills. Julius Cæsar's first landing in Great Britain was in Kent. Kent returns 18 members to Parliament, of which four are for the county. Registered county electors (1851), E. district, 6987; W. district, 9230. P. (1851), 615,766.

**KENTCHURCH**, par. Eng. Hereford; 3810 ac. P. 295.

**KENTFORD**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 710 ac. P. 152.

**KENTISBEARE**, par. Eng. Devon; 4890 ac. P. 1184.

**KENTISBURY**, par. Eng. Devon; 3480 ac. P. 422.

**KENTISH-TOWN**, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Middlesex, a N. suburb of London, between Camden-town and Highgate, a little way N. of the Paddington canal. It is pleasantly situated, and has of late years been greatly enlarged and improved; and, besides the chapel, has places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. Pop. 10,348.



KENTON, two pars. England:—1, Devon; 4850 ac. P. 2313.—2, Suffolk; 2270 ac. P. 287.

KENTSTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 2521 ac. P. 514.

KENTUCKY, one of the U. States, bounded N. by Ohio and Indiana, N.W. by Illinois, W. by Missouri, S. by Tennessee, and E. by Virginia; lat.  $36^{\circ} 32'$  to  $39^{\circ} 10' N.$ ; lon.  $81^{\circ} 40'$  to  $89^{\circ} 44' W.$ ; greatest length, E.N.E. to W.S.W., about 400 m.; breadth, 170 m.; area, 40,500 sq. m. The surface, though somewhat mountainous in the S.E., has in general little elevation, and may be considered as an inclined plane, sloping gradually towards the Ohio, on the N., and the Mississippi, on the W. Along the banks of both these rivers is a low alluvial tract, overflowed when the water is high; and behind this tract is another, from 5 m. to 20 m. wide, which is hilly and broken. In the S.W., a third tract, situated chiefly between the Green and the Cumberland rivers, is called the Barrens; and, though not so bad as its name would seem to indicate, cannot be called fertile. With these exceptions, the whole state is gently undulating, and possesses an excellent soil, either covered with forest, in which the black walnut, black cherry, buckeye, pawpaw, sugar-maple, mulberry, elm, ash, cotton-wood, and white thorn, are prevailing trees, or under regular cultivation, producing excellent crops of wheat, tobacco, and hemp, which are the staple productions, and also abundance of Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax, and potatoes. The most common fruits are apples, pears, peaches, and plums; and the pastures rear vast numbers of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine. The vine grows wild, and is partially cultivated; the cotton plant also thrives well, and a large quantity of sugar is produced. Few states are better provided with water communication. The Ohio forms the boundary, on the N. and N.W., for 637 m.; and receives from within the state numerous tributaries, of which the most important are the Cumberland, Kentucky, and Tennessee; the Mississippi, after receiving the Ohio, forms the boundary on the W. The most valuable mineral products are iron, coal, salt, and lime. The last is found in almost every part of the state, at the depth of about 8 ft. below the surface, and forms the predominant geological formation, often presenting stupendous precipices along the banks of the rivers, and containing numerous remarkable caverns; of which one, called the Mammoth Cave, 130 m. from Lexington, on the road to Nashville, has already been explored to a distance of 18 m.; which is believed to be scarcely a beginning of its vast extent; it is said to contain 226 avenues, numerous rivers and catacacts, and to be filled with enormous stalactites and stalagmites. The manufactures of this state are not yet very largely developed. Besides domestic manufactures, they consist chiefly of woollen and cotton goods, iron and ironware, gunpowder, leather, soap, and spirits; and the most important articles of trade are grain, tobacco, hemp, salt, sugar, live stock, bacon, and lard. Kentucky originally formed part of Virginia, but was separated from it in 1789, and admitted into the Union in 1792. Its government consists of a senate of not more than 38, and not less than 24 members, elected for four years, or one-fourth annually; and of representatives elected annually, and apportioned every four years among the counties, according to the number of electors. The governor is elected, for four years, by the people; and a lieutenant-governor, to take the place of the governor in case of absence or death, and to preside in the senate, is elected at the same time. For administrative purposes, the state is divided into 101 counties. The seat of government is Frankfort; but the oldest and finest town is Lexington; and the largest and most commercial, Louisville; all of which are connected by railway with the N. and E. states. Pop. (1840), 779,344; slaves, 182,258; (1850), 993,344; slaves, 211,237.

KENTUCKY, a river, U. States, which rises in the state to which it gives its name, being formed, in the Cumberland Mountains, by three principal branches, called the N., middle, and S. Forks, flows circuitously N.N.W., past the town of Frankfort, and, after a course, which directly is only 112 m., but indirectly 260 m., joins I. bank Ohio at Carrollton. When the water is high, it is navigable by steam-boats of 300 tons to Frankfort; and, though its course is generally through a deep rocky bed, in some places overhung by limestone precipices 300 ft. high, its navigation has been so much improved, that vessels drawing less than 6 ft. can proceed at all times up to the junction of the three Forks.

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KENTY, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle, and 12 m. W. Wadow, r. bank Sola. It has extensive manufactures of table and ordinary linen, and has an important trade in these articles, and in leather. Pop. 3630.

KENWYN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 7370 ac. P. 9555.

KENZINGEN, a tn. Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, at the confluence of the Elz and Bleich, the former of which is crossed by a handsome bridge, 27 m. S. Strasburg. It has a church, townhouse, old Franciscan monastery, and burgher school; manufactures of linen, tile-works, breweries, and mills. Pop. 2515; bail. 22,338.

KEO-HALOM, or STEINBERG, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Oedenburg, 7 m. N.N.W. Gfins; with a church, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1164.

KEPETII, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co., and 21 m. E.S.E. Temesvar; with a parish church. It stands in a district densely covered with oaks, on the mast of which great numbers of swine are fed. Pop. 1128.

KEPPELN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circle, Cleves; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1459.

KEPPEL'S ISLE, Australia, 6 m. off N.E. coast, at the entrance to Keppel Bay; lat.  $23^{\circ} 11' S.$ ; lon.  $151^{\circ} 8' E.$  (u.); 10 to 12 m. in circumference, with poor stony or sandy ground, thinly covered with tufts of coarse grass.

KERAH, KHERKHAH, or KARA-SU [anc. *Chasques*], a river, Persia, which rises in prov. Ardelan, about 40 m. N.W. Senna; lat.  $35^{\circ} 38' N.$ ; lon.  $46^{\circ} 40' E.$ ; flows S., towards and through Kermanshah; 35 m. below which, it is joined by two large branches, the Mori and Gomas-Si, and here, for the first time, is known as the Kerah. At lat.  $32^{\circ} 58'$ , it enters prov. Khuzistan, and, bending round from N.E. to S.W., falls into the Euphrates, or Shat-el-Arab, at lat.  $31^{\circ} N.$ , after a course of about 350 m.

KERBELA [anc. *Vologesia*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash., and 60 m. S.W. Bagdad. It is large and populous, surrounded by a wall upwards of 2 m. in circumference, has five gates, a well-supplied bazaar, seven caravanserais, a magnificent mosque, and the tomb of Hossein, the son of Ali, embellished with a gilded cupola, an object of great veneration to the Persians, who make pilgrimages to it in great numbers. The district in which Kerbela is situated being also esteemed sacred, the Persians bring great numbers of their dead to it for interment.

KERCKHOVE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, I. bank Scheldt, 28 m. S.S.E. Bruges; with manufactures of linen, yarn, and chicory, two breweries, two oil, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1454.

KERDISTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 703 ac. P. 35.

KERDISTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1680 ac. P. 201.

KERECZKE, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Mararos, on the Dolha, 33 m. from Szeged; with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 937.

KEREK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co., and 17 m. N.E. Arad, in a fertile district, with a church. Pop. 1692.

KEREKI (Nagy), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the little Körös, 14 m. from Grosswardein; with a parish church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1050.

KERENSK, a tn. Russia, gov., and 91 m. W.N.W. Penza, on the Vad, cap. of a fertile and well-wooded dist. of same name. It has five churches, and manufactures of sailcloth. Pop. 6684; dist. 40,000.

KERENZEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can., and 6 m. N.N.E. Glarus. It has an ancient parish church, considerably resembling a castle, and some trade in fruit and dairy produce. Pop. 1535.

KERERA, an isl., W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyll, off Oban, and forming, between it and the mainland, the beautiful Sound of Kerera. It is about 4 m. long, and 2 m. broad, with a rugged surface, exhibiting a singular combination of primary, secondary, and trap rocks; and contains the ruins of a Danish fort. Alexander II. died here in 1249, when on his expedition for the invasion of the Western Isles, then under the dominion of Norway; and a few years later, Iaco of Norway was met here by the island chiefs, who crowded to assist him in his descent on the coasts of Scotland.

KERESLEY, a hamlet, England, co. Warwick, about 2 m. N.N.W. Coventry; with a neat church, a Wesleyan chapel, a school, and a number of neat residences, belonging to people of business in Coventry. Pop. 440.

**KERESOON**, or **KERASHUN** [anc. *Pharnacia*], a seaport in Asiatic Turkey, S. coast of the Black Sea, 75 m. W. Trebizond, lat.  $40^{\circ} 57' 15''$  N.; lon.  $38^{\circ} 24' E.$  (n.), on the extremity of a rocky promontory, connected with the mainland by a low wooded isthmus of a pleasing and picturesque appearance. On the highest point of the former are the ruins of a Byzantine fortress, from which a strong wall, with Hellenic foundations, stretches down to the sea on both sides. The town, at present in a ruinous condition, consists of 700 or 800 houses, inhabited by Turks, Greeks, and Armenians; and has some trade in exporting copper, alum, nuts, and the wood of the walnut tree.

**KERESZT** (**SZENT**), a market tn., Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, on the Gran, here crossed by a bridge about 14 m. from Leva. It has a parish church, an elegant castle with gardens, and a trade in fruit and cattle. Pop. 955.

**KERESZTES**, several places, Hungary, particularly—1, A vil., Thither Danube, co., and 5 m. N.W. Stuhlweissenburg; with a church, and several mills, Pop. 1389.—2, (*Mező*), A market tn., Thither Theiss, co. Borsod, in a somewhat marshy plain, 15 m. E.S.E. Erlau; with a church, a national school, three mills, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 4727.—3, (*Mező*), A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, 12 m. N.W. Grosswardein; with a church, and considerable trade in corn and cattle. P. 2037.

**KERESZTUR**, with prefixes, numerous places, Hungary, particularly—1, A vil., Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 10 m. E. Pesth; with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2741.—2, (*Nemet*), or *Heiligen Kreutz*, A market tn., Thither Danube, co., and 4 m. S. Oedenburg; with a church, a synagogue, and a square turreted castle; chalybeate springs, with a bathing establishment, which is much frequented, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2502.—3, (or *Heiligen Kreutz*), A vil., Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, 23 m. S.W. Stein-am-Anger, on the Lapins; with a church. Pop. 970.—4, (*Ratz*), A vil., co. Torontal, on the Theiss, 5 m. from Szegedin; with a church, and a trade in cattle and swine. Pop. 1662.—5, (*Sajo*), A vil., co. Borsod, in a plain on the Sajo, 8 m. from Miskolcz; with a church, and a mill. Pop. 1363.—6, (*Sav*), A vil., Thither Danube, co., and 10 m. from Stuhlweissenburg, on the morass of Szareth, in a flat wine and sheep district; with two churches. Pop. 1785.—7, (*Toth*), A vil., Thither Danube, co., and 20 m. from Oedenburg; with a church. Pop. 962.—8, (Or *Kotaj*), A market tn. Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, 34 m. S.S.E. Kaschau; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1461.

**KERESZTURFULVA**, or **KREUTZDORF**, a vil. Hungary, Transylvania, Szekler Udvarhely stuhl, on the great Kokel, 12 m. E.N.E. Schäsburg; with three churches, and a school. Pop. 1279.

**KERET**, a lake, Russia, in the W. of gov. Archangel, about 18 m. E. of Lake Topozero; lat.  $66^{\circ} N.$ ; lon.  $32^{\circ} 30' E.$  It is about 20 m. long, by about 9 m. broad, and contains a large island.

**KERGULEN'S LAND**, or **DESOLATION ISLAND**, an isl. Indian Ocean, extreme W. point, Cape Louis; lat.  $49^{\circ} 3' S.$ ; lon.  $68^{\circ} 18' E.$  (s.) It is about 100 m. in length, 50 in breadth at the widest part, and is, perhaps, the most barren spot in either hemisphere, at the same distance from the pole. It is deeply indented by bays and inlets, the most remarkable of which is Christmas Harbour, at the N. extremity of the island: it is in the form of a horse-shoe; the shores on each side are formed of steep rocks, rising, in a succession of terraces, to the height of above 1000 ft.; and the head of the bay is a level beach of fine dark sand. The accompanying view of it is taken from a height of 600 ft. The surface of the island is intersected by numerous small lakes and water-courses; the latter, when swollen by heavy rains, rushing down the sides of the mountains, and along the ravines, in countless impetuous torrents. The N. extremity of the island is entirely of volcanic origin, and some of its bold headlands present a striking appearance from the sea; the trap rocks of which they are composed form a succession of terraces nearly

horizontal. Basalt is the prevailing rock, assuming the prismatic form, and passing into greenstone and the various modifications of amygdaloid and porphyry. The general direction of the mountain ranges inclines to the S.W. and N.E.,



CHRISTMAS HARBOUR, KERGULEN ISLAND.—From Sir J. C. Ross's Antarctic Expedition.

varying in height, generally, from 500 to 2500 ft. Several of the hills have crater-shaped summits, which have evidently once been volcanic vents; but the most remarkable geological feature in the island, is the occurrence of fossil wood and coal imbedded in the igneous rocks. Debris, produced by disintegration from atmospheric causes, is accumulated at the base of the hills, in many places to the height of 200 or 300 ft. The climate, although rigorous, supports a perennial vegetation; and scarcely any of the plants, even the grasses, can be called annuals. Though in a comparatively low latitude, its vegetation is decidedly antarctic, and consists of comparatively few species. Of flowering plants, it has only 18 species, less than the number in Melville Island, in the Arctic Seas, and three times less than the number even in Spitzbergen. The whole known vegetation of the island only amounts to 150, including sea-weeds. The Pringlea, a kind of cabbage in high favour with seamen, is peculiar to it; and grass, together with a plant similar to the Bolax of the Falkland Islands, covers large tracts. About 20 species, only, of lichens and mosses are found here. No land animals have been seen on the island, or are known to exist on it; and seals, formerly plentiful, have been annihilated, or driven from the coast. Sea-fowl are numerous, and of great variety of species.—(*Ross's Antarctic Expedition*.)

**KERIS**, or **KIRIS**, a vil. Bultu or Little Tibet, on a large alluvial flat just above the junction of the Shayuk and Indus, 89 m. N.N.W. Serinagar or Cashmere. It is the largest village in this part of the valley of the Shayuk, and is surrounded by a very extensive bed of fine lacustrine clay, of which a section exposed to the E. of the village is at least 50 ft. thick. The prevailing rocks of the district are granite and slate.

**KERJENETZ**, a river, Russia, which rises in the S. of gov. Kostroma, enters that of Nijnei-Novgorod, flows S.S.E., and, after a course of above 130 m., joins the bank Volga, about 3 m. above Makarev. Its chief affluents are the Sanakta, Koseletz, and Mochna.

**KERKA**, **TIZIO**, or **TITINS** [anc. *Titius*], a river, Hungary, Dalmatia, which rises in the Ersokazgebirge belonging to the mountains of Topoglia, about 12 m. E. Knin; flows W. past that town, then, circuitously, S.S.W. to Scardona, where it forms a lake; it subsequently forms a second lake, and falls into the Adriatic, near Sebenico, after a course of above 32 m. It is navigable to Scardona by vessels of 30 tons, but above that town, is much encumbered by rocks and water-falls. Some of the latter are very picturesque. The principal affluent of the Kerka is the Cicola.

**KERKENI** [anc. *Cercina*]. See **KARKENNA**.

**KERKHAH**, a river, Persia. See **KERAH**.

**KERKINET** (GULF OF), Black Sea, N. coast, on the N.W. side of the Crimea, and between that peninsula and the



mainland. The gulf is about 45 m. wide at its entrance, gradually diminishing to about 10 m. Entire length, about 80 m. On the N. side of the Gulf, and near its entrance, is the long sandy peninsula, called Djarlagatche, extending E.S.E. about 20 m., and enclosing an extensive harbour, entering from the E., where it is 4 m. broad, with a depth of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 fathoms. This peninsula is year after year growing larger. The gulf becomes very shallow at its N.E. end.

**KERKOOK**, or **KIKOOK**, a tn. Turkish Koordistan, 140 m. N. Bagdad, lat.  $35^{\circ} 27' N.$ ; lon.  $44^{\circ} 27' E.$ , on a plain. The greater part of it is in ruins, but a number of mosques still remain in the town and suburbs. There are also several R. Catholic and Armenian churches. Streets narrow and filthy. It manufactures coarse calico, and has a considerable trade in gall-nuts. There are numerous naphtha pits in the vicinity. Pop. about 13,000.

**KERKRADE**, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 16 m. E. Maastricht, with a church, a school, and a convent, used as a normal school. Pop. 560.

**KERKXKEN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 16 m. S.S.E. Ghent; with extensive manufactures of linen, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1327.

**KERLOGE**, par. Irel. Wexford; 269 ac. P. 116.

**KERMAN**, or **KIRMAN** [anc. *Caramania*], a large prov., S.E. Persia; bounded, N. by Khorasan, N.E. by Afghanistan, E. and S.E. by Beloochistan, S. by Persian Gulf, and W. by Farsistan and Laristan; lat.  $25^{\circ} 38'$  to  $31^{\circ} 18' N.$ ; lon.  $54^{\circ} 20'$  to  $60^{\circ} 25' E.$  Greatest length, N. to S., 380 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., 345 m.; area, about 50,000 sq. m. It is naturally divided into desert and habitable regions. The former lie to the N., and particularly to the N.E., where is the Desert of Kerman, a barren, frightful waste, in which whole armies are said to have perished. There is no water, and the ground is so impregnated with salt, that vegetation is absolutely extinct. For a stretch of 90 m., not a blade of grass is seen. The S. region is generally mountainous. A chain of mountains, proceeding from the N. of Laristan, stretch almost across the country, in the direction of Beloochistan, and throw off ramifications to the S., where, after skirting the coast, they retire for a considerable space, and make room for a plain which is very fertile, and is called by the natives the Paradise of Persia. The most fertile portion of the province is Noormanshir, in the E., which, contrary to what may be considered as the invariable case with the other districts, is tolerably watered by mountain streams; and, consisting of rich black mould, yields an abundant produce. Along the coast are numerous date plantations, for which, indeed, the district of Mogostan is so famous, as to be called the land of dates. The crops raised, where land fit for them can be found, are oats, maize, and barley. Excepting the date and the grape, which, in particular spots, is said to be remarkably fine, the fruits are of indifferent quality; but white roses succeed well, and are cultivated for their attar. There are also occasional tracts of wood with numerous trees, which yield a gum equal to that of Arabia. Cattle and sheep are raised in some tracts; the wool of the latter is fine, and the hair, both of the goats and camels of Kerman, has long been celebrated for its length and fineness. Considerable attention is paid to the silk-worm, and the quality of the silk is said to be excellent. The inhabitants on the coast are much employed in fishing, but the pearl fishery, once so famous, has ceased to exist. Metals are abundant. Gold is mentioned, but only iron and copper have yet been wrought. Sulphur, also, of excellent quality, is plentiful. The inhabitants consist of Persians proper, who occupy the W., N., and middle districts; Guebres or Parsees, whose number does not exceed 40,000; flats or wandering tribes, including Beloochees, who have their locality in the E., in the district of Noormanshir, and several tribes of Arabs, chiefly in Mogostan. The province is governed by a beglerbeg, who resides at the town of Kerman, and has several hakims under him; but Mogostan belongs to the Imaum of Muscat. Pop. about 600,000.

**KERMAN GHIRDJAN**, or **SIRGAN**, a tn. Persia, cap. above prov., at the W. extremity of an extensive plain, and so near the hills, that two old forts built upon them completely command it; lat.  $30^{\circ} 45' N.$ ; lon.  $56^{\circ} 25' E.$  It is surrounded by an earthen wall, and, besides the citadel, containing the palace in which the beglerbeg resides, it has numerous mosques and bathes, eight large, and a great number of smaller caravanserais, and

a well-furnished bazaar. Its manufactures consist of shawls of camels' hair, carpets, and muskets, for which it has long been celebrated. Though the trade is still considerable, it is small compared with what it formerly was when standing as a kind of centre between the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the countries to the N.E. and W.; it was the great emporium for the trade of all these various regions. The greatest blow to its prosperity was the decay of the port of Gombroon, which Bushire has, in a great measure, superseded. In 1794, it was taken by Aga Mahomet Khan, and given up to pillage. The most fearful atrocities were then committed, and not fewer than 30,000 of its inhabitants were carried into slavery. Its present pop. is still estimated at 30,000.

**KERMANS SHAH**, **KERMISIN**, or **KIRMAN SHAH**, a tn. Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, occupying two or three small hills at the W. extremity of a broad plain, near R. bank Kherah, 280 m. W.S.W. Teheran; lat.  $34^{\circ} 30' N.$ ; lon.  $46^{\circ} 37' E.$  It is surrounded by an earthen wall nearly 3 m. in circumference, has five gates, and contains few buildings worth notice; the most conspicuous being the bazaar, which is very extensive, and the mosque of the assembly. The town has comparatively little trade, but the routes from Bagdad, Shuster in the desert, Isfahan, by way of Hamadan, and Sulimanieh, all meeting it, cause a considerable traffic through it, though much of it is not commercial, but funereal, consisting of friends bearing the embalmed bodies of relatives to be entombed in the sacred district of Kerbelah. The carpets and muskets made here have long been celebrated. Pop. (Kinneir, 1810), 12,000; (Southgate, 1834), 35,000.

**KERNIASCHVEZE**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, about 6 m. from Gollumbince; with a Greek church. Pop. 1090.

**KERNS**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Unterwalden, in a beautiful and fertile district watered by the Aa, 1 m. N.E. Saanen. It is well built, and has a handsome church, with an elegant facade, and a spire 237 ft. high. Below Kerns, the Kernwald commences, and forms the boundary between the Obwald and the Nidwald. Pop. 2292.

**KERNUK**, a tn. Bornon, near I. bank Shary, 180 m. S.S.E. Kouka, lat.  $11^{\circ} 7' N.$ ; lon.  $16^{\circ} 29' E.$ , cap. of the country of Loggan. The market is plentifully supplied with provisions by the Shouas, for which they are paid in tobes and blue cotton in stripes, which the people of Loggan dye of a beautiful colour. Pop. 15,000.

**KERNYAJA**, or **KERNAJA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, in a plain near Mount Telecska, 6 m. from Zombor; with a church, and a trade in corn, maize, hemp, and wine. Pop. 2810.

**KERPEN**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov., and 15 m. W.S.W. Cologne; with a court of justice, a R. Catholic church, and manufactures of ironware, and a dyework. Pop. 1920.

**KERPENYES**, or **KERPESCHORF**, a vil. Hungary, Transylvania, co. Nieder Weissenburg, about 48 m. from Karlsburg; with a Greek church. Pop. 919.

**KERRY**, par. Wales, Montgomery; 21,420 ac. P. 2104.

**KERRY**, a maritime co. Ireland, S.W. coast, prov. Munster, bounded N. by the estuary of the Shannon, E. Limerick and Cork, S. Cork and the Atlantic, and W. the Atlantic. Greatest length, 60 m., N. to S.; breadth, 58 m. Area, 1853 sq. m., or 1,186,126 ac.; of which 414,614 are arable. On the W. and S. it is rugged, rocky, and mountainous, with deep valleys intervening; but the N. and E. are remarkable for richness and fertility. Some of the mountains rise to considerable elevations; Carn Tual, the highest in Ireland, attaining a height of 3404 ft. above sea-level, while several others reach 2000 and 3000 ft. These mountains are chiefly composed of red or gray conglomerate and sandstone, supporting flanks of siliceous flags, and overlaid in the low districts by fields of flint limestone. Iron-ore abounds in some of the mountains, and copper and lead also exist in the county. The subsoil is slate and red sandstone, with limestone in the low districts. Slate of a superior kind, and flag-stone, are obtained in great quantities in the island of Valentia, on the S.W. coast. The coasts of Kerry are remarkably and deeply indented with bays and inlets; the principal of which are the bays of Tralee, Brandon, Dingle, Ballynaskelling, and the estuary called Kenmare river. There are also several islands on the coast, the chief of which are Blasket, off Dunmorehead; Valentia, and the Skelling Rocks, on one of which there is a light-house. There are several considerable rivers

in the county, of which the most important are the Feale, falling into the estuary of the Shannon; the Mang, with its affluent, the Flesk; and the Laune, the latter draining the Lakes of Killarney, and both falling into Castlemaine harbour; and the Roughty, the estuary of which forms the upper part of Kenmare river; and several beautiful lakes, including those of Killarney—(which see)—enclosed on all sides by mountains, and, though small, singularly picturesque. The climate is mild and moist; the arbutus flourishes in the open air, and vegetation generally is extremely luxuriant in the central parts, where the soil also is remarkably fertile, producing large crops of grain, and containing some excellent pasture land, which yields butter of the finest quality, obtained from the milk of the Kerry cow, which is noted also for its rapid fattening qualities. Oats and potatoes are the principal crops, though barley, bere, rye, wheat, turnips, &c., are also grown; but agriculture generally is in a wretched state. Large flocks of goats are reared in the mountains. The fishery districts are Valentia, Dingle, and Listowel, together comprising 242 m. of maritime boundaries, which had, in 1850, 1092 registered fishing vessels, employing 4916 men and boys. The Irish language is almost universally spoken in this county; and ancient customs and superstitions preserve their ascendancy in a remarkable degree. In 1850, the number of children attending school was 21,234. The chief trade consists in exports of agricultural produce, mostly oats and butter. Linen and coarse woollens are manufactured to some extent, the latter chiefly for home consumption. Kerry is divided into eight baronies—Clannaurice, Corkaguiny, Dunkerron, Glenarought, Inaghliconnor, Iveragh, Maguichy, and Trughanacm—and eighty-seven parishes, and returns three members to Parliament—two for the county, and one for the borough of Tralee. Principal towns, Tralee and Killarney. P. (1841), 293,880; (1851), 238,239.

**KERRY-HEAD**, a lofty promontory, Ireland, co. Kerry, S. of entrance to the Shannon.

**KERSEY**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1630 ac. P. 787.

**KERTCH** [anc. *Panticapæum*], a tn. Russia, in the Crimea, on a tongue of land forming a peninsula of the same name, on the Strait Enikale, connecting the sea of Azof with the Black Sea, 130 m. E.N.E. Simferopol; lat. 45° 20' N.; lon. 36° 28' E. It is regularly and beautifully built, chiefly of stone obtained from the fine quarries of the neighbourhood, and possesses great natural advantages for commerce. In 1827, it was declared a free port, and an extensive lazaretto was built, at which all the vessels coming by the Black Sea perform quarantine. The number of vessels which touch at it in passing out the Sea of Azof averages 400; and the number of coasting vessels is from 500 to 600. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in commerce. It exports building stone, and large quantities of salt, obtained from neighbouring lakes; and its herring and sturgeon fisheries are very productive. Its site is that of the ancient Panticapæum, the residence and burial-place of Mithridates. The modern town is of very recent existence, and has risen up as if by magic; and, by its increase, has prejudicially affected some of the other ports. Pop. (1834), 3000; (1843), 10,000.—(Wagner's *Kaukasus*; *Hommage de Hell, Les Steppes de la Mer Caspienne*.)

**KERÜLÖS**, a vil. Hungary, co. and 24 m. from Arad, with a church, a mill, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1227.

**KERVEN**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Cologne, circle Bernheim, with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of hardware, and dye-works. Pop. 1920.

**KERVENHEIM**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, on the Niers, about 13 m. S.E. Cleves, in a marshy district, with a church. Pop. 600.

**KERZENHEIM**, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, near Gölheim, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1092.

**KERZERS** [French, *Chitres*], a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 11 m. N. Fribourg, on a fertile hill above the Moos. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to have derived its name from the Latin words *ad carceres*. It has a church; and in the district a good deal of corn, wine, rapeseed, and tobacco are grown. Pop. 1003.

**KESELYMEZŐ**, or **KOSEJOVA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, in a plain on the Nagyag, 30 m. from Szeged, with a Greek church. Pop. 1170.

**KESGRAVE**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1610 ac. P. 88.

**KESHAN**, or **RUSKOI**, a tn. European Turkey, Rumelia, 28 m. N. Gallipoli, a thriving place, consisting of about 900 houses, with a considerable trade. It lies at the edge of the valley or plain of the river Maritza, on the slope of a hill forming the S.W. termination of the range of Tekir Dag, and at the junction of the great roads leading to Einos, Gallipoli, Saloniki, and Constantinople.

**KESHIN**, a small port, S. coast Arabia, prov. Hadramaut, about 450 m. E.N.E. Aden, in bay of same name. It is a straggling place, stretching  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. inland, and having a long sea front. It is the residence of a sultan, and carries on a small trade with Zanzibar, and the Malabar coast, sending salt-fish to the former and money to the latter, and receiving in exchange millet, rice, cotton, cloth, dates, sugar, and coffee. It is one of the ports in which boats are laid up during the S.W. monsoon.—(Saunders's *Survey of the Coast of Arabia*.)

**KESIL-BASHI-NOOR**, a lake, Chinese Turkestan, near the sources of the Irtysh; lat. 46° 30' N.; lon. 87° E. Length, about 80 m. Greatest breadth, 25 m. It receives a considerable river on the S.E., but has no outlet.

**KESMARK**, a tn. Hungary. See **KÁSMÁRK**.

**KESSEL**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Antwerp, on the Great and Little Nethe. It has manufactures of linen, two breweries, two flour-mills, and a trade in wood and coal. Pop. 1678.

**KESSEL-LOO**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on an affluent of the Dyle, 15 m. E. Brussels. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, selling their produce at Louvain. Pop. 1801.

**KESSELSDORF** (**OBER** and **NIEDER**), two nearly contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Löwenburg, with a R. Catholic church, a stone quarry, and several mills. Pop. 832.

**KESSELSDORF**, a vil. Saxony, circle, and 6 m. W. Dresden, with a church, and some trade in wine and fruit. The Saxon and Austrian forces were here defeated by the Prussians in 1745. Pop. 446.

**KESSELTADT**, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. and scarcely 1 m. W. Hanau, r. bank Main, with a parish church, manufactures of chicory, several distilleries, and a gypsum quarry. The castle of Philippsruhe is in the vicinity. Pop. 615.

**KESSENICH**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Meuse, 24 m. N.E. Hasselt. Pop. agricultural, 1057.

**KESSERÜ** (**ER**), a vil. Hungary, co. Bihar, on the Er, 5 m. from Szekelyhid, with two churches, and some trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1461.

**KESSING**, isls. Indian Archipelago. See **KEFFING**.

**KESSINGLAND**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1220 ac. P. 658.

**KESTEREN**, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 14 m. W.N.W. Nijmegen, on the Rhine dike, with a good-looking old church and a school. Pop. 552.

**KESTEVEN**, one of the three parts into which co. Lincoln has long been divided; the other two being Lindsey and Holland. It comprehends the S.W. part of the county, extending N. and N.E. to the Foss Dyke and the Witham, and E. to a line drawn S. from the Witham, at the junction of the Kyme or Sleaford, to the Welland, between Deeping and Croxland. Its most remarkable feature is the steep slope of Cliffe Row, overlooking the valley of the Witham. Area of Kesteven, 710 sq. m. Pop. 92,357.

**KESTOLOČ**, or **KESZTOLCZ**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 5 m. S.E. Gran, in a hilly district near Mount Pilis. Pop. 1053.

**KESTON**, par. Eng. Kent; 1560 ac. P. 568.

**KESWICK**, a market tn. England, co. Cumberland, 22 m. S.W. Carlisle, most romantically situated on the Greta, in a valley surrounded by hills. It has many neat and commodious dwellings, a market-house, handsome church in the early English style, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. Blankets, kerseys, and other coarse woollen goods, are manufactured to a considerable extent; as are likewise black-lead pencils, made of the well-known material obtained in the neighbourhood. On the Greta are several corn-mills, and a manufactory for spades, scythes, and other agricultural implements. The inhabitants, however, depend chiefly upon the visitors to the Lake of Derwentwater, and the romantic scenery in the neighbourhood. At Greta Hall, in the immediate vicinity, Robert Southey spent the latter years of his life, and died in March, 1843. Pop. 2442.



KESWICK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 960 ac. Pop. 117.

KESZI, two places, Hungary.—1, (*Fiscus-Kesz*), A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Borsod, on the Theiss, 30 m. from Miskolcz, with a church, a fishery, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1103.—2, (*Toth-Kesz*), A vil. Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 12 m. from Simontornya, with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1413.

KESZNETEN, or KESZNYETEN, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, dist. and 12 m. from Tokay, at the confluence of the Sajó with the Theiss, with a church and an active fishery. Pop. 1517.

KESZNITZ, or KESZINTZ, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. and 23 m. N.E. Temesvar. It has a church, and stands in a fertile wine district. Pop. 2875.

KESZTHELY, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Szalad, near Lake Balaton, and at the source of the Szalad, 37 m. S.W. Veszprim. It has an elegant castle, church, synagogue, a gymnasium, normal and other schools; manufactures of cloth, a sulphur spring, a trade in corn and wine, and quarries both of marble and basalt. Pop. 7410.

KET, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in gov. Yeniseisk, about lat. 58° N., flows W.N.W., enters gov. Tomsk, and joins r. bank Obi about 18 m. above Naryn, after a course of above 500 m. Its banks are covered with dense forests.

KETA, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in gov. Yeniseisk, in lat. 68° N., and lon. 95° E., flows first N.E., then nearly due E., and joins l. bank Khatanga, after a course of nearly 300 m. Its chief affluent is the Baganda, which it receives on the left.

KETEGYHAZA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bekes, 12 m. S.E. Csaba. It has three churches and a castle, with fine gardens; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3163.

KETEMBER, one of the Key isls. (*which see*).

KETHELY, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A vil. Hither Danube, co. and 18 m. S. Comorn, with two churches, a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 927.—2, (*or Menedorff*), A market tn. Thither Danube, co. and 18 m. S.S.W. Oedenburg, r. bank Repetz, with a church. P. 1960.

KETLEY, a township, England, co. Salop, par. and 1 m. E. Wellington, containing an elegant church, ironstone and coal pits, smelting furnaces, and quarries, producing a fine and durable stone. Pop. 2642.

KETOY, one of the Kurile isls.; lat. (S. extremity) 47° 17' 30" N.; lon. 152° 24' E. It is high and mountainous, and about 8 m. in circumference. Some rocks and islets extend for a considerable distance off its N.E. and E. sides.

KETSA, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. Torontal, about 20 m. N.W. Temesvar, with a church, and a trade in cattle. P. 2482.

KETSEL, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. Temesvar, about 6 m. from Orzeydorf, with a Greek church. Pop. 2234.

KETSKE, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil., co. Pesth, about 18 m. from Ketskemet, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1589.—2, (*-Uj*), A vil. near the former, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1690.

KETSKEMET, or KECSKEMET [Latin, *Egopolis*], a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 50 m. S.E. Pesth. It is one of the largest, if not the largest of the market towns of the kingdom; and is poorly built, consisting of ranges of long, narrow streets of low houses. It contains a R. Catholic, Greek non-united, and two Protestant churches; a synagogue, a Piarist monastery, and gymnasium, and a head national school; and has an extensive trade in horses and cattle, and five much-frequented annual fairs. The district around, which takes the name of the Ketskemet heath, is part of a vast sandy tract or steppe, stretching for about 200 m., through the counties of Pesth and Little Cumania, between the Danube and the Theiss. One may ride half a day in many parts of it without seeing a house or a tree. Pop. (1846), 40,000.

KETTERING, a market tn. and par. England, co. Northampton. The town, 13 m. N.E. Northampton, on the declivity of a hill, is irregularly laid out, not very well built, but is amply supplied with water, lighted with gas, and has of late years been greatly improved. It has an elegant church, in the perpendicular style, with a lofty tower and spire; places of worship for various Dissenting bodies, a Friends' meeting-house, a free grammar, national and British school, and several private schools, and a dispensary. Tanning and currying of leather, boot and shoe-making, chiefly for the army and navy; the making of silk shag for hats, brushes, pattens, and clogs, are

the chief branches of industry. Area of par., 2840 ac. Pop. (1851), 5198.—(*Local Correspondent*).

KETTERINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1080 ac. P. 246.

KETTINS, par. Scot. Forfar; 4 m. by 3 m. P. 1109.

KETTLE, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Fife. The latter, 5 m. S.W. Cupar, is chiefly inhabited by weavers, and has a handsome parish church, a Free and a U. Presbyterian church. Sir David Wilkie, the painter, was a native of the parish. Area. 6375 ac. Pop. (1851), 2601.

KETTLEBASTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 960 ac. P. 203.

KETTLEBURGH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1350 ac. P. 355.

KETTLESTONE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1070 ac. P. 219.

KETTLETHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3280 ac. P. 501.

KETTLEWELL, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 8320 ac. P. 685.

KETTON, par. Eng. Rutland; 2740 ac. P. 951.

KETTWIG, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 11 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr, with two churches, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a dyework, and a tannery. P. 2652.

KETZELSDORF, two places, Bohemia:—1, A vil., circle and 30 m. S.E. Chrudim, in a flat valley, at the source of a stream of same name, with a church, parsonage, and school. Pop. 1521.—2, A vil., circle and 27 m. N. Königgrätz, in the midst of hills, with a church and school. Pop. 1236.

KEUCHK, a vil. Persia, prov. Farsistan, near Firozabad, with gates, a bazaar, some good-looking houses, and about 1500 inhabitants.—(Flandin.)

KEULA, or GROSS-KEULA, a market tn. Schwarzbürg-Sondershausen, about 18 m. E. Heiligenstadt, with a parish church, a castle, and a large annual fair. Pop. 910.

KEVASHINSK, a vil. Siberia, gov. and about 220 m. N. Tobolsk, on the E. side of a large island formed by the Obi, inhabited by Ostyaks, who live by fishing and the chase.

KEVELAER, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 31 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Niers, with a R. Catholic church, and manufactures of linen, leather, and hats. Pop. 1320.

KEVERMES, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Csánad, 11 m. from Battonya, with a handsome castle, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1263.

KEVERNE (Str.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 9650 ac. P. 2469.

KEW (Str.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 7530 ac. P. 1429.

KEW, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey. The VILLAGE is agreeably situated 7 m. W. by S. London, r. bank Thames, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, connecting it with Brentford. It is well lighted with gas, has a handsome church, a free school, and in the vicinity are numerous elegant villas. It is chiefly noted for its royal palace, the favourite residence of George III.; but still more so, for the magnificent grounds and botanic gardens attached to it, comprising an area of 120 ac., adorned with a Chinese pagoda 163 ft. high, and some imitations of temples and mosques; and possessing numerous conservatories, and the most complete collection of exotic plants in Europe. The palm-house measures 360 ft. by 90 ft. An observatory is attached to these gardens, which are now public property. Area of par., 230 ac. Pop. 923.

KEWSTOKE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1980 ac. P. 545.

KEXHOLM, a tn. Russia, Finland, cap. circle of same name, on two islands in the Woxa, near its mouth in Lake Ladoga, 48 m. N.E. Viborg. It is of a triangular shape, and defended by a castle; contains a Greek church, a commandant's house, and an arsenal; and has an unimportant trade with St. Petersburg. Its streets are clean, and lined with houses one story high. Pop. 1134.—The CIRCLE is extensively covered with lakes and morasses, and has very little good arable land. Area, 1947 geo. sq. m. Pop. 27,308.

KEY, or KI, a group of isls. Indian Archipelago, about 50 m. W. the Arru isls., and about 70 m. from the S.W. coast of Papua; lat. 5° 30' S.; and lon. 128° E. They consist of the Great and Little Keys, Keywata, Verdool, Ketenber, and a few other coral islets. They have rather an elevated surface, and are covered with rich and luxuriant vegetation. The Great and Little Keys, the largest of the group, are of very irregular shape; the former consisting of a long and narrow belt, stretching N. to S. and covered by mountains, which attain the height of 3000 ft.; the latter, on the contrary, is comparatively low, and surrounded by extensive shoals. The inhabitants of the Great Key profess Mahometanism; those of the Little Key are composed of a mixture of races—emigrants from Ceram, fugitives from Banda, Malaya, &c.

They are annually visited by coasting vessels from the Moluccas, Macassar, Boni, and the Timor group, for the purpose of purchasing trepang, tortoise-shell, birds' nests, &c. This trade is wholly conducted by barter. At Elie, on the N.E. coast of the Great Key, a considerable number of barks are built for navigating the adjoining seas. They are substantial, well constructed, and composed of a fine hard and durable timber.—(Temminck, *coup d'œil sur l'Inde Néerlandaise*.)

KEYINGHAM, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 3210 ac. P. 728.

KEYMER, par. Eng. Sussex; 4070 ac. P. 1364.

KEYNE (St.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 850 ac. P. 194.

KEYNSHAM, a tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The town, pleasantly situated on a slight acclivity, on the Avon, 4½ m. S.E. Bristol, consists of one long, well-kept, but somewhat irregular street. It has a spacious church, in the later English style; Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a national and other schools, and some small charities; an extensive brass-work, and flour and log-wood mills. Keynsham was once famous for its abbey, founded by William, Earl of Gloucester, in 1170. Area of par., 3330 ac. Pop. 2307.

KEYS, or CAYS, the name given to different islets and reefs in certain parts of the W. Indies, including:—1, *The Great Key* and a group, Bahama. See CAYCOS.—2, *The Cat Keys* or *Cays*, a group of isls. on the Great Bahama bank, distinguished as the Dog, Wolf, and Cat Keys; lat. 25° 32' N.; lon. 79° 10' W.—3, *Florida Keys*. See FLORIDA.—4, Numerous islets along the shores of Honduras and the whole coast of Central America.

KEYSOE, par. Eng. Bedford; 3510 ac. P. 757.

KEYSTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 2480 ac. P. 190.

KEYSZD, or KEISZD, a market tn. Hungary, Transylvania, stuhl Schäßburg, on an affluent of the Great Kokel, 47 m. N.W. Kronstadt. It contains a Protestant church, and an old castle, situated on a height. Pop. 4900.

KEYSWORTH, par. Eng. Nottingham; 1530 ac. P. 576.

KEZANLIK, or KASANLIK, a tn. European Turkey, Rumelia, at the base of the Balkan Mountains, which separates Rumelia from Bulgaria; 85 m. N.N.W. Adrianople. Attar of roses is manufactured to a great extent. Pop. 10,000.

KEZDI-VASARHELY (Latin, *Siculopolis*), a market tn. Hungary, Transylvania, co. Haromszek, in a valley, 66 m. E.S.E. Schäßburg. It is well built, has a Protestant church, a gymnasium, and an active trade. Pop. 2736.

KHABUL, two rivers, Asiatic Turkey:—1, Rises at Ras-al-Ain, pash. Diarbekir; lat. 36° 35' N.; lon. 40° 9' E.; flows S.E. to about 36° N., when it bends round to the S.W., and falls into the Euphrates at Kakisia, lat. 35° 12' N.; lon. 40° 20' E., after a course of about 140 m. Its principal tributary is the Al Hual, by which it is joined at Nahrain; lat. 35° 40' N. The Khabur forms, throughout a large portion of its course, the boundary between the pashalics of Diarbekir and Bagdad.—2, Has its sources in the Niphates Mountains—partly in pash. Van, and partly in that of Diarbekir, about lat. 38° 35' N.; flows generally S.W., passes through the Koor-distan Mountains, and joins the Tigris, about lat. 36° 55' N.

KHAFALOO, a tn. Bulti. See KHAPALU.

KHAI-FUNG, a city, China. See KAI-FUNG.

KHAI HOA, or CAI-HOA, a tn. China, prov. Yunnan, lat. 23° 25' N.; lon. 104° 25' E., near the frontier of Tonquin.

KHAIBAR, a tn. Arabia, Hejaz, 100 m. N.E. Medina; lat. 26° 30' N.; lon. 40° 30' E. It was assaulted and taken by Mahomet, after a siege of 10 days.

KHALKAS, country. See KALKAS.

KHALKI, or COPPER ISLAND, an isl. Sea of Marmara, 12 m. S.E. Constantinople, possessing fine scenery. Many of the Franks who reside in Constantinople have their country residences on this and the neighbouring islands.

KHALKIS, of CHALCIS. See NEGROPONT.

KHAMIL, or HAMI, a city Chinese Turkestan, lat. 42° 15' N.; lon. 93° 40' E., on the N.W. edge of the Desert of Gobi. It has an extensive trade with China Proper, on the S., by various routes through the desert, and by Russia, on the N., being a central point between these two countries.

KHANA-BAD, a tn. Central Asia, khanat, and 12 m. S.E. Khoondooz, r. bank Ak-Surrai, here crossed by a stone bridge; lat. 36° 20' N.; lon. 69° 38' E. It contains 600 mud-built houses, an ill-constructed fort, two colleges, and the governor's residence.

KHANDEISH, a prov. Hindoostan. See CANDEISH.

KHANDUTCHA, a river, Asiatic Russia, which descends from the W. side of the Stanovoi Mountains, in gov. Okhotsk, flows S.W., and joins r. bank Aldan, after a course of above 100 m.

KHANIA, a tn. Crete. See CANEA.

KHANOS, or KHINIS, an anc. and poor tn. Turkey in Asia, pash. and 55 m. S.S.W. Erzerroom, at the bottom of a deep ravine with precipitous sides of rock, 5686 ft. above the sea, and consisting of about 130 houses, overlooked by an antiquated castle; a well-built mosque, and a bazaar.

KHANPOOR, or KHAUNPOOR, a commercial tn., N.W. Hindoostan, principality, and 70 m. S.S.W. Bahawalpoor, near the Indus, with which it is connected by a navigable canal; lat. 28° 50' N.; lon. 70° 40' E. Excepting a few brick buildings two stories high, all the houses are of clay, and the streets narrow, unpaved, and very dirty. It has a good roofed bazaar, and a lofty and beautiful mosque. The district around is populous, irrigated by a canal 15 yards wide, and, though rather of a light quality, produces good crops—grain, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, melons, &c. Pop. (Thornton), 20,000; (Von Orlich), 8000.

KHAPALU, a vil. of Bulti or Little Tibet, on a considerable stream at its junction with l. bank Shayuk; lat. 35° 8' N.; lon. 76° 20' E.; about 98 m. N.E. Serinagur or Cashmere. It stands on a thick bed of alluvium of great extent, and sloping steeply from a triangular recess in the mountain behind it, and has a fort perched at a great height on a remarkable projecting scarped rock. The ground around, for not less than 2 m., is cultivated, and abounds with fruit-trees. The height of the bed of the Shayuk at Khapalu, above sea-level, is roughly estimated at 8000 ft. In the beginning of November, the shade maximum of temperature is seldom higher than 50°, but during night the thermometer falls more than 14° below the freezing-point. A little below Khapalu, the sand of the Indus is washed for gold, but apparently yields little.—(Thomson's *Travels in the Western Himalaya*.)

KHARAMOUKOTAN, one of the Kuriles. See CHURAMAKOTAN.

KHARAN, a tn. Beloochistan, prov. Sarawan, cap. dist. of its own name, at the foot of the Sarawan Mountains, about 110 m. S.W. Kelat; lat. 28° 11' N.; lon. 64° 10' E. It is of considerable size, and fortified. The Sirdar, who resides in it, can muster about 600 soldiers.—The district raises small quantities of wheat and barley, but on a generally arid and barren soil. It exports a sweet gum called *Shakar gaz*, which exudes from a species of tamarisk, and is liquefied in the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere. In Kharan it is used as a condiment, and at Kelat as a luxury; being dissolved in water, and drunk as sherbet. The camels of Kharan are much celebrated.

KHAREK, KARAK, or CHAREJ, an isl. Persian Gulf, 35 m. N.N.W. Bushire; lat. 29° 18' N.; lon. 50° 20' E.; 13 m. in circuit, and consisting chiefly of coral rocks. The E. side, being more level than the rest, admits of being cultivated, and produces fine grapes, figs, dates, &c. The Dutch formed an establishment upon it in 1748, but were driven from it by the Arabs, in 1765. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Persians, and, in 1839, was taken possession of by the British, to whom it is of considerable importance, as commanding the navigation of the Persian Gulf. The inhabitants, chiefly Arabs, are subject to ophthalmia. Pop. about 1000.

KHARGEH (El), a tn. Upper Egypt, N. part of the great Oasis, which sometimes takes its name, and of which it is the principal place; lat. 25° 29' N.; lon. 30° 38' E. It is a halting-place for the caravans from Egypt to Darfoo and Senaar, and, although burning hot in summer, there is an ample supply of sweet water, dates, and rice, to be had. Throughout the oasis are numerous architectural and sculptural remains; the most important of which is the great temple of El Khargeh, nearly 2 m. from the town, about 142 ft. long, by 63 ft. broad, and 30 ft. high. Pop. 3000.—The oasis yields wheat, rice, liquorice, senna, dates, and various other fruits. Pop. 4290.

KHARJIAH, a tn., S. Arabia, two days journey inland from Ras Makdahah, which is in lat. 14° N.; lon. 48° 30' E.; situated between the first and second range of the Wahidi Mountains. It is in a fertile country, abounding in date-groves, and excellent pasture-land, affording food for nume-



rous herds of cattle, which enables the inhabitants to ship large quantities of ghee. Pop. about 3000.

**KHARKOV**, **CHARKOV**, or **СЛОБОДИСЬКИЙ**, a gov. Russia; lat. 48° 30' to 51° 12' N.; lon. 34° 20' to 38° 20' E. Bounded N. by Koursk, W. and S.W. by Poltava, S. Ekaterinoslav, E. Voronej; area, about 17,450 sq. m. The country is for the most part open, the woodland covering only a few spots; soil dry, partly of a strong and loamy, partly of a light and sandy nature, but usually fertile. It is divided into two basins, the larger occupied by the Donetz, and the Oskol, a considerable stream which joins it from the N.; the less by tributaries of the Dnieper. The climate is very mild, though the winter is rather severer than is usual in the same latitude, in consequence of there being no shelter from the N. wind. The rivers freeze about the beginning of December, and break up in March. Summer is often very hot. Agriculture is carried on to a considerable extent; and, with the rearing of bees, cattle, and horses, forms the chief employment of the inhabitants. Principal towns, Kharkov (capital), Akhtirka, Bogodukhovo, &c. Pop. (1850), 1,497,000.

**KHARKOV**, or **CHARKOV**, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., 400 m. S.S.W. Moscow; lat. 50° N.; lon. 36° 25' E.; at the confluence of the Kharkov and Lopan. It is not well built, the streets being narrow, crooked, and without pavement; and the houses mostly of wood, which, however, from being whitewashed, have a gay, cleanly appearance. It contains a cathedral, and nine other churches; two convents, a university, with a library of 21,000 vols.; a museum, and botanical garden. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in soap, candles, and leather. Pop. (1840), 22,395.

**KHARKOVA**, a river, Russia, which rises in the S. of gov. Koursk, enters gov. Kharkov, flows S.S.W., receives the Lopan, and, after a course of about 50 m., joins l. bank Udj.

**KHARKUT**, or **KARPOOT**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and l. bank N.W. Diarbekir; lat. 38° 18' N.; lon. 35° 55' E.; l. bank Arsen, an affluent of the Euphrates. It stands on an eminence, and overlooks an extensive, fertile, and highly cultivated plain, about 36 m. long, and 4 to 6 m. broad. Grain, grapes, wine of a superior quality, and oil, from seeds and cotton, are grown in the vicinity. Inhabitants mostly Turks and Armenians.

**KHARTOUM**, or **KARTOUM**, a modern but flourishing tn. Nubia, on the Bahr-el-Azrek, and within 2 m. of its junction with the Bahr-el-Abiad, the two great branches of the Nile, on a bare and sterile-looking plain; lat. 15° 40' N.; lon. 32° 38' E. Khartoum, the largest town in E. Soudan, and capital of Senaar, has sprung up into a town since about 1830, when it was made the residence of the governor of Soudan. It is a scattered place, with irregular streets full of deep ruts. Most of the houses are constructed of millet-stalks, and resemble small wheat-stacks or bee-hives; a few are built of mud; and in numerous instances small groups of them, belonging to one proprietor, are surrounded with a mud wall, or a hedge. It has a mosque, built of burned bricks; a military hospital, and a bazaar, with coffee-house attached. Being favourably situated at the junction of two large rivers, and on the highway from Abyssinia, Senaar, and Kordofan to Egypt, Khartoum possesses a considerable commerce. The caravans from Kordofan and Senaar bring negro slaves, gold, ivory, gums, medicinal plants, ostrich feathers, giraffe and leopard skins, &c.; while those from Abyssinia fetch Abyssinian and Galla slaves, and large quantities of excellent coffee. From Khartoum caravans proceed to Dongola, Egypt, and to Suakin, in the Red Sea. Many Egyptian products and European goods are taken in return; these last bearing in Khartoum a most enormous price. The goods adapted for the market of Khartoum are broadcloth, calico, chintzes, pistol belts, saddles, and saddlery; bridles, rice, tea, sugar, soap, sweetmeats, shoes, rugs, crockery; hardware, lanterns, &c. Most of the selling is conducted by means of criers, who act the part of auctioneers, each article being disposed of to the highest bidder. The climate is very unhealthy. The inhabitants, chiefly intolerant Mahometans, consist of native Berbers, Dongolani, Fungi, and Arabs. Of strangers, the negroes are the most numerous, and are here to be met with from the farthest parts of Africa. The environs, where watered, are fertile. Pop. 20,000.—(Russegger's *Reisen in Nubien*.)

**KILASAB**, or **KASAB** [Butcher], a bay, Arabia, prov. Oman, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf; lat. 26° 13' N.;

lon. 56° 20' E. Good water is plentiful, fish are abundant, and cattle, &c., may be obtained. The shores are fertile, yielding wheat, barley, onions, dates, &c. There is a large strongly-built fort in the bay.

**KHIAHI**, or **KHAUSI**, a tn. Afghanistan, l. bank river of same name; lat. 31° 36' N.; lon. 62° 40' E.; about 180 m. W.S.W. Kandahar. Pop. about 2000.—The river rises in a range of lofty mountains about 70 m. S.S.E. Herat; lat. 34° 10' N.; lon. 63° 27' E.; whence it flows nearly due S. till it joins the Helmund at Kooneshen, lat. 31° 20' N.; lon. 63° 20' E.; total course, about 195 m. It is subject to great floods, which detain caravans for weeks together. The country through which it flows is rugged, barren, and desolate.

**KHATANGA**, a river, Asiatic Russia, which issues from a lake in gov. Yeniseisk, near lat. 68° N., and lon. 96° E., flows first E., then N.N.E., and falls into a gulf of same name in the Arctic Ocean, after a course of nearly 700 m. Its chief affluents are, on the r., the Moniaga and Popigai, and on the l. the Keta.

**KHATMANDOO**, **CATMANDOO**, or **KATHMARO**, a tn. N. Hindoostan, cap. Nepal, l. bank Bogmatti, on a plateau between the sources of the Gunduck and Cosis, 4784 ft. above the plain of Bengal, 150 m. N. by W. Patna; lat. 27° 42' N.; lon. 85° E. It is a large and important place, and becomes conspicuous at a distance by its numerous glittering temples and towers. It is surrounded by a wall, and entered by a massive gateway. The streets, though narrow, are broader than those of Benares, tolerably paved, and so clean as to contrast favourably with most Oriental towns; and the houses are well constructed, generally with singular projecting balconies, and much wood-carving, open fronts used as shops, and a second story for residence. The most striking part of the town is the great square, containing the Durbar or royal palace, and several Chinese pagodas. The former edifice is of vast extent, but very irregular in shape, and of little architectural merit; the latter, composed entirely of wood, have three or four roofs, supported by grotesque representations of deities and other figures, and presenting a confused mass of green, gold leaf, and vermilion. They are approached by flights of steps, at the bottom of which are usually a couple of lions, well carved in gray sandstone. From the bustling activity of the streets, and the number of purchasers in the shops, a considerable business seems to be carried on. The regular inhabitants are Nevares, many of whom live in high and gloomy, though not elegant mansions; the Parbatayas, by whom the town is much frequented, occupy straggling villages, the houses of which are only earthen huts, usually painted white and red, and not deficient in neatness. Pop. sometimes estimated as high as 50,000, but probably not much above 20,000.—(Ritter's *Erkunde*; Oliphant's *Journey to Khatmandoo*.)

**KHIAVA**, a river, Russia, which rises on the S. frontiers of gov. Tambov, enters gov. Voronej, flows S.W., and joins l. bank Usman, after a course of nearly 45 m., about 20 m. S.E. Voronej.

**KHAWAK**, the most E. and most accessible of the explored passes over the Hindoo Koosh, 13,200 ft. high; lat. 35° 42' N.; lon. 69° 53' E.; 10½ m. E. by S. from the top of the pass is the fort of Khawak, 9300 ft. above the sea; lat. 35° 37' 38" N.

**KHELIDONIA**, a cape, Asiatic Turkey, S. coast, pash. Anadolu, forming the W. point of the Gulf of Adalia; lat. (Kheldonia isl.) 36° 9' 30" N.; lon. 30° 26' 15" E. (n.) Off the cape are a cluster of small islands, five in number, two of which, Kheldonia and Gimbrousa, are high, and contain some creeks, within which small vessels may be concealed, the other three are barren rocks.

**KHEMLASSA**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Malwa, 240 m. S.W. Allahabad. It is a place of considerable extent, surrounded by walls and defended by a fort.

**KHERSON**, or **CHERSON**, a maritime gov. Russia, bounded N. by Peltowa and Kiev, N.W. Podolsk, W. Bessarabia, S. Taurida and the Black Sea, and E. Ekaterinoslav; lat. 46° 10' to 49° N.; lon. 29° 20' to 34° 10' E.; greatest length, E. to W., 240 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., about 160 m.; area, 19,296 geo. sq. m. With the exception of that part of the government which borders on Podolsk, and consists of the last ramifications of the Carpathians, and a tract of hilly land on the banks of the Dnieper, the whole surface

is one uninterrupted steppe, destitute of trees, but covered with long grass. The soil consists generally of a mixture of loam and sand, not unfavourable to vegetation. The fertility increases inward from the sea, but ceases on approaching the hills. There is some good ground on both sides of the Bug, but between that river and the Dnieper, and along the shores of the Black Sea, a dry, barren sand prevails. In many parts the soil is strongly impregnated with saltpetre. The chief rivers of the government are, the Dnieper, which waters both its N. and its S. frontiers; the Dniester, which separates it from Bessarabia and the Bug, which traverses it a little to the W. of its centre. Its chief lakes are the Beloin, Jaiskoie, and Sasyk. The climate is diversified, and subject to great fluctuations. In winter the rivers are frozen for a short time, and in summer the heat rises to 88° Fah. Even this heat is often followed by cold nights, and by keen blasts from the N., which injure vegetation. Still both the vine and the mulberry thrive. Among the hills of the N. good timber grows, and is extensively used by the navy of the Black Sea. Agriculture is in a defective state, but considerable attention is paid to gardening, and cherries, melons, and all kinds of vegetables, are plentifully raised. Pasture being both good and extensive, the rearing of cattle may be regarded as the staple employment. The easy communication by the Black Sea enables Kherson to carry on a good transit trade, particularly by its port of Odessa; but its own exports are only wool, tobacco, tallow, butter, cheese, caviar, and cattle. Principal towns, Kherson (the capital) and Odessa. The inhabitants are chiefly of Russian descent, including Cossacks, but the number of Germans has been estimated at 25,000; and there is a considerable mixture of other races, as Moldavians, Wallachians, Tartars, Armenians, Greeks, Jews, &c. Pop (1850), 859,000.

KHERSON, or CHERSON, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., r. bank Dnieper, about 15 m. above its estuary; lat. (Cathedral) 46° 37' 42" N.; lon. 32° 35' E. (n.) It is a place of great extent, and regularly built; but is in a very dilapidated state, and has lost almost all its former importance in consequence of the rise of Odessa. It is divided into four parts—the citadel, the admiralty, the Greek, and the military suburbs. In the first are the different government offices, and the residences of the governor and other officials, the courts of justice, the cathedral, the arsenal, and barracks. In the second are extensive docks, building yards, and storehouses, which have almost ceased to be used. The Greek suburb is inhabited chiefly by citizens, and contains three churches (a Greek, a R. Catholic, and a Russian), and an extensive market-place. The military suburb has only three streets, one church, and a number of mean houses, occupied chiefly by mechanics and sailors. The port, owing to neglect, has become difficult of access, and its trade, with exception of that in timber, which is still extensive, is chiefly transit to Odessa. The chief public works are establishments for the washing and cleaning of wool. One of them employs 600 persons. Howard, the philanthropist, died of fever here (Jan. 20, 1790). Over his grave, about 3 m. N. of the town, is an obelisk, erected by the Emperor Alexander. Kherson was founded in 1778 by Prince Potemkin. Pop. (1846), 30,000.

KHESTERNIA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.E. Kherson, on the Inguletz, in the midst of a steppe. It has some general trade, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1200.

KHILOK, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in the W. side of the mountains of Daouria, gov. Irkutsk, flows first W.S.W., then N.W., and, after a course of about 430 m., joins r. bank Selenga, about 20 m. below Selinghinsk.

KHIN-YANG, or KIN-YANG, a tn. China, prov. Kansoo, cap. dep. of same name, on the Ma-lien-ho, 220 m. E. Lan-chow-foo; lat. 36° 5' N.; lon. 107° 23' E. It has strong fortifications, and an active trade in salt, obtained from neighbouring marshes.

KHIN-YUAN, or KIN-YUEN, a tn. China, prov. Quangsee; lat. 24° 25' N.; lon. 108° 40' E.; surrounded by steep mountains, which produce a great variety of medicinal plants.

KHINI, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 43 m. N.E. Diarbekir, 2924 ft. above the sea. The inhabitants are all engaged in spinning and weaving cotton-yarn and coarse cotton cloths, producing annually 30,000 pieces of cloth, which are chiefly sold among the neighbouring villages. The

Armenian inhabitants deal to a small extent in fruit, grown in their gardens and vineyards. In the town is an abundant spring of water, the source of a river called the Aubar. Khini contains 300 Mahometan and 150 Armenian families.

KHIOS, an isl. Asiatic Turkey. See SCIO.

KHIVA, CHIVA, or KHIWA [anc. *Chorasnia*], a khanate of W. Asia, Independent Tartary. In its largest extent, or including all the territories tributary to the khan, it lies nearly between lat. 37° and 45° N.; lon. 50° and 63° E., stretching N. to the N. slope of the plateau of Ust-Urt and the river Sirdaria; E. to the sandy desert of Kizil-kum, and the khanate of Bokhara; S. to the districts of Merw and Sarak; S.W. to the branches of the Elburz, extending W. from Merw and Sarak, to the Little Balkan; and W. to the E. shores of the Caspian Sea. But the extensive tracts lying within these limits consist, for the most part, of deserts thinly inhabited, or altogether uninhabitable, and very little known; and hence the name Khanate of Khiva, properly so called, is usually confined to a much more limited territory, forming what has been called the cultivable oasis of Khiva, situated about lat. 37° to 43° 30' N.; lon. 57° to 63° E.; bounded N. by the S. shores of the Sea of Aral, E. by the desert of Kizil-kum, and the mountain chain of Scheick-dscheli; S. and S.W. by the Turcoman desert, and W. by the plateau of Ust-Urt. The whole area of this oasis is estimated at 10,736 geo. sq. m., but not more than one-third of it can be considered under cultivation. Almost the whole of the surface is composed of a low alluvial tract, terminated on the E. by the Scheick-dscheli, and traversed through all its length, from S.E. to N.W., by the Amoo. The mountains attain their greatest height to the E. of the town of Kitay, and are composed of crystalline rocks, partly greenstone, intersected by veins of white quartz. At their base, sedimentary strata of sandstone appear. Further S., opposite to the town of Gurlan, limestone and marble are found, and mines of copper were at one time actually worked. Gold, also, is said to exist; and when the resemblance of many parts of the Scheick-dscheli, in geological structure, to that of the Ural Mountains, is considered, its existence, though not yet ascertained, may be esteemed very probable. Towards the N., where the range subsides very rapidly, it is composed of low hills covered with loam and sand. The most conspicuous of these hills is that of Tschilpyk, to the N. of the town of Kiptschah. The Amoo [anc. *Oxus*], which receives the whole drainage of the khanate, except a small portion carried directly to the Sea of Aral, is closely hemmed in, on its E. or r. bank, by the Scheick-dscheli, but, on the W. or l. bank, is bordered by a low marshy plain, which it often inundates, and across which a great number of canals have been formed, partly for carrying off the superfluous water, and partly for irrigation. In the N., before terminating its course in the Sea of Aral, the river sends off several branches, the largest of which, the Laudan, the Kukuşik, and the Kara-baili, enclose, between the main stream and the Sea of Aral, extensive swampy tracts, which have the form of islands, but are generally so much under water as to have both the appearance and the name of lakes. To the S. are similar lakes of more limited extent, among others, the Porsu, the Ak-kul, and the Burlak-kul.

The climate is remarkable for the brightness of its sky, which, with exception of January and December, when mists prevail, is generally without a cloud. The greatest cold is in December, when the Amoo and the Sea of Aral are usually covered with a thin coating of ice. Night frosts are frequent in March, and often extend into April; but towards the end of the latter month vegetation becomes very rapid, and the heat increases so much as to become almost insupportable in June and July. In August the heat gradually declines, and, in October, night frosts begin again to occur. The W. wind is frequent in spring, but, at other times, the E. wind is by far the most prevalent, and, in general, in summer, forms a tolerably strong breeze. The soil, consisting of a rich alluvial loam, is of the greatest natural fertility; but, owing to the great dryness of the atmosphere, soon becomes so stiff and hard that it cannot be penetrated by any ordinary implement. For this the obvious remedy is irrigation; and, accordingly, from the earliest period, a mode of culture resembling that of Egypt has been practised. Large canals from the river, with numerous minor branches, intersect every part of the surface, supplying moisture where it is wanted, or removing it where it is in excess, and securing the most luxuriant crops of wheat,



maize, rice, barley, and legumes. Cotton and madder are also generally cultivated; hemp is confined to particular tracts, chiefly in the N. The vine thrives well, but requires to be defended against the winter cold by a covering of straw and earth: all the ordinary fruits, including apples, plums, cherries, apricots, figs, and pomegranates, are common; melons are so abundant as to constitute the principal summer food of the poorer classes. The ground, being generally arable, is seldom occupied as pasture, and very little attention is paid to the rearing of cattle.

Manufactures are very unimportant. The only articles of any consequence are earthenware and bricks; a glazed description of the latter, remarkable for beauty of colour and fineness, are in great demand for covering the interior of mosques; some cotton and mixed goods are woven, but they are said to be among the worst which come from the East. Trade is far less extensive than might be expected, from the favourable position of the khanate. It is almost confined to the immediate wants of its inhabitants, and those of the surrounding nomades, and is carried on chiefly with Russia. The principal exports are raw and spun cotton, in return for which are received various articles of European manufacture, as metals and ironware, woollen, cotton, and silk goods, &c. From Bokhara also are obtained cotton and silk goods, green tea, raw tobacco, Chinese porcelain, turquoises, and carnelians. These are sometimes paid for in money, but more frequently in Russian wares. The government of Khiva is, in the strongest sense of the word, an unmitigated despotism. The greater part of the inhabitants are Sarts or Tadschiks, and Usbeks, in nearly equal numbers. After these are Persians, of whom two-thirds are slaves; Karakalpaks, Jamschids, and Turcomans. The number of Kirghiz families is only about 600. The total number of families is about 93,600, which, at the average of four each, makes the pop. 374,400.—(*Gens' Beschreibung des Chanat Chiva; Basiner's Reise nach China.*)

**KHIVA, CHIVA, or KHIWA**, a tn. Independent Tartary, cap. above khanate, on an alluvial flat, at the junction of the Khan's and the Hezarasp Canals, 50 m. W. l. bank Amoo; lat. 41° 50' N.; lon. 60° 20' E. It is enclosed by a dry ditch, and an earthen wall about 20 ft. in height and thickness, and is entered by 12 gates, the masonry of which is built of brick. The whole space thus enclosed forms an irregular circuit of about 4 m. A considerable part of it is occupied by alleys, gardens, and cultivated fields; and within it, near its centre, is a rectangular space 640 yards long, by 400 yards broad, enclosed by another earthen wall about 25 ft. high, by 30 ft. thick, entered by three gates, and containing the principal government and other buildings. The streets, besides being narrow, have often deep ruts and pitfalls in them, and are so extremely dirty that the air, in many places, becomes tainted, and almost pestilential; and the houses have a very gloomy and lifeless appearance, consisting, for the most part, of earthen huts, presenting rows of blind walls, without either windows or chimneys, and with no opening except the door. Among the principal buildings are two palaces of the Khan, differing little from the other houses, except in being surrounded by higher walls, and having a wider door; 17 mosques, generally small and unsightly, only two of them being of brick, and surmounted by cylindrical minarets, one 80, and the other 70 ft. high; 22 schools or Medressa, of which nine are of brick; several castles, belonging to the principal officers of the state; a merchant-house, caravansary, and bazaar. The goods exposed in the last consist chiefly of English, Russian, and inland cotton cloths, cotton bed-covers, striped and bright coloured mixed silk shawls, silk handkerchiefs, Russian cloth, of a very inferior description; China tea-cups, and other kinds of pottery; sugar, in small parcels of from 4 to 6 lbs., imported from Russia; tea, needles, silk, and a few other unimportant articles. At the markets held twice a week, the chief articles for sale are corn, fruit, sheep, cattle, fuel, plants, horse harness, boots, nails, &c., and provisions, both raw and cooked. The inhabitants are mostly Sarts or Tadschiks, holding a considerable number of Persian slaves. The Jews number about eight families, who are chiefly employed in dyeing. Pop. about 5000.

**KHO-DAMMAN**, or **KOH-I-DAMAN**, an elevated valley, Afghanistan, prov. and 10 m. N. Cabool, about 20 m. long, by 15 m. broad; other authorities say 30 m. by 7 m.; in general over 7000 ft. above the sea. At its upper extremity

rise the snowy peaks of the Hindoo Koosh, while those of Pagman overlook it on the W. Remarkable for the purity of its air, the luxuriance of its groves and orchards, and the picturesque of its scenery, the Kho-Damman is a favourite country residence of the wealthy inhabitants of Cabool, and is, in consequence, almost as thickly studded with residences as with gardens.

**KHODABAD**, a ruined tn. Scinde, 25 m. N. Hyderabad, l. bank Indus; lat. 25° 48' N.; lon. 68° 32' E.; covering 2 sq. m. of ground with its remains. A few tombs are the only buildings in even tolerable preservation; one of these, the mausoleum of Futi Ali, is small, yet neat. Khodabad was a favourite residence of the Talpurs, chiefs of Scinde, and here many of them have been interred. In the beginning of the present century it rivalled Hyderabad in size and population.

**KHODORKOW**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. S.S.W. Kiev, l. bank Irpen, with a trade in cattle and some general trade, chiefly in the hands of the Jews, who form a large proportion of the inhabitants. Pop. 2800.

**KHOI**, a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, in a lovely plain, near the Kotoura, over which there is a bridge of seven arches; lat. 38° 37' N.; lon. 45° 15' E. It is large and well fortified; houses generally of one story, not higher than the town walls. The streets are generally narrow, excepting those in the centre of the town, which are wide and regular, with trees on each side. Among the buildings may be noticed the khan's palace, a handsome caravansary, several mosques, which are without minarets, and have domes scarcely higher than the houses; and numerous baths. The trade, carried on by means of the caravans from Tauris to Erzeroum, is considerable. In the neighbourhood, in 1514, Shah Ismael, with 30,000 Persians, signally defeated 300,000 Turks, headed by Selim I. Pop. about 20,000.

**KHOJEND**, a tn. Independent Tartary, khanate of Kokan, l. bank Sir or Sihon, near the confluence of the Khojend, 90 m. W. Kokan; lat. 41° 23' N.; lon. 68° 42' E. It stands on elevated ground, and is surrounded by a decayed wall and ditches. Coarse cotton goods are manufactured here, and a considerable trade carried on in these and Russian merchandize.

**KHOJUOBAN**, an ancient city, now in ruins, khanate and 25 m. N.W. Bokhara, on the verge of the desert.

**KHOKAN**, a khanate and tn. Asia. See **KOKAN**.

**KHOLM**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. E.S.E. Pskov, at the confluence of the Kunoi with the Lowat, which is here navigable. It contains two churches. Pop. 2000.

**KHOLMOGORY**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 32 m. E.S.E. Archangel, cap. circle of same name, on an island of the Dwina, with a church, a navigation school, and a building-dock for merchant vessels. Inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, and feeding cattle. Pop. 1191.—The circle is flat, and much occupied by woods and morasses, but has good pastures, and feeds great numbers of cattle.

**KIONI**, a tn. Russia, beyond the Caucasus, Imeretia, 15 m. W.N.W. Kutais. It is the residence of the Archbishop of Imeretia, and stands in a fertile district, in which much silk, tobacco, hemp, wine, and fruit are produced. Pop. 1640.

**KHONSAR**, a tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 80 m. N.W. Ispahan, with manufactures of cotton, chintz, and excellent cider. The women of Khonsar are famed for their beauty. Pop. 13,000.

**KHOUCHAN**, a tn. and fort, Persia, Khorasán, 90 m. N.N.W. Mushed; lat. 37° 7' N.; lon. 58° 10' E. The fort is a place of great strength, built of mud.

**KHOOL00M**, or **KHULM**, a tn. Bokhara, 40 m. W. Balkh; lat. 36° 38' N.; lon. 68° E.; on the road to Khoondooz and Cabool. It is pleasantly situated, being surrounded by numerous beautiful gardens, filled with fruit trees. It contains several caravansaries. Pop. about 10,000.

**KHOOND00Z**, a khanate, Independent Tartary; lat. 35° to 38° N., and lon. 68° to 72° E.; having Afghanistan S., Bokhara W., and the Dolor Mountains E. The greater part of the surface is mountainous, but there are many fertile tracts, which yield abundant crops of grain, principally wheat and barley; while the marshy grounds, which are very extensive, produce good crops of rice. Fruit, also, is plentiful; as are also, generally, all the necessities of life. But the climate is very insalubrious, being excessively hot in summer, and cold in winter; snow lying for three months in that season,

its insalubrity, however, is no doubt owing, in great measure, to its marshes; which are in many parts so unstable, that the roads have to be constructed on piles of wood. A traffic in slaves is carried on here; also an active trade with Yarkand and Bokhara, from which European goods are obtained in return.

**KHOONDOOZ**, a tn. Independent Tartary, cap. above khanate, in a valley, l. bank Bughgee, near its junction with the Goree; lat.  $36^{\circ} 48' N.$ ; lon.  $69^{\circ} 21' E.$  It is a wretched place, consisting of 500 or 600 mud hovels. Gardens and corn-fields alternate in its suburbs, and extend even into the town. Overlooking the E. end of the latter is the fortress, a mound of an oblong figure and considerable extent, strengthened by a mud wall and a dry ditch. The wall is in a dilapidated state on all sides but the S., on which is the principal entrance, by the bazaar gate. On the N.E. of the fortress is the citadel, the winter residence of the khan. It is an irregular structure of kiln-dried brick, surrounded by a moat, with loopholes for matchlocks. Pop. about 1500.

**KHOPE**, a large river, Russia, a tributary of the Don. It rises in the marshes in the N. of gov. Saratov, flows S.W. of Bolatov, into gov. Voronej, and then S.S.E., to gov. Don Cossacks, and joins the Don on its l. bank, near Ust-Khopersk. Principal affluents, the Vorona and Buzuluk. Total course, above 300 m.; the last 100 m. of which are navigable.

**KHOPEISK**.—1, (*Novo*), a tn. Russia, gov. and 110 m. S.E. Voronej, r. bank Khoper, with some boat-building for the Black Sea. Pop. 1800.—2, (*Ust*), a vil. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, 185 m. N.E. Novo-Tcherkask, r. bank Don.

**KHORASAN**, an extensive prov. occupying the whole of the N.E. of Persia, bounded N. by the khanate of Khiva, W. by prov. Irak-Ajemi, S. by Farsistan and Kerman, E. by Afghanistan; lat.  $31^{\circ} 20'$  to  $38^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; lon.  $53^{\circ} 10'$  to  $61^{\circ} 20' E.$  The surface is much diversified by plains and mountains, and is to a great extent uninhabitable; consisting of arid rocks and salt or sandy deserts, destitute of fresh water and vegetation, except at a few fertile oases. The mountains of Elburz enter the province on the W., and stretch across the N. part, throwing off various ramifications to the S. S. of this extensive range, Khorasan is an elevated table-land; a great proportion of which belongs to the Great Salt Desert, named by the natives *Kubeer*. This desert, which covers more than 40,000 sq. m., is desolate almost beyond imagination. In some parts, a few plants which love a salt soil maintain a sickly existence; in other parts, a crackling crust of dry earth is covered with saline efflorescence. Where the level is lower, water often accumulates in winter; and, being afterwards evaporated in summer, leaves a quantity of salt, deposited in cakes, on a bed of mud. In other districts, sand, lying loose on the plains, or in wavy hillocks, is easily moved by the wind, and drifted into heaps, in which the traveller not unfrequently finds a grave. The most fertile districts of the province are in the N.W. and N.E. In the former is the rich, but limited, district of Astrabad, bounded on the N. by the Caspian Sea; and, in the latter, the valley of Mushed, which, varying in breadth from 12 m. to 30 m., stretches almost uninterruptedly beyond Mushed for 50 m.; and contains, in addition to Mushed, several towns and dependencies, with a great extent of cultivated land. Among the minerals, the only one which has been turned to account is iron, but both lead and copper are said to exist. About 35 m. W.N.W. of Neshapoor are celebrated turquoise mines, from which, from time immemorial, the chief supply of that gem has been obtained. In the same neighbourhood are salt mines, of beautiful white salt, which are extensively wrought. Where the ground admits of cultivation, all the ordinary grain and pulse crops of Europe are raised. The return, in parts of the valley of Mushed, is said not unfrequently to be twenty-fold. Cotton, hemp, and tobacco also grow freely; and the aromatic plants and drugs are so numerous as to form a considerable commerce. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk and woollen stuffs, rich carpets, muskets, and sword blades, which are highly valued. The inhabitants consist of Tadjiks, or Persians proper, forming about two-thirds of the whole; Turcomans, Koords, and other nomadic tribes, who keep large herds of cattle, and, at the same time, indulge in the most predatory habits. Pop. estimated at 2,000,000.

**KHOROL**.—1, A tn. Russia, gov. and 65 m. W.N.W. Poltawa, cap. circle, and r. bank river of same name; with a

trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3785.—The circle has much the appearance of a steppe, is sparingly wooded, and not fertile. Pop. 128,000.—2, A river, Russia, which rises in gov. Kharkov, about 15 m. N.W. Lebedin; flows S.W., enters gov. Poltawa, passes Khorol, and, turning S.E., joins r. bank Psol, after a course of about 140 m.

**KHORRAM-ABAD**, a tn. and fort, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, l. bank Koon, 98 m. S. by W. Hamadan. The town consists of about 1000 houses; has a lofty brick minaret, and a curious massive stone pillar, inscribed all round with an Arabic inscription.—The fort, which overlooks the town, occupies a steep rock, about 1000 yds. in circumference, and is surrounded by a double wall at the base; and the summit, where the palace, an elegant structure, is built, is strongly defended. A magnificent reservoir has been formed within it; also a garden of some extent.

**KHOSRAU-SHAH**, a vil. and valley, Persia, prov. Azerbijan, S.W. Tabreez. The village is now an insignificant place, though said to have been formerly an important city.—The valley is one of the paradises of Persian poetry, and is described as presenting a continuous succession of the most beautiful groves and gardens, and enjoying, at all seasons, a most delightful climate.

**KHOSSYA**, a plateau, in the N.E. of Hindoostan, in Silhet, to the S. and E. of the Brahmapootra; lat. (W. end) about  $25^{\circ} 15' N.$ ; lon.  $91^{\circ} E.$ ; and stretching E. into Munnipoor. It has an average height of about 4000 ft., and nowhere exceeds 6000 ft. Its edges, instead of sloping down gradually, are very precipitous, and the valleys which intersect it have a similar character, and are very deep. In some parts trap and granite appear, but the prevailing rocks are sandstone and limestone, belonging partly to the carboniferous formation; good coal being found at the height of 4500 ft., but in situations so inaccessible that it cannot be turned to account. The rivers are numerous, and are often seen tumbling over immense precipices. In one place there is a fall of 1500 ft. One very remarkable circumstance connected with the climate is the quantity of rain which falls. Dr. J. Hooker estimates the annual quantity at no less than 500 in. During his residence, 130 in. fell in one month, 35 in. in 24 hours, and 10 in. daily during sixteen successive days. The temperature in September was from  $70^{\circ}$  to  $72^{\circ}$ . This heat and moisture cause a very luxuriant vegetation. The loftiest summits, indeed, are bare, and few trees are seen except on the banks of rivers; but much of the surface is occupied by a fine grassy sward, and the flora is remarkable both for its beauty and variety. The Orchideæ apparently form about one-tenth of the whole phanerogamous plants, but are outnumbered by the grasses, of which Dr. Hooker found, on an afternoon's walk of 7 m., no less than fifty species, at the height of 4500 to 5000 ft., and almost all belonging to tropical genera.

**KHOTEN**, ILITSI, ILCHI, or EELCHI, a tn. Chinese Turkestan, cap. dist. of same name, on an extensive plain, near l. bank river of same name, 260 m. S.E. Yarkand; lat.  $37^{\circ} N.$ ; lon.  $80^{\circ} 35' E.$  It is large and populous; has two gates, broad streets, and a considerable trade in the various products of the district; chiefly jade, copper, silk and cotton stuffs, and horses; which last are much esteemed. A fair is held here every week, which is sometimes attended by 20,000 persons.—The district embraces all the country S. of Oksu and Yarkand, along the N. base of the Kounlun mountains, for more than 300 m. E. to W. Its principal river is the Khoten, which flows through the centre of the territory, and falls into the Tarim, near lat.  $40^{\circ} N.$  It is an elevated tract, marshy in the E. part, and little known. Near the town, a large district is under cultivation, producing rice, wheat, millet, cotton, hemp, flax, and excellent grapes. Large quantities of silk, of the first quality, are also collected. Among the domestic animals the yak is numerous, and also horses and sheep. The people are peaceable and industrious, mostly of the Buddhist faith. They are governed by two high officers, and a detachment of troops.

**KHOTIN**, or CHOCZIM, a fortified tn. Russia, gov. Besarabia, 7 m. S.S.W. Kamenetz; lat.  $48^{\circ} 27' N.$ ; lon.  $26^{\circ} 25' E.$ ; near r. bank Dniester. Its fortifications are said to contain indications of having been constructed by the Genoese; who, by means of this fortress, and those of Bender and Akerman, long continued masters of the navigation of the Dniester. Pop., exclusive of the garrison, 4000.



**KHOTMYJSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.S.W. Koursk, l. bank Vorskla. It is surrounded by an old earthen rampart, and has three churches. Pop. 3000.

**KHOZMYNSK**, a walled tn. Russia, gov. Kharkov, on the Melaitoi-Kolides, an affluent of the Vorskla, with three churches, and some general trade. Pop. 1678.

**KHOULLOUM**, **KHOULM**, or **GHOLAM**, a tn. Afghanistan, near borders of Bokhara, l. bank river of same name, 45 m. E. Balkh; lat. 36° 40' N.; lon. 68° 5' E. It is surrounded by hills on three sides, and defended by two castles; houses well built, generally of brick; trade considerable. Great numbers of horses are annually sold. Pop. 10,000.

**KHOUM**, a tn. Persia. See KOOM.

**KHOZDAR**, a tn. Belochistan, prov. Jhalawan, 100 m. S.S.E. Kelat; lat. 27° 50' N.; lon. 65° 23' E.; beautifully situated on a plain of same name; bounded, E. and S.E., by high hills of abrupt and singular outline. The town, which is inclosed by a mud wall, has long been hastening to decay, and now contains only some 60 mud-built houses; although, in the beginning of the present century, there were at least 500. Close to it is a ruinous mud fortress. The plain of Khozdar is fertile, well watered, and highly cultivated, yielding large quantities of superior wheat, and a great variety of vegetables and fruit. The hills in the vicinity abound in rich lead ore, which is smelted by the natives to make bullets.

**KHURD-KABOOL**, or **LITTLE KABOOL**, a vil. Afghanistan, about 16 m. S.E. Cabool, 7466 ft. above sea-level, in a pleasant valley, among the Kurkuteha mountains, where the Boothauk defile terminates, and that of Tangee-Turkai begins. Here, in 1841, the British troops, retreating from Cabool to Jelalabad, became completely disorganized, and were murdered without resistance by the Afghans; and here, in 1842, General Pollock encamped, after the decisive defeat of the Afghans at Tezeen.

**KHUSREV PASHA**, or **VEZIR KHAN**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, 52 m. N. by W. Kootaya, at the summit of a beautiful mountain-pass. Inhabitants engaged in rearing silk-worms. Pop. about 700.

**KHUZISTAN**, a prov. Persia, lying between lat. 30° and 33° N., and lon. 46° 50' and 51° 30' E.; having Farsistan E., Asiatic Turkey W., the mountains of Luristan N., and the Persian Gulf S.; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., about 290 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 140 m. Like all the other countries bordering the Persian Gulf, the S. or coast portion of Khuzistan consists of a flat arid desert; in winter a swamp, in summer parched by a burning sun. Further inland extensive plains occur, some of them miserable wastes, uninhabitable in summer from want of water, and in winter from the inundations caused by heavy and continuous rains; others, again, are fertile, being composed of rich alluvial deposits, well suited to general cultivation. Of this description is the plain of Behbahan, which, in spring, is clothed with flowers. The whole of the S.E. portion of the province is crowded with mountains, as is also its entire N. margin, amongst which many beautiful and fertile valleys occur. Vast marshes and dreary flats overspread the greater part of the N.W. portions of the territory. The only inhabitants are a few wandering Arabs, of the tribe of Beni Lam. The principal rivers are the Kerah, and the Jerrahi. The Tigris and Euphrates also flow along, and indeed form, first separately, and afterwards conjointly, two-thirds of the W. boundary of the province; the remainder being defined by the Mandali. The chief towns are Shushter and Dizful.

**KHVALINSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and about 120 m. N.E. Saratov, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Volga, with an important fishery, and a considerable trade in corn with Astrakhan. Pop. 9206.—The **CIRCLE**, chiefly on W. side Volga, is undulating, very fertile, producing much corn for export, and rearing great numbers of cattle. Pop. 41,000.

**KHYBER MOUNTAINS AND PASS**. The Khyber or Teera Mountains occupy a portion of the N.E. corner of Afghanistan, connecting the most S. and lowest range of the Hindoo Koosh with the Suffed Koh, the Salt Range, and the Suliman mountains. Their highest summits do not exceed 5100 ft. above sea-level, and 3500 ft. above the plain of Peshawur, which they close on the W. The breadth of the range may be stated at about 20 m. The range is intersected at various points by four different passes, but the most level, and the only one practicable for cannon, is the Khyber Pass, 3373

ft. above the sea, and 2300 ft. above Peshawur. This pass is called, with reference to Hindoostan, the key of Afghanistan in the N., as the Bolan Pass is for the S. Its whole length, from Kadam, 10 m. W. from Peshawur, on the E., to Duka, at the entrance to the plain of Jelalabad, on the W., is about 50 m. It lies for the most part through slate rock, and along the bed of a torrent, liable to be filled with a sudden fall of rain, and then so violent as to sweep away everything in its course; and enclosed on each side by precipices, rising to the height of 600 or 700 ft., in some places to 1000 or 1200 ft. The Khyber Pass was the scene of obstinate and sanguinary conflicts during the war in Afghanistan. It was forced by the British after their first occupation of Cabool. A similar attempt, made after the disastrous retreat from that city, failed, with great loss; but, subsequently, though obstinately defended by a large body of men, it was again forced in April, 1842. The E. entrance of the pass is in lat. 33° 58' N.; lon. 71° 30' E.

**KHYEN-DWEN**. See KYEN-DWEN.

**KHYERPOOR**, or **KHYNPOOR**, a tn. Scinde, about 15 m. E. from l. bank Indus, 150 m. N. Hyderabad; lat. 27° 31' N.; lon. 68° 45' E.; the chief residence of the Amers of N. Scinde, and cap. of an extensive district of same name. It is merely a large collection of mud hovels, with a few houses of a better description scattered about, and contains a palace and some bazaars, but presents little else worthy of notice, excepting a mosque crowned with a cupola covered with gaudy lacquered tiles of various hues. It is extremely filthy; and, from this and other causes, is unhealthy. Weaving and dyeing coarse cottons are carried on to a small extent, but there are no other manufactures of any kind. Pop. estimated at 15,000.—The **DISTRICT**, bounded, N. by Bahawalpur and district of Meerpoor, W. the Indus, S. district of Hyderabad, and E. the Rajpoot principality of Jessulmeer; lat. 26° 50' to 28° N.; lon. 68° to 70° E.; is subdivided into a number of minor districts; and, before its recent subjugation by the British, was shared in sovereignty by several princes, the chief of whom is Ameer of Khyrpoor. The surface is generally low, and is fertilized by the annual inundations of the Indus. The soil is generally rich, and produces abundant crops of all the kinds of grain and pulse common in India; also sugar-cane, opium, cotton, and Indigo. The yield of the last two is considerable, but the quality is inferior. Among domestic animals are dromedaries and asses, which constitute the principal means of conveyance; cattle, sheep, and goats of a superior description. In the N. part of the district, immense herds of buffaloes are grazed on the banks of the Indus.

**KHYRABAD**, or **KHEYR-ABAD**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude, cap. dist. of same name, in an angle formed by two affluents of the Goomty, 50 m. N.N.W. Lucknow. The district, though of a light soil, which, during the monsoon, ascends in clouds of dust, is not unfertile; and produces good crops of barley, wheat, tobacco, and small pease. There are also some fields of sugar-cane, but their culture is very imperfect.

**KHYRGAON**, a tn. Scinde, r. bank Koodun, a branch of the W. Narra; lat. 26° 55' N.; lon. 67° 50' E. It has seven mosques, and a handsome bazaar, well supplied with cottons. Pop. 2000 to 3000.

**KHYRPOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, principality and 40 m. N.N.E. Bahawalpur, 3 m. E. l. bank Sutlej; lat. 29° 34' N.; lon. 72° 7' E. On the E. side, the streets terminate in a dreary waste of sand, which is continually advancing, and threatening the town itself with annihilation, large portions of the cultivated ground in the vicinity having been already overwhelmed by it. The houses are of unburned brick, but a great many of them are in ruins. There still remain, however, decaying mosques, with cupolas, one of which is embellished with varnished tiles of various colours. It has a tolerable bazaar, containing 400 shops, and is a small mart to which caravans resort from the desert.

**KI** isls. See KEY.

**KIACHTA**, **KIAKHTA**, or **KIATKHTA**, and **MAIMACHEN**, a tn. Siberia, or more properly, two towns on the boundary between gov. Irkutsk and the Chinese territory of Mongolia, 170 m. S.E. Irkutsk; the one town, called Kiachta, belonging to Russia, and the other, called Maimachen, to China; lat. 50° 15' N.; lon. 106° 40' E.; 2220 ft. above sea-level. It stands on a small river of same name, and was founded in

1728, on the conclusion of a commercial treaty between the Russians and the Chinese. It derives its importance from being the only recognized entrepôt for the trade between the two countries, and presents a singular appearance from the striking contrasts it exhibits. In the Russian portion of the town, the houses of merchants of the better class have stairs and balconies in front, occasionally painted and embellished with architectural ornaments. Towards Maimachen, or the Chinese portion, a narrow door opens in front of a long wooden building, and leads into the inner quadrangle of a Russian warehouse. On the opposite side, a corresponding door opens upon a wooden barricade, and this barricade is the barrier of China, the door of which is closed at sunset, when Chinese and Russians must betake themselves to their respective quarters. The Russian side has an eagle above it, with the cypher of the reigning emperor. The Chinese side, forming the entrance to Maimachen, is surmounted with a cone or pyramid. The effect produced in passing it is described by Erman as almost magical. The sober hues of the Russian side are, all at once, succeeded by fantastic, gaudy finery. The streets consist of a bed of well-beaten clay, kept neatly swept, but are so narrow that two camels can scarcely pass each other. On either side are walls of the same clay, with perforations, forming windows of Chinese paper. These walls are the sides of houses, but are not easily seen to be so, in consequence of the flatness of the roofs, and the gaudy paper lanterns and flags with inscriptions, which line the streets, and stretch across from roof to roof. There are two Buddhist temples in the town, containing five colossal images, and numerous smaller idols. The trade carried on is very extensive. The Russians receive tea to the extent of 4,700,000 lbs. annually; silks, nankeens, porcelain, sugar-candy, tobacco, rhubarb, and musk; and, in return, the Chinese receive furs, skins, leather, woollen and linen cloth, cattle, and reindeer horns, from which a gelatine is obtained that forms a much-esteemed delicacy among the celestials. The Russian sales annually approach £700,000.—(Erman's *Travels in Siberia*.)

KIAMA, a tn., W. Africa, cap. of a petty state of same name, 56 m. S.S.W. Boussa; lat. 9° 38' N.; lon. 5° 45' E. Straggling and ill built, composed of circular thatched huts, and surrounded by a wall of clay. It has an extensive direct trade with Dahomey and various other neighbouring states. The inhabitants have obtained the character of being the greatest thieves and robbers in all Africa; but Capt. Clapperton, who was hospitably treated by them, doubts the justice of this unfavourable representation. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

KIAN-CHANG, a city, China, prov. Kiangsee, on an affluent of the Kan-Kiang, 87 m. S.E. Nan-Chang; lat. 27° 37' N.; lon. 116° 30' E. It has manufactures of brandy and rice.

KIANG-HUNG, an important tn. Laos, on the face of a hill, r. bank Me-nam-kong or Cambodia River, near the frontier of the Chinese prov. Yunnan; about lat. 21° 58' N.; lon. 100° 39' E. It is the capital of a large province, extending along both banks of the river; has no fortifications; houses, about 500 in number, generally good. There are several Chinese merchants settled in Kiang-Hung, who import, mainly for the Chinese market, gold thread, carpets, birds'-nests, trepang, dates, ivory, &c. The chief articles of export from this place are tea and cotton, which grow on both sides of the river. The Me-nam-kong is here about 300 ft. wide; it is not fordable, nor is it navigable to any distance downwards, its course being interrupted by falls two or three days below the town.—(*Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, April, 1837.)

KIANG-TUNG, a tn. Laos, about 5 m. from r. bank Nam Lue, an affluent of the Me-nam-kong; lat. 21° 47' N.; lon. about 99° 39' E. It is built on some low undulating hills, surrounded by high mountains; is poor, thinly peopled, and surrounded by a mud wall so badly built, that it is constantly falling down. The dry ditch round the town is, at some places, 70 ft. deep, being dug from the base of the wall on the top of the hill, to the level of the swamp below. It is one of the principal towns in Laos, capital of a petty state of the same name, and exercises rule over several neighbouring petty states.—(*Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, April, 1837.)

KIANGSEE, an inland prov. China, bounded, N. by Houpe, E. by Fokien, S. by Quangtung, and W. by Hoonan; lat. 24° 25' to 29° 50' N.; lon. 113° 40' to 118° 20' E.; area, 72,176 sq. m. It is hilly and rugged, composed chiefly of the beautiful basin of the Kan-kiang, by which river and

its affluents, most of which rise in the province, it is both well drained and watered. In form Kiangsee is oblong, sloping S. to N. towards the Poyang Lake, into which the Kan-kiang flows by numerous mouths. The country round the lake is swampy. The soil, generally, is productive, and large quantities of rice, wheat, silk, cotton, indigo, tea, and sugar, are grown and exported. It shares, in some degree, the manufactures of the neighbouring provinces, especially in nankeen cloth, great quantities of which are woven; and it greatly excels them all in the quality and amount of its porcelain. The mountains in the S. and S.E. yield camphor, varnish, oak, banyan, fir, and other trees. Nan-chang-foo, the provincial capital, has walls 6 m. in circumference, and is accessible by water from all sides. The province is divided into 13 departments. Pop. 30,426,999.

KIANGSOO, a maritime prov. China, lying along the sea-coast N.W. to S.E.; bounded, N. by Shantung, W. by Nganhoei, and S. by Chekiang; lat. 30° 40' to 34° 43' N.; lon. 116° 15' to 124° 40' E.; area about 45,000 sq. m.; cap. Nanking. There are no hills of any consequence in the province, and the lower portion of it is covered with irreclaimable marshes. It is intersected by the Yang-tse-kiang, the Hoangho, and the Imperial canal; and has numerous smaller streams, and a considerable number of lakes, of which Hung-tsih, about 200 m. in circumference, is the largest. Other large lakes are Kanyu and Pausing, both S. of Hung-tsih, and on either side of the Imperial canal. Another large lake is Tai-hu, partly in this, and partly in the adjoining province of Chekiang; its shores are picturesque and romantic, and it contains numerous islets resorted to by fishermen, who derive their subsistence from the produce of its waters. This province is of great fertility, and is esteemed one of the most productive portions of China. The sea-coast between the rivers, being low, is rendered arable by constructing dykes to prevent the overflow of the ocean. The staple productions are grain, cotton, tea, silk, and rice, of which it exports more than any other province in China; and various kinds of manufactures, which are here carried to great perfection. The inhabitants of Kiangsoo are reputed to be remarkably intelligent; and, although the province has long ceased to be the seat of a court, its cities still present a gayer appearance, and are adorned with better structures, than any others in the empire. Pop. 37,843,501.

KIATKHTA, a tn. Siberia. See KIACHTA.

KIBAR, a vil., W. Tibet, 13,800 ft. above the sea, on the Piti, in a narrow valley, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains; lat. 32° 25' N.; and lon. 78° E. It occupies the summit of a limestone rock, and has a pleasing appearance; all the houses being built of stone, and not of mud or unburned brick, commonly used in other parts of the valley. The prevailing crop around the village and in its vicinity is barley.

KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP, par. Eng. Leicester; 3220 ac. P. 1740.

KICHINEV, or KISHENAU, a tn. Russia, cap. gov. Besarabia, lat. 47° 8' N.; lon. 28° 50' E., on the Biak, a tributary of the Dniester. Formerly only a small miserable town, it is now adorned with numerous handsome buildings, both public and private. It has 14 churches, a gymnasium, and 10 other schools; a library, and extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, &c. Pop. (1849), 42,636.

KICKIONERRI, or KIKIWIHERRI, a tn. Ashantee country; lat. 6° 2' N.; lon. 1° 29' W. It has an agreeable appearance; houses badly planned, but well built, and, being painted white, neat and clean looking. The people are very hospitable. There is a good deal of ironstone in the neighbourhood. Pop. 12,000.

KIDDERMINSTER, a parl. bor. and market tn. England, co. and 13 m. N. Worcester, l. bank Stour, about 3 m. above its confluence with the Severn. It is principally composed of small, humble dwellings, constructed without any regard to regularity; is paved, and lighted with gas, and has an ample supply of good water. It has a townhall, and a prison, three churches, one ancient, the other two handsome modern edifices; and numerous Dissenting places of worship, a Unitarian, and a R. Catholic chapel, a free grammar and other schools, almshouses, &c. Kidderminster is famed for the manufacture of Brussels carpets and tapestry, which forms the staple trade of the place. Various other woollen fabrics,



however, are also made; and in the town and neighbourhood are several extensive worsted spinning-mills, and dyo-works. Damask silk goods, for upholsterers, are also made; and tanning, currying, and brewing are carried on. It lies on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, and on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. Kidderminster returns one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 471. Pop. (1851), 18,462.

KIDDINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 2450 ac. Pop. 274.

KIDIRA-TATA, a vil. W. Africa, Bondou, l. bank Falemé; lat. 14° 27' N.; lon. 12° 16' W. It is almost totally occupied by refugee Kasoukés; and consists of houses which are partly isolated from one another, in the midst of cultivated fields, and partly arranged in a circle, more or less regular, the centre of which is indicated by a large tree. These houses, in general, are constructed with solidity and neatness, and kept very clean. Kidira-Tata is the supposed site of the old French fort of St. Pierre.

KIDIRA-TIOUBALOU, a vil., W. Africa, Bondou, l. bank Falemé; lat. 14° 28' N.; lon. 12° 16' W. The huts are huddled together in numerous groups; and the inhabitants, composed of Foulahs and of some Kasoukés, are devoted to fishing and tillage, and appear to enjoy some degree of prosperity and comfort. Pop. above 1000.

KIDLINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 5000 ac. P. 1303.

KIDROS, a vil. Greece, Livadia, near the W. shore of the gulf, and 33 m. S.W. of the town of Saloniki. In its vicinity are ruins, supposed to be those of the ancient Pydna.

KIDWELLY, or CYDWELL, an incorporated market tn. and par., S. Wales, co. and 8½ m. S. Carmarthen. The town is divided into the Old and the New Town, by the Gwendraeth Vâch, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge; and has three principal, tolerably straight, but indifferently-kept streets; houses thatched, and of rather a mean appearance; an ancient and imposing cruciform church, with a square tower, surmounted by a lofty spire; several Dissenting places of worship, a national and other schools, and several minor charities. A dangerous bar at the mouth of the river has reduced it to a mere creek to the port of Llanelly. Kidwelly, however, still exports coal and agricultural produce to a considerable extent. It is a place of great antiquity. The remains of the ancient castle, which stand on a bold, rocky eminence on the W. side of the Gwendraeth, are still in good preservation, and form an interesting monument of the early style of English architecture. Pop. tn., 1297; par., 1563.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

KIEBLINGSWALDE, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Habelschwerdt, with a parish church, a limestone quarry, an oil, saw, and several other mills. Pop. 957.

KIECHLINGSBERGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. and near Breisach, on the Kaiserstuhl, with a parish church. Pop. 931.

KIEDRICH, a vil. Nassau, bail. and 3 m. W. Eltville, in a beautiful valley. It has a church; and near it are the ruins of the old castle of Scharfenstein, with a fine summer residence, and gardens laid out in the English style. Kiedrich has numerous mills. Pop. 1375.

KIEFERSTADTL, or COŚCZOWICE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 86 m. S.E. Oppeln, with a R. Catholic church, synagogue, hospital, and manufactures of tin spoons, tile-works, and several mills. Near it are iron mines. Pop. 827.

KIEL (Latin, *Kilia* or *Chilonium*), a tn. Denmark, Holstein, beautifully situated on a deep bay of the Baltic, which presents all the appearance of a lake, and has finely-wooded banks, 54 m. N. by E. Hamburg, with which it is connected by railway. It is tolerably well built, and has straight and well-paved streets, is the place of meeting for the Schleswig and Holstein States, and the seat of a superior appeal court for Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg; and possesses a university, founded in 1665, with an attendance of about 300 students; a library of 60,000 volumes, a museum of natural history, an anatomical theatre, an observatory, and a botanic

garden. At the E. end of the town is a castle, rebuilt since 1833, and the residence of the Duke of Holstein-Glücksburg. Kiel possesses also four churches, of which that of St. Nicholas, near the spacious and picturesque market-place, has a



THE MARKET PLACE, KIEL.—From Schleswig-Holstein, illustrated.

lofty tower; several public and private schools, an orphan hospital, and infirmary; and is admirably situated for trade, the whole bay on which it stands forming a safe roadstead, and its spacious quays admitting vessels drawing 16 ft. Upwards of 2000 vessels arrive, and as many depart annually, the tonnage each way being about 250,000 tons. More especially, since the completion of the railway connecting it with Hamburg, it has entered into formidable competition with Lübeck, and is rapidly rising in importance. Besides shipping, Kiel has sugar, soap, machine, and several woollen factories, iron-foundries, oil-mills, tan-works, and tobacco and vinegar works, &c. During the bathing season, and also in winter, it is a general resort of the nobility and gentry of the duchies; and in its environs are fine walks, commanding beautiful views of the Baltic and the surrounding country. Pop. 14,000; or, including the vil. Brunswick, properly a suburb, 15,000.

KIELCE, a tn. Russian Poland, cap. woiwod Cracow, 105 m. S.S.W. Warsaw. It is well built, is the see of a bishop, has several public offices, a collegiate and three other churches, a nunnery, finely situated on a height; an episcopal palace, another palace, now converted into an hospital; a diocesan seminary, a gymnasium, a mining and two elementary schools, a theatre, a casino; manufactures of hardware, and a considerable trade in it and in corn. In the vicinity are copper, iron, and lead mines. Pop. 5000.

KIELDRECHT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, near the frontiers of Holland, 26 m. N.E. Ghent. It has two breweries, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a fishery; and has a trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Pop. 2665.

KIEN-CHANG-FOU, a city, China, prov. Kiangsee; lat. 27° 35' N.; lon. 118° 20' E. Esteemed rice-wine is made here; and a species of linen, made from hemp, is manufactured, and much used by the Chinese as a summer dress.

KIENLUNG, or CHIN-LUNG, a tn. Tibet, on the N. slope of the Himalaya, r. bank Sutlej; lat. 31° 6' N., and lon. 80° 30' E. It occupies the summit of a recess, about 200 ft. above the level of the river, and consists of about 100 small houses, built of unburnt bricks, and painted red and gray. It is inhabited by Uniyas. On the opposite side of the river, there is a cavern, through the top of which water, strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid, percolates; while sulphureous vapours, hot enough to cause copious perspiration, issue from crevices in the floor.

KIEOU-KIANG, a city, China, prov. Kiangsee, r. bank Yang-tse-kiang, 10 m. above its junction with the lake Poyang; lat. 29° 38' N.; lon. 115° 42' E. It is of considerable size, and enclosed with a wall. The harbour is commodious, and an active trade is carried on.

KIEV, KIEW, KIEF, or KIOW, a gov. Russia, bounded N. by Minsk, W. by Volhynia and Podolsk, S. by Podolsk and Kherson, E. by Tchernigov and Poltowa, from which last two govts. it is separated by the Dnieper; lat.  $48^{\circ} 20'$  to  $51^{\circ} 30'$  N.; lon.  $28^{\circ} 25'$  to  $33^{\circ} E.$ ; length, 210 m.; average breadth, about 170 m.; area, 20,000 sq. m. The surface is in general flat and monotonous, but undulating; intersected occasionally by acclivities and hills, of moderate elevation, along the course of the Dnieper and other streams. The Dnieper hills extend into Podolia, where they merge into the Carpathians, of which they may be considered the last ramification, and throw off a branch, which, taking a N.W. direction, traverses the whole of the S. district. N. of this branch the soil is rich, consisting of a loam, in which clay and sand are so happily mixed with vegetable mould as to yield the most abundant crops. S. of these hills the land is poorer, inclining to sand and moss, but even there rich tracts are not unfrequent. The slope of the country is chiefly in two directions; the larger towards the Dnieper, which is the chief, and indeed the only navigable stream, and runs along the E. and N.E. confines of the district above 220 m.; the other in the direction of the S.W., towards the basin of the Bug. Both of these rivers have several tributaries in the government. There are no lakes of any extent. The climate is remarkably mild and dry. The rivers freeze in December, and are again open in February. In summer, the heat is so great, and the quantity of rain so small, that the channels of many streams become dry. Large crops of all kinds of grain are raised, and much attention is paid both to the rearing of cattle and the dairy. There is a large export of grain, cattle, honey, wax, and tobacco. The forests are not very extensive, but the timber is of excellent quality. Pop. (1850), 1,638,000.

KIEV, KIEW, KIEF, or KIOW, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., 650 m. S. St. Petersburg; lat. (palace)  $50^{\circ} 26'$   $53''$  N.; lon.  $30^{\circ} 33'$   $44'$  E. (r.) It stands picturesque, crowning several heights of undulating ground, r. bank Dnieper, here crossed by a magnificent suspension-bridge (see DNEPER), and properly consists of three towns, each of which has its separate fortifications and suburbs. The first is Petchersk, or, as it is called, the New Fort, which crowns a rugged steep to the S., and is a place of strength, having a rampart with nine bastions, and regular outworks. Besides the barracks, magazines, and official residences connected with the garrison, it contains several churches, of which the most remarkable is that of St. Nicolas Thaumaturgus, which is built of wood, and stands near the tomb of Oskold, a celebrated prince and saint, who is said to have been converted to Christianity in Greece. In the same neighbourhood stands the famous monastery of Petcherskoi, surrounded by a wall 1100 yards long; so called from the Russian word *pestchera* (a cavern), in which the monks are said to have dwelt before the monastery was built. This cavern, said to have been hollowed out by St. Antony, contains a number of catacombs, forming a kind of labyrinth,

filled with the bodies of saints and martyrs. The second town is Kiev proper, and occupies a height towards the N., lower than that on which Petchersk stands, and less regularly fortified. It contains the venerable cathedral of St. Sophia, founded, in 1037, by the Grand Duke Jaroslaw Vladimirovitch to commemorate a victory. The chief object of interest in it is a marble tomb of its founder, the only one of the kind known in Russia, and said to give a good idea of the arts there in the 11th century. Most of the houses in Kiev Proper belong to this church and the convent of St. Michael. The third town, called Podol, occupies the lower ground, and is inhabited chiefly by the middle and lower class. Kiev has in all 30 churches; its streets are generally broad, and it contains an archbishop's palace, prison, town and military hospital; a university, founded in 1833, attended by about 1500 students; an academy, a gymnasium, and a printing-press, for the Scriptures and ritual books of the Greek church. It has some manufactories of leather and pottery, and a bell-foundry, and is celebrated for its confectionary. Its trade has become extensive, particularly since Odessa was built; and it has a large annual fair in January, which lasts for three weeks. Kiev possesses considerable historical interest, as the spot on which Christianity was first planted among the barbarous hordes of the steppes of Russia, and as having been, for a long time, the recognized capital of all Russia. Pop. (1840), 47,424.

KIEVO, a vil. Dalmatia, circle Zara, dist. and about 14 m. from Knin, in a mountainous district. It is a well-built place, and has a parish church. Pop. 1140.

KIGHTAGHOUK, a vil. Russian America, r. bank Unalaklik. Having direct communication, by two small streams, with the river Jouna, it has become the centre of the local commerce. The houses contain but one room.

KII ISLANDS, a group, situated N. of Port Essington, N. Australia. The E. island is high, steep, and well wooded, with deep water close to; the W. one is lower, but equally well supplied with wood and water. Some cocoa-nut oil is made on these islands, and the inhabitants build a great number of small prahus for the natives of the adjacent islands.

KIKEU, a tn. Anam, prov. Tonquin, on a mouth of the Tonquin river, 100 m. E. Cachao. It is well fortified, has wide and regular streets, intersected by canals, and has a large palace, immense magazines of rice, and numerous bazaars.

KIKINDA (NAGY), a market tn. Hungary, Banat, co. Torontal, in a fertile district, 35 m. W.N.W. Temesvar, with a townhouse, a Greek non-united, and a R. Catholic parish church; a trade in cattle, and an important annual fair. Pop. 12,344.

KIL, or KILL [Celtic, *Cill*; from Latin, *Cella*, meaning a burying-ground or a chapel], a prefix to the name of numerous places in Scotland and Ireland. The following Table contains all the parishes in the two countries having this prefix, excepting those noticed in separate articles, along with towns of the same name:—

## SCOTLAND.

PARISH.	County.	Area. in Acres.	Pop. in 1841.
KILBRANDON and KILCHATTAN.....	Argyle.....	10 m. by 6 m.....	2373
KILBRIDE.....	Bute.....	42,000 ac.....	2780
KILCALMONELL and KILBERRY.....	".....	16 m. by 8 m.....	2669
KILCHOMAN.....	".....	20 m. by 5 m.....	3873
KILCHRENNAN and DALAVICH.....	".....	15 m. by 8 m.....	776
KILCONQUHAR.....	Fife.....	9 m. by 2 m.....	3591
KILDALTON.....	Argyle.....	24 m. by 7 m.....	2403
KILDRUMNY.....	Sutherland.....	24 m. by 17 m.....	3285
KILFINAN.....	Aberdeen.....	8 sq. m.....	627
KILFINCHEN and KILVICKEN.....	".....	17 m. by 6 m.....	1693
KILLAROW and KILMENY.....	".....	24 m. by 13 m.....	3141
KILLAN and KILCHENZIE.....	".....	18 m. by 8 m.....	4583
KILLAN and KILCHENZIE.....	".....	51,840 ac.....	3219
KILLEARN.....	Stirling.....	17,000 ac.....	1224
KILLERBANAN.....	Ross.....	5 m. by 2 m.....	1643
KILMADOCK.....	Perth.....	12 m. by 9 m.....	3659
KILMALCOLM.....	Perth.....	6 sq. m.....	1616

## IRELAND.

PARISH.	County.	Area. in Acres.	Pop. in 1841.
KILBALLYOWEN.....	Clare.....	10,855	4,346
KILBARRACK.....	Dublin.....	740	199
KILBARRON.....	{ Tipperary } { & Galway }	11,244	2,853
".....	Donegal.....	23,933	10,027
KILBERRY.....	Waterford.....	2,631	605
KILBARRYMADEN.....	".....	6,264	3,360
KILBACRA.....	Galway.....	12,474	4,575

PARISH.	County.	Area. in Acres.	Pop. in 1841.
KILBEACON.....	Kilkenny.....	3,402	1,362
KILBEAGH.....	Mayo.....	33,825	9,963
KILBEG.....	Meath.....	5,185	2,086
KILBEGNET.....	Galway.....	10,869	5,036
KILBEGNEY.....	Limerick.....	15,376	4,391
KILBEGNEY.....	Mayo.....	13,615	3,681
KILBEGNEY.....	Galway.....	7,666	2,814
KILBEGNEY.....	Meath.....	4,818	2,023

PARISH.	County.	Area. in Acres.	Pop. in 1841.
KILBERRY.....	Kildare.....	10,540	1,771
KILBIXY.....	Westmeath.....	6,493	2,246
KILBOLANE.....	{ Cork and } { Limerick }	10,015	4,155
KILBOLANKE.....	Cork.....	4,710	1,725
".....	Kerry.....	5,658	3,686
KILBRADAN.....	Limerick.....	2,901	869
KILBRAGH.....	Tipperary.....	1,100	363



PARISH.	County.	Area in Acres.	Pop. in 1841.	PARISH.	County.	Area in Acres.	Pop. in 1841.	PARISH.	County.	Area in Acres.	Pop. in 1841.
KILBREDY (major) (minor)	Limerick	3,384	1,409	KILBOAN	Galway	7,701	2,178	KILLARA	Kerry	35,260	2,600
KILBREW	Meath	2,110	612	KILBOHANE	Cork	14,538	4,856	KILLATIN	.....	.....	1,876
KILBRIDE	Dublin	846	63	KILBOHANE	Wexford	10,766	3,703	KILLAUHURLEY	Wexford	3,730	705
"	Kilkenny	1,697	516	KILBOHANE	London	7,993	4,345	KILLAUHURLEY	Kilkenny	1,585	883
"	King's	10,163	9,008	KILBUMPER	Cork	3,516	1,228	"	.....	2,804	792
"	Meath	7,618	4,581	KILCULLANE	Limerick	1,390	1,186	KILLALLAGHTAN	Galway	10,870	2,787
"	Meath	3,096	374	KILCULLIHEN	Waterford	2,238	1,515	KILLALON	Meath	7,614	1,853
"	Meath and Cavan	3,841	5,041	KILCULLY	Cork	1,760	445	KILLALON	Tipperary	.....	.....
"	Westmeath	1,980	645	KILCUMMER	.....	2,913	783	"	Waterford	.....	3,208
"	Pass of	4,032	914	KILCUMMIN	Kerry	36,937	10,824	KILLASLOE	Kilkenny	5,435	1,970
"	Wexford	4,474	1,054	"	Mayo	4,105	2,791	KILLAMERTY	.....	6,525	1,905
"	Wicklow	6,754	1,445	"	Westmeath	2,921	959	KILLANEY	Down	2,859	1,236
"	Waterford	1,601	682	KILCUNREAGH	King's and Westmeath	9,257	3,992	KILLANNY	Wexford	11,424	3,193
"	Antrim	5,641	2,071	KILDACOMMOGE	Mayo	7,553	3,023	KILLANNY	Louth and Monaghan	7,127	1,278
"	Mayo	4,457	1,963	KILDALKEET	Meath	10,416	8,055	KILLANULTY	Cork	2,056	677
"	Roscommon	19,287	8,578	KILDALLAN	Cavan	11,989	2,216	KILLANULTY	Leitrim	14,087	4,605
KILBRIDGELYNN	Wexford	4,110	826	KILDANGAN	Kildare	989	115	KILLARAGH	Sligo	9,933	2,939
KILBRIN	Cork	12,631	4,855	KILDARIN	Wexford	3,411	1,099	KILLARD	Clare	17,032	6,625
KILBRITTAIN	.....	4,751	1,652	KILDELLIO	Queen's	1,251	342	KILLABRY	Tipperary	6,634	1,182
KILBROGAN	.....	7,578	5,404	KILDEMOCK	Louth	3,246	1,104	KILLABRY	Westmeath	11,894	4,000
KILBROGAN	.....	1,576	788	KILDERBY	Kilkenny	2,192	575	KILLABRY	Wexford	14,804	4,873
KILBROGAN	.....	4,540	950	KILDISMO	Limerick	6,185	3,670	KILLARNEY	Kilkenny	155	75
KILBURN	Roscommon	3,452	650	KILDOLLAGH	London and derry	1,984	969	KILLARY	Meath	6,216	2,552
KILBURN	Waterford	3,515	905	KILDRYSS	Tyrone	26,252	8,192	KILLASHEE	Longford	10,736	3,084
KILCAR	Donegal	18,883	4,989	KILDRYSS	Kildare	1,814	1,559	"	Kildare	4,146	835
KILCARAGH	Kerry	2,911	1,250	KILDOUGHT	Kildare	1,814	1,559	KILLASNET	Leitrim	26,918	5,286
"	Waterford	652	170	KILDURM	Kerry	2,859	1,217	KILLASPOD	Sligo	5,624	2,265
KILCASH	Tipperary	3,754	1,200	KILDURMISHER	Cavan	16,619	10,208	KILLASPOD	Clare	3,545	1,224
KILCASSAN	Kerry	31,491	6,780	KILFAN	Kilkenny	3,972	931	KILLASPOD	.....	1,532	569
KILCATHERINE	Cork	21,778	6,940	KILFARBOY	Clare	13,982	7,499	KILLASSEE	Mayo	10,677	6,962
KILCAVAN	Wexford	9,529	2,873	KILFAUGHAN	Cork	3,127	2,556	KILPATY	Cork	3,217	1,547
"	.....	3,203	768	KILFAULKE	Tipperary	6,501	2,176	KILLAVINOGE	Tipperary	8,160	3,567
KILCHREST	Clare	7,062	2,784	KILFARLAGH	Clare	9,571	7,137	KILLEA	Waterford	4,773	1,520
"	Galway	3,430	1,679	KILFEGHNY	Kerry	11,408	3,388	"	Waterford	2,905	1,068
KILCHREACH	Kilkenny	1,824	204	KILFERAGH	Kilkenny	918	965	"	Donegal	1,869	959
KILCLIEF	Down	2,425	1,121	KILFERRIS	Limerick	14,207	5,052	KILLEAD	Antrim	42,048	6,725
KILCLONAGH	Tipperary	759	179	KILFERRIS	Mayo	28,736	6,040	KILKEAGH	Meath	8,095	2,331
KILCLONAGH	Meath	2,717	267	KILFIDANE	Clare	13,733	4,661	KILLEAGH	Galway	5,711	1,772
KILCLONEST	King's	10,267	1,835	KILFINN	Limerick	2,439	1,090	"	Clare	3,307	620
KILCOONY	Galway	7,389	7,248	KILFINN	Clare	6,115	2,633	KILLEEN	Mayo	14,515	6,410
KILCOONEY	Armagh	12,833	8,079	KILFINN	Tipperary	1,330	695	KILLEEN	Leitrim	23,466	6,341
KILCOONEY	Kilkenny	1,324	545	KILFINTH	Kerry	6,697	1,088	KILLEEN	Clare and Limerick	6,007	5,065
KILCOCK	Kildare	4,064	1,230	KILFINTH	Limerick	4,819	1,778	"	Galway	6,233	1,740
KILCOCKAN	Waterford	4,538	1,430	KILFEE	Sligo	14,314	6,048	"	Meath	3,347	580
KILCOCKAN	Cork	5,272	2,389	KILFEE	Limerick	1,536	335	KILLEENADREMA	Galway	24,504	3,754
KILCOLLAGH	Roscommon	7,218	2,784	KILGARRETT	Cork	4,328	6,432	KILLEENAGARRIFF	Tipperary	4,475	2,724
KILCOLGAN	Galway	5,548	1,359	KILGARRETT	Kerry	14,630	2,889	KILLEENAGARRIFF	Tipperary	7,230	2,724
KILCOLMAN	King's	8,202	2,285	KILGARRETT	Wexford	4,275	1,060	KILLEENAGARRIFF	Galway	5,174	1,717
"	Kerry	7,758	2,455	"	Mayo	5,098	12,573	KILLEENEN	.....	4,967	1,531
"	Mayo	23,740	4,451	KILKEEVIN	Roscommon	6,060	3,765	KILLEENEMER	Cork	414	211
"	Roscommon	18,092	6,655	KILKEEVIN	Galway	6,833	1,413	KILLEENOGH	Limerick	855	420
KILCOLMANBANK	Queen's	3,694	962	KILKEEVIN	Longford	5,744	2,977	KILLENTIERNA	Kerry	10,231	3,106
KILCOLMANBRACK	.....	306	67	"	Roscommon	15,970	10,053	KILLESHIL	Tyrone	9,840	4,985
KILCOLUM	Kilkenny	2,945	8,244	"	Sligo	12,855	4,941	KILFERRIS	Monaghan	11,716	4,111
KILCOM	Wexford	5,441	1,170	KILDRIN	Kerry	10,427	3,284	KILFERRIS	Meath	716	411
KILCOMERTY	Tipperary	6,943	2,893	KILGORBIN	Dublin	3,258	1,012	KILGENTY	Wexford	6,686	1,763
KILCOMIN	King's	3,583	1,552	KILGORTNY	Waterford	16,109	3,136	KILGENTY	Kerry	4,664	3,050
KILCOMOCK	Longford	11,872	3,644	KILGRANT	Wexford	5,165	1,321	KILLELAGH	London and derry	10,270	3,258
KILCOMMON	Wicklow	11,209	3,479	KILGRANT	Tipperary	3,071	1,133	KILLELAN	Kildare	7,379	1,764
"	.....	4,807	972	KILKROGAN	Cork	231	6	KILLELAGH	Kerry	11,857	2,728
"	Mayo	17,396	7,456	KILCULLANE	.....	3,584	1,389	KILLELAGH	Wexford	3,252	736
"	Mayo	20,396	17,000	KILKEA	Kerry	3,096	465	KILLENY	Queen's	946	154
KILCONDUFF	.....	16,523	7,072	KILKEASY	Tipperary	2,727	714	KILLENNY	Galway	14,535	4,782
KILCONICKNY	Galway	8,353	2,554	KILKEASY	Kilkenny	3,318	1,247	KILLERMOGH	Queen's	2,765	1,114
KILCONIKIN	.....	5,479	1,562	KILKEEY	Clare	1,629	3,975	KILLERMOGH	Galway	12,595	5,162
KILCONLA	.....	9,678	3,070	"	Limerick	8,881	4,109	KILLERMOGH	Carlow	5,319	860
KILCONLY	Kerry	5,742	2,120	KILKEVIN	Roscommon	27,007	5,416	KILLERMOGH	Sligo	9,084	3,258
KILCONNELL	Tipperary	2,345	655	KILKENNY (West)	Westmeath	10,948	3,489	KILLERMOGH	Monaghan	7,230	2,724
KILCONNY	.....	2,966	759	KILKENNY (East)	Cork	6,127	2,996	KILLERMOGH	Wexford	10,905	5,278
KILCOO	Down	18,206	2,583	KILKENNY	Galway	3,282	5,460	KILLESKE	Wexford	2,820	1,067
KILCOOLE	Wicklow	4,476	6,460	KILKILVERY	Galway	2,735	1,470	KILLESKE	Dublin	279	456
KILCOOLEY	Roscommon	3,477	6,543	KILL	Kildare	4,851	1,261	KILLEVY	Armagh	28,175	17,789
KILCOOLY	Meath	2,455	303	"	Dublin	2,703	1,912	KILLIAN	Galway	15,565	5,671
"	Kilkenny	11,508	4,006	KILL (St. Lau- rence)	Waterford	308	71	KILLIANE	Wexford	1,074	290
"	Tipperary	1,616	576	KILL (St. Nicho- las)	.....	2,884	1,743	KILLILA	.....	1,511	770
KILCOONA	.....	6,057	1,069	KILLABAN	Galway	7,866	1,818	KILLILLAGH	Clare	1,527	3,204
KILCOP	Waterford	389	141	KILLABAN	Queen's	15,996	12,939	KILLILLAGH	Galway	9,230	4,140
KILCORCORAN	Cork	1,292	582	KILLACONAGH	Cork	19,295	7,005	KILLIMORDALEY	.....	10,213	2,029
KILCORNEY	Roscommon	9,090	3,076	KILLACONAGH	Meath	11,561	2,519	KILLINABOY	Clare	17,967	4,102
KILCORMICK	Wexford	10,055	2,743	KILLADERRY	King's	5,555	2,647	KILLINAGH	Cavan	24,784	6,512
KILCORNAN	Limerick	9,346	3,856	KILLADON	Kildare	1,766	288	KILLINAN	Galway	5,760	1,033
"	Tipperary	1,157	631	KILLADON	Sligo	3,613	1,613	KILLINANE	Carlow	750	819
KILCORNKY	Clare	3,383	380	KILLADON	Wexford	1,963	566	KILLINANE	Carlow	26,505	3,500
"	Cork	8,836	1,761	KILLAGALLY, or Wicklow	King's	17,557	3,841	KILLINCOOLEY	Louth	1,397	697
KILCOWAN	Wexford	2,082	492	KILLAGH	Antrim	2,837	1,404	KILLINCOOLEY	Wexford	4,431	1,293
KILCOWANMORE	.....	2,760	703	KILLAGH	Westmeath	2,011	304	KILLINNEY	Dublin	1,335	886
KILCREDAN	Cork	1,014	620	KILLAGHOLHAN	Limerick	4,847	1,903	"	Kerry	14,956	3,481
KILCREDANE	Kerry	2,486	764	KILLAGHTER	Donegal	13,368	5,803	KILLINICK	Wexford	1,384	611
								KILLINKERE	Cavan	15,954	8,126
								KILLINNY	Galway	6,117	1,165

PARISH.	County.	Area in Acres.	Pop. in 1841.	PARISH.	County.	Area in Acres.	Pop. in 1841.	PARISH.	County.	Area in Acres.	Pop. in 1841.
KILBRINVOY	Roscommon	6,656	3,388	KILMALODA	Kilkenny	7,347	3,281	KILQUAIN	Galway	6,859	1,800
KILBRINVOY	Wexford	4,037	1,266	KILMANAGH	" (King's & Westmth.)	5,631	1,950	KILQUANE	Cork	6,047	1,802
KILBRISKEY	Wicklow	9,231	2,211	KILMANAGHAN	"	8,197	3,526	"	" (Limerick)	2,776	994
KILLODIENAN	Tipperary	4,663	1,238	KILMANAHEEN	Clare	8,177	6,436	KILRAGHITS	Kerry	9,709	1,760
KILOE	Longford	41,440	19,477	KILMANMAN	Queen's	10,849	4,665	"	Clare	5,588	1,905
KILOFIN	Clare	6,692	3,985	KILMANNAN	Wexford	4,251	1,127	KILRAGHITS	Antrim	5,132	1,542
KILOGLILLEN	Galway	3,804	1,074	KILMESTILLA	Tipperary	9,245	3,954	KILRAGNY	Kildare	2,618	620
KILOKORKEBY	Clare	11,174	3,864	KILMIDAN	Waterford	9,245	2,620	KILRAGNY	Wexford	6,162	1,818
KILKAGHAN	Clare	7,395	1,869	KILMEAGHE	Kildare	11,381	3,493	KILRANELAGH	Wicklow	4,471	1,800
KILKONAHAN	Limerick	2,069	982	KILMEANE	Roscommon	8,996	3,194	KILREE	Kilkenny	1,947	730
KILONE	Clare	5,719	2,777	KILMEEN	Cork	8,667	3,736	KILREKILL	Galway	5,947	1,700
KILOREA	Galway	5,872	1,618	"	"	36,710	10,380	KILROAN	Cork	1,140	707
KILROAN	"	5,894	1,857	"	Galway	3,398	980	KILORE	"	919	1,798
"	Sligo	13,999	4,044	KILMORY	Wexford	10,763	7,876	KILRONAN	Waterford	16,702	4,710
KILUA	Westmeath	6,269	1,950	KILMUR	"	3,978	1,046	"	Roscommon	16,556	7,985
KILURK	Roscommon	9,683	2,903	KILMURAN	Meath	3,337	773	KILROO	Antrim	2,418	735
KILULAGH	Westmeath	8,146	1,229	KILNENAN	Kilkenny	1,003	313	KILOROSS	Sligo	3,393	1,633
KILUMMOD	Roscommon	5,160	1,857	KILNESSAN	Meath	3,337	773	KILOROSSANTY	Waterford	17,416	8,015
KILURAN	Clare	7,103	3,069	KILMICHAEL	Cork	20,689	6,350	KILRUANE	Tipperary	3,911	1,444
KILURE	Waterford	627	124	KILMILHILL	Clare	18,773	5,090	KILRUH	Kildare	4,077	677
KILURIN	Wexford	1,874	651	KILMOCOMOGE	Cork	64,556	16,188	"	Wexford	3,153	1,118
KILURGLIN	Kerry	30,888	8,574	KILMOE	Tipperary	13,974	6,334	KILSHALAGHAN	Dublin	2,731	543
KILURGLIN	Galway	3,800	1,074	KILMOE	Tipperary	13,974	6,334	KILSHAN	Louth	3,393	2,008
KILUSCUL	Tipperary	14,439	3,099	KILMOLARA	Mayo	8,361	1,296	KILSHANAN	Wexford	1,154	404
KILUSKERAN	"	2,542	743	KILMOLASH	Waterford	3,689	1,491	KILSHANNELL	Limerick	3,303	1,049
KILLOSSAN	Galway	11,483	4,496	KILMOLERAH	"	1,938	3,113	KILSHOBAN	Wexford	2,152	668
KILLOSSRY	Dublin	2,731	391	KILMONEY	Cork	1,431	771	KILSHOBAN	Clare	2,152	668
KILOTTERTAN	Waterford	2,493	663	KILMOOG	"	3,061	1,178	KILSHOBAN	Sligo	2,505	2,411
KILOUGHY	King's	18,133	4,421	KILMOOD	Down	4,635	2,154	KILSHOBAN	Sligo	2,505	2,411
KILLOWEN	London	1,264	366	KILMOON	Clare	6,461	1,239	KILSHOBAN	Sligo	2,505	2,411
"	" derry	1,796	2,708	KILMOORE	Kildare	1,908	457	KILSHANAHAN	Cork	4,843	1,404
KILLOWER	Galway	3,597	905	"	Meath	6,608	1,274	KILSHANE	Tipperary	1,424	615
KILCURA	"	8,878	4,995	"	Wexford	4,234	1,865	KILSHANNIG	Cork	27,595	9,345
KILCURY	Kerry	11,090	6,480	"	Tipperary	2,004	1,162	KILSHANNY	Clare	5,805	2,114
KILBEGS (Lower)	Donegal	11,074	2,458	"	"	15,355	6,138	KILSHANNY	Meath	2,079	440
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Armagh	17,275	14,255	"	Tipperary	8,978	2,615
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Cavan	17,275	14,255	KILSHEELAN	" (Waterford)	8,978	1,936
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Down	12,854	6,277	"	"		
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Monaghan	8,690	5,121	KILSHENANE	Kerry	13,478	2,271
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Mayo	29,493	9,428	KILSHINE	Meath	1,544	609
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Roscommon	9,317	5,164	KILSLIAGH	Cork	245	188
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Mayo and Sligo	12,331	13,129	KILSKIRKE	Meath	11,724	5,014
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILMOREMOY	"	12,331	13,129	KILSKIRKE	Tyrone	20,439	9,351
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILMORANG	Sligo	5,768	2,343	KILSKIRKE	Tyrone	20,439	9,351
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILMOVKE	Mayo	20,755	5,844	KILSKIRKE	Tyrone	20,439	9,351
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILMOYLAN	Limerick	15,091	3,850	KILTALLAGH	Kerry	7,757	1,303
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Galway	5,565	1,903	KILTARTAN	Galway	5,725	1,962
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILMOYLY	Kerry	7,750	4,459	KILTALKE	Queen's	3,554	1,067
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILMUCKLIN	Tipperary	558	161	KILTREL	Kildare	3,435	797
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILMURKIDGE	Wexford	3,899	1,602	KILTRELY	Limerick	3,184	2,049
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILMURRY	Cork	3,899	1,602	KILTEVEAN	Roscommon	8,411	2,818
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Cork	3,899	1,602	KILTEVEAN	Donegal	4,132	846
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Limerick	3,570	1,708	KILTEVEAN	Donegal	4,132	846
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Tipperary	7,276	2,478	KILTEGAN	" (Wicklow)	13,951	3,969
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILMURRELY	King's	5,686	1,655	"	Tipperary	1,069	283
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILMUGLOEY	Cork	3,942	1,080	KILTENANLEA	Clare	7,627	4,016
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILNACROSS	"	3,761	2,060	KILTENNELL	Carlow	11,770	3,844
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILNARU	Wexford	15,351	5,596	"	Wexford	4,126	1,279
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILNARU	Wexford	15,351	5,596	KILSKILL	Galway	11,696	3,620
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILNARAGH	Wexford	9,719	3,274	KILSKILL	Galway	11,696	3,620
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Cork	13,849	3,061	KILTHANAN	Dublin	3,166	1,019
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Roscommon	7,621	2,900	KILTINAN	Tipperary	5,102	1,296
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILNAMATREY	Cork	11,680	2,782	KILTOGHIEH	Leitrim	30,495	17,581
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILNAMONA	Clare	5,419	1,758	KILTOHY	Kerry	5,866	2,043
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILNANABE	Kerry	5,138	1,745	KILTOOM	Roscommon	13,246	4,150
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILNANAVE	Tipperary	6,008	2,021	KILTORAGHT	Clare	3,092	1,074
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	"	15,150	5,279	KILTORAGHT	Clare	3,092	1,074
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILNASLOUGH	Clare	5,139	1,138	KILTORAGHT	Clare	3,092	1,074
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILNAUGHTIN	Kerry	9,164	5,102	KILTRISK	Wexford	3,258	757
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILLENOR	Wexford	6,436	1,407	KILTUSTAN	Roscommon	6,339	3,838
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILNOE	Clare	10,513	3,482	KILTUBBERID	Leitrim	15,608	7,228
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILPATRICK	Kildare	7,077	1,080	KILTULLAGH	Galway	8,943	3,244
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Westmeath	1,830	447	"	Roscommon	24,714	7,664
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	"	2,735	378	KILTURK	Wexford	2,207	912
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Cork	2,735	378	"	" (Sligo and)	6,883	3,344
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Tipperary	2,735	1,034	KILVARNET	Sligo	6,697	2,352
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILPAACON	Limerick	1,214	424	KILVELLANE	Tipperary	8,679	4,232
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILPHIELAN	Cork	524	201	KILVEMMON	"	10,551	4,983
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	"	Wexford			KILVINE	Mayo	5,426	1,236
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILPIPELOE	" and Wicklow	15,631	3,400	KILWATERMOY	Waterford	6,557	2,400
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644	KILPOOLE	Wicklow	3,029	2,977	KILWORTH	Antrim	9,804	2,144
KILBEGS (Lower)	Clare	2,116	3,644					KILWORTH	Cork	5,458	3,260

KILAT-I-GHILJIE, a fort, Afghanistan. *See* KELAT-I-GHILJIE.

**KILBAHA**, a fishing vil. Ireland, co. Clare, N. shore of the estuary of the Shannon, on a small bay of same name, 15 m. W. by S. Kilrush. Pop. 531.

**KILBARCHAN**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Renfrew. The **VILLAGE**, 11 m. W. Glasgow, consists of stone houses, mostly slated, but indifferently, and somewhat irregularly built, though in recent times somewhat improved in appearance. It has a parish, and a U. Presbyterian church; four schools, a public library, and several friendly societies. The inhabitants, mostly hand-loom weavers, are chiefly employed

in manufacturing tartans of all kinds, Tibets, Barèges, and silks, for Paisley and Glasgow houses. There is also a small bleachfield. P. (1851), 2467. Area of par. 9216 ac. P. 5595. —(*Local Correspondent.*)

**KILBEGGAN**, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Westmeath. The town, on the Brosna, 20 m. E. by S. Athlone, has a handsome parish church, with a square tower; a R. Catholic and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a dispensary, and a national school; a distillery, brewery, tobacco and snuff manufactory, and flour and oatmeal mills; and a considerable trade in butter. There are here the remains of an ancient monastery. Pop. 1910. Area of par. 6086 ac. Pop. 4183.



**KILBIRNIE**, or **KILBURNIE**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The **VILLAGE**, pleasantly situated on the Garnock, 17 m. W.S.W. Glasgow, on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway, is well built of freestone; has an Established, a Free, and a Reformed Presbyterian church; four schools, and several benevolent societies. An extensive cotton-spinning and weaving factory, a flax spinning-mill, a rope-work, an extensive bleach-field, an iron-foundry, and, about a mile from the village, several iron smelting furnaces, afford the principal means of employment to the inhabitants; but a number are also engaged in hand-loom weaving, and many of the females are profitably occupied in flowering muslin for Glasgow and Paisley houses. Pop. (1851). 3399 Area of par., 17 sq. m. Pop. 5483.

**KILBRANNAN SOUND**, a strait, Scotland, estuary of the Clyde, between the N.W. part of the island of Arran and the coast of Kintyre, about 14 m. long by 4 m. broad.

**KILBRIDE**, several vils. and pars. Scotland:—1, (*East*), A vil. and par., co. Lanark. The **VILLAGE**, 7 m. S.S.E. Glasgow, was constituted a borough of barony towards the end of Queen Anne's reign, and the inhabitants were empowered to hold weekly markets, and four annual fairs. A number of the people are employed in weaving, and others in the lime-works and freestone quarries in the parish. The brothers, Drs. John and William Hunter, were natives of this parish. Area of par. about 35 sq. m. Pop. 3810.—2, (*West*), A vil. and par. Ayrshire, the former agreeably situated in a valley on the S.E. shore of the Firth of Clyde, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from the sea, and 4 m. N.W. Ardrossan. It consists chiefly of one street; houses in general well built of stone, well kept, and amply supplied with water. It has an Established, Free, U. Presbyterian, and Congregationalist churches; two schools, as also several friendly societies, and a library. On a small stream which runs through the centre of the village are a flax-mill, two oatmeal-mills, a bark-mill, and a mill for grinding charcoal; but the most of the people are employed in weaving shawls, &c., for Paisley and Glasgow houses. The par. is about 6 m. long, by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad. Pop. (1851). 2022.—(*Local Correspondent*).—3, A par., co. Argyll, united to Kilmore (*which see*).

**KILBURN**, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 3670 ac. P. 837.

**KILBY**, par. Eng. Leicester; 1060 ac. Pop. 408.

**KILCHBERG**, two places, Switzerland:—1, A vil. and par., can. and 11 m. N.N.E. Bern, r. bank Emmen, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is well built, has a church with a very lofty spire, and manufactures of cotton prints. Pop. 4489.—2, A vil. and par., can. and 3 m. Zürich, with an ancient parish church, finely seated on a height, and manufactures of stoneware. Pop. 958.

**KILCOCK**, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kildare. The **TOWN**, 19 m. N.E. Kildare, consists of several streets, diverging from a square; has an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and two large public schools; a distillery, a brewery, and annual races. Pop. 1327. Area of par., 4064 ac. Pop. 1794.

**KILCONNEL**, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. by N. Galway, with a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and the ruins of an ancient monastery. Area, 6082 ac. Pop. 1880.

**KILCREGGAN**, a watering-place, Scotland, co. Argyll, 24 m. W.N.W. Glasgow, consisting of a row of elegant villas, beautifully situated along the shore of the N. bank of the estuary of the Clyde, on the peninsula formed between Loch Long and Loch Gare.

**KILCULLEN**, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. and 7 m. S.E. Kildare. The former, on an elevated site, was once strongly fortified. On the brow of a hill are the remains of a monastery, founded in the 5th century; some curiously-sculptured stones, and the dilapidated stump of a round tower. Pop. 1056. Area of par., 7345 ac. Pop. 3020.

**KILCULLEN-BRIDE**, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. by S. Kildare, on the Liffey, here crossed by a stone Vol. II.

bridge. It has an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, a dispensary, a fever hospital, and a school. Pop. 1056.

**KILDA** (Sr.), a small and lonely isl. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Scotland, lat. 57° 49' N.; lon. 8° 34' 45' W. (n.); 112 m. W. from the Butt, or N. extremity of the island of Lewis. It is about 3 m. long, by 2 broad, of an irregular form, having a wide and deep indentation at its N.E. end called East or Village Bay, and a smaller at its S.W. extremity, called West Bay. The former is a beautiful and spacious harbour, almost land-locked, with a long rugged promontory, or rather island, named the Dun, forming the S.E. side of the bay.



THE ISLAND OF ST. KILDA.—From Wilson's Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland.

The highest point, Conochan, 1380 ft. high, consists of a sienitic trap, but the larger part is a dark green sandstone. The whole appearance of this rocky isle is sufficiently wild and impressive; a great portion of its sea-front being composed of perpendicular precipices, which, in some parts, rise to a height of many hundred feet, exhibiting here and there vast dark caverns excavated by the action of the sea; alternating with groups of rugged pinnacles of the most fantastic forms, wrought by the same powerful agency. In the interior a verdant turf covers most of the island, giving way, on the higher elevations, to moss. The soil is good, and an improved cultivation has of late years found its way even to this remote and solitary isle. The arable land is chiefly laid out in small rigs of barley, of which, in ordinary years, a sufficient quantity is raised for the consumption of the inhabitants, who, however, amount only to 105 persons; vegetables do not thrive, and there is not a tree on the island. At the head of East Bay is the only village on the island, on an elevation sloping gently towards the sea, the whole encompassed by a stone fence, and containing about 40 acres of arable land, with some beautiful but somewhat steep green hills in the background. The number of dwelling-houses in the village amounts to about 30; they are of rather curious construction, resembling at a little distance a Hottentot kraal, without its regularity, but having a somewhat similar kind of semicircular roof. Considerable improvement has been made in the construction of the houses within these few years, particularly in their internal arrangements and furnishing, but they still retain much of their pristine character, and some portion of their pristine filth, although this also has been much amended. The inhabitants, whatever may have been their origin, have all, without a single exception, Highland names, and speak the Gaelic language.

They are of low stature, but stout, active, and intelligent, simple-minded, and kind-hearted. The prevailing dress is a small flat blue bonnet, coarse yellowish white woollen jerkins, and trousers also of coarse woollen stuff, of a mixed colour. Their principal occupation is catching wild-fowl, which here whiten the rocks with their countless numbers, and in the taking of which the most appalling feats of daring are performed; the fowler being suspended over perpendicular cliffs of many hundred feet in height, by a single rope, held by a

single person on the margin of the precipice. There were, a few years since, about 50 cows on the island, of small size, but yielding a delicious milk, and about 2000 sheep. The people pay their rent, about £60, chiefly by means of feathers, for which they are allowed at the rate of 5s. per stone. There is a clergyman on the island, and a small place of worship adjoining the manse.—(Wilson's *Voyage round the Coasts and Isles of Scotland*; and Anderson's *Guide to the Highlands*, &c.)

KILDALÉ, par. Eng. York. (N. Riding); 5730 ac. P. 181.

KILDARE, an inland co. Ireland, prov. Leinster; bounded, N. by Meath, E. by Dublin and Wicklow, S. by Carlow, W. by King's, Queen's, and Westmeath cos.; length, 40 m.; breadth, 27 m.; area, 418,436 ac., of which 356,787 ac. are arable. The surface is generally flat, or gently undulating, swelling here and there into low hills, and covered with the most delightful verdure. The soil is mostly a rich loam, resting on limestone or clay slate. Nearly in the centre of the county is the well-known Curragh of Kildare, a vast, unbroken, bleak plain, consisting of 4858 ac., the property of the Crown, and appropriated to racing and coursing—the adjacent proprietors having the privilege, under certain restrictions, of grazing sheep on it. Oats, potatoes, wheat, and turnips, are the principal crops. Oxen are in general use both for draught and the plough. The only manufactures are of cottons and woollens, but to a very limited extent: there are also some paper factories, and the chief occupations are agricultural. Principal rivers—Barrow, Liffey, and Boyne. Chief towns—Naas and Athy. Kildare is divided into 14 baronies, and 116 parishes, and returns two members to Parliament, both for the county. Registered electors (1851), 2774. Pop. (1841), 114,488; (1851), 95,724.

KILDARE, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kildare. The town, on an eminence 30 m. S.W. Dublin, on the road thence to Cork and Limerick, has an air of respectability and importance. It has a ruined cathedral, the choir of which is used as the parish church, and contains the burial vault of the Earls of Kildare; a R. Catholic chapel, a Carmelite friary, and presentation convent, with a chapel attached to each; national and other schools; an infirmary, and a dispensary. Near it is the extensive common, known as the 'Curragh of Kildare,' on which races are run in April, June, September, and October. Kildare gives the inferior titles of Earl and Marquis to the Duke of Leinster. Pop. 1629. Area of par., 9216 ac. Pop. 2654.

KILDOWERLY, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 25 m. N. Cork; with a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a dispensary. Area, 3337 ac. Pop. 1994.

KILDWICK, a par. England, co. York (W. Riding), comprehending the vil. of same name, and several townships. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in stuff manufacture. Area, 25,990 ac. Pop. 10,477.

KILDYSART, or KILLDYSERT, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Clare. The town, 13 m. S.W. Ennis, is irregularly built, but has, of late years, been considerably improved. It has a parish church, and two R. Catholic chapels, three schools, a constabulary police barrack, and exports agricultural produce to Limerick, receiving building materials, groceries, &c., in return. Area of par., 12,859 ac. Pop. 5130.

KILFENOVA, a decayed market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Clare. The town, 14 m. N.W. Ennis, has an old cathedral, used as the parish church; a R. Catholic chapel, and two public schools. Pop. 621. Area of par., 10,777 ac. Pop. 3286.

KILFINNANE, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 22 m. S. by E. Limerick. The town consists of two principal, and several subordinate streets; and contains many commodious and respectable houses, an Established church, with the ruins of an ancient castle close by; a R. Catholic chapel, two public schools, and a spacious fever hospital, with a dispensary attached; a market-house, and a constabulary police station. The weaving of cotton and linen is carried on to a small extent, and in the neighbourhood are several oatmeal-mills; but the inhabitants, generally, are employed in agricultural labour. Near the town is the 'Danes' fort,' a mound 130 ft. high, encircled by seven entire ramparts 20 ft. apart. Area of par., 6487 ac. Pop. 4356.

KILGERRAN, a tn. and par., S. Wales, co. Pembroke. The town is beautifully situated on the Zeivry, 2 m. S.S.E. Cardigan, and consists principally of one long, straggling, and irregular street of mean-looking houses. Besides the church,

there are several Dissenting places of worship, and a school. On the edge of a perpendicular rock rising from the l. bank of the Zeivry, are the ruins of an old castle. Pop. (1851), 1266.

KILGWERRWG, par. Eng. Monmouth; 570 ac. P. 133.

KILHAM, a vil. and par. England, York (E. Riding). The village, 7½ m. W.S.W. Bridlington, consists of one irregular street, extending more than 1 m. E. to W., and has two Dissenting chapels. Area of par., 7660 ac. Pop. 1120.

KILIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, on a height, l. bank, and near the mouth of the principal branch of the Danube, about 40 m. E.N.E. Ismail; lat. (cathedral) 45° 26' 3" N.; lon. 29° 15' 37" E. (L.) It carries on a very considerable trade, being the chief mart for the productions of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria. Its principal exports are tallow, hides, wax, wine, wool, and grain. Pop. about 7000.

KILIANSTEDTEN, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov., and near Hanau; with a parish church, a manor-house, a mill, and a trade in wine. Pop. 951.

KILIE-AYRON, par. Wales, Cardigan. Pop. 307.

KILIMANDJARO, a mountain, E. Africa. See AFRICA.

KILITHI, or FRAUENDORF, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 12 m. from Pressburg, on the Danube, over which there is here a ferry. It has a parish church, a fishery, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 896.

KILITI, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sümegh, in a plain, on the Sio, 2 m. from Sio-Fok; with two churches. Pop. 1357.

KILKEE, a thriving watering-place, Ireland, co. Clare, 8 m. N.W. Kilrush, in the creek of Maboy. It is built close to the sea, is of a semicircular form, and has elegant baths, a constabulary police force, and a coast-guard station. Near it are several chalybeate springs of high reputation. P. 1481.

KILKEEL, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Down, 15½ m. N.E. Newry. It has a commodious parish church, three R. Catholic chapels, and several Dissenting places of worship. Pop. 1146. Area, 47,883 ac. Pop. 16,269.

KILKENNY, an inland co. Ireland, prov. Leinster; bounded, N. by Queen's co., E. by Carlow and Wexford, S. by Waterford, and W. by Tipperary; greatest length, 46 m.; breadth, 24 m.; area, 796 sq. m., or 509,732 ac., of which 470,102 ac. are arable. The surface is generally level, with some mountains, chiefly situated between the Nore and Barrow, consisting of a nucleus of clay-slate surrounded by sandstone. The sub-soil is chiefly limestone, with clay-slate and sandstone in the higher parts. The general colour of the limestone is a bluish gray, which, near the town of Kilkenny, passes into a fine black marble, susceptible of a high polish, and containing a great variety of shelly impressions. These beds are extensively quarried, and the blocks dressed on the spot. The coal formations are nearly co-extensive with the hilly districts, but the coal is of very bad quality, and, consequently, little used. The principal rivers are the Barrow, Nore, and Suir; the first forming its E. boundary, the last its W., at its S. extremity, and the Nore flowing through its centre N. to S. The soil is of various qualities; in a few places it is moorish, particularly in the coal tract; but, for the most part, it is light and dry, some valleys being extremely fertile. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, bere, rye, pease, beans, potatoes, turnips, mangold-wurzel, carrots, and parsnips; some cabbage, and a little flax. Some of the best wheat and meadow lands in Ireland are situated in the level tract along the Suir. Dairy husbandry, also, is extensively practised, particularly in the Walsh Mountains, and the S. part of the Castlecomer tract. Farms here are of various sizes, but generally small, there being comparatively few above 30 ac.; and although one of the highest-rented counties in Ireland, its farm-houses and other accommodations are, for the most part, very inferior. The county contains 10 baronies, and 143 parishes, and returns two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 5036; and Kilkenny city, the capital, returns one. Pop. (1841), 183,349; (1851), 138,773.

KILKENNY, a city, parl. bor., and co. of itself, Ireland, locally in co. of same name, of which it is the cap., 61 m. S.W. Dublin, with which and with Waterford it is connected by railway, delightfully situated on both sides of the Nore, here crossed by two handsome stone bridges. It consists of five principal, and several subordinate streets, well kept, and lighted with gas. Many of the houses and shops, most of which are built of stone, have a highly respectable appear-



ance. Water of excellent quality is abundant. The city contains several interesting ancient edifices, which tend to give it a venerable and picturesque appearance. These structures consist of the cathedral, the castle, now modernized, and several abbeys. The places of worship comprise the cathedral, already mentioned; two churches belonging to the Establishment, one Presbyterian church, one Methodist meeting-house, and six R. Catholic chapels. The other modern public buildings are a city and county jail, a court-house, infirmary, fever hospital, union poor-house, house of correction, and numerous constabulary police stations. There are several schools, the most important of which are Kilkenny college, a grammar-school, in which Swift, Congreve, Farquhar, Bishop Berkeley, and other distinguished characters, received the early part of their education; the college of St. Kyran, a R. Catholic seminary, for the education of young men intended for the priesthood; and numerous other public and private schools. The literary and scientific institutions comprise an archaeological society, and the Kilkenny literary society. There is also a diocesan library adjoining the cathedral, and containing about 4000 vols. Kilkenny was formerly the seat of extensive manufactures, most of which, however, have either entirely disappeared, or have greatly fallen off. The manufacture of coarse woollens has recently begun to revive; and some little business is done in tanning, nail-making, the working of Kilkenny black and foreign marbles into chimney-pieces, monuments, tables, and other articles; in the manufacture of starch, carriages, carding implements, and flour-mill machinery; metal founding, and mill-wright works; but none of these branches are carried on so extensively as formerly. A considerable trade is done in salt, flour, ale, porter, and bacon, for which the town still maintains a high reputation. Kilkenny gives the title of Earl to the family of Butler, and returns one member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 664. In the vicinity of the city has been discovered a spa, which is considered beneficial in various diseases. Pop. (1851), 20,283.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**KILKERRAN BAY**, an indentation, W. coast Ireland, co. and 25 m. W. Galway, extending inland about 11 m., studded with islands, chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

**KILKHAMPTON**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 8120 ac. P. 1237.

**KILKISHEN**, a vil. Ireland, co. Clare,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Six-mile-bridge, with an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, and near it the remains of Kilkishen Castle. Pop. 559.

**KILLA-I-BUKSHEE**, a collection of walled vilts. Afghanistan, about 36 m. S.W. Ghuznee, on the road thence to Shawl, in a large and fertile valley, bounded by lofty mountains on the N., but more open on the S. The road through it, though crossed by several water-courses, is good.

**KILLALA**, a market tn., seaport, and par., Ireland, co. Mayo. The town, agreeably situated on the bay of same name, 26 m. N.N.E. Castlebar, contains a small but ancient cathedral, also used as the parish church; a R. Catholic chapel, and a Methodist meeting-house; a free and a national school, a dispensary, and an ancient round tower, 84 ft. high. The manufacture of coarse linen was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent; but the principal trade now consists in the export of grain and provisions, and in the import of herrings, sugar, planks, and iron. Pop. 1446. Area of par., 5634 ac. Pop. 3253.—The bay, which receives the Moy in its upper part, extends about 8 m. inland, and has a breadth of 3 to 8 m.

**KILLALOE**, an ancient market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Clare. The town is picturesquely situated 13 m. N.E. Limerick, on a hill, r. bank Shannon, here crossed by an ancient bridge, leading to the suburb of Ballina, on the l. bank of the river. The streets are in general steep and narrow, houses indifferently built, but still the town has a cheerful and prosperous appearance. The principal buildings are the cathedral, of the 12th century, which is used as the parish church; a Wesleyan meeting-house, and a R. Catholic chapel. Near the cathedral are the remains of a stone-roofed oratory, one of the most ancient ecclesiastical edifices in Ireland. There are various public and private schools, a dispensary, and several benevolent and friendly societies. Foreign and native marbles are manufactured here into chimney-pieces, monuments, and other ornamental articles. Frieze, coarse linens, and flannels are made to a limited extent, and 200 to 300 hands are engaged in the neighbouring extensive slate

quarries. Many of the inhabitants are also employed in the extensive works of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, for the manufacture of boats, boilers, &c. Area of par., 10,708 ac. Pop., exclusive of the suburb of Ballina, 4957.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**KILLAMARSH**, par. Eng.; 1860 ac. P. 906.

**KILLARNEY**, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kerry. The town is situated in the midst of the most beautiful scenery, within a mile of the celebrated lakes to which it gives its name,  $44\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. by N. Cork, on the high road thence to Tralee. The principal streets are straight and well paved, and the houses in general substantially built of stone; supply of water ample. It has a handsome parish church, a small Methodist meeting-house, a R. Catholic chapel, and a magnificent R. Catholic cathedral in the Gothic style; a convent of the Presentation, where 200 female children are gratuitously educated by the ladies connected with the establishment; a convent of the Sisters of Mercy, containing a house of refuge for the relief and instruction of adult females. There are two free schools, a dispensary and fever hospital, a lunatic asylum, and a poorhouse. In summer, Killarney is thronged with visitors to the lakes, and the delightful scenery in the neighbourhood. Fancy articles of wood, particularly of arbutus, which attains to great perfection in the environs, are made to a considerable extent, and are in great request by tourists. Flour is also manufactured extensively. Pop. 5964. Area of par., 38,151. Pop. 10,476.—The LAKES, three in number, are all connected with each other. The lower lake is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. long by 2 m. broad; the middle,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. long by  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad; the upper, 3 m. long. They receive several streams, are interspersed with numerous islands, which, as well as the sloping and lofty sides of the lakes, are richly wooded, presenting the loveliest scenery anywhere to be met with.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**KILLASHANDRA**, a market. tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cavan. The town, 9 m. W. by N. Cavan, is delightfully situated on a gently-rising ground near the Croghan, and is surrounded by a succession of romantic lakes. The principal street is spacious, well kept, and has many good houses, with a handsome market-house in the centre. It contains a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and Presbyterian meeting-house; numerous public schools, and a dispensary. A considerable trade is carried on in linen, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of it. Pop. 1085. Area of par., 22,241 ac. Pop. 12,552.

**KILLEAGH**, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The town, 9 m. W. by N. Youghal, has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, two public schools, a dispensary, and a constabulary police station. Near it are some remarkable caverns. Pop. tn., 789. Area of par., 5854 ac. Pop. 2815.

**KILLEARN**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Stirling, 14 m. N. by W. Glasgow, with an Established and a Free church, a school, an obelisk, 103 ft. high, erected, in 1788, to the memory of George Buchanan, the poet and historian, who, in 1506, was born in the parish; and a woollen factory. Area of par., 27 sq. m. Pop. 1224.

**KILLENAULE**, a small market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Tipperary. The town, 16 m. N. by E. Clonmel, has a commodious parish church, and a handsome R. Catholic chapel; free schools for children of both sexes, and a dispensary. Near it are extensive coal, copper, and culm mines. Pop. 1786. Area of par., 7711 ac. Pop. 3755.

**KILLECRANKIE**, a celebrated pass through the Grampians, Scotland, co. Perth, 15 m. N.W. Dunkeld. Here the river Garry struggles for about 2 m. through a deep, narrow, rocky, and densely-wooded ravine, along the side of which the road has been formed. At the N.W. extremity of this pass, in 1689, the memorable battle of Killecrankie was fought, in which Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, gained the victory, and lost his life.

**KILLIN**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Perth, near the head of Loch Tay, 35 m. W. by N. Perth, with a parish and a Free church; several schools, and a savings' bank. Area of par., 160 sq. m. Pop. 1102.

**KILLINGHOLME**, a par. England, Lincoln; 5290 ac. Pop. 681.

**KILLINCHY**, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Down. The town, 9 m. N. Downpatrick, has a handsome parish church, with a square embattled tower; a R. Catholic chapel, and a

Presbyterian meeting-house; numerous public schools, and several corn-mills. Area of par., 13,866 ac. Pop. 7470.

**KILLIS**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Syria, pash. and 40 m. N. Aleppo, with a considerable trade in galls, wax, and inferior cottons. Pop. about 2000.

**KILLOUGH**, or **ST. ANNE'S PORT**, a tn. and seaport, Ireland, co. Down, 6 m. S.E. Downpatrick, on the bay of same name; lat. 54° 15' N.; lon. 5° 37' 30" W. It has a handsome parish church, with a square tower; a R. Catholic chapel, and a Methodist meeting-house. The harbour is a safe refuge for coasters and other small craft, and is much resorted to by vessels engaged in the fisheries off the coast. Killough exports corn and cattle, and imports coal and salt. Pop. 1148.

**KILLPECK**, par. Eng. Hereford; 2230 ac. P. 238.

**KILLUCAN**, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Westmeath. The town, 9 m. E. by S. Mullingar, has an elegant parish church, two R. Catholic chapels, several public schools, and a dispensary. Area of par., 35,589 ac. Pop. 9562.

**KILLYBEGS**, a market tn., seaport, and par. Ireland, co. Donegal. The town, 14 m. W. Donegal, near the head of a beautiful creek of same name, in Donegal Bay, has a well-sheltered and safe harbour, with anchorage for large vessels; a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, free school, and a dispensary. It exports agricultural produce; and imports timber, coal, and groceries. Area of par., 15,584 ac. Pop. 4838.

**KILLYLEAGH**, a market tn., seaport, and par. Ireland, co. Down. The town lies on a gentle acclivity, W. shore Strangford Lough, 6 m. N.E. Downpatrick. The principal streets, which are well kept, form a cross, having four or five smaller ones lying parallel to them. Many of the houses are well built of stone. It has a handsome cruciform church, with a tower, surmounted by a well-proportioned spire; two spacious Presbyterian meeting-houses, a small R. Catholic chapel, five schools, a literary and scientific society, and an extensive flax-mill, employing 450 hands. The harbour has been recently improved, and the shipping business increased. The principal exports are grain and other agricultural produce; imports:—wool, cotton, iron, coal, salt, and general merchandise. Sir Hans Sloane, the celebrated physician and naturalist, and founder of the British Museum, was born here, April 16, 1660. Area of par., 11,759 ac. Pop. 6688.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**KILMACRENAN**, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Donegal. The town, 6 m. N.W. Letterkenny, contains a very ancient parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting-house, several public and private schools, and a dispensary. Area of par., 35,617 ac. Pop. 9343.

**KILMACHTHOMAS**, a small tn. Ireland, co. and 13 m. W. by S. Waterford, on a steep hill, on the Mahon, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has three schools and a dispensary, and is inhabited chiefly by agricultural labourers. Pop. 1197.

**KILMAINHAM**, a vil. Ireland, co. and 2 m. W. Dublin, of which it is a suburb. It contains a military hospital, county court-house, and jail; and has manufactures of fine woollen cloths. Pop. 670.

**KILMALLOCK**, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Limerick. The town, 18 m. S. Limerick, on the Lubach, was formerly a place of importance, surrounded by a strongly-fortified wall, portions of which still remain, and had numerous well-built houses of hewn stone, several castles, and noble mansions, only two of which now remain. From the dilapidated appearance of the town, when contrasted with its original magnificence, Kilmallock has been styled the 'Baalbe of Ireland.' Since 1816, the principal street has been improved by the erection of several good stone houses. It has an ancient and spacious, but much decayed church, a R. Catholic chapel, a dispensary, a tannery, and some extensive flour-mills. Area of par., 4094 ac. Pop. 3126.

**KILMARNOCK**, a parl. and municipal bor. and market tn., Scotland, co. Ayr. The town is 19 m. S.W. Glasgow, on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, near the confluence of the Kilmarnock water with the Irvine. The principal street is upwards of 1 m. long, and contains many handsome buildings; houses generally of freestone, obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood; the streets generally are wide and airy, and the town is well supplied with water. Near its centre, on a bridge across the Kilmarnock, is the townhouse; and at the cross is a fine marble statue of Sir James Shaw, Bart., a

native of the vicinity, who had been Lord Mayor of London. It has three handsome Established churches, three Free, three U. Presbyterian, one of which has a fine tower and spire; and several other Dissenting churches; numerous schools, including an academy, an elegant building; an exchange, a mechanics' institution, a philosophical institution, a public library, two reading-rooms, a dispensary, and several benevolent societies. Kilmarnock has long been famed for the excellence of its woollen manufactures, formerly consisting chiefly of broad and other bonnets, and striped cowls, but now of carpets, which have become the staple, and printed worsted shawls, made to a great extent, &c. There are also manufactories of machinery, tobacco, candles, hats, and hosiery, besides several extensive tanneries; and a considerable business is done in the making of boots and shoes for exportation. Kilmarnock unites with Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen in returning one member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1851), 21,443.

**KILMARTIN**, a small vil. and par. Scotland, co. Argyle. The village, 8 m. N.W. Lochgilphead, at the head of a fine glen, contains the parish church, a handsome Gothic structure; a parish school, and the ruins of an old castle. Along the valley of Kilmartin are a number of large circular cairns, containing stone coffins, in which human skeletons of a large size have been found, together with silver coins, one of which bore the name of Etheled. Area of par., 24,529 ac. Pop. (1851), 1144.

**KILMAURS**, a bor. of barony, and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The town, pleasantly situated, r. bank Carmel, 2 m. N.W. Kilmarnock, has parish, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches, and three schools. Cotton weaving, and shoemaking, are carried on to some extent. Par. 6 m. long, by 2 m. broad. Pop. 2617.

**KILMERSDON**, par. Eng. Somerset; 3560 ac. P. 2143. **KILMINGTON**, two pars. Eng.:—1, Devon; 1940 ac. P. 495.—2, Somerset; 2750 ac. P. 635.

**KILMISTON**, par. Eng. Hants; 1740 ac. P. 256.

**KILMUN**, a vil. Scotland, co. Argyle, delightfully situated near the head of Holy Loch, Firth of Clyde, 8 m. N. by W. Greenock. It contains Established and Free churches; the burial vault of the noble family of Argyle, and two schools. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing by the citizens of Glasgow. Pop. (1851), 1221.

**KILNSEA**, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1130 ac. P. 140. **KILNWICK**, two pars. Eng. York (E. Riding):—1, 3990 ac. P. 627.—2, (Percy), 1610 ac. P. 58.

**KILPATRICK**,—1, (*New or East*), A par., cos. Stirling and Dumbarton, 5½ m. N.W. Glasgow. It contains cotton-spinning, and calico-printing works, bleachfields, &c. Area, 13,440 ac. Pop. (1851), 4885.—2, (*Old or West*), A vil. and par. Scotland, co. Dumbarton. The village, r. bank Clyde, 9 m. W. N.W. Glasgow, has a parish, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, and a school; and was once a bor. of barony. The parish contains cotton-spinning and weaving factories; chemical and dye works; bleachfields, boat-building yards, &c. Area, 18 sq. m. Pop. (1851), 5832.

**KILREA**, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Londonderry. The town, l. bank Barn, 30 m. E.S.E. Londonderry, consists of four principal streets and a square. It has a new market-house and linen hall, both commodious and elegant buildings; a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and several schools. The linen manufacture is carried on to a great extent in the town and surrounding district. Area of par., 6315 ac. Pop. 4227.

**KILRENNY**, a royal bor., seaport, and par. Scotland, co. Fife, N.E. shore Firth of Forth, 9 m. S.S.E. St. Andrew's. Nether Kilrenny or Cellardykes has a small harbour, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It unites with St. Andrew's, &c., in returning a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1851), 1860. Area of par., 2400 ac. Pop. 2208.

**KILRHEDIN**, par. Wales, Carmarthen; 6000 ac. P. 1108.

**KILRUSH**, a market tn., seaport, and par. Ireland, co. Clare. The town, agreeably situated, N. shore estuary of the Shannon, 36 m. W. by S. Limerick, is neatly built, and consists of a market-square, intersected E. to W. by a spacious, well-paved, and flagged street, with several smaller thoroughfares diverging from it. It has a commodious and handsome market-house, court-house, a neat custom-house, a bridewell, and a police barrack; a spacious Established church,



a handsome R. Catholic chapel, and a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house; free, and other schools; a dispensary, and fever hospital. The manufacture of woollen and linen cloth is carried on to some extent, and the produce of the fishery is considerable. The harbour is safe and commodious. The pier is protected by a strong sea wall; and steamers regularly ply between this port and Limerick. The chief trade is in agricultural produce of all kinds. Pop. 5071. Area of par., 15,659 ac. Pop. 11,885.

KILSBY, par. Eng. Northampton; 3200 ac. P. 655.

KILSYTH, a bor. of barony, vil. and par. Scotland, co. Stirling. The VILLAGE, 12 m. N.E. Glasgow, is a straggling, irregularly built place, lighted with gas, but streets very indifferently kept. It has a parish, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, and Methodist and Independent chapels; several schools, a library, and friendly society. The inhabitants, generally, are employed in hand-loom weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. In 1742 and 1743, and again in 1839, remarkable revivals in religion took place here. Area of par. about 15,000 ac. Pop. (1851), 5346.

KILTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1560 ac. Pop. 161.

KILVE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1680 ac. P. 240.

KILVERSTONE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2540 ac. P. 47.

KILVINGTON, two pars. Eng.;—1, Notts; 900 ac. P. 56.—2, (South), York (N. Riding); 2610 ac. P. 402.

KILWA, or QUILWA, a tn. with a fine harbour, and cap. of a petty kingdom, E. coast, Africa. It stands on a small island, lat. 8° 57' S.; lon. 39° 37' E., in a noble estuary, into which flow many streams; the chief of these are the Kuávi (in early writers, Cuavo, Quabo, and, by further corruption, Suabo), from the N.W., and the Kisimáfúgo, from the S.W. The sea is here unfathomable till close to the shore, which is formed, probably, by a bank of coral. The banks of the estuary and of the rivers present to view a great deal of low alluvial land, intersected by sluggish canals, and overgrown with mangrove. The town has a pretty appearance at a distance, the white-washed houses, domes, and minarets, rising in a thick grove of cocoa-nut and other palms. The island is about 5 m. long N. to S., and 3 m. wide. Though ill supplied with water, it still supports a population of 6000 or 8000; but the town no longer retains the commercial importance and opulence that once distinguished it, and memorials of which still remain in the extensive ruins of stone buildings strewn over the island and the adjoining mainland. The fort, built of brick and mud, and white-washed, looks well from the sea, but mounts no guns, and could offer no resistance to a European enemy. A mosque still standing has 25 domes, and is said to have had 365. It is entirely covered with a luxuriant growth of creeping plants, and is shaded by some huge Bombax or cotton trees. The town of Kilwa is now but a wretched group of huts, and the once powerful king is, at the present day, tributary to the Sultan Seid Sâid (of Muskat), residing in Zanzibar.

When Ibn Batutah visited Kilwa in the earlier half of the 14th century (about 1330), he found it a large and flourishing town, though built only of wood, and inhabited chiefly by Zinj, that is, by indigenous blacks. But when, a little more than a century and a half later, the Portuguese arrived there, it was a handsome stone-built city, the houses of which resembled those of Spain and Italy. The date and authors of the stone buildings, scattered in ruins for some hundreds of miles along these coasts, are now undiscoverable; but certain it is, that our voyagers err in ascribing them to the Portuguese. These conquerors do not appear to have been zealous propagators of art and improvement; they destroyed much more than they erected. They took and pillaged Kilwa in 1507, and subsequently disturbed its commerce, as well as that of the whole coast. They probably contributed to hasten its decline, though, so long as the slave-trade flourished in Mauritius, Kilwa was enriched by it; but, in the beginning of the present century, the island was taken by the Sakalave pirates from Madagascar, who held it for some time. They were at length expelled by a force sent from Zanzibar, but the prosperity of Kilwa was then gone, and it has never returned.

The name Kilwa is more extensively applied than is commonly supposed. The island just described is Kilwa Majinjé, and may be considered as the Kilwa of history. But about 12 m. further N., in a bay facing the N.E., is Kilwa Kivinji or Old Kilwa, a village of about 700 huts, and now a

much more busy and important place than the island. Kilwa Kuávi, on the river of this name, is probably a market for the natives of the interior, and dependent on the island. Kilwa Tekfri, on the l. bank of the Kisimáfúgo, is remarkable chiefly for the immense number of wild beasts that prowl about it. Kilwa Ugoga, about 15 m. S. of the island, on the coast, has, we believe, in its neighbourhood, extensive salt-pans, the produce of which is exported.

The noble harbours at Kilwa Majinjé, within the estuary, and sheltered by the island, remain unfrequented, in grand and savage solitude. Whatever symptoms of civilization may be found on the sea-coast of E. Africa, unmitigated, indigenous barbarism, unchanged by foreign sway or intercourse, still prevails everywhere within a few miles of the shore. The native traffic along the rivers is of little value, but it deserves to be mentioned that canoes, laden with fruit and vegetables, descend the Kuávi frequently from the country of the Dengarcko, who dwell on the S. banks of the Lufji, in houses raised on stakes, so as to be secure at once from the floods and from wild beasts. From this it would appear that the Kuávi, if it be not a branch of the Lufji, at least drains a portion of the country inundated by that river. Hence the Kuávi or Cuavo, as it was called, was formerly believed to issue from the great lake of the interior, wherein the chief rivers of Africa, the Nile included, had their sources, according to the then prevailing systems.

The mouths of the Lufji, all narrow and difficult of approach, owing to the numerous coral reefs and islets, with strong currents between them, that beset these coasts, lie W. of Moufia island; that which bears the name of Lufji or Rufji being in lat. 7° 56' S., about 70 m. N. of Kilwa. As the mouths of the Lufji are situate on a part of the coast which is always avoided by European navigators, they remained long quite unknown, and have but recently found a place in our charts. Hence all the accounts received of the great river were referred to the Kuávi at Kilwa. This river, though its principal entrance is not above 300 yards wide, is said to exceed a league in breadth within; and during the floods it has a width of several leagues. The country through which it flows is populous and fertile, producing two crops a year of rice, millet, &c.; besides plantains, oranges, and other fruits. The people dwelling on the sea-shore, at the mouths of the river, are the Mazingia; above them are the Dengarcko, already mentioned; and, beyond the delta, the left or N. bank of the river, along which the road passes, is occupied by the Cútu; and, W. of these again, are the Wasagára, in whose country, about 30 days' journey from the coast, the river divides into several branches. The Kidégi comes from the N.W. The Siwáha, from the W., is by some considered as the chief branch of the Lufji; while others give this name to a river joining the Siwáha from the S.W. The Lucosi, also, and another great river, fall into it lower down, from the same side. All these rivers rise in the N.E. slopes of the great ridge extending S.E. and N.W.; at the opposite or S.W. foot of which lies that river-like lake, of extraordinary length, which is called, on the coast, Ziwa [fresh-water lake]; and, by the tribes dwelling round its S. end, Nyassi or Nyassa [the sea]. The sources of the Siwáha, the river respecting which we possess most information, are probably between the seventh and eighth parallels of latitude, and at least 550 m. from the sea. The natives on the coast, indeed, believe that the Siwáha issues from the lake, but this opinion is open to strong objections. See NYASSA. From Dwece, above the sources of the Lucosi, and some other districts S. of the Siwáha, iron is brought down to Kilwa. The country which lies on the E. side of the lake from the Lufji, northward, is called Monomoezi. Crocodiles and hippopotami are very numerous in the waters of the Lufji; and the latter are thought so formidable in the lower part of the river, that the Arab traders who ascend the river a month's voyage, are said to arm their boats with long iron spikes, to keep them at a distance.

The valley of the Lufji, viewed in connection with Kilwa, forms a very remarkable feature in the geography of Africa; for here we can trace not only a great river descending a distance of 500 or 600 m., its numerous branches being spread over a territory of at least 300 m. in width, and the various tribes occupying its vast basin all speaking one language, but we see also the commerce between the coast and the interior

here fully established, systematically carried on, and not insignificant. The Monomoezi visit the coast annually in large bodies, from 6000 to 10,000. Formerly Kilwa was their destination; at the present day, the majority of them encamp on the coast opposite to Zanzibar, but a considerable number still resort to Kilwa. See *MONOMOEZI*. And this well-developed native system of intercourse has existed at least three centuries and a half; indeed, there is reason to believe that at that period, when the chief foreign merchants on the coast were the peaceable Banyans, the traffic with the interior was far more active than it is at present.

But the countries of the interior, the traffic of which is, or was in better times, directed upon Kilwa, are not confined to the basin of the Lufiji. All the tribes on the E. side of the lake, S. of the Lufiji, and round the sources of the Livúma, resort to that place; and, as the S. end of the lake is the channel of an active carrying trade, much of the ivory and other produce of the remote interior reach Kilwa from that quarter. The mouth of the Livúma or Rivúma is situate in lat. 10° 26' S., a few miles N. of Cape Delgado. According to the reports of natives, this river may be navigated, a long way up, by large ships. About eight or nine days up from the sea—above the delta, for it has several mouths—it increases in width, and is a mile broad, its banks richly clothed with superb timber. The canoes of the Livúma, hollowed out of a single trunk, are capable of containing 30 people. The general course of the river seems to be S.W. by W. The traders' route from Kilwa, going S.W., crosses the Livúma at the end of 30 days' march, and soon after enters the territory of Iáo, or perhaps Jáó, a hilly, well-watered country, fertile and populous; the capital of which, Lukelingo, is six weeks distant from Kilwa. From Lukelingo to the lake, the journey is of 14 days; the road going W., over Njesa, a mountain densely peopled, not in villages, but with cottages and gardens and small hamlets, uniformly spread over its sides and summit. From Njesa may be seen Nyassa, or the sea, glittering in the W., with five rocky islands, and the little river Matufzi running down to it. The natives of Jáó (the Waíáo of Zanzibar, the Monjou of Mozambique) also make regular annual visits to Kilwa, going in large bodies, and sometimes 10,000 in a season. They carry down ivory, wax, and gum-copal, and not a few slaves, but their slave trade is generally quite free from atrocity. The great majority of the Waíáo sold annually in Kilwa and Zanzibar (some thousands) go voluntarily into servitude or service (as they conceive it), to seek their fortunes; and, if they fall into the hands of a Mahometan master, their end is gained, and their condition invariably improved.

On the N. borders of Jáó, about 30 m. from Lukelingo, and on the river Bungo, probably an affluent of the Livúma, dwell the Mbungo, who are described on the coast as white people. A Mbungo woman is prized in Zanzibar above an Abyssinian. The men are rarely seen in captivity, being much superior to their black neighbours in courage and the arts of war. The natives on the coast at Kilwa are Maríma, the same tribe or nation who peopled, at an early age, the Querimba, Angózia, and Bazaruto islands to the S. Behind them, up the Kisimafúgo, are the Macondí. The coast between Kilwa and the Livúma is occupied by the M'wera; beyond, or S. of the Livúma, are the Wamíva. The Muchinga and Mungindo are on the road to Jáó.—(Capt. W. F. W. Owen, *Narrative of an Exploring Voyage to the E. coast of Africa*, 1835; Capt. Thos. Boteler, *Narrative of a Voyage, &c.*, 1835.)

**KILWINNING**, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle elevation, r. bank Garnock, 21 m. S.W. Glasgow, on the railway thence to Ayr. It consists principally of one narrow street about 1 m. long, and contains a parish and a Free church, two Dissenting chapels, several schools, various benevolent and charitable institutions, and an archery club of very ancient foundation. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as hand-loom weavers, or in the mines and quarries in the neighbourhood. A considerable number of females are engaged in needle-work. With the erection of the abbey of Kilwinning, founded, it is believed, in 1140, now a fine ruin, is associated the introduction of free masonry into Scotland. Area of par., 11,200 ac. Pop. (1851), 6359.

**KILWORTH**, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The town, 22 m. N.E. Cork, is pleasantly situated on the Funcheon, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, about

1 m. above its confluence with the Blackwater. It consists of one irregular, indifferently kept street, and contains a market-house, manor court-house, parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and two school-houses. The people are, in general, employed in agricultural labour. Area of par., 5458 ac. Pop. 3246.—(Local Correspondent.)

**KILWORTH**, two pars. Eng. Leicester:—1, (North); 2230 ac. P. 422.—2, (South); 1470 ac. P. 478.

**KILYBEBILL**, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 4014 ac. P. 731.

**KIMBERLEY**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1460 ac. P. 148.

**KIMBLE**, two pars. Eng. Bucks:—1, (Great); 2570 ac. P. 489.—2, (Little); 750 ac. P. 177.

**KIMBOLTON**,—1, A market tn. and par. England, co. Huntingdon. The town, 9 m. W.S.W. Huntingdon, contains a handsome church, surmounted by a lofty spire, various Dissenting places of worship, and an ancient endowed grammar-school. A few females find employment in lace-making; but the inhabitants, generally, are employed in agricultural labour. Kimbolton castle, the mansion of the Duke of Manchester, was the residence of Catherine of Aragon, after her divorce from Henry VIII. Area of par., 6200 ac. Pop. 1634.—2, A par. Eng. Hereford; 4640 ac. Pop. 715.

**KIMCOTE**, par. Eng. Leicester; 1710 ac. P. 552.

**KIMITO**, an isl. Russia, S.W. coast Finland, about 25 m. S.E. Åbo. It is nearly in the shape of a triangle, the upper part of which is in a manner inserted into the mainland, from which it is only separated by a very narrow channel; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., about 20 m.; central breadth, nearly 11 m. The nucleus of the island appears to be granite, but the strata above it contain beds of limestone, which is quarried. There is also a mine of iron. Pop., including that of some adjoining islets, 6500.

**KIMMERIDGE**, par. Eng. Dorset; 1570 ac. P. 154.

**KIMOLOS**, Isl. Greece. See *ARGENTIERA*.

**KIMPINA**, a tn. Wallachia, dist. Prahova, r. bank Rahova, 50 m. N. Bucharest; with several churches, a convent, and custom-house; and a considerable transit trade, being the entrepôt for all the merchandise coming from Cronstadt. Near it are salt mines, which are extensively worked. Much bitumen is also obtained.

**KIMPOLUNG**, or **KIMPELUNG** (MOLDAUSCH), a market tn. Austria, Bukowina, on the Moldau, 57 m. S.S.W. Czernowitz. It is one of the principal stations of the military frontier. Pop. 2623.

**KIMPTON**, two pars. Eng.:—1, Hants; 1810 ac. P. 391.—2, Herts; 3700 ac. P. 945.

**KIN**, an isl. Russia, in the N.E. of the Gulf of Riga, about 12 m. from the coast of Livonia. It is nearly of an oval shape, and is about 7 m. long, by 3 m. broad.

**KIN-CHOO**, or **KING-TOUO**, a tn., Chinese empire, Manchuria, near the head of the Gulf of Leaton; lat. 41° N.; lon. 121° E., l. bank of a river which falls into the Gulf. It is a considerable emporium, and is celebrated as a market for drugs, peace, and flour. Upwards of 1000 junks trade with the town.

**KIN-HOA**, a city, China, prov. Chekiang; lat. 29° 18' N.; lon. 119° 20' E.; with a great trade in dried plums and ham, which are exported to all parts of the empire.

**KIN-SHAN** [golden island], an isl. China, prov. Kiangsee, in the Yang-tse-kiang. It rises like the summit of a mountain above the waters, and is covered with houses, temples, trees, and flowers. Its sides are clothed with trees, shading structures of light and fantastic forms.

**KINAMI**, a vil. W. Africa, r. bank Niger, 23 m. S. by E. Egga; lat. 8° 25' N.; lon. 6° 21' E. It consists of seven different clusters of huts, built on a bank about 8 ft. above the river, inhabited by Nufi or Nyffe people. Pop. 1000.

**KINARD**, par. Irel. Kerry; 5002 ac. Pop. 1283.

**KINAWLEY**, par. Irel. Cavan and Fermanagh; 51,004 ac. Pop. 16,855.

**KINBURN**, a fortress, Russia, gov. Taurida, on a narrow tongue of land, at the mouth of the Dniuper. It is picturesquely and strongly situated, being surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Black Sea and the estuary; but consists only of the fortress itself, with the necessary buildings, and a few fishermen's huts outside. In the vicinity, in 1787, the Turks were signally defeated by the Russians under Suwarrow.

**KINCARDINE**, a tn. and several pars., Scotland:—1, A bor. of barony and seaport, co. Perth, r. bank Forth. The



town, 21 m. W. by N. Edinburgh, has narrow and irregular streets; and the older houses generally of one story, and roofed with tile; the more modern of two or three stories, and slated. It has a parish, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church. The port is advantageously situated for trade. The quay and harbour are commodious; the latter is secure, and admits vessels of 300 to 400 tons. Coals are exported, and timber and other articles from Russia and Sweden imported. Ship-building is carried on to some extent. Pop. (1851), 2697.—2, A par., co. Ross, 35 m. by 20 m. Pop. 2108.—3, (*O'Neil*), A par., co. Aberdeen, 7 m. by 5 m. Pop. 1857.—4, (*in-Monteith*), a par., co. Perth; 7500 ac. Pop. 2232.

**KINCARDINESHIRE**, or the **MEARNS**, a maritime co. Scotland, E. coast, having Aberdeenshire N. and W., Forfar S. and W., and the North Sea E.; greatest length, 32 m.; breadth, 24 m.; area, 244,480 ac., of which 1280 ac. are water; about half the county is supposed to consist of cultivated land, wood-land, improvable moor, &c. The Grampian mountains, by which it is traversed N.E. to S.W., occupy a large portion of its surface, but their highest summit within the county is Battock, only 2611 ft. above sea-level. The more elevated regions of the county are sterile; but there is a considerable proportion of comparatively low, fertile, and generally well-cultivated land. The geological formations of the county comprise large proportions of red sandstone, gneiss, and granite, with narrow, parallel bands of mica and chlorite slates, running N.E. and S.W. On some parts of the coast, the cliffs, consisting of alternate beds of fine sandstone and conglomerate, with occasional veins and masses of trap, rising to heights varying from 150 to 300 ft., nearly, if not altogether, inaccessible. In these rocks many curious caves and natural arches occur, one of the latter being 150 yards long. The principal rivers are the Dee, North Esk, Bervie, and Dye. The arable land consists chiefly of a tract called the *How* of the *Mearns*. It contains about 50,000 ac. of comparatively low, fertile, and generally well-cultivated land, with about 7000 ac. of thriving plantations. On the E., the *How* is sheltered by a range of low hills, which separate it from the coast district. The latter contains about 68,000 ac., of which about 32,000 ac. are in a high state of culture. The other arable district consists of the narrow glen or valley lying along the Dee. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, turnips, potatoes, and flax. Cattle and sheep are reared also to a considerable extent. The manufactures are confined to some linen-weaving, and to the making of a peculiar kind of wooden snuff-boxes of beautiful workmanship, carried on in the village of Laurencekirk. Kincardineshire contains 19 parishes, and one royal burgh—Bervie or Inverbervie, and sends one member to Parliament. Stonehaven is the principal town. Pop. (1841), 33,075; (1851), 34,598.

**KINCLAVEN**, par. Scot. Perth; 5 m. by 2 m. P. 880.

**KINDBERG**, or **KIMBERG**, a market tn. Austria, Styria, circle and 11 m. N.E. Bruck, r. bank Mürz, about 2000 ft. above the sea. It contains a number of well-built houses, a parish church, poorhouse, hospital, and castle; and has manufactures of scythes, and other articles in iron. Pop. 710.

**KINDELBRÜCK**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 19 m. N. Erfurt, r. bank Wipper; with a church, tile-works, a saw, and other mills; and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1604.

**KINDERHOOK**, a vil., U. States, state and 19 m. S. New York, in a plain, 5 m. E. the Hudson; with a Dutch Reformed and a Baptist church, and an academy. P. 1400.

**KINDNIG**, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, dist. and near Kipfenberg; with a parish church, a brewery, a trade in cattle, and a paper, a saw, and a flour mill. Pop. 729.

**KINEAGH**, par. Irel. Carlow and Kildare; 6299 ac. Pop. 1580.

**KINEL**, a river, Russia, which rises in a ramification of the Ural mountains, in the W. of gov. Orenburg, flows first W.N.W. to Bogovoslan, then circuitously S.W., enters gov. Simbirsk, and joins r. bank Samara, about 20 m. above the town of Samara, after a course of nearly 170 m. It is remarkable for the limpidity of its water.

**KINELLAR**, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 4000 ac. Pop. 483.

**KINFARE**, or **KINVER**, par. Eng. Stafford; 8790 ac. Pop. 2207.

**KINFAUNS**, par. Scot. Perth; 4800 ac. Pop. 720.

**KING**.—1, An inland co. New S. Wales, 72 m. in length, breadth varying from 11 to 38 m.; area, 1781 sq. m., or 1,159,840 ac. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Narrawa is the principal. The chief town is Gunning, 152 m. S.W. Sydney.—2, Several places, China; particularly, a city, prov. Chihle, 155 m. S. Peking, with a pagoda, three triumphal arches, and a tower 11 stories high.

**KING BAY**, a beautiful bay, Van Diemen's Land, at the upper or N. end of Oyster Bay, from which it is separated by a low sandy neck of land. The Great Swan Port river flows into it; lat. 42° 10' S.; lon. 148° 7' E.

**KING CHARLES' SOUTH LAND**, an isl. Tierra-del-Fuego, about 170 m. N. to S., and 250 m. E. to W.; area, above 20,000 sq. m. On the N. and E. the surface is level, with occasional hills of low elevation; but the S. and W. parts are occupied by mountains, of which the highest, Mount Sarmiento, lat. 54° 27' 12" S.; lon. 70° 51' 30" W. (n.), rises 6800 ft. above sea-level, and is covered with snow for nearly two-thirds of its height.

**KING EDWARD**, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 11 m. by 5 m. P. 2492.

**KING GEORGE III.'S**, or **SITKA ARCHIPELAGO**, an isl. group, Russian America, discovered in 1741, by Alexoi Tschirikow, second in command of Behring's expedition. It lies chiefly between lat. 56° and 58° N., and includes the isls. of Baranoff, Admiralty, Chichagoff, &c.

**KING GEORGE ISLANDS**, two isls. S. Pacific, Lov Archipelago, about lat. 14° 22' S.; lon. 144° 58' W.

**KING GEORGE'S SOUND**, Australia, S.W. coast; lat. (entrance) 35° 6' 20" S.; lon. 118° 1' E.; formed, on the S. side, by a promontory called Bald Head. It is a good roadstead, and is partially sheltered from the prevalent E. winds by two islands which lie at its entrance. It receives King and Kalagom rivers, and on its shores is the town of Albany. King George's Sound was discovered in the year 1792 by Capt. Vancouver.

**KING ISLAND**, Mergui Archipelago, 18 m. off Tenasserim coast; lat. (S. end) 12° 15' N.; lon. 98° 26' E.; about 23 m. long, by 10 m. broad. It is inhabited, and affords plenty of large straight timber, fit for masts and several parts of ships. Tigers and snakes abound in it.

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**, a tn. Cape Colony, British Kaffraria, l. bank Bush or Gwokobi, about 4 m. from its junction with the Buffalo river, 62 m. N.N.E. Graham's Town; lat. 33° 10' S.; lon. 27° 20' E. It has the aspect of an English village, but has been much injured by the Kaffre wars.

**KING-CHEOU-FOU**, a city, China, prov. Houpe, l. bank Yang-tse-kiang; lat. 30° 28' N.; lon. 111° 37' E. It is large, populous, and well fortified, with a numerous Tartar garrison, and is considered from its situation one of the keys of the empire. There are numerous lakes in the vicinity, abounding in fish.

**KING-KI-TAO**, cap. Corea. See HAN-YANG.

**KING-TE CHING**, a tn. China, prov. Kiangsee, l. bank of a river that flows into the S.E. end of Lake Poyang; lat. 29° 15' N.; lon. 116° 52' E. It is regularly built, but the streets, as usual, are extremely narrow. The inhabitants were formerly entirely devoted to the manufacture of porcelain, which was considered the best in China. The pop. has been estimated at 1,000,000.

**KINGAN-Fou**, a considerable city, China, prov. Kiang see, l. bank Kan-kiang; lat. 27° 7' N.; lon. 114° 32' E. A great portion of the space within the walls is occupied by gardens. The suburbs are the most thriving and commercial part. Extensive cotton and linen manufactures are carried on here.

**KINGARTH**, par. Scot. Bute; 8325 ac. P. 931.

**KINGAVAR**, or **KUNGAVAR**, a tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 32 m. S.W. Hamadan. It was once a place of considerable importance, and is still entered by gates, though it has dwindled down into insignificance. It contains a small mosque and a bazaar, and has in its vicinity ruins, supposed to be those of an ancient temple of Diana. Pop. about 1200.

**KINGERBY**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1510 ac. P. 566.

**KINGHAM**, par. Eng. Oxford; 1540 ac. P. 555.

**KINGHORN**, a parl. bor., seaport, and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The town, situated on the Firth of Perth, immediately opposite Leith, and 3 m. S.S.W. Kirkealdy, a station on the Edinburgh and Northern railway, has level and well-paved

streets, a handsome townhouse and jail, of Gothic architecture; a parish and several Dissenting churches, a borough and charity school, active linen manufactures, and a bleachfield. The harbour is unimportant, and few vessels now belong to the port. Kinghorn unites with Kirkealdy, &c., in returning a member to the House of Commons. Area of par., 8 sq. m. Pop. of bor. and par. (1851), 3030.

KINGLASSIE, par. Scot. Fife; 5 m. by 3½ m. P. 1186.

KINGOLDRUM, par. Scot. Forfar; 20 sq. m. P. 428.

KING'S, with affixes, the name of several pars. Eng.—1, (*Caple*), Hereford; 1720 ac. P. 299.—2, (*Cliffe*), Northampton; 4460 ac. P. 1278.—3, (*Norton*), Worcester, 11,970 ac. P. 5550.—4, (*Nympton*), Devon; 5470 ac. P. 777.—5, (*Pion* or *Pyon*), Hereford; 1980 ac. P. 424.—6, (*Stanley*), Gloucester; 1740 ac. P. 2200.—7, (*Sutton*), Northampton; 3850 ac. P. 1297.—8, (*Walden*), Herts; 4180 ac. P. 1034.

KING'S COUNTY, an inland co. Ireland, prov. Leinster, bounded N. by Westmeath, E. by Kildare, S. by Queen's County and Tipperary, W. by Tipperary, Galway, and Roscommon; greatest length, 45 m.; breadth, 39 m.; area, 772 sq. m., or 493,985 ac., of which 337,256 ac. are arable. A large portion of the N. and N.E. part of this county is covered with the Bog of Allen, and of the S. with the Slieve Blomer Mountains; the extent of country occupied by both being estimated at 145,836 ac. The former, like all the other bogs here, reposes on limestone gravel; the latter consists of a nucleus of clay-slate, supporting flanks of sandstone; they do not rise to any great height, their loftiest summit being only 1689 ft. high. They extend, N.E. to S.W., through a distance of about 15 m. Granular limestone occurs in the N.W. of the county, and has been quarried. The soil is in some places very rich, but in others it is light and gravelly; at an average, it may be reckoned of a medium degree of fertility. A hill, called Croghan Hill, which consists of a protuberant mass of trap conglomerate, is almost all under cultivation, and yields the most abundant white and green crops without any manure whatever. The principal produce is oats, wheat, and potatoes. The tillage farms are generally small, but there are some extensive grazing ones. The occupations are nearly altogether agricultural, manufactures being only for home consumption. The latter include some linen, friezes, and serges. King's County is divided into 12 baronies and 51 parishes; and returns two members to Parliament, both for the county. Registered electors (1851), 2397. The principal town is Bir or Parson's Town. Pop. (1841), 146,857; (1851), 112,080.

KING'S ISLAND.—1, At the W. entrance to Bass Strait, about half-way between Van Diemen's Land and Australia; lat. (N. point) 39° 35' S.; lon. 143° 57' E. It is 35 m. N. to S., and 13 m. E. to W., and is one continuous ridge of granite. The S.E. shore is steep, and the ground, which rises abruptly over it, is almost denuded of wood. The soil is everywhere inferior, and is overrun with dense scrub and impervious thickets, a few patches only of clean land being to be met with. There are three varieties of kangaroos on the island, and plenty of wild fowl on some of the lagoons. It is much frequented by sealers, and is the permanent residence of some of them.—2, An isl. of the Pacific, off W. coast, N. America; lat. 52° N.; and lon. 128° W. It is of considerable extent, and forms the N.W. side of Burke's canal. Its N.W. extremity is named Point Edward, which is opposite to the entrance of Dean's canal, and has to the N.W. of it Cascade canal, on the N.E. shore of which there are some magnificent cascades. This island was visited by Vancouver, who gave it its name, and about a month after by Sir Alex. Mackenzie, after his perilous journey across the continent.—3, A small isl. off the coast of Bengal, in the mouth of Subermooty river; lat. 21° 26' N.; and lon. 88° 40' E.; vessels anchor under it in 6 or 7 fathoms, sheltered from all winds.—4, An isl. belonging to the group of the Maldives, but better known by the name of *Malé* (*which see*); lat. 4° 10' N.; lon. 73° 29' E. (R.)

KING'S LANGLEY, or LANGLEY KING's, a vil. and par. England, co. Hertford. The village, 17 m. W.S.W. Hertford, has an ancient church, in which is the tomb of the fifth son of Edward III.; a paper manufactory, and a station on the London and Birmingham railway. Area of par., 3400 ac. Pop. 1629.

KING'S NORTON, or NORTON KING's, a vil. and par. England, co. Worcester. The village, 5 m. S.S.W. Birmingham, has an ancient church, in the decorated English

style, with an elegant tower, surmounted by a finely-proportioned spire; two chapels, belonging to Baptists and Wesleyans; and a school, founded by King Edward VI. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. Area of par., 11,970 ac. Pop. 5550.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

KINGSBARN, par. Scot. Fife; 4 sq. m. P. (1851), 888.

KINGSBRIDGE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon. The town, 17 m. E.S.E. Plymouth, is agreeably situated on a rising ground at the head of the estuary of Salcombe, and separated on the E. from Dodbrook, by a small rivulet called the Dod. The principal street is well kept, and the houses of recent erection are well built of stone. It has an ancient church, with an embattled tower, surmounted by a spire; three Dissenting chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house; free grammar and several private schools; a literary and scientific institution, several friendly societies, and a farmers' club; and handsome public rooms in the Italian style, where the petty session and county court are held, and in which are a news-room and corn exchange. The woollen manufacture was formerly carried on here to a great extent, but has been discontinued for several years, the last factory having been converted in 1845 into a large steam corn-mill. There are here two foundries, a manufactory of agricultural implements, and a number of malting establishments. At the quay, coasting vessels of 150 to 200 tons burden receive and deliver cargoes of coal, corn, timber, and general merchandise. Area of par., 150 ac. Pop. 1564.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

KINGSBURY, three pars. England;—1, Lincoln; 1700 ac. P. 536.—2, Warwick; 9070 ac. P. 1322.—3, (*Episcopi*), Somerset; 3890 ac. P. 1779.

KINGSCLERE, a market tn. and par. England, Hants. The town, 19 m. N. Winchester, contains a fine old cruciform church, with a large square tower; and a handsome new church, with a lofty spire; several Dissenting chapels; an endowed school, and various other charities. Near it are four flour-mills. Area of par., 11,870. Pop. 2732.

KINGSCOTE, a tn. S. Australia, Kangaroo isl., on the point of land which separates the Bay of Shoals from Seal Bay. It is the principal settlement of the S. Australian Company.

KINGSCOTE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1990 ac. P. 295.

KINGSCOURT, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 20 m. E.S.E. Cavan, consisting of one long, spacious, but irregular street, formed of substantial stone houses roofed with slate. It contains a handsome and commodious market-house, a neat parish church, and R. Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; a dispensary, and several minor charities. P. 1614.

KINGSDON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1870 ac. P. 553.

KINGSDOWN, two pars. Eng. Kent;—1, 1040 ac. P. 104.—2, 3060 ac. P. 466.

KINGSLEY, par. Eng. Bucks; 1350 ac. P. 227.

KINGSKERSWELL, par. Eng. Devon; 1400 ac. P. 845.

KINGSLAND.—1, A par. England, co. Hereford, where, in 1461, the battle of Mortimer's Cross was fought, between Edward, Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., and the Earl of Pembroke, in which the former obtained a victory that was the means of placing him on the throne. Area of par., 4650 ac. Pop. 1088.—2, A hamlet, England, co. Middlesex, 1 m. N.E. London, of which it may be regarded as a suburb. Much of the ground is occupied by market gardeners and nurserymen.

KINGSLEY, two pars. Eng.;—1, Hants; 1640 ac. P. 359.—2, Stafford; 5290 ac. P. 1554.

KINGSMILL ISLANDS, Pacific. *See* GILBERT ISLANDS.

KINGSNORTH, par. Eng. Kent; 3300 ac. P. 416.

KINGSTEIGNTON, par. Eng. Devon; 4110 ac. P. 1498.

KINGSTHORPE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1800 ac. P. 1467.

KINGSTON, several pars. England;—1, Cambridge; 1807 ac. P. 307.—2, Devon; 2420 ac. P. 529.—3, Hants; 650 ac. P. (1851), 65.—4, Stafford; 1950 ac. P. 339.—5, Sussex; 490 ac. P. 45.—6, (*Diagnoise*), Berks; 1180 ac. P. 290.—7, (*Deverill*), Wilts; 2060 ac. P. 420.—8, (*near Lewes*), Sussex; 2990 ac. P. 149.—9, (*Russell*), Dorset; 1030 ac. P. 85.—10, (*by Sea*), Sussex; 610 ac. P. 46.—11, (*Seymour*), Somerset; 2790 ac. P. 375.—12, (*upon Soar*), Nottingham; 1200. P. 181.

KINGSTON, a tn., U. States, and 57 m. S. by W. New York, 3 m. W. the Hudson; with a court-house, jail,



academy, four churches, and some manufactures of iron, tobacco, and leather. Pop. 2300.

**KINGSTON**, the capital of isl. Jamaica, co. Surrey, S. coast; lat.  $17^{\circ} 55' N.$ ; lon.  $76^{\circ} 50' W.$ , on a gentle slope. The streets are long and straight, and laid-out with great regularity. The houses are generally built of brick, and are two stories high, having the fronts shaded by a piazza below, and a covered gallery above; the latter, from 12 to 14 ft. wide,



gaily painted with green and white, and formed by the roofs projecting beyond the brick walls or shells of the houses. Where the houses are contiguous to each other, the piazzas form a covered way, affording grateful shelter from the sun. In the upper part of the town every house stands detached from its neighbour in its little garden, filled with vines, fruit-trees, and stately palms, with a court of negro houses and offices behind. The principal public buildings are the English and Scotch churches; the former, which stands in a commanding position, is a large and elegant structure, with four aisles and a handsome tower and spire; several chapels, two synagogues, an hospital, and various other charitable institutions, courthouse, free school, theatre, workhouse, new penitentiary, commercial subscription-rooms, barracks, and jail. The market-place is in the lower part of the town, near the water-side, and is plentifully supplied with butcher-meat, poultry, turtle, fish, fruits, and vegetables. The fruits include the finest pine-apples, and the vegetables nearly all those known in Europe. The harbour, which is 6 m. long by 2 m. wide, is completely land-locked, being separated from the sea by a narrow slip of low land, along which there is excellent anchorage for vessels of any size. The entrance to the harbour, and the harbour itself, is defended by several formidable forts. The inclined plain on which Kingston stands is enclosed on the N. by the loftiest ridge of the Blue Mountain chain, and the intermediate space agreeably diversified with country residences, and, near the mountains, with sugar estates. A railway between Kingston and Spanish Town, 10 m. W., was opened in 1846. Pop. estimated at 35,000.

**KINGSTON**, a tn. Upper Canada, Midland District, on Navy Bay, the N.E. corner of Lake Ontario, 199 m. S.W. Montreal, about lat.  $44^{\circ} 14' N.$ ; lon.  $76^{\circ} 30' W.$  The streets are regularly laid-out at right angles to each other; and the houses, although in general having no pretensions to elegance, are, for the most part, substantially built of stone. The market-house is a spacious structure, containing news and reading rooms, and various public offices. The places of worship are three Episcopal, two R. Catholic, one Presbyterian, two Methodist, one Baptist, and one Irvingite. There is also a collegiate institution belonging to the Presbyterians, together with a mechanics' institute, an hospital, and other charitable establishments. The trade of the port is very considerable, and the harbour, which is commodious and well sheltered, is accessible to ships not drawing more than 18 ft. of water. Its entrance is defended by two batteries. There are some valuable mineral springs in the town and neighbourhood. Kingston was founded in 1783, on the ground formerly occupied by Fort Frontenac; and it was incorporated in 1838. P. (1852), 11,585.

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**KINGSTON-UPON-HULL**, a tn. England. *See* HULL.  
**KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES**, a municipal bor., market tn., and par., England, co. Surrey. The town, 10 m. S.W. London, r. bank Thames, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge of five elliptical arches, has a station on South Western railway. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The streets of late years have been greatly improved; and near the railway station a new town is in course of erection. The public buildings include a town-hall, market-house, and jail. It has an ancient cruciform church, various Dissenting places of worship, a Friends' meeting-house, a free grammar school, a blue-coat school, and other charities; a large brewery and distillery, several flour and oil mills, and a considerable trade in malt. Kingston is a place of great antiquity, and numerous interesting Roman remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1851), 6279. Area of par., 7300 ac. Pop. 9760.

**KINGSTONE**, two pars. England:—1, Hereford; 1620 ac. P. 501.—2, Kent; 1650 ac. P. 310.

**KINGSTOWN**, a seaport tn. Ireland, co. and 6 m. S.E. Dublin, with which and with Dalkey it is connected by railway. It lies on the S. shore of Dublin Bay, and has regular streets, partly paved, and well lighted with gas, and contains some fine terraces, and other elegant houses. The Established church is a spacious structure. There are also a R. Catholic chapel, two Dissenting chapels, and several public schools. It has a magnificent harbour of refuge, commenced in 1816, after designs by Rennie, consisting of two piers and a break-water. The E. pier is 3500 ft. long, and the W. 4950 ft., with an entrance 850 ft. wide, and enclosing an area of 250 ac., with a depth of from 15 to 27 ft. A wharf of 500 ft. long extends along the breast of the harbour opposite the entrance, where ships of any burthen may receive or discharge their cargoes. Kingstown has regular steam-boat communication with Holyhead, Birkenhead, and Dublin. It has become a favourite resort of the wealthy citizens of Dublin, and is much frequented during summer for bathing. The imports consist of coal, iron, and timber; while grain, cattle, lead-ore, and granite of excellent quality, obtained in the neighbourhood, are exported. Upwards of 2000 vessels, averaging more than 200,000 tons burthen, enter and leave the harbour annually. Pop. 7229.

**KINGSWEAR**, par. Eng. Devon; 120 ac. P. 270.  
**KINGSWINFORD**, par. Eng. Stafford; 7130 ac. P. 22,221.

**KINGSWOOD**, par. Eng. Wilts; 2320 ac. P. 1321.  
**KINGTON**, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 18 m. N.W. Hereford, pleasantly situated below Bradnor hills, chiefly l. bank Arrow. It is lighted with gas; is the seat of a county court, and a poor-law union; and has an ancient and handsome parish church, Independent, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapel, a free, and two national schools; a savings-bank; and manufactures of glass and nails; trade very limited. Area of par., 8130 ac. Pop. 8131.

**KINGTON**, or **KINETOX**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Warwick. The town, 9½ m. S.S.E. Warwick, is very irregularly built; houses mostly of blue limestone, obtained in the neighbourhood, many of them thatched; supply of water good. It has an ancient cruciform church with a square tower, Wesleyan and Independent chapels, a national and two private schools. Kington derives its name from having formerly been a royal residence—King John having held his court in a castle near the town. Near the town, Oct. 23, 1642, was fought the memorable battle of Edgehill, between the royal army and that of the Parliament, commanded by the Earl of Essex. Area of par. 3810 ac. Pop. 12,727.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

**KINGTON**, five pars. Eng.:—1, Worcester; 1000 ac. P. 151.—2, (Magna), Dorset; 1910 ac. P. 616.—3, (St. Michael), Wilts; 3950 ac. P. 1173.—4, (West), Wilts; 2320 ac. P. 349.

**KINGUSSIE**, par. Scot. Inverness; 21 m. by 18. P. 2047.  
**KINGWESTON**, par. Eng. Somerset; 1220 ac. P. 128.

**KINIBALOO**, a mountain and lake. Borneo (*which see*).  
**KINISCHNA**, or **KINESCHMA**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. E.S.E. Kostroma, cap. circle and at the confluence of a stream of its name, with r. bank Volga. It is an old place, has five churches; manufactures of common linen and damask, some general trade, and an annual fair which lasts 14 days.

Pop. 2250.—The *CIRCLE*, generally flat, and very marshy, has good pastures, and is well wooded. Pop. 98,800.

**KINJOKE**, a lake or *dund*, Seinde; lat.  $2^{\circ} 51' N.$ ; lon.  $68^{\circ} 8' E.$  It consists of an extensive expanse of stagnant and brackish water, covered by the Indus during the wet season, and left exposed, when it retires within its banks, from which it is about 3 m. W. It presents the appearance of a fine lake, and teems with fish, which are caught in great numbers by the inhabitants in the vicinity.

**KINLET**, par. Eng. Salop; 6550 ac. Pop. 430.

**KINLOSS**, par. Scot. Elgin; 4 m. by 4. P. 1342.

**KINNAIRD**, par. Scot. Perth; 3 m. by 2. P. 458.

**KINNAIRD'S HEAD**, a promontory, Scotland, co. Aberdeen, about 1 m. N. Frazerburgh, on which is a light-house, with fixed light, 120 ft. above sea-level; lat.  $57^{\circ} 41' 42'' N.$ ; lon.  $2^{\circ} 1' 30'' W.$  (n.)

**KINNEFF**, par. Scot. Kincardine; 6408 ac. P. 1029.

**KINNEGAD**, a tn. Ireland, co. Westmeath, 12 m. E.S.E. Mullingar, with a neat Gothic Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, national school, dispensary, and constabulary barrack. Inhabitants, agricultural labourers. Pop. 715.

**KINNEIGH**, par. Irel. Cork; 15,097 ac. Pop. 6093.

**KINNEL**, par. Scot. Forfar; 8 sq. m. Pop. 853.

**KINNERLEY**, par. Eng. Salop; 8070 ac. Pop. 1286.

**KINNERSELEY**, two pars. Eng. —1, Hereford; 1940 ac. P. 281.—2, Salop; 1710 ac. P. 295.

**KINNESSWOOD**, a vil. Scotland, co. and 5 m. E. Kinross, picturesquely situated on Loch Leven; the birth-place of the poet Michael Bruce. Inhabitants weavers. Pop. 479.

**KINNETTLES**, par. Scot. Forfar; 3078 ac. Pop. 437.

**KINNETTY**, a tn. and par. Ireland, King's co. The town, 13 m. S.W. Tullamore, on the road to Parsonstown, is well built, and contains the parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, several free schools, a dispensary, and a constabulary police station. Area of par., 13,895 ac. Pop. 2562.

**KINNOULT**, par. Scot. Perth; 12 m. by 4 m. P. 2879.

**KINNOULTON**, par. Eng. Notts; 2500 ac. Pop. 395.

**KINROSS**, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Kinross. The town is pleasantly situated at the W. end of Loch Leven, 20 m. N. by W. Edinburgh; formerly a mean-looking place; but, of late years, greatly improved by the erection of new buildings, lighting the streets with gas, &c. It contains a county hall and church, both handsome edifices; a Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches; a parochial and some other schools; a savings-bank, and various benevolent and charitable institutions. Cotton-weaving, and the manufacture of tartan shawls, plaids, and other articles, are the principal branches of industry. Pop. (1851), 2590.

**KINROSS-SHIRE**, a small inland co. Scotland, W. of Fife, and entirely surrounded by that county and Perthshire; length, 11 m.; breadth, 10 m.; area, 50,560 ac., of which 4,480 ac. are water, consisting principally of Loch Leven. The borders are hilly, but the interior is generally level or slightly varied by gentle elevations. In the lower districts to the N. and W. of the lake, the soil is clayey, sandy, and tolerably fertile; but in the more elevated parts it is unproductive, being mostly moorish and mossy; the former, however, affords excellent pasturage. Oats constitute the principal crop grown. The general geological formation of the district is red freestone, but the higher hills are whinstone or basalt. There are quarries of limestone and freestone, but no coal. The county contains several lakes, the principal of which is Loch Leven (*which see*), covering a surface of 3300 ac. This, and some of the other lakes, abound in fish. The principal streams are the Garny, the S. and N. Queich, all of which fall into Loch Leven. Kinross, the county town, and Milnathort, are the only towns in the county. Kinross-shire contains seven parishes, and unites with Clackmannanshire, and certain parishes in the S.W. part of Perthshire, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1841), 8763; (1851), 8924.

**KINSALE**, a parl. bor., seaport, and market tn., Ireland, co. Cork. The town,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Cork, is agreeably situated near the mouth of the Bandon, which here forms a magnificent harbour about 2 m. long, with a medium width of  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., accessible, at almost all times of the tide, to ships of the heaviest burthen. It is built on the acclivity of a steep hill, and the streets, which rise in an irregular manner, are inaccessible to carriages, except from the summit of the hill;

and the houses, many of which occupy sites excavated in the solid rock, while others are perched on the summit of rocky crags, present a singular and picturesque appearance. The public buildings include the townhall and jail, an infantry barrack, a union workhouse, a fever hospital, and dispensary, and several public schools. The parish church is a venerable and spacious cruciform structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire; the R. Catholic chapel is a spacious edifice, and richly decorated within. It also has a convent of the Sisters of Mercy, and a Carmelite friary; to the latter of which a chapel is attached. The only other places of worship are meeting-houses for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. From its proximity to Cork and Queenstown, Kinsale, notwithstanding its advantageous situation, possesses a very limited trade. A good deal of business is, however, done in butter; and malting and brewing are carried on to a considerable extent. There are also large corn-mills. The exports consist chiefly of agricultural produce; and the imports, of timber, coal, iron, and salt. The fishery employs a great number of the inhabitants, who are reckoned the most expert fishermen in Ireland. Kinsale is much resorted to in summer as bathing quarters. It is a place of great antiquity, and was for a long period the most important seaport on the S. coast of Ireland. It has been frequently besieged; and, in the reign of Charles II., a strong fort was erected, which completely commands the harbour and town, and, together with the barrack already mentioned, is capable of accommodating 2000 men. Kinsale gives the title of Premier Baron of Ireland to the De Courcy family, descendants of the Dukes of Normandy, and whose representative is entitled to wear his hat in the royal presence; a privilege asserted by the late Baron Kinsale at Dublin castle, before George IV., on his visit to Ireland in 1821. It returns a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 139. Pop. tn. and bor., 6918.

**KINSALE (OLD HEAD OF)**, a headland, Ireland, co. Cork, 5 m. S.S.W. the entrance to Kinsale harbour, projecting about 4 m. into the Atlantic, and having a fixed light, 294 ft. high; lat.  $51^{\circ} 36' 42'' N.$ ; lon.  $8^{\circ} 32' 15'' W.$  (n.)

**KINSALEBEG**, par. Irel. Waterford; 5789 ac. P. 3250.

**KINSALEY**, par. Irel. Dublin; 2130 ac. P. 718.

**KINSHAM (UPPER)**, par. Eng. Hereford; 1090 ac. P. 97.

**KINTAIL**, par. Scot. Ross; 13 m. by 6 m. P. 1168.

**KINTANG**, KINGTONG, or SILVER ISLAND, China, belonging to the archipelago of Chusan, being situated between that island and the mouth of the Ningpo, about lat.  $30^{\circ} N.$ , and lon.  $121^{\circ} 40' E.$ ; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., about 7 m.; mean breadth, about 2 m. It consists of a succession of beautiful hills and valleys, finely wooded, well cultivated, and covered with villages. The green tea shrub, which is very extensively cultivated in its interior, furnishes much tea for export, though not prepared so as to meet the European and American markets; and among its trees are great numbers of the tallow-tree (*Stillingia sebifera*), the seeds of which are carefully gathered for the oil and tallow they contain; and the Tungcau (*Dryandra cordata*), often called the varnish-tree, because its oil is much used in preparing the celebrated Chinese varnish. The chief town or village on the island, is the small seaport of Leh-kong.

**KINTBURY**, par. Eng. Berks; 7410 ac. P. 1881.

**KINTORE**, a royal and parl. bor. and par. Scotland, co. Aberdeen. The town, 11 m. N.W. Aberdeen, r. bank Don, is of very great antiquity. It unites with Banff, &c., in returning a member to the House of Commons, and gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Keith family. Par. 6 m. long by 3 broad. Pop. 1299.

**KINTYRE**, or CANYRE, a peninsula, Scotland, between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic, forming the S. extremity of the co. of Argyre, to the more N. portion of which it is united by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert. It is 40 m. long, with an average breadth of about 7 m., and a surface agreeably diversified. At the S.W. point, called the Mull of Kintyre, is a light-house, with a fixed light 297 ft. above sea-level; lat.  $55^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; lon.  $5^{\circ} 49' W.$  (n.)

**KINURE**, par. Irel. Cork; 1988 ac. P. 1181.

**KINVARRA**, a small seaport and market tn. Ireland, co., and 11 m. S.E. Galway; with a R. Catholic cathedral, and bishop's residence. At high water, ships of 150 tons burthen can approach the pier. Pop. 959



KINVARRADOORUS, par. Irel. Galway; 11,290 ac. P. 6586.

KINWARTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 480 ac. P. 67.

KINZIG, a river, Germany, which rises in the Black Forest, near Freudenstadt, in the W. part of the kingdom of Württemberg; flows S.S.W. to Schillach, in Baden, then almost due W., to Hasslach, when it changes its course N.N.W., passes Offenbach, and joins r. bank Rhine at Kehl, opposite to Strasburg, after a course of about 50 m. Its principal affluent is the Schuter, which joins it on the left, near its mouth.

KINZIGTHAL, a vil. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, bail. and near Wolfach. It consists of several distinct places, and has a parish church. Pop. 1307.

KIO-TSING, or KU-TSING, a city, China, prov. and 75 m. N.E. by E. Yunnan; lat. 25° 34' N.; lon. 103° 55' E. The country around is highly cultivated, and watered by canals.

KJÖEL, or KOELEN, a group of mountains, Norway, forming the longest part of the Scandinavian system. They link with the N. extremity of the Dofrines, and stretch, S.S.W. to N.N.E., as far as Reurifjall, to the W. of Lake Törnå; lat. 68° 30' N. There its central chain makes its nearest approach to the sea, and unites with the most N. Norwegian group, consisting chiefly of the isles of Loffoden, though these are, more properly, only a continuation of its chain. Its culminating point, Sulitelma, in lat. 67° 5' N.; lon. 16° 15' E., has a height of 6346 ft.

KJÖGE, a tn. Denmark. See KJÖGE.

KIONG-TCHOU, a tn. China. See KIUNG-CHAUFU.

KIPPENBERG, a market tn. Bavaria, circle, Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, here crossed by a bridge, 31 m. W.S.W. Ratibon; with two churches and a castle, a tannery, brewery, and dye-works. Pop. 729.

KIPPAX, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 4860 ac. P. 2232.

KIPPEN, par. Scot. Stirling; 8 m. by 4 m. P. 1895.

KIPPENHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, 20 m. S.S.E. Strasburg; with a church, a synagogue, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1917.

KIPTCHAK, a tn. Independent Tartary, khanate, and 68 m. N.N.W. Khiva, on the canal of Kinschagaly, on a small height near the Amoo. It consists of 200 houses, contains five mosques, and about 70 shops, and is inhabited chiefly by Usbecks, who live by fishing.

KIR-SHEHR, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, cap. dist. of its own name, r. bank of an affluent of the Kizil Irnak, pash. Karamania, 76 m. N.W. Kaisariah, 3095 ft. above sea-level, in the fertile plain of Soher. It is in a miserable state of decay; the houses mere mud hovels of the meanest description, and the mosques and khans in ruins or abandoned. In its better days, Kir-Shehr was renowned for its beautiful and luxuriant gardens, which stretched for miles around it. At a short distance from the town is a hot spring, amid some rocks of travertine. Pop. about 4000.

KIRALY-HELYMECZ, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 9 m. E. Zemplin; with two churches. Its district is famous for fruit, particularly cherries. Pop. 1290.

KIRALY (MAGYAR-SZENT), two nearly contiguous vils. Hungary, co. and 13 m. from Veszprim, on the road to Raab, in the Bakonyer forest; with a Protestant and R. Catholic church, and a trade in wine, cattle, and timber. Pop. 860.

KIRALYFA (MODOR), or KÖMÖSTOR, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 19 m. from Pressburg, in a fertile district, where much corn and wine are produced. Pop. 1262.

KIRALYFALVA, or KÖMÖSBERG, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, on the Lapincs, near the frontiers of Styria, 5 m. from Fürstenfeld; with a church. Pop. 1172.

KIRBERG, a vil. Nassau, bail. and 7 m. S. Limburg; with a parish church, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1277.

KIRBY, with affixes, nine pars. Eng.—1, (*Bedon*), Norfolk; 1120 ac. P. 265.—2, (*Bellare*), Leicester; 2590 ac. P. 236.—3, (*Cane*), Norfolk; 1290 ac. P. 458.—4, (*Cold*), York (N. Riding); 2100 ac. P. 182.—5, (*under Dale*), York (E. Riding); 5000 ac. P. 324.—6, (*Knowle*), York (N. Riding); 3550 ac. P. 553.—7, (*on the Moor or Kirby Hill*), York (N. Riding); 2200 ac. P. 655.—8, (*le-Soken*), Essex; 3530 ac. P. 924.—9, (*Wike*), York (N. Riding); 5070 ac. P. 905.

KIRCH-STEINBECK, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, about 4 m. S.E. Hamburg. It stands partly on an acclivity

and partly in a valley, on a brook which, after furnishing water-power to five mills, falls into the Bille.

KIRCHART, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. and near Sinsheim, with a parish church and a brewery. P. 1123.

KIRCHBERG, two places, Rhenish Prussia:—1, A vil., gov. and 29 m. S.S.W. Coblenz. It has a court of justice, two churches, a synagogue, and burgher school; manufactures of linen, a trade in wood and cattle, and several mills. Pop. 1420.—2, A vil. gov. Aix-la-Chapelle, circle and near Jülich, with a R. Catholic church, a paper and an oil mill. P. 541.

KIRCHBERG, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, cap. bail. of same name, 20 m. S.W. Chemnitz. It is well built, most of the houses being modern, and covered with slate; has a handsome church, with a tower, in which there is a fine chime of bells; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tile-works, several mills, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. (1849), 4368; bail. 14,631.

KIRCHBERG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. St. Gall, cap. circle of same name, in the Toggenburg, l. bank Thur. It is well built, contains a new and handsome parish church, used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics; and has manufactures of cotton goods and tobacco. Pop. 3780.

KIRCHBERG, numerous places, Austria, particularly:—1, (*Kirchberg-am-Walde*), A market tn. Lower Austria, 5 m. S. Schrems, with a church, a castle, on a height; manufactures of linen; and near it two powder-mills. Pop. 791.—2, (*Kirchberg-am-Wagram*), A market tn. Lower Austria, on a height of Mount Wagram, near Weikersdorf; with a handsome old church, tile-works, and some trade in wine, fruit, and saffron. Pop. 669.

KIRCHBROMBACH, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, dist. Brenberg, with a church, and tile-works. Pop. 1169.

KIRCHBÜHEL, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle Schwatz, near Kufstein, with a parish church and a school. P. 1071.

KIRCHDORF.—1, A market tn. Upper Austria, circle and 14 m. E.N.E. Traun, in a beautiful valley; with an ancient church and a chapel, and the old castle of Pernstein. Pop. 1152.—2, (*Kirchdrauf*, or *Scopes-Farallgo*), A tn. Hungary, co. Zips, in a low but beautiful valley, 8 m. E.S.E. Leutschau. It is for the most part well built of trap, contains a cathedral and a castle, the residence of the bishop, both situated on a height and surrounded by walls and bastions; a Protestant church; a convent of the Brothers of Mercy, a normal and a grammar-school, and has extensive manufactures of red woollen sashes, which have a large sale in Croatia; a trade in flax and hops, and four important annual fairs. Pop. 3500.—3, (*or Wustrow*), A vil. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wendisch, bail. and near Rebnitz, with a parish church, two schools, and two mills. Pop. 947.

KIRCHDORF, two places, Switzerland:—1, A vil. and par., can. and 11 m. S.S.E. Bern, beautifully situated on a fertile hill near Gergen Lake. It is surrounded with fine villas, contains a parish church, and has near it the ruins of the old castle of Uttigen, and the baths of Limpach. P. 1922.—2, A vil. and par., can. Argau, cap. circle of same name, beautifully situated in the midst of orchards, r. bank Linmat, E.N.E. Aarau. It includes several villages, which together form the united parishes of Ober and Unter Siggenthal. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1900.

KIRCHEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. and near Lörrach, with a church, a synagogue, a brewery, dye-works, and four mills. Pop. 903.

KIRCHEN-KIRNBERG, a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, bail. and near Welzheim, with a church. Pop. 1051.

KIRCHENLAMITZ, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank Lamitz, 24 m. N.E. Bairuth, with two churches, a castle, and townhouse; manufactures of linen and earthenware, and several mills. Pop. tn., 1400; dist., 10,659.

KIRCHENTELLINGSFURT, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, in a fertile district, with a church, a trade in corn, and sandstone quarries. Pop. 1447.

KIRCHENTHUMBACH, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Thumbach, 15 m. S.E. Baieruth, with two churches, a townhouse, castle, and poorhouse, and a fishery. Pop. 739.

KIRCHET, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Bern, near Meyringen; named from a remarkable hill which stretches

across the valley of Hasli, and appears to have at one time dammed up the Aar, which now forces its way through a dark and narrow ravine, the sides of which in some parts almost meet. The top of the hill of Kirchett is 760 ft. above the Aar, and 2600 ft. above the sea-level. Pop. par., 1362.

**KIRCHHATTEN**, or **HATTEN**, a vil. Oldenburg, circle and near the town of Oldenburg, with one of the oldest churches in the duchy. Pop. 814.

**KIRCHHAYN**.—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 64 m. S.W. Frankfurt, on the Little Elster. It has a church, a townhouse, and manufactures of woollen cloth, earthenware, and leather. Pop. 2000.—2, A tn. Hesse-Cassel, Oberhessen, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Wohra and Ohm, 43 m. S.W. Cassel. It was once a place of considerable strength, and is still walled; contains a church, and has tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. tn., 1819; circle area, 104 geo. sq. m. Pop. 26,204.

**KIRCHHEIM**, three places, Württemberg:—1, (*Unter-Teck*), a tn. circle Danube, cap. bail of same name, 30 m. N.W. Ulm. It is well built, and surrounded with planted boulevards, contains two churches, a castle, Latin and grammar-school, and hospital; and has manufactures of articles in straw, and a trade in wool and wine. Pop. tn., 5256; bail area, 64 geo. sq. m. Pop. 27,596.—2, (*am-Neckar*), A vil. circle and l. bank Neckar, here crossed by a ferry, 8 m. S.W. Heilbronn. It lies in a fertile wine valley, and has an elegant townhouse. Pop. 1614.—3, (*an-der-Eger*), A vil. circle Koehler, bail. Neresheim, on the Eger, with two elegant churches, and near it a Cistercian convent, founded in 1267. Pop. 1011.

**KIRCHHEIM**.—1, A vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail, and near Heidelberg, with a parish church. Pop. 1311.—2, (*an-der-Eck*), A vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Würzburg, with a parish church. Pop. 1041.—3, A vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Flossach, 52 m. W.N.W. Munich. It belongs to the Counts of Fugger-Turkheim, contains their castle, a parish church, and Dominican monastery; and has an oil-mill, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 792.

**KIRCHHEIMBOLANDEN**, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, cap. dist. of same name, 30 m. N.W. Spiers. It has a justice-of-peace court, and other public offices; a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a castle, and a Latin school; manufactures of musical instruments, iron-works, two mills, and mines of tin and quicksilver. Pop. tn., 2000; dist., 51,537.

**KIRCHSCHLAG**, a market tn. Lower Austria, in the valley of the Züder, 47 m. S. Vienna, surrounded by old walls, flanked with towers. It has a large and handsome Gothic church, and an old castle. P. 1050.

**KIRCHSPIELWALDNIEL**, a vil. or rather number of separate vils., Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circle Kempen, with a parish church. Pop. 1497.

**KIRCHWÄRDER**, a vil. and par. Hamburg, on the free Elbe, opposite to Harburg, and 9 m. S.E. Hamburg. It forms the most S. of the Vierländen, and contains a parish church. Pop. 3029.

**KIRCHWORBIS**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Erfurt, circle Worbis, with a R. Catholic church, a bleach-field, and a mill. Pop. 895.

**KIRCHZELL**, a market tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Amorbach, with a church, manufactures of linen, and flour, saw, bone, and oil mills. Pop. 890.

**KIRCUBBIN**, a market tn. Ireland, co. Down, E. shore Strangford Lough, 10 m. S.E. Newton-Ards. It has a neat market-house, and a brown-linen hall; and manufactures of straw hats and bonnets. Pop. 623.

**KIRDFORD**, par. Eng. Sussex; 14,950 ac. P. 1973.

**KIRENGHA**, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in the W. side of the range which skirts the W. shore of Lake Baikal, gov. Irkutsk, flows N. through a mountainous district, and joins r. bank Lena, a little below Kirensk, after a course of nearly 300 m.

**KIRENSK**, a tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. and 400 m. N.N.E. Irkutsk, cap. circle of same name, in a wild, but picturesque and wooded district, r. bank Lena, at the confluence of the Kirengha. It consists of wooden houses of a black colour, and has several churches, a valuable fishery, particularly of sturgeon, and salmon; and a considerable trade in cattle, salt, and furs. Pop. 600.—The circle has an undulating surface, occasionally broken by lofty hills, rears great numbers of cattle, and possesses valuable salt mines.

**KIRGHIZ (THE LAND OF THE)**, a vast region of Asia, continuous with S.W. Siberia, and embracing, under one loosely applied name, the territories or haunts of two wholly distinct nations; namely—1, *The Steppes of the Kirghiz-Kazaks*, who are the Kirghiz of European travellers and geographers, though Asiatics never confound them with the Kirghiz properly so called, but name them simply Kazaks. If we trace the N.E. shore of the Caspian Sea to the river Ural, and ascending this river to the Russian frontier near Orenburg, follow the actual boundary-line of the Russian empire N.E., E., and S.E., to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, we shall have so far marked out the limits of the Kirghiz steppe. Its S. limits, facing Turkestan, Bokhara, and Khiva, are probably undefined, and at all events pass through countries of which Europeans know but little. The steppe, at its most N. point approaches the l. bank of the Irtysh, near Omsk, in lat. 55° N. It extends from lon. 53° to 76° 20' E., or about 1200 m. W. to E. In the S., the nomades hardly ever go beyond the 42d parallel. The superficial extent of the region thus indicated, cannot fall much short of 300,000 sq. m. It terminates in the S.E. at the Alatau mountains, where—2, *the Haunts of the Kara-Kirghiz* (Black-Kirghiz) commence. These latter are the people to whom the name Kirghiz is confined by Asiatic historians. They are called by their Mongolian neighbours Buruts or Pruts. Their encampments extend over the Alatau, Muztau, and other mountains about Kokan, Cashgar, and Yarkand, and are occasionally met with much further to the E.; but the obscurity which still involves that part of the earth does not permit the attempt to define their limits. Here we shall conform to the language of European geography, and confine our attention to what is called the steppe of the Kirghiz.

*Aspect*.—It must not be supposed that the steppe is a level tract. It is collectively an undulating country, presenting different aspects and characters in different quarters, and the level portions of which bear but a small proportion to the whole. In its N. portion, along the Russian frontier, and chiefly towards the W., it embraces several well watered valleys capable of cultivation. Further S.W. also, the hilly country S. and E. of the river Ural, offers in many places all the advantages of wood, water, and good soil. Thence S.E. the plain grows continually more sterile and dreary. The N.E. shores of the Caspian Sea are, for a hundred miles, thickly overgrown with reeds, which gather the drifting sands; so that the land here gains constantly on the sea, and a low sandy waste, interspersed with salt-marshes, extends a long way N.E. Immediately above this desert, on the E. and S.E., rises the Ust-Urt or high plain, which stretches between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral, and terminates S. in a precipitous fall, generally inaccessible. The greatest absolute elevation of the Ust-Urt is 730 ft. It forms bold, lofty cliffs everywhere along the W. side of the Sea of Aral. It borders the Caspian for only 60 m. along the gulf of Tiuk Korasou (lat. 44° to 45°). S. it extends to lat. 41° 30' N. N. of the Sea of Aral are the deserts known as the Great and Little Sands of Borsúk. Thence to the E. and N.E. the Kirghiz steppe is a black arid waste, varied only with occasional salt-pools, till the hills on its E. borders are approached, when running waters, flocks, and fresh herbage reappear. S. the sands increase. The desert of Kara-Kúm (Kúm means sand), with area of 10,000 sq. m., occupies both banks of the Syr Daria, which falls into the Sea of Aral; and further S., the desert of Kizil-Kúm has perhaps an equal extent.

*Mountains*.—Of the mountains lying within the steppe, the following deserve mention:—The Ulutag, or great mountains, in lon. 67° E., and stretching N. from lat. 49° N., said by the Kirghiz to be the highest in their plains. They seem to be connected with the chain of the Ildighi (that is, uninterrupted) mountains further E. Still further E. are the Iremei mountains. The Ak-tau (white mountains) are known only by name. The Kara-tau (black mountains) separate the steppe from Turkestan, and abound in mines of iron and copper. Few of the mountains within the steppe have an elevation exceeding 2000 ft.

*Seas and Lakes*.—The Sea of Aral (*which see*) is encompassed on three sides, W., N., and E., by the territories of the Kirghiz, the great Caspian, or Hyrcanian Sea of the ancients, following in a hooked figure round the great peninsula of the Ust-Urt. Salt lakes are scattered over some parts



of the steppe so thickly as to defy enumeration. In the E., towards the mountains of Turkestan, their size and importance increases. Lake Balkhash has a length of 120 m., and is fed by the Ili, and other rivers from Tarbagatai. Lake Zaisan receives and gives a passage to the Irtysh, one of the greatest rivers of Siberia. The lakes Aksakal-Barbi form a remarkable group, about five days' journey N.E. of the Sea of Aral; and, with the reed thickets that separate or environ them, cover an area of some hundreds of sq. m.

**Climate.**—A region so extensive as the steppes of the Kirghiz, must necessarily present varieties of climate, depending on latitude or local circumstances, yet, with all these shades of difference, the steppes are everywhere characterized by immoderate temperature, or excessive heat and cold. In summer, the heat of the bare, arid plains is insupportable; the thermometer rises, in the shade, to 110° Fah.; and even on the banks of the Ural, in the latitude of Paris, the sand becomes hot enough to roast eggs. In winter, the cold is equally intense; armies have perished of cold on the banks of the Syr Daria, in the latitude of Bordeaux (45°), and on the Ust-Urt, the mercury of the thermometer is often frozen. The transition from one of these extremes to the other is, at certain seasons, inconceivably rapid. Nor must we omit the fury of the winds. The hurricanes of the steppes sweep off houses, trees, and cattle irresistibly; sheep, in particular, are often blown away for miles, till buried in a snow drift. Another pervading character of this climate is its excessive dryness; rain seldom falls in the steppes, except near the mountains, and there only during the autumnal months.

**Productions.**—The several low ranges of mountains which stretch from the Uralian chain into the Kirghiz steppes, are all said by the natives to contain gold, but hitherto no deposits have been found so rich as to remunerate for the labour of washing them. Silver ores, also, are said to be rich and abundant near the little Nura, and on the banks of several streams falling into the Ishim. Copper mines exist in the same quarter. Iron is still more plentifully distributed throughout the steppe. One of the richest known deposits of iron occurs on the banks of the Chirlik-Borluk, which joins the Ishim. But these ores have little value in a country thinly peopled, and in general ill supplied with fuel. Nor is the force of this remark materially lessened by the discovery of coal in the Ilel, about 20 m. from the river Ural, and also near the lake Inderskoe. The deficiency of wood in the steppes is the necessary consequence of the want of rain. It is only in the vicinity of the Ural and of the Irtysh that forests occur. Further S., and in the interior of the steppe, trees disappear totally; and the clayey soil is thinly covered with herbaceous plants, among which chrysanthemums are conspicuous. Towards the Ust-Urt, a small shrub—a species of tamarix—makes its appearance, growing continually more vigorous towards the S. This is the saxowl of the Kirghiz, which attains its greatest development at the Syr Daria, where, as a small tree, it forms considerable forests. Among the plants of the steppe, there are none more important or remarkable than the reeds (*Juncus typha*), which, on the shores of the Caspian, Sea of Aral, lakes of Aksakal, and elsewhere, attain a height of from 20 to 30 ft., and form compact thickets. In the midst of these, the Kirghiz often pitch their tents for the sake of shelter and fuel. The same thickets conceal the wild boar, which here attains an immense size. The tiger also haunts the reeds of the Syr Daria. The wild buffalo prefers the mountains; the wild horse the naked plains of the Ust-Urt. The saiga antelope, resembling a roebuck, and the hare, are both numerous; and the latter so free from timidity, that it may sometimes be taken with the hand.

**Divisions and Population.**—Though the Kirghiz-Kazaks retain nomadic habits, they do not wander without limitation. In order to avoid feud and contention, each nation, tribe, and even each subdivision of a tribe, confines itself, as much as possible, to a particular country or district. They have been long divided into three hordes [*orda*, a tent or encampment],

namely, the Great, the Middle, and the Little Horde; which are again subdivided into tribes and sections. But their flocks and herds being numerous, they generally unite only in small encampments or aïls (owls), consisting of the members of a single family. The Little Horde reaches from the river Ural, N. of the Caspian and the Aral, to the Syr Daria, and the sands of the Kizil-Kâm. The Middle Horde extends N.E. of the preceding, along the left bank of the Irtysh. The Great Horde encamps on the rivers Chui and Ili, and thence S. to Turkestan, where it comes into contact with the Kara-Kirghiz or Burûts. The attempt to estimate the numbers of these hordes is rendered exceedingly difficult, not only by the migratory habits of the people, but also by their determined hostility to a census, against which they always revolt. It is only, therefore, by way of loose approximation, that the whole nation is supposed to consist of 400,000 tents or families, of which number, 75,000 belong to the Great Horde, 165,000 to the Middle, and 160,000 to the Little. This would give, for the whole population, from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 of both sexes.

**The People.**—The dwelling of the Kirghiz is the yûrt or hemispherical tent, the frame of which is of the boughs of trees, the covering of felt. An opening at the top serves, in good weather, for window and chimney. The ordinary yûrt is about 9 ft. high, and 18 ft. in diameter; but the rich Kirghizes often have them much larger. The erection or removal of the yûrt is the work of half an hour. In choosing a place for it, shelter from the winds and from snow-drifts is the first consideration. In summer the nomadic Kirghiz leads a life of pleasure. In winter he is often a close prisoner in his tent, annoyed by the smoke of a fire which scarcely warms him, and constantly dreading the violence of the howling tempest. For home wants, they carry on some domestic manufactures, such as weaving, cordage-making, from horse or goats' hair; soap and leather making, &c. They make, likewise, in a very coarse manner, various metal ornaments, such as are used in horse furniture, &c. In the autumn, they carry on a barter trade with the Chinese at Ili, and with



KIRGHIZ MERCHANT AT SEMIPALATINSK.—From Tchibatcheff, Voyage dans l'Altai Oriental.

the Russians at Omsk, Semipalatinsk, &c.; exchanging horses, camels, horned cattle, sheep, goats, wool and goats' hair, skins, and antelopes' horns, for iron and copper implements, cutlery, velvet, silks, mirrors, &c., with the Russians; and for silver, silk, porcelain, japanned goods, and tea, with the Chinese.

The Kirghiz are in general below the standard of European stature. It is said that those of the Great Horde are taller than the rest. In features, they hold a middle place between the Turkish and Mongolian races. They have the prominent cheek bones and small oblique eyes of the latter, without, however, being so broad or so flat in the face as the Kalmuks. They are obviously a mixed race; the progeny of outcasts from all the surrounding countries. They show a decided preference of Mongolian physiognomy, and prefer Kalmuk and Bashkir wives. They are remarkably healthy and

vigorous—the result of a life without care, in the open air, and on horseback. The Kirghiz knows nothing of bread. His food is chiefly mutton and horse-flesh, with kúmys, or sour mare's milk. From the kúmys he also extracts an intoxicating spirit. The salt lakes abounding in fish, and so numerous in the steppes, offer him no temptation; he neither fishes nor hunts, nor imagines any higher luxury than kúmys, and the smoked leg of a young horse. The use of tea is extending among the hordes, and particularly of what is called brick-tea. The dress of the Kirghiz consists of one or more loose frocks, called chapans, wide pantaloons, girdle, a white-felt conical hat in summer, a furred cap in winter, and pointed boots. The poorer people wear coarse cloth, or felt; the rich have the outer chapan of Chinese silk or velvet, and display their wealth in costly furs, or in embroidered pantaloons and boots. The female costume differs little from the male; but the woman's frock or chapan is always closed in front, and, from the top of her high-felt cap, a veil hangs down over the back and shoulders. The Kirghiz are professed Mahometans; but they have little regard for the precepts of the Koran. They know nothing of prayer or abstinence; and indeed their religion goes little beyond this—that, being Sunnites, they hate the Persians, as Shiites, and conscientiously kidnap them when they can. They are extremely indolent and pusillanimous; dangerous in the steppes from their rapid movements, they fly from the show of firm resistance. Though volatile, they are not gay; though incapable of industry, they are consumed with avarice. Their hospitality often ends in treachery; and they are, moreover, frightfully vindictive. The women, however, are said to be morally much superior to the men. To all the labours of the house—the making of clothes included—they add at least half of the out-door toil. To them, therefore, belong three-fourths of all the industry of the nation, while the men give themselves up in the same proportion to sensual enjoyment and fierce brutality.

The subjection of the Kirghiz-Kazaks to the empire of Russia, as far as roving bandits in the desert can be said to be subjected, has been effected within little more than a century, and more by managing the feuds of the tribes than by direct force. The title of Khan of the Little Horde ceased, in 1812, to be connected with political power; that of Khan of the Middle Horde became extinct in 1816—the election of a successor to the deceased prince being, by some invisible influence, indefinitely postponed. A large body of Kirghiz are settled on the r. bank of the Ural, in the government of Astrakhan. The steppes in general are included in the government of Omsk.—(Alexis de Levchine, *Description des Hordes et des Steppes des Kirghiz-Kazaks*, dc., 1849; Hefnersen, *Reise nach dem Ural und der Kirgisensteppen*, 1841.)

KIRIA, or KIRREA, a tn. Chinese Turkestan, on river of same name, 175 m. S.E. Khoten; having a trade with Yarkand in silk, gold-dust, grapes, and raisins; and with Russia in broad-cloths, brocades, furs, and steel, in return for tea, rhubarb, and sal ammoniac. The gold mines here are wrought, and the produce monopolized by the Chinese Government.

KIRILOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 270 m. E.N.E. Novgorod, cap. circle, between three lakes. It has three churches, a monastery, and general trade. A great number of the inhabitants gain their livelihood by making pictures and similar articles, used in the devotions of the Greek church. Pop. 2165.—The CIRCLE, more than half of which is covered with wood, has also good arable and meadow land. P. 52,489.

KIRIN-OLA, or KIRIN-OLA, a maritime prov. and tn. Manchouria. The province is bounded N. by the Amoor, S. by Corea, E. by the Sea of Japan, and W. by the Songari. It is upwards of 700 m. long, and 200 m. of medium breadth. It is covered with forests, abounding with wild animals. The climate is so severe, notwithstanding its latitude (42°–48°), that no grain, excepting oats and millet, can be grown with advantage. The most esteemed plant produced in the province is ginseng. It is thinly peopled, and contains three cities only.—The CAPITAL, l. bank and near the source of the Songari; lat. 43° 48' N.; lon. 126° 24' E., is not a place of much importance; but is the residence of the viceroy, and the head-quarters of the troops.

KIRJATCH, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. W. Vladimir, r. bank river of same name. It has a church and a handsome monastery. Pop. 800.—The RIVER flows S., and joins l. bank Kliasma, after a course of nearly 60 m.

KIRK, with affixes, several pars. England:—1, (*Andreus-upon-Eden*), Cumberland; 1050 ac. P. 142.—2, (*Andreus-upon-Esk*), Cumberland; 21,630 ac. P. 1932.—3, (*Bampton*), Cumberland; 3580 ac. P. 536.—4, (*Burton*), York (W. Riding); 15,990 ac. P. 18,452.—5, (*Mallam*), Derby; 1620 ac. P. 451.—6, (*Heaton*), York (W. Riding); 6500 ac. P. 11,930.—7, (*Langley*), Derby; 2900 ac. P. 647.—8, (*Leatham*), York (N. Riding); 8030 ac. P. 1075.—9, (*Lewington*), York (N. Riding); 4560 ac. P. 483.—10, (*Linton*), Cumberland; 11,290 ac. P. 1902.—11, (*Newton*), Northumb.; 34,010 ac. P. 1726.—12, (*Haric*), Northumb.; 5010 ac. P. 382.—13, (*Haugh*), Northumb.; 5940 ac. P. 221.—14, (*ley*), Suffolk; 1320 ac. P. 433.—15, (*Lington*), Notts; 1940 ac. P. 280.—16, (*Lington*), York (N. Riding); 3800 ac. P. 486.

KIRK-AGHADJ, or KIRKAGATCH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, 55 m. N.E. Smyrna. It is a large, industrious, and populous place; with a considerable trade in cotton, which is largely grown in the vicinity.

KIRK-DELIM, a mountain range, Asia Minor, pash. Room, about lat. 41° 30' N.; and lon. 35° E.; extending S.E. from the Kizil-Irmak, to the hilly district containing the silver-mines W. of Merzivan. The culminating point of the range is about 3090 ft., and from it the slope gradually descends to the lofty plain of Churum, which is only 730 ft. below. The nucleus of the mountains is mica schist, but the prevailing rocks on the surface are trachyte and tilted-up limestones. Parts of the chain are well wooded with oak and pine.

KIRK-KILISSIA, a tn. European Turkey, Roumelia, and 110 m. N.N.W. Constantinople. It is a large but ruinous place, on a slope; enclosed by walls; has numerous mosques and baths; and a trade, principally in wine and corn, and in the manufacture of a peculiar kind of conserve, composed of the inspissated juice of boiled grapes, formed into rolls, containing walnut kernels.

KIRK-YETHOLM. See YETHOLM.

KIRKBEAN, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 891.

KIRKBRIDE, par. Eng. Cumberland; 1750 ac. P. 372.

KIRKBY, with affixes, several pars. England:—1, (*in Ashfield*), Notts; 5590 ac. P. 2143.—2, (*upon-Dain*), Lincoln; 5110 ac. P. 630.—3, (*in-Cleveland*), York (N. Riding); 5020 ac. P. 712.—4, (*East*), Lincoln; 1670 ac. P. 436.—5, (*Fleetham*), York (N. Riding); 2950 ac. P. 657.—6, (*Green*), Lincoln; 680 ac. P. 87.—7, (*Ireth*), Lancaster; 26,150 ac. P. 3449.—8, (*in-Malham-Dale*), York (W. Riding); 22,040 ac. P. 947.—9, (*Mallory*), Leicester; 3110 ac. P. 2479.—10, (*Malzeard*), York (W. Riding); 53,530 ac. P. 5180.—11, (*Mispeton*), York (N. Riding); 7130 ac. P. 905.—12, (*cum-Osgodby*), Lincoln; 1710 ac. P. 474.—13, (*Overblow*), York (W. Riding); 10,730 ac. P. 1623.—14, (*Ravens-worth*, or *Kirkby-on-the-Hill*), York (N. Riding); 14,070 ac. P. 1451.—15, (*South*), York (W. Riding); 6390 ac. P. 1528.—16, (*Thore*), Westmoreland; 11,030 ac. P. 1171.—17, (*le-Thorp*), Lincoln; 1570 ac. P. 213.—18, (*Underwood*), Lincoln; 1340 ac. P. 192. 19, (*Wharf*), York (W. Riding); 3050 ac. P. 744.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Westmoreland. The TOWN, 27 m. S.S.W. Appleby, pleasantly situated on r. bank Lune, here crossed by a very old but picturesque bridge of three lofty arches. The principal streets, which diverge from a central market-place, are handsome and well lighted; houses built of white hewn stone, and roofed with slate. It has an ancient church, with a square tower 68 ft. high; three Dissenting places of worship, a free grammar-school, an ancient cross in the fish-market, and manufactures of coarse woollens and linens, calicoes, and ginghams. Lonsdale gives the title of earl to the family of Lowther. Pop. 1629. Area of par., 33,760 ac. Pop. 4178.

KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, a market tn. and par. England, co. York, N. Riding. The TOWN, on the Dove, 23 m. N. by E. York, is irregularly built; has a neat Established church, several Dissenting chapels, a Friends' meeting-house, a free, and a national school. Near the town are corn-mills, with limestone and freestone quarries. Area of par., 19,920 ac. Pop. 2363.

KIRKBY-STEPHEN, a market tn. and par. England, co. Westmoreland. The TOWN, situated in a fertile plain, l. bank Eden, 9 m. S.E. Appleby, is kept remarkably clean; houses well built of stone, obtained in the vicinity. Water abundant.



It has a spacious Established church, in the early English style, two Dissenting chapels, a grammar, and three other schools; and some trade in agricultural produce. Area of par. 31,870 ac. Pop. 2758.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**KIRKCALDY**, a royal and parl. bor. and seaport, Scotland, co. Fife, on a spacious bay N. shore Firth of Forth, 10 m. N. Edinburgh. It consists principally of one long, irregular street, which, including suburbs, extends for about 3 m. W. to E. The W. part of this great thoroughfare stretches along the shore, which is a low, sandy level; but towards the E., the main street, as well as some of the lanes diverging from it, is built on an acclivity. The streets are kept in good order, well paved, and lighted with gas; the more modern houses are generally neat and substantial free-stone structures. It has a handsome townhall, with an elegant spire; an Established, Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches; and Episcopalian, Baptist, and Independent chapels; a burgh school, Philip's institution, for educating and clothing the children of the poorer classes belonging to Kirkcaldy and some of the neighbouring towns; and numerous well-conducted private seminaries; an infant school, a scientific association, and two libraries. In Kirkcaldy, and the district around it, there are 13 flax-spinning mills. Bed-ticking, canvas, and other linen fabrics, are the staple manufacture of the place, amounting to the annual value of about £200,000. There are seven bleachfields, connected with the linen manufacture; and there are flour-mills, breweries, a vitriol-work, distillery, and machine-factory. The harbour has been of late years greatly improved; and although it is completely dry at low water, it is capable, at full tide, of admitting vessels of very considerable burden. The trade of the port is extensive. The imports are principally from the Baltic, Germany, and Egypt; and consist of flax, timber, corn, and other articles; the exports are linen, yarn, cured herrings, and coal, to the annual amount of about 50,000 tons. The N. whale fishery is also carried on to some extent. The number of ships belonging to Kirkcaldy, on Dec. 31, 1849, was 74; tonn. 9976. Kirkcaldy unites with Dysart in sending a member to the House of Commons. Adam Smith, author of the *Wealth of Nations*, was born here in 1723. The par. of Kirkcaldy is 2½ m. long, and scarcely 1 m. broad. Pop. bor. and par. (1851), 5717.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**KIRKCOLM**, par. Scot. Wigton; 6 m. by 4 m. P. 1973.  
**KIRKCONNELL**, par. Scot. Dumfries; 15 m. by 8 m. Pop. 1130.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHT** (STEWARTRY OF), a maritime co. Scotland, and, with exception of Wigtownshire, the most S.; bounded, N. by co. Ayr, W. Wigtown, E. Dumfries, and S. by the Solway Firth; length, about 48 m.; breadth, 17 to 30 m.; area, 533,760 ac., of which about one-fourth is supposed to be arable, and 110,000 ac. under cultivation. The coast-line, generally bold and precipitous, extends from the head of Wigtown Bay to the Nith, a distance, exclusive of bays and inlets, of about 45 m. The W. part of this line is considerably indented—the larger openings being Fleet Bay, Wigtown, and Auchencraig Bays, and Urr Water. The surface in the interior is generally lilly, and in extensive districts mountainous; the chief elevations in the latter reaching the height of 2000 to 3000 ft. The greater part of the county is composed of transition strata. Granite, however, is met with in several localities; the most conspicuous being Criffel, in the E. part of the county, comprising the hill of that name and the surrounding group; the former is 1831 ft. high, situated within about 2 m. of the W. shores of the Nith. Kirkcudbrightshire contains numerous metallic veins. Veins of copper ore have been found in many places, but are not now wrought. The principal rivers of the county are the Dee and the Urr. Lakes numerous, but generally small, with exception of Loch Ken, a beautiful sheet of water, of great length, but very narrow. The climate, in the lower districts, is very mild; but in the upper or mountainous districts it is not unfrequently rather severe. Although the general surface of the country may be characterized as rugged and barren, there are yet many beautiful and fertile, though small valleys, along the courses of the Urr and Dee. Arable husbandry has been greatly improved of late years; but the principal attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, which are mostly sent to England. The breed of horses, peculiar to this and the adjoining county of Wigtown, known as Galloways, is now almost extinct; its

place being supplied by horses of a larger size, and more suitable for draught. The sheep on the moors and high grounds are mostly black-faced. In the lower districts, Cheviots, South Downs, and Leicesters prevail. Oats constitute the principal crop; potatoes are also extensively cultivated, and turnips rapidly extending. The salmon fisheries of the Dee and Urr are very valuable, especially the former. The county returns one member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 1318. It contains 28 parishes, and forms, with Wigtownshire, the district known by the name of Galloway. The principal towns are Kirkcudbright (the capital), and Castle-Douglas. Pop. (1841), 41,119; (1851), 43,121.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHT**, a royal and parl. bor., seaport, and par., Scotland, cap. above co. The town is on l. bank Dee, 6 m. N. from its confluence with the Solway Firth, 25 m. S.W. Dumfries. It is clean, well-kept, and lighted with gas; has a commodious and elegant Established church, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, R. Catholic chapel, jail, with court-room adjoining; academy rooms, with a portico in front; and a number of schools, a news-room, and several benevolent societies. Its manufactures are few and unimportant; but many of the inhabitants are in comfortable circumstances. The harbour is good; but the trade is almost entirely confined to the exportation of agricultural produce, and the importation of coal and lime. Steamers ply regularly to Liverpool. Kirkcudbright unites with Dumfries, &c., in returning a member to Parliament. P. 1577. Area of par., 15,000 ac. P. 3525.

**KIRKDALE**.—1, A township, England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. N., and in the parl. bor. of Liverpool. It contains the county jail and house of correction, the handsome district church of St. Mary, St. Mary's cemetery, and the industrial schools. Pop. 9322.—2, A par. England, York (N. Riding); 8800 ac. Pop. 1040.

**KIRKDEN**, par. Scot. Forfar; 7 m. by 2 m. P. 1483.  
**KIRKGUNZEON**, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 5 m. by 3 m. P. 638.

**KIRKHAM**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lancaster. The town, picturesquely situated on rising ground, 8 m. W. by N. Preston, is well built; has an elegant church, a handsome R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; a free grammar-school, with national, and other schools; and a news-room; a flax and a cotton mill; but the principal manufactures are sacking and sail cloth. Pop. 2903. Area of par., 41,850 ac. P. 11,604.

**KIRKHILL**, par. Scot. Inverness; 8 m. by 3 m. P. 1829.

**KIRKIBOST**, a small isl. Scotland, belonging to the Hebrides, and about 1 m. off the S.W. coast, N. Uist. The channel between is so shallow, that it is crossed on foot at low water.

**KIRKINNER**, par. Scot. Wigtown; 14 m. by 6 m. P. 1769.  
**KIRKINRIOLA**, par. Irel. Antrim; 6390 ac. P. 8843.

**KIRKINTILLOCH**, a market tn. and par. Scotland, co. Dumfries. The town, 7 m. N. by E. Glasgow, on the railway thence to Campsie, consists of two principal, and several subordinate streets, which are lighted with gas, but indifferently kept. Besides the Established church, there are a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, and several Dissenting places of worship. It has also a jail and court-house, surmounted by a steeple; several schools, a library, and sundry benevolent institutions. Weaving lappets is the chief occupation, though an extensive print-work, and an iron foundry, and bleacheries, also employ a considerable number. Pop. 6698. Area of par., about 20,800 ac. Pop. (1851), 8425.

**KIRKLAND**, par. Eng. Cumberland; 12,150 ac. P. 887.

**KIRKLAND**, a vil. Scotland, co. Fife, 1½ m. W. by S. Leven, pleasantly situated, neatly built, and is the seat of a considerable linen manufacture. Pop. 534.

**KIRKLEES**, a hamlet, England, co. York (W. Riding), 4 m. W. Dewsbury, on the Leeds and Manchester Railway. Robin Hood, who frequently made this his place of abode, is supposed to have been bled to death by a nun belonging to the convent of Kirklees, very small portions of which now only remain; and in the park attached to Kirklees Hall, the elegant seat of the Armistage family, what is supposed to be the tomb of the bold outlaw is surrounded by an iron railing. P. 1779.

**KIRKLISTON**, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 5½ m. by 4½ m. P. 2989.

**KIRKMABRECK**, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 9 m. by 5½ m. P. 1854.

KIRKMAHOE, par. Scot. Dumfries;  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. P. 1568.

KIRKMAIDEN, par. Scot. Wigton; 10 m. by 4. P. 2202.

KIRKMICHAEL, a vil. and par. Isle of Man. The VILLAGE, on the Irish Sea, 8 m. N.E. Peel-Town, has a new church, and, near it, Bishop's Court, the palace of the bishops of Sodor and Man. Pop. 1376.

KIRKMICHAEL, several pars. Scot.—1, Ayr; 15, 250 ac. P. 2933.—2, Banff; 15 m. by 5 m. P. 1576.—3, Dumfries; 9 m. by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. P. 1108.—4, Perth; 17 m. by 7 m. P. (1851), 1280.—5, (and Cullicudden, or Resolis), Ross; 8 m. by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. P. (1851), 1552.

KIRKNEWTON, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 6 m. by 4 m. P. 1441.

KIRKOSWALD.—1, A market tn. and par. England, co. Cumberland. The town, beautifully situated, 13 m. S.E. Carlisle, E. side of the Eden, here crossed by a bridge, is built but irregularly built; has an ancient church, in the early English style; a Methodist chapel, a paper-mill, a mill for carding, spinning, and weaving wool, a corn and a saw mill; and, on an eminence at a little distance E., the ruins of Kirkoswald castle. Area of par., 9390 ac. Pop. 948.—(Local Correspondent).—2, A vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 11 m. S.W. Ayr, containing Turnberry castle, once the residence and property of King Robert Bruce; Colzean castle, the seat of the Marquis of Ailsa; the remains of the Abbey of Crossraguel; and Shanter farm, where resided Douglas Graham, the reputed 'Tam-o'-Shanter.' Pop. 2030.

KIRKOWAN, par. Scot. Wigton; 15 m. by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. P. 1423.

KIRKPATRICK, several pars. Scot.—1, (Durham), Kirkcubright; 10 m. by 4 m. P. 1484.—2, (Fleming), Dumfries; 6 m. by 3 m. P. 1692.—3, (Frongray), Kirkcubright; 14,464 ac. P. 927.—4, (Juxta), Dumfries; 21,000 ac. P. 934.

KIRKSTALL, or KIRKSTALL BRIDGE, a vil. England, co. York (W. Riding), bor. and 3 m. N.W. Leeds, on the banks of the Aire; containing a handsome and spacious church, and the beautiful ruins of an abbey, completed in 1147; with corn and woollen mills, the latter much the more important; and two iron foundries.

KIRKSTEAD, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1540 ac. P. 180.

KIRKTON, or KIRTON, par. Eng. Notts; 1090 ac. P. 265.

KIRKTORF, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, in a plain, 25 m. N.E. Giessen; with a church, townhouse, school, and four mills. Pop. 1270.

KIRKTOWN, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 8 m. by 2 m. P. 313.

KIRKURD, par. Scot. Peebles; 6 m. by 4 m. P. 305.

KIRKWALL, a royal and parl. bor., seaport, and par. Scotland, co. and cap. Orkney, on the bay of same name, E. side isl. Pomona or Mainland; lat.  $58^{\circ}59'12''$  N.; lon.  $2^{\circ}57'15''$  W. The principal street, which is nearly 1 m. long, is narrow and ill kept, and the houses have an antique appearance, with their gables towards the street; but a new street, formed parallel to the former, contains many respectable houses and handsome shops. The principal building is the cathedral of St. Magnus, a magnificent old structure, in the mixed Gothic and Saxon style, founded in 1138, and the choir of which has been used, from time immemorial, as the parish church. The other public buildings are the townhall, jail, and assembly-rooms. Besides the parish church, there is a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church; an endowed grammar-school of ancient foundation, and several other schools; a female charity, and an infant school; two libraries, and several friendly and benevolent societies. The plaiting of straw for hats and bonnets is the chief branch of manufacturing industry, having superseded the manufacture of kelp. The fishery is also of considerable importance. The harbour is commodious and secure, and has been much improved by the erection of a pier. It is frequented by coasters, and occasionally by vessels from foreign ports, chiefly from Norway and the Baltic. Agricultural produce, cured fish, and cattle, are exported in considerable quantities. Steamers ply regularly to Leith, Lerwick, &c. Kirkwall was created a royal burgh by charter, from James III. of Scotland, and unites with Wick, &c., in returning one member to the House of Commons. It was formerly a place of great importance, having been the residence of the Earls of Orkney, who acted a conspicuous part in the early periods of Scottish history, and whose palace, although fast hastening to decay, is still in a tolerable state of preservation. Adjoining the cathedral are the ruins of the bishop's palace,

in which King Haco died. Pop. 3331. The par. is 6 m. by 6 m. Pop., united par. of Kirkwall and St. Ola (1851), 3870.

KIRKWHELPINGTON, par. Eng. Northumberland; 12,420 ac. P. 705.

KIRKMAN, prov. and city, Persia. See KERMAN.

KIRMANSHAH, tn Persia. See KIRMANSHAH.

KIRMGINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2210 ac. P. 367.

KIRMOND-LE-MIRE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1290 ac. P. 69.

KIRN.—1, A beautiful watering-place, Scotland, Argyleshire, W. shore, Firth of Clyde, 25 m. W. by N. Glasgow, composed chiefly of a row of elegant villas stretching along the shore N. from Dunoon.—2, A tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S. Coblenz, at the confluence of the Hohenbach with the Nahe. It is walled; has a church and gymnasium, a court of justice, vitriol and alum works, a tannery, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1712.

KIRPILI, a river, Russia, which rises in the W. of gov. Caucasus, enters the territory of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, flows W.N.W., and loses itself in a marshy lake on the borders of the Sea of Azof; total course, about 120 m.

KIRRDORF, a vil. Hesse-Homburg, lordship Homburg-vor-der-Höhe, with a parish church and a mill. Pop. 1244.

KIRRIEMUIR, a bor. of barony, market tn. and par. Scotland, co. Forfar. The town, 5 m. N.W. Forfar, contains many handsome houses; and is well lighted with gas. It has a handsome parish church, with a spire, a U. Presbyterian, and two Free churches, a neat Episcopalian chapel, numerous schools, two libraries, and several benevolent and friendly societies. The manufacture of brown linen employs about 2000 looms, and 3000 individuals. Pop. (1851), 3518. Area of par., 34,000 ac. Pop. (1851), 7617.

KIRRLACH, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. Philippsburg, with a church. Pop. 1509.

KIRWEILER, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, 12 m. W.S.W. Spire, with a R. Catholic church, a castle, and two mills. Pop. 1509.

KIRSANOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 49 m. E. Tambov, cap. circle, on the Pursowka, in the midst of steppes, with a church, and some general trade. Pop. 4000.—The circle is flat, and not well wooded; but has good arable land, and rears great numbers of cattle. Area, 2020 geo. sq. m. Pop. 104,419.

KIRSTEAD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1250 ac. Pop. 249.

KIRTHIPOUR, a tn. Hindoostan, valley of Nepal, about 6 m. W.S.W. Khatamandoo. It was formerly the cap. of an independent principality, but is much decayed, and does not contain more than 6000 inhabitants.

KIRTLING, par. Eng. Cambridge; 3016 ac. Pop. 803.

KIRTLINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 2500 ac. P. 846.

KIRTON, three pars. Eng.—1, Lincoln; 5820 ac. Pop. 2092.—2, Notts. See KIRKTON.—3, Suffolk; 1830 ac. P. 607.

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lincoln. The town, 18 m. N.N.W. Lincoln, on the Manchester and Sheffield railway, and on an acclivity on the W. wolds, consists of a number of crooked, ill-paved lanes; houses generally of limestone; well supplied with water, and, upon the whole, improving. It has an ancient parish church; several Dissenting chapels; a national free, and an infant school; a bridewell, and a manor court-house. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. Area of par., 4210 ac. Pop. 1835.—(Local Correspondent.)

KIRTORF, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, 26 m. N.E. Giessen, with a church, townhouse, and school; and several mills. Pop. 1270.

KIS-BARATH, a vil. Hungary, co. and 4 m. from Raab, on a height in a fertile district, which produces good wine, and is famous for its cherries. Pop. 1283.

KIS-BER, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 22 m. S.E. Komorn, with a R. Catholic church; a handsome castle, with English gardens; and manufactures of linen, glass, and pottery; and a trade in wood and swine. Pop. 2200.

KISAMOS, a gulf, N.W. coast isl. Crete; lat.  $35^{\circ}38'$  N.; lon.  $23^{\circ}38'$  E.; having Cape Spada on the E., and Cape Buso on the W.; the latter is high land, and visible at a considerable distance. The gulf is about 5 m. wide at its entrance, and about 6 m. in length inland. It takes its name from a village and castle in ruins at the head of it.

KISARIAH, a tn. Syria. See CESAREA.

KISCHNEW, a tn. Russia. See KISHINEV.



**KISFALUD**, numerous places, Hungary, particularly:—  
1, A vil. Thither Danube, co. and 24 m. from Oedenburg, on the Little Raab, with a church. Pop. 1200.—2, A vil. Thither Danube, co. and 6 m. from Baranya, on the Korasieca, with a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1480.

**KISHENAGUR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, l. bank of the Jellinghy branch of the Ganges, 62 m. N. by E. Calcutta; lat. 23° 26' N.; lon. 88° 35' E. It is the place of residence of the judge, collector, and civil establishment of the district in which it is situated.

**KISHENAU**, a tn. Russia. See KICHINEV.

**KISHENGHUR**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. and 19 m. E.N.E. Ajmeer. It is surrounded by stone walls, and defended by a castle seated on a mountain top, among gardens fenced in by the prickly pear. The principal building is the rajah's palace, a large but rudely-built fort, on the banks of a lake.

**KISHENGUNGA**, a river, Asia, which rises on the N. slope of the Himalaya, near lat. 34° 20' N., and lon. 76° E.; flows first W., and then S.W., and a little below Mazufurabad, joins r. bank Jailum, nearly doubling its volume after a course of about 120 m. The upper part of its course is imperfectly known.

**KISHM** [anc. *Oarakta*], the largest isl. in the Persian Gulf, about 9 m. S. Bender-Abbas; lat. 26° 35' to 26° 48' N.; lon. 55° 22' to 56° 20' E.; length, 60 m.; but breadth, at the widest, not more than 12 m. It stretches along the Persian shore, from which it is separated by a channel that is navigable for the largest ships, but is very intricate and tortuous; and varies in width from 12 to 3 m. A range of hills, stretching E. to W., occupies all the S. side; while the N. part consists chiefly of arid plains, sometimes incrustated with a saline efflorescence, and deep ravines. Earthquakes are not unfrequent. There is a good deal of wood, in which jackals are numerous. Antelopes, partridges, and rock-pigeons abound. The N. part contains several tracts of black loam, on which wheat, barley, grapes, melons, &c., are raised in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the inhabitants. Dates also are abundant. The people are chiefly occupied in fishing, weaving, and the culture of the soil. There are three towns on the island—Kishm, Laft, and Basidoh. Kishm, the largest, lies near the sea, at the E. point of the island. It has walls, flanked by turrets, and appears to have formerly been of greater commercial importance than it is at present. Native vessels frequently touch here for wood and water, or to engage pilots for the Kishm channel, and consequently the town has a bustling appearance. Some boat-building is carried on. Pop. of isl., 5000.

**KISHON**, a river, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Acre, Palestine. It has its sources in Anti-Libanus, about lat. 32° 30' N., flows in a N.W. direction, and falls into the Mediterranean a little S. from Acre.

**KISHTAWAR**, a tn. Hindoostan, Punjab, on the slope of the Himalaya, on a small plain, near l. bank Chenuab; lat. 33° 15' N.; lon. 75° 46' E.; 5000 ft. above sea-level. It is a small town of ill-built, flat-roofed houses, with an insignificant bazaar and a fort. Some coarse woollens and shawls, of inferior quality, are manufactured here. The Chenuab here rushes through a ravine, having precipitous sides of gneiss-rock about 1000 ft. high.

**KISKA**, an isl. Aleutian Archipelago; lat. 52° 22' N.; lon. 177° 50' W. (A). It is hilly, excepting its E. part, which is low. Length, N. to S., 25 m.

**KISLINGBURY**, par. Eng. Northamp.; 2170 ac. P. 686.

**KISLOVODSK**, a celebrated Russian watering-place, in the N. of the Gov. of Caucasus, and on the confines of Circassia, l. bank Elkouchan, in a rocky gorge, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. It consists entirely of a few houses and a fort. The waters are acidulated, and contain a large quantity of carbonic acid gas.

**KISMAYOO**, an isl. E. Africa, off the coast of Zanzibar, lat. 0° 44' S., with a village on its N.W. side. Near to its S. point, there is a channel nearly 1 m. wide, leading to a spacious bay or harbour, where ships may anchor in four or five fathoms, close to the S.W. part of the island.

**KISSER**, or **KISSA**, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea; lat. 8° 6' S.; lon. 127° 7' E. (A); 21 m. N.N.W. the N.E. end of Timor, about 20 m. in circumference. It produces sandal-wood, bees'-wax, pearls, tortoise-shell, trepan,

edible birds'-nests, Indian corn, rice, and vegetables; with buffaloes, sheep, goats, hogs, and fowls; to be obtained by barter, in exchange for cotton cloths, brass-wire, iron, chopping knives, and coarse cutlery. The principal village on Kissar contains a large and well-built church, and a school. The greater portion of the natives are Christians. Pop. 7000 to 8000.

**KISSINGEN**, a watering-place, Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, pleasantly situated l. bank Saale, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 30 m. N. Würzburg. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers; contains a church, synagogue, townhouse, and poorhouse; and has a bathing establishment, on a very complete, and even magnificent scale. There are five springs, all of them saline, and containing a large quantity of carbonic acid gas; all are more or less acid, and one has a decidedly chalybeate taste. The waters are used both internally and as baths, and are much recommended in chronic affections, gout, and stomach and chest complaints, and annually attract above 2000 visitors. About 500,000 bottles of water are annually exported. A little N. of the town, up the valley of the Saale, are copious saline springs, from which 1500 tons of salt are annually made. An artesian well, 2000 ft. deep, was completed here in 1852. By the action of a subjacent stratum of carbonic acid gas, it throws up a column of water, 15 inches in diameter, 76 ft. above the surface, discharging 96 to 100 cubic ft. per minute. The water so thrown up contains 3 per cent. of salt, which, being concentrated to 9 per cent., is forced down a tube sunk in a stratum of rock-salt, at a depth of 1740 to 2000 ft. Dissolving the rock-salt, it charges itself with 27 per cent. of salt, and in this state is again thrown to the surface, or rather 80 ft. above the surface, by the action of the carbonic acid gas, as before, into a reservoir; whence, by a natural fall, it goes to feed the salt-pans in the boiling-house. It yields an exquisitely pure white crystalline salt. Pop. of tn., 1600; of dist., 11,205.

**KISTNA**, or **KRISHNA** [Black or dark blue; an incarnation of Vishnu], a river, Hindoostan, in the Deccan. It rises among the W. Ghauts, prov. Bejapoor, not above 42 m. from the Malabar coast, flows first S.E., and then generally E., passes through the S. part of the Nizam's dominions, in which it receives its two largest affluents, the Beemah, on the left, and the Toongabudra, on the right bank; forms the frontier-line between the Nizam's dominions and the Guntoor Circars, which it crosses, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, lat. 15° 50' N., 200 m. N. Madras. Its course, including windings, is estimated at 700 m. Besides the affluents already named, it receives the Warnah and Gutpurba, in the upper, and the Mussy, in the lower part of its course, and many other smaller streams. Flowing, for the most part, through a mountainous country, its channel is much broken by rapids; and, varying much in depth in different seasons, is not well adapted for inland navigation, though, after entering the Guntoor Circars, it is ferried by large boats. The Kistna is perhaps richer in gems than any other river of Hindoostan. In the dry season, diamonds, cat's-eyes, onyxes, and chalcodones are said to be found, as well as a minute portion of gold.

**KISZUCZA**, a river in the N.W. of Hungary, which rises near the junction of the W. and E. Carpathians, flows first N.W., then S.E.E., and, after a course of about 40 m., and receiving the Bistricza, joins r. bank Waag, nearly opposite Zolna.

**KITAI**, a tn. Independent Tartary, khanate and 46 m. N. Khiva, in a low situation, on the canal of Karaguss. It is surrounded by a good wall, contains a castle of the khan and about 25 shops, and has two weekly markets.

**KITTS** (Str.), an abbreviation of **St. CHRISTOPHER'S**, one of the British W. India islands, Leeward group; highest summit, Mount Misery, 3711 ft. above sea-level, in lat. 17° 22' N.; lon. 62° 48' W. (A). In form it somewhat resembles a bottle, the neck of which forms its S.E. termination. Entire length, N.W. to S.E., about 21 m.; breadth, throughout the broadest part, or for about two-thirds of its length, 5 m.; the remainder under 1 m., excepting at the extreme S.E. point, where it again expands to a breadth of about 3 m.; area, 44,000 ac. The centre presents a number of high and barren mountains, intersected by rocky precipices, almost impassable, and abounding with hot springs. The coast on the S. and S.E. is bold; but, in the other directions, the hilly and broken country in the interior is succeeded, towards the sea, by an

inclined plain, which terminates in a low, level tract. It has been estimated that one-half of this island is barren and unfit for cultivation, but the soil of the plains is said to be superior



to that of any of the other W. India islands for the production of sugar, which, consequently, forms the staple article for exportation; though a little coffee, cotton, and arrow-root are also raised. Fruits of various kinds abound, including oranges, limes, shaddocks, &c. Exports, in 1849, £100,259; imports, £110,452. Ships inward from Great Britain, 5232 tons. The revenue for the same year was £10,000, and the expenditure £9672, 10s. The administration of the island is vested in a lieutenant-governor, council, and house of assembly. There are nine Episcopal churches and two chapels, one R. Catholic church, 12 Wesleyan chapels, and two Moravian. The Established church has, in connection, 14 public schools; the Moravian mission, four, and the Wesleyan, eight. The principal town is Basseterre (*which see*). St. Christopher's was discovered by Columbus, in 1493, and is said to have obtained from him the name it bears. No settlement, however, was made in it till 1623, when Sir Thomas Warner established a colony there. It was subsequently occupied in part by the French; between whom and the British settlers a series of disputes took place, which ended in some sanguinary conflicts. The island was finally ceded to Great Britain at the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. Pop. 23,177.

KITTISFORD, par. Eng., Somerset; 1080 ac. P. 152. KITTSEE, or KÖPSTENY, a market tn. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, 4 m. S.S.W. Pressburg; with a R. Catholic church, and a fine castle and gardens, belonging to Prince Esterhazy. Pop. 3100.

KITUL, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and about 45 m. N.W. Delhi. It stands on the banks of a shallow lake, is enclosed by a ditch and a good brick wall, and defended by a lofty fort.

KITZBUHEL, or KITZBIHEL, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle Unter Innthal, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Grossach, 47 m. E.N.E. Innsbruck. It has a court of justice, a church, Capuchin monastery, an hospital, and a trade in cattle, tallow, and cheese. Near it are mines of copper, silver, and iron. Pop. 1730. Area of dist., 223 geo. sq. m. Pop. 15,712.

KITZINGEN, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, 10 m. E.S.E. Würzburg. It consists of the town proper, on the right, and a suburb, on the left bank of the Main, which communicate by a handsome bridge, and are both surrounded by walls, flanked with towers; is on the whole well built, contains three public squares, two churches, three chapels, a townhouse, Latin school, and hospital; and has manufactures of cotton prints, basket-work, gunpowder, vinegar, and dye-stuffs; some shipping, a fishery, a large general and transit trade, numerous mills, and weekly cattle and corn markets. Pop. 5170; dist., 10,213.

KIUNG-CHAU-FU, or KIONG-TECHU, a city, China, cap. isl. Hainan. It is situated at the N. end of the island; lat. 20° N.; lon. 110° 22' E.; at the mouth of the Limu, is well built, and surrounded by a strong wall. The harbour is good, and much frequented by Chinese junks from Macao, Siam, and Singapore. Pop. estimated at above 100,000.

KIUSIU, or XIMO, the most S., and also the most W. of the four large islands of Japan; lat. 31° to 34° 1' N.; lon. 129° 30' to 132° E.; separated N. from Nippon by a narrow strait, about 1½ m. wide; and N.E. from Sikokf, by a channel 9 m. in breadth. It is about 240 m. long, and 60 m. broad; area, 17,200 sq. m. This island is almost inaccessible at every side, from its coasts being surrounded with rocks and shallows, and exposed to a wild and dangerous sea. Nangasaki, its capital, is the only point in the island, and even in the whole empire of Japan, where Europeans are allowed to land. Kiusiu, like the other large islands of Japan, is traversed throughout its length by a chain of lofty mountains, many of them formidable volcanoes. On April 1, 1826, a most disastrous eruption occurred of one of the largest of them, named Illigigama, occasioning immense loss of life and property. There are a great number of rivers in the island, the principal of which is the Kusnaya; and, excepting the E. coast, which is barren, the country is exceedingly well cultivated. In several places, there are considerable manufactures of cotton

cloth, silk goods, and paper. Kiusiu is divided into nine provinces:—Tsi-ku-zen, Fizen, Tsi-kungo, Buzen, Satzuma, Bungo, Figo, Fiyouga, and Oosumi. Its most important towns are Nangasaki, Saga, and Kokura.

KIZ HISSAR, or KILIS HISSAR [anc. *Tyana*], a vil. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, 100 m. E. Konia, on a low mound, in the middle of a plain. It contains numerous salt-petre-works, that substance being collected in large quantities from the soil in and about the place. Many interesting remains of the ancient city Tyana still exist here. About 2 m. S. from Kiz Hissar is the fountain of Asmabæus, a small lake or pool about 40 ft. in diameter, full of brackish, turbid water, bubbling and boiling, though quite cold.

KIZIL-IRMAK [anc. *Halys*], a river, Asiatic Turkey, which rises near Khod-hissar, pash. and about 36 m. E. Sivas. From this point it flows W., with a deep S. bend, to lat. 39° 30' N., when it proceeds N., with a winding course, to the Black Sea, into which it falls at lat. 41° 40' N., lon. 36° E., between Sinope and Samsoun, its whole course being upwards of 500 m. Of its numerous affluents, the principal is the Kara-Su, which, flowing from the W., joins it in about lat. 41° 28' N. At Osmanjik, about 120 m. from its mouth, it has a breadth of only about 160 yards. It is, nevertheless, a fine river; but it does not equal what would be expected from a stream of such a long course, and fed by so many tributaries.

KIZIL-KUM, an extensive sandy desert, Asia, to the E. of Lake Aral, occupying nearly the centre of Independent Tartary, between lat. 41° and 44° N., and lon. 61° and 67° E.

KIZIL-OUZEN, a river, Persia, which rises in Koordistan, 20 m. N.W. Senna, about lat. 25° 35' N., flows N. by E., forms a part of the S.E. boundary of Azerbaijan, and then, turning to the S.E., skirts the prov. of Ghilan till it reaches lat. 36° 45' N., when it traverses that province in a N.E. direction, and finally falls into the Caspian Sea, about lat. 37° 22' N. In some parts of its course, the river winds through tremendous chasms and ravines, its rocky boundaries rising to a height of 1500 ft. above the level of the stream.

KIZLIAR, a tn. and fort, Russia, gov. Caucasus, l. bank Terek, 50 m. above its mouth; lat. 43° 50' N.; lon. 46° 45' E. It is dull and sombre; a few of the houses are of brick, but the greater part are of wood; the situation being low, and exposed to inundations, is very unhealthy. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Kizliar being an entrepot for the traffic between Astrakhan and Persia, carries on a prosperous trade, which is wholly in the hands of the Armenians. The exports are wine, brandy, oil of sesame, cotton, and silk stuffs. Pop. exclusive of garrison, about 10,000.

KJERTEMINDE, a seaport tn. Denmark, on a small and shallow bay, N.E. side isl. Funen, 12 m. E.N.E. Odense. It has a winter haven of the fourth class, admitting vessels drawing 12 ft., at which a considerable trade in corn is carried on. Many of the inhabitants live by fishing. Pop. 1800.

KJOBENHAVN, cap. Denmark. *See* COPENHAGEN.



**KJÖGE**, a seaport tn. Denmark, E. shore isl. Seeland, at the mouth of a small stream, in a bay of same name, 20 m. S.W. Copenhagen. It has a church, an hospital, manufactures of carpets, and a harbour of the fourth class, admitting vessels drawing from 10 to 11 ft., but possessed, at present, of very little trade. The bay of Kjöge has good anchorage, and is sometimes used as a station by ships of war. Within it, in 1677, a signal victory was gained by the Danish over the Swedish fleet. In the vicinity of the town, in 1807, some Danish militia were defeated by a body of English, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley. Pop. 2300.

**KLAASWAAL**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 11 m. S. Rotterdam; with a neat church, an elegant school-house, and a benevolent society. Pop. 651.

**KLABAT**.—1, An active volcano, 4000 ft. high, and a village, isl. Celebes, near Menado.—2, A dist. and bay, N.W. side of isl. Banca.

**KLADEK**, or **ROM**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle, and 24 m. N. Olmütz, with a church, potash-works, lime-kilns, a saw and other mills. Pop. 818.

**KLADNO**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, 15 m. W.N.W. Prague; with a church, townhouse, school, and castle; manufactures of potash, and tile-works. Pop. 1395.

**KLADOVA**, or **KALODVA**, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 16 m. E.N.E. Arad, in a deep valley; has a Greek non-united church; in the vicinity both silver and copper are worked. Pop. 1737.—2, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Krassova, 14 m. from Lugos; with a parish church. Pop. 727.

**KLADRAU**, a tn. Bohemia, circle, and 17 m. W.S.W. Pilsen, on the Ullawa. It has a handsome church, one of the largest in Bohemia, adorned with sculptures in marble; a slate and several stone quarries, and a coal mine. Pop. 1248.

**KLAGENFURT**, or **ZELANZ**, a tn. Austria, Illyria, gov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Laybach, cap. circle of same name, on the Glafurt and Glan, connected with Lake Wotter by a canal. Its fortifications, once strong, having been destroyed by the French in 1809, their site has been converted into an agreeable promenade. It is built in the form of a square, consists of the town proper and four suburbs, and has several handsome squares, some of them adorned with obelisks and statues, and spacious streets, lined with houses generally from two to three stories high. It contains seven churches, among which the cathedral, with a good altar-piece, and the town church, stand conspicuous; the latter by its bartisan and tower, 280 ft. high; the Landschafthaus, an ancient building of the 13th century, in which the Estates of Carinthia held their meetings; the old castle, an interesting edifice; the palace of the Bishop of Gurk, a handsome structure, with fine frescoes, some good collections, and a fine park, thrown open to the public; the townhouse; lyceum, with a library of 30,000 volumes; gymnasium, normal and other schools, general infirmary, and several hospitals and benevolent institutions. The manufactures consist chiefly of fine woollens, silk goods, ribbons, muslin, and white lead; and the transit trade is of considerable importance. Klagenfurt is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a superior appeal and criminal court, with jurisdiction over Styria and Illyria. It is of early origin, and is supposed to stand near the site of the Roman Tiburnia, but its early history does not possess any interest. It first became a place of importance in the beginning of the 16th century, when the Emperor Maximilian I. fortified it, and gave it important privileges. Pop. (1846), 12,054.—**THE CIRCLE** is well wooded, and rich in minerals; and, though much broken by hills and mountains, has some tracts of fertile land. Area, 1360 geo. sq. m. Pop. 175,000.

**KLAMATH**, a river, U. States, which issues from a lake of same name, on the S.W. frontiers of Oregon, flows circuitously W.S.W., receiving several affluents, the most important of which, rising near Mount St. Joseph, in Upper California, joins it on the left, and falls into the Pacific in lat. 41° 30' N. It is a very rapid stream, with a depth, near its mouth, of 17 ft.; it is navigable for steamers for at least 40 m. Considerable quantities of gold have been found in it.

**KLAR**, a river which rises in the Dovrefield Mountains, in the S. of prov. S. Trondhjem, Norway, forms Lake Fæmund, the greater part of which is situated in län Hedemark, in Sweden, flows S.S.E. through that län, under the name of

Tyrsild, enters län Carlstad, where it first takes the name of Klar, continues to flow S.S.E., and falls by three mouths into the N. shore of Lake Wener, at the town of Carlstad, after a course of about 200 m. Its principal affluent is the Solen, which it receives on the right, shortly after quitting Lake Fæmund.

**KLARENTZA**, or **CHIARENZA** [anc. *Cyllene*], a small seaport tn. Greece, on a bay of same name, in the N.W. of the Morea, 6 m. N.W. Gastuni, consisting of a few houses, and a fortress picturesquely crowning a height. It is the usual landing-place from Zante. The title of Clarence in the royal family of England is derived from this town, which was anciently the capital of a principality of same name.

**KLATTAU**, a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle of same name, on a steep height, in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Rasenbach, 73 m. S.W. Prague. It is surrounded by double walls and ditches, has three suburbs, is well and regularly built, and well paved; contains a handsome deanery church, a Jesuit college, now converted into barracks; a townhouse, with a lofty tower, and a very large and fine-tuned bell; a Dominican monastery, the buildings of which are used as a gymnasium; several other schools, and two hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and hosiery. It is an ancient place, suffered much during the Thirty Years' War, and has six times been almost burned down. Pop. 5457.—**THE CIRCLE**, traversed in all directions by ramifications of the Böhmerwald, is watered by several streams, of which the Radbusa is the largest; has a bleak climate, and contains both iron and coal. Area, 736 geo. sq. m. Pop. 184,764.

**KLAUSEN**, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle, and 15 m. N.E. Botzen, r. bank Eisach, on the Sonnenberg, in a narrow pass, about 1700 ft. above the sea. It has three churches and a Capuchin monastery, with a good library. Pop. 1078.

**KLAUSENBURG**, [anc. *Claudia* or *Claudiopolis*; Hungarian, *Colosvar*], a city, Austria, cap. of Transylvania and co. same name, on the Little Szamos, in a romantic valley, 72 m. N.N.W. Hermannstadt; lat. 46° 44' 8" N.; lon. 23° 34' 51" E. (L.) It consists of an inner town, or town proper, and six suburbs. The inner town, surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and entered by six gates, is subdivided into the old and the new town. The former, situated close to the river, is of small extent, and has dark and narrow streets. It was founded by a German colony in 1178, on the site of the Roman town of Claudia or Claudiopolis; and it is even supposed that part of its existing walls are of Roman construction. The new town is much more regularly and handsomely built, and may be described as consisting of a large central market-place, 500 yards long, and 360 yards broad, from which almost all the streets, generally spacious, run off at right angles. The principal street, called the *Mittelgasse* [middle street], 600 yards long by 71 yards broad, is lined by handsome buildings, and has a very imposing appearance. In other quarters, the houses, though well built, are often only of one story, and never more than two. The principal public edifices are the cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure, situated in the market-place, and of considerable architectural merit, though destitute of any tower, and somewhat obscured by the shops crowded round its base; Trinity church, with two towers, crowned by two covered domes; two other R. Catholic, a Greek, a Lutheran, a Unitarian, and two Calvinistic churches; three monasteries, the governor's residence, and other public offices; the townhouse, an academical lyceum, with a public library and interesting collection of minerals; a Protestant and a Unitarian college, a R. Catholic gymnasium and seminary, an infirmary, a workhouse, and several well-endowed hospitals. Many of the nobility also have palaces here. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and linen cloth, delft-ware, and paper; and there is a beet-root sugar factory. The trade, as well as the manufactures, though once important, have greatly declined. Klausenburg having become the seat of the government of Transylvania, which was transferred to it from Hermannstadt in 1790, has several important public offices, and possesses a better society than is usual in provincial towns. The inhabitants are very much mixed, consisting partly of the descendants of the old Saxons, modern Germans, Hungarians, Armenians, Greeks, Walachians, Slovaks, and Jews. To all of them, not excluding the last, the rights and privileges of citizenship are open. Pop. (1840), 25,500.—**THE COUNTY**

of Klausenburg, also called Kolos, is tolerably fertile, both producing much corn, and rearing many cattle. It also possesses valuable minerals. Area, 1392 geo. sq. m. P. 160,000.

**KLAUSTHAL**, a tn. Hanover, cap. dist. of same name, on the Zellerbach, opposite to Zellerfeld, which is connected with it by a bridge, and may be regarded as its suburb, 48 m. S.S.E. Hanover. It is the principal mining town of the Harz, and stands on the top and sides of a hill, in a bleak district, about 1800 ft. above the sea. Having been repeatedly burned down, it has been rebuilt with considerable regularity; but the far greater part of the houses are only of wood, covered with shingle. It contains a church, courthouse, mint, gymnasium, forest and mining school, with a good collection of models of mines and minerals; and has a number of establishments connected with the working of the mines, from which gold, silver, and lead are obtained. They are drained by a tunnel, cut through the mountain, and 6 m. in length. One of the mines is 2000 ft. below the level of the Baltic. They have been worked from the 11th century. Pop., Klausenthal proper, 9799; including Zellerfeld, 14,345.

**KLECKO**, or **KLOSK**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 26 m. N.E. Posen, between two lakes; with three churches and a synagogue, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1079.

**KLECZEWS**, a vil. in Russia, Poland, gov. Kalisch, near Konin. Pop. 2206.

**KLEIN-BOTTWART**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Marbach; with a church, and a trade in wine. Near it is the old castle of Sehanbeck. Pop. 951.

**KLEINENBERG**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S. Minden; with a R. Catholic church, and a chapel. P. 1028.

**KLEINENDORF**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Minden, circle Lübbecke; with a church. Pop. 1243.

**KLEINGARTACH**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. and near Brackenheim, on the Leinbach. It is an ancient place, which originally belonged to the Margraves of Baden, and came into the possession of Württemberg in 1335. P. 900.

**KLEINITZ**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 56 m. N. by W. Liegnitz; with a church, tile-works, lime-kilns, an oil, and several other mills. Pop. 1412.

**KLENOCZ**, or **KLENOWCE**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Honth, on Mount Veper; with a church, manufactures of coarse woollens, two iron-mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 2116.

**KLENTSCH**, or **KLENCZ**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle, and 21 m. W. Klattau, on a small stream, at the foot of the Böhmerwald; with a church, townhouse, school, and hospital; manufactures of earthenware, and three mills. Pop. 1123.

**KLESZEL**, a tn. Russia, prov. and 42 m. S. Bialystok; with a trade in hops, which are largely cultivated in the district. Pop. 1088.

**KLEVAN**, a river, Russia, which rises on the S.W. frontiers of gov. Orel, flows S.W. between govs. Koursk and Czernigov, and joins r. bank Sem, after a course of about 90 m. Chief affluent, the Jasman.

**KLIASMA**, or **KLIAZMA**, a river, Russia, which rises in the N. of gov. Moscow, dist. Dmitrov; flows E.S.E., past the town of Bogorodsk, enters gov. Vladimir, and changes its direction to E.N.E., passing the towns of Vladimir and Kovrov. About 35 m. beyond the latter town, it turns suddenly S., then circuitously E., and joins l. bank Oka at Gorbatov, on the frontiers of Nijnei-Novgorod, after a course of about 380 m., and receiving several affluents. Its channel is encumbered with shoals, but is tolerably clear as far as Kovrov, up to which it is navigable. It abounds with fish.

**KLIMOWITSCHI**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. E.S.E. Mohilev, cap. circle, on the Ostra. It has some general trade Pop. (1851), 1992.—Pop. (circle), 60,000.

**KLIN**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.W. Moscow, cap. circle, on both sides of the Lestra. It has an imperial palace built of wood, four churches, a poorhouse, and superior school; manufactures of earthenware, four tallow smelting establishments, and tile-works. Pop. (1850), 3390. Area of circle, 979 geo. sq. m. Pop. 59,381.

**KLINGENBERG**, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main, 32 m. W. Würzburg; with a church, chapel, and castle; manufactures of stone-ware, and a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 1007.

**KLINGENTHAL** (OBER and UNTER), a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 15 m. S.E. Plauen. It contains a beautiful

church, has manufactures of musical strings and instruments, some general trade, particularly with Bohemia, and a paper-mill. The mines of iron and tin, once very productive, are all but exhausted. Pop. 1691.

**KLINGNAU**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, cap. circle r. bank Aar, a little above its confluence with the Rhine, 16 m. N.N.E. Aarau. It consists of a single, spacious street, in the centre of which the parish church stands. A good vine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1142.

**KLINTZY**, a tn., Russia, gov. and 100 m. N.N.E. Czernigov. Pop. (1849), 5576.

**KLISSURA**, or **KLEISSOURA**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Albania, l. bank Vojutza or Poro, 40 m. E. by S. Valona. It is a small place, containing some vestiges of antiquity.

**KLIUCH**, a tn. Turkish Croatia, l. bank Sanna, 32 m. E. Ostrovitz; strongly fortified, and a mart for horses.

**KLOBAUK**, or **KLOBOUK**, two places, Moravia:—1, A market tn., circle and 21 m. S.E. Brünn; with two churches, and five mills. Lead is mined in the district. Pop. 1942.—2, A tn., circle, and 22 m. E.N.E. Hradisch; with a church, two chapels, an hospital, and fine dye-works. Pop. 2896.

**KLOBUCKO**, a tn. Russian Poland, 68 m. S.S.E. Kalisch, in a somewhat rugged, but well-wooded district. It has an old Augustine monastery. Pop. 933.

**KLODAWA**, a tn. Russian Poland, 88 m. W. Warsaw; with three churches, and a Carmelite monastery. Pop. 1002.

**KLOETINGE**, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, in S. Beveland, S.E. from Goes; with a school, and a large market-place. Pop. 696.

**KLOEVEN**, or **KLUVEN**, a vil. Norway, prov. Nordland, on isl. Senjen. It is prettily situated, and tolerably well built, the houses having a good and comfortable appearance. It has some trade, and is frequented by the fishermen employed among the Lofoden Isles. Pop. about 300.

**KLOOSTERBUREN**, a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen, 21 m. W.N.W. Appingedam; with two churches, and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 974.

**KLOPOTYA**, a vil. Hungary, co. Temesvar, 12 m. from Versecz; with a church, and a trade in excellent wine, the growth of the district. Pop. 1400.

**KLOPPENBURG**, a tn., W. Germany, duchy Oldenburg, cap. circle on the Sölebach, 22 m. S.W. Oldenburg. It has an old tower, chapel, townhouse, hospital, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 883. Area of circle, 418 geo. sq. m. Pop. 32,352.

**KLOSTERLE**, or **KLASTERETZ**, two places, Bohemia:—1, A tn., circle, and 16 m. N.W. Saatz, l. bank Eger, picturesquely situated, and well built; with a church and a castle; manufactures of stoneware, and an iron-mill. Pop. 1600.—2, A vil., circle, Königgrätz, in a wild and romantic district, on the wild Adler. It has a very ancient church, a school, and manufactures of porcelain and steelware. Pop. 793.

**KLOSTERNEUBURG**, a tn. Lower Austria, 6 m. N. Vienna, beautifully situated on a height above r. bank Danube, at the confluence of the Kirling. It is surrounded by dilapidated walls, and consists of a high and a low town; contains the picturesque ruin of an old fortress, an ancient church, a Mechitarist college, several schools, an infirmary, hospital, and barracks; and has manufactures of lace and chemical products; a sugar refinery, cotton-mill, and a weekly market. Above the town stands a magnificent old abbey, with a fine church, good library, and other collections; and the archducal crown of Austria, which is taken to Vienna and used when coronation takes place. Pop. 3800.

**KLOSTER**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, on the Landquart, here crossed by a bridge, 16 m. E.N.E. Coire. It is named from an abbey which was suppressed in 1526, and has a parish church and a smelting-furnace. P. 1286.

**KLOTEN**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 6 m. N.N.E. Zürich. It is well built, and contains a large and handsome church, and several schools. From the number of coins and other antiquities which have been found here, Kloten is supposed to be of Roman origin. Pop. 1460.

**KLUNDERT**, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. N.W. Breda, once fortified. It has straight streets, is traversed by several canals, has a townhouse in a large square, planted with trees; two churches, a school, and two annual horse and cattle fairs. Pop. (agricultural), 1180.

**KLUS** (OUTER AND INNER), two vils. Switzerland, can. and 10 m. N.E. Soleure, at the opposite extremities of a



romantic pass of same name, in the Jura. Inner Klus, consisting of two rows of houses, stands at the foot of a precipitous rock, crowned by the ruined castle of Bipp, said to have been built by Pepin Mairé du Palais; and has blast-furnaces, in which the *bohmerz* or pea-like iron ore, common on the Jura, is smelted. Outer Klus consists of several well-built houses, and has a chapel, a tannery, an oil-mill, and a bleach-field. The pass of Klus is thought to derive its name from the Latin, *clausus*, from having been anciently closed by a gate and wall. It is still of importance as one of the main entrances into Switzerland from the N.W.

KLYTSCH-NIAS-BAI, of KLYTSCH-BAI, a tn. Independent Tartary, khanate, and 50 m. N.N.W. Khiva. It has no wall, but contains a castle of the khan, and three mosques; and has two weekly markets.

KMIELNIK, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, 25 m. N.E. Kamenetz, on the Bug; with a R. Catholic, and several Greek churches, and some general trade. Pop. 2485.

KNAITH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1640 ac. P. 72.  
KNAPDALE, two pars. Scot. Argyle:—1, (North), 27,707 ac. P. 1666.—2, (South), 240 sq. m. P. 1305.

KNAPTOFT, par. Eng. Leicester; 4940 ac. P. 936.

KNAPTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1410 ac. P. 348.

KNAPWELL, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2000 ac. P. 155.

KNARESBOROUGH, a parl. bor. and market tn. England, co. York (W. Riding), beautifully situated, l. bank Nidd, 17 m. W. by N. York, with which it is connected by railway. It contains a spacious market-place, from which several streets diverge; the latter well paved and lighted with gas; houses, in general, neat and substantial, and principally of stone. The church is an elegant and commodious structure, in a mixed style of architecture, with a tower. There are also a chapel of ease, two places of worship for Dissenters, a R. Catholic chapel, and a free grammar, and several other schools. The only other public buildings are the courthouse and jail. This town was formerly the seat of extensive linen and cotton manufactures; but these branches of industry have now almost entirely disappeared. The environs of the town are remarkably beautiful, and abound with objects of interest, including the ruins of the castle, founded in 1170, which afforded shelter to the murderers of Thomas à Becket, and formed a temporary prison for Richard I.; the dropping well, possessed of powerful petrifying properties; and several curious excavations, in one of which Eugene Aram, a schoolmaster in Knareborough, committed the murder for which he was executed 14 years afterwards. Knareborough returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 230. Pop. (1851), 5536.

KNARESDALE, par. Eng. Northumb.; 8940 ac. P. 491.

KNAVINSTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 619 ac. P. 65.

KNBWORTH, par. Eng. Herts; 2740 ac. P. 253.

KNEESAL, par. Eng. Notts; 3360 ac. P. 596.

KNEETON, par. Eng. Notts; 990 ac. Pop. 109.

KNELSTON, par. Wales, Glamorgan. P. 113.

KNESSELAERE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Zwart-Gatbeek, 14 m. W. Ghent; with extensive manufactures of linen and starch, three distilleries, a dye-work, and several mills. Pop. 4157.

KNETTISHALL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1120 ac. P. 79.

KNETZGAU, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main, over which there is here a ferry, W. Bamberg. It has a church, a chapel, the ruins of an old castle, a building-yard, a saw and other mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1363.

KNIAGININ, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. E.S.E. Nijnei-Novgorod, cap. dist. on the Kniaginka, poorly built; with four wooden churches, tanneries, and some general trade. Pop. 4427.—The circle raises good crops of corn, and feeds great numbers of cattle. Pop. 100,000.

KNIELINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge, 3 m. W.N.W. Karlsruhe; with a church. By the embanking of the river, a large tract of fine meadow land has been gained. There is a gold washery here. Pop. 1525.

KNIESEN, or GNIESEN, a tn. Hungary, co. Zips, l. bank Popper, 15 m. N.E. Kásmark; with a church, and some general trade. Pop. 1480.

KNIGH, par. Irel. Tipperary; 4515 ac. P. 1572.

KNIGHTON, a bor., market tn., and par., S. Wales, co. Radnor. The town is beautifully situated, r. bank Teme,

at the head of a romantic valley, surrounded on all sides by lofty wooded hills, 8½ m. N.N.E. New Radnor. The two principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, are regularly laid-out, well kept, and contain many respectable houses. The church is a comparatively modern edifice. There are an endowed, six day, and three infant schools; six almshouses, and several other charities. The only business of the town is a little wool-stapling. Knighton unites with New Radnor in returning one member to the House of Commons. The great dyke of Offa enters the parish on the N.; and about 3 m. from the town, on the top of a hill, are the remains of a British encampment. Pop. 1404.

KNIGHTON (WEST), par. Eng. Dorset; 1920 ac. P. 263.

KNIGHT'S ISLAND.—1, An isl. Russian America, near the mouth of Admiralty or Behring's Bay, about lat. 59° 33' N.; and lon. 139° 40' W. It admits of a navigable passage all round it, but an islet lies between it and the mainland, on its N.E. side, and there are some rocks about ¼ m. from its W. point.—2, An isl. Russian America, in Prince William's Sound, about lat. 60° 13' N.; lon. 148° W. It is about 30 m. long, N. to S.—3, An isl. off the N.W. coast of Hudson's Bay, about lat. 62° N.; lon. 93° W.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a W. suburb of London, about 3 m. W. by S. St. Paul's, in the pars. of Chelsea, Kensington, and St. Margaret's, Westminster. It consists chiefly of one long street, in a line with Piccadilly, between Hyde Park Corner and Kensington Gore; and contains an elegant church, the Albert gate into Hyde Park, extensive cavalry barracks, barracks for the foot guards, a fine triumphal arch leading into the gardens of Buckingham palace; St. George's hospital, and numerous magnificent mansions and handsome residences.

KNIGHTWICK, par. Eng. Worcester; 820 ac. P. 157.

KNIJPE (DE), a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 2 m. E. Heerenveen. It is divided into Beneden [lower], and Boven [upper], Knijpe; and has a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1214.

KNILL, par. Eng. Hereford; 550 ac. P. 75.

KNIN [anc. *Ticinium*], a tn. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 49 m. E. Zara, at the source of the Tarhjak and Kerka, here crossed by an old stone bridge. It is walled, and defended by a fort situated on a commanding height; but is poorly built, and, owing to the marshes in its neighbourhood, very unhealthy. It has a court of justice and a R. Catholic church, and is supposed to occupy the site of the German town Arduba, which, after a gallant defence by the natives, was destroyed by Germanicus. Pop. 1010.

KNIPHAUSEN, a lordship, W. Germany, duchy Oldenburg, belonging to the Count Von Bentinck, and forming a kind of intermediate sovereignty, guaranteed by the Germanic Confederation in 1826. It is in the E. part of circle Jever, and wholly enclosed by it; consists of marsh land, and is well adapted both for corn and the rearing of cattle. The principal village, which has the same name, contains a castle with fine gardens. Area, 13 geo. sq. m. Pop. 3106.

KNIPTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 1430 ac. P. 363.

KNITTELFELD, a tn. Austria, Styria, circle and 10 m. E.N.E. Judenburg, l. bank Mür, and surrounded by old walls in a very dilapidated state. It has a deanery church, a Capuchin monastery, and hospital; and manufactures of scythes, an iron-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2000.

KNITTLINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 25 m. N.W. Stuttgart. It is walled, has a court of law, a deanery church, a Latin school, and tile-works. Pop. 2392.

KNIVETON, par. Eng. Derby; 2240 ac. P. 326.

KNIZ, KNIAZ, or ZYD, a lake, Russia, gov. and 100 m. S.S.E. Minsk; length, E. to W., 15 m.; breadth about 4 m.

KNOCHANEY, par. Irel. Limerick; 9248 ac. P. 4939.

KNOCK, a mountain, Scotland, co. and 11 m. S.W. Banff, 2500 ft. high, used as a landmark in navigating the Moray Firth.

KNOCK, two pars. Irel.—1, Meath; 976 ac. P. 602.—2, Mayo; 11,705 ac. P. 3374.

KNOCKANDO, par. Scot. Elgin; 16 m. by 6 m. P. 1676.

KNOCKANE, par. Irel. Kerry; 57,993 ac. P. 5191.

KNOCKANURE, par. Irel. Kerry; 5950 ac. P. 1358.

KNOCKAVILLY, par. Irel. Cork; 6210 ac. P. 2078.

KNOCKBAIN, par. Scot. Ross. Pop. 2565.

KNOCKBRED A, par. Irel. Antrim and Down; 8675 ac. Pop. 10,627.

KNOCKBRIDE, par. Irel. Cavan; 18,693 ac. P. 10,603.  
KNOCKCOMMON, par. Irel. Meath; 3500 ac. P. 1000.  
KNOCKGRAFFON, par. Irel. Tipperary; 9873 ac.  
Pop. 3296.

KNOCKHOLT, par. Eng. Kent; 1750 ac. P. 539.  
KNOCKIN, par. Eng. Salop; 450 ac. P. 271.  
KNOCKLONG, par. Irel. Limerick; 4442 ac. P. 1963.  
KNOCKMARK, par. Irel. Meath; 2877 ac. P. 630.  
KNOCKMEADOW MOUNTAINS, a mountain range, Ireland, eos. Waterford and Tipperary, extending 18 m. from the valley of the Nire to the Kilworth Mountains. Knockmeadow, the highest summit, 4 m. S.E. Clogheen, is 1700 ft. high.

KNOCKMOURNE, par. Irel. Cork; 8836 ac. P. 3376.  
KNOCKNAGAU, par. Irel. Limerick; 2172 ac. P. 1230.  
KNOCKRATH, par. Irel. Wicklow; 18,854 ac. P. 2331.  
KNOCKTEMPLE, par. Irel. Cork; 4618 ac. P. 2245.  
KNOCKTOPHER, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny.

THE TOWN, or rather VILLAGE, on a plain, 11 m. S. Kilkenny, has a neat Established church, with a spire; a Carmelite R. Catholic chapel, two schools, and a medical dispensary. Weaving was formerly carried on here; but the inhabitants are now chiefly employed as labourers. Area of par., 4722 ac. Pop. 1968.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

KNODISHALL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1710 ac. P. 397.  
KNOOK, par. Eng. Wilts; 1440 ac. P. 255.  
KNOSSTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 1870 ac. P. 252.  
KNOTTING, or NOTTING, par. Eng. Bedford; 1270 ac. Pop. 175.

KNOTTINGLEY, a vil. England, co. York (W. Riding), on a slight declivity, r. bank Aire, at its junction with the Knottingley and Goole Canal,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  m. E.N.E. Pontefract, on the railway to Goole. It is irregularly built, has two Established churches, various dissenting chapels, a national, British, and several private schools; some small charities, and a mechanics' institute. The manufacture of lime, for which Knottingley has been long famed, is carried on to a great extent, being peculiarly well adapted for agricultural purposes. A good many river and small coasting vessels are built here, and the trade on the river and canal is very considerable. The king's mills, erected here shortly after the conquest, are still in existence, although deprived of their former privileges. Pop. 4304.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

KNOWLE, a vil. England, co. and 10 m. N.W. Warwick; with a handsome chapel, and several charities. P. 1208.  
KNOWLE (ST. GILES), par. Eng. Somerset; 760 ac. P. 99.  
KNOWLTON, par. Eng. Kent; 550 ac. P. 27.  
KNOWSTONE, par. Eng. Devon; 4440 ac. P. 578.  
KNOWLE, two pars. Eng. Wilts.—1, (*East*), 5320 ac. P. 1038.—2, (*West*), 2390 ac. P. 206.

KNUTSFORD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Chester. THE TOWN, 23 m. N.E. by E. Chester, has generally a mean appearance; but it has a neat parish church, and several Dissenting chapels; a free grammar, and several other schools. The thread manufacture, which formerly flourished here, has been supplanted by cotton and silk hand-loom weaving, which is carried on to a small extent; but the inhabitants generally are engaged in handicraft trades, and derive their principal support from the numerous opulent gentry in the neighbourhood. Area of par., 4300 ac. Pop. 4006.

KNUTWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 9 m. N.W. Luzern. It has a handsome church, and a bathing establishment, erected over sulphureous and chalybeate springs, which have been known since the 15th century. Pop. 1302.  
KNYSZYN, a tn. Russia, prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Bialystok; with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several oil-mills. Pop. 1699.

KO-SI-CHANG, an isl. and harbour, Gulf of Siam. THE ISLAND is 30 m. S.S.E. the mouth of the Bangkok river, about lat.  $13^{\circ} 12'$  N.; lon.  $100^{\circ} 55'$  E.; 7 m. long, and 3 m. broad; moderately high and hilly, clothed with trees, and has a fine stream of fresh water. THE HARBOUR, formed by this island, and another about half its size, called Ko-Cram, is sheltered from the wind and sea in every direction, except the N.

KOANGSIN, a city, China, prov. Kiangsee, 127 m. E. by S. Nanchang.

KOBASS, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, generalship Peterwardein, on the Save, about 9 m. from Orisvacz; with two churches, and two mills. Pop. 1706.

KOBBE, or COBBE, a tn. Central Africa, cap. Darfur, on a plain; lat.  $14^{\circ} 11'$  N.; lon.  $28^{\circ} 8'$  E. It is more than 2 m. long, but extremely narrow; each of the houses occupies a distinct enclosure, in which a well is dug; and is separated from its neighbour by a considerable extent of waste ground. The town is thickly interspersed with trees of various kinds, and has two mosques, and five public schools; and is inhabited almost entirely by merchants and strangers. In a great square, on the S.E. side, a market is held for the productions of the country, and for articles imported from Egypt. A little to the E. is a mountain or rock of the same name, which is a retreat of hyenas and jackals. In the neighbourhood are several considerable villages. Pop. 6000.

KOBDO, a city and territory, Mongolia. See COBDO.  
KÖBEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 38 m. N.W. Breslau, l. bank Oder; with two churches, hospital, and castle; and a trade in cattle. It was nearly burnt down in 1844. Pop. 1261.

KOBERSDORF, or KABOLD, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 12 m. W.S.W. Oedenburg; with two churches, a synagogue, and an old castle of a circular form; and mineral springs. Pop. 1780.

KOBI, a Russian fort and vil., gov. Georgia, among the mountains of Caucasus, near the point where three valleys, which furnish the chief sources of the Terek, unite, and form the large valley of Khevi; lat.  $42^{\circ} 32'$  N.; lon.  $44^{\circ} 35'$  E. The inhabitants are Ossetes, and profess Christianity. A church has been built for their use.

KOBILJAKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 33 m. S.W. Poltawa, l. bank Worska; with 10 churches, a considerable general trade, and four important annual fairs. Pop. 7000.

KOBLENZ, a gov. and city, Prussia. See COBLENZ.

KOBOR, or KIVERN, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, Stuhl Reys, on a height, close to Szaz-Tyakos, and about 12 m. from Sarkany; with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1019.

KOBYRN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 102 m. S. by E. Grodno, r. bank Machazica, a tributary of the Bug; with a Greek abbey. Pop. (1850), 6057.

KOBURG, a tn. and duchy, Germany. See COBURG.  
KOBYLANKA, a vil. Galicia, circle Jaslo, on the Rappa. It has a church and a castle; and in its vicinity, a chapel annually visited by about 50,000 pilgrims, from Galicia, Hungary, and Poland.

KOBYLIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 49 m. S.S.E. Posen, on the Orla; with two parish churches, a Bernardine monastery; and manufactures of leather and potash. Pop. 2037.

KOCHCZÜTZ, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Lublinitz; with a castle, glass works, tile-works, limekilns, a saw, and several other mills. Pop. 1007.

KOCHEM, or COCHEM, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. S.W. Coblenz, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Endert with the Moselle. It is poorly built; has a court of justice and several public offices; a church, two chapels, a synagogue, a progymnasium, the ruins of the old castle of Winneburg, belonging to the Metternich family; and manufactures of linen and red leather; a potash-work, some shipping, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 2553.—THE CIRCLE is hilly and bleak; and is watered by the Moselle, and numerous small streams. Area, 146 geo. sq. m. Pop. 32,484.

KOCHER, a small river, Würtemberg, which rises near the village of Kochersberg, circle Jaxt, flows first N.N.W. through a wild but well-wooded country, passing the towns of Aalen, Gail, and Hall, then N. to Kunzelsau, when it turns W., passes Neuenstadt, and, after a course of about 80 m., joins r. bank Neckar, about 6 m. N. Heilbronn.

KOCHSTEDT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 21 m. S.W. Magdeburg, at the foot of the Hakel. It is well built, poorly built, and has a church, a townhouse, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1537.

KOCK, a tn. Russian Poland, about 40 m. S. Siedlee, r. bank Wieprz. Pop. about 1300.

KOCSUBA, a vil. Hungary, co. Bihar, on the Black Körös, 12 m. from Szalonta. It stands in a tolerably fertile district, and has a Greek non-united parish church. P. 1041.

KODA, a tn. Scinde, 23 m. S.W. Khayrpour; lat.  $27^{\circ} 55'$  N.; lon.  $68^{\circ} 52'$  E. Pop. 2200.

KODIAK, an isl. Aleutian Archipelago. See KADIAC.

KODJ-HISSAR, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, 85 m. N.E. Konia, consisting of about 150 or 200 houses, at



the mouth of a ravine, amidst some rugged hills, and about 200 ft. above the surrounding plain. Here are some extensive ruins of a former city, consisting of fragments of columns, of white and variegated marble, and other architectural sculpture, all apparently Byzantine. Near it is the salt lake of Touz Ghieul, remarkable for the high specific gravity of its waters, and the great amount of saline matter they contain; both in the former and latter considerably exceeding those of the Dead Sea.

**KOEDANG**, with affixes, several rivers, Java, prov. Paseroean. They are Koelang-Galos, Jewah, -Rowo, Segero-Aloen, and -Segero-Soerang, all flowing to the Indian Ocean.

**KOEDIJK**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 3 m. N. Alkmaar, on the Great N. Holland Canal. It has a church, and a school. Pop. 631.

**KOEICHOO**, or **KWI-CHOO**, an inland prov. China, bounded, N. by prov. Sechuen, E. Hoonan, S. Quangsee, and W. Seehuen and Yunnan; lat.  $24^{\circ} 30'$  to  $29^{\circ}$  N.; lon.  $104^{\circ}$  to  $110^{\circ}$  E. Area, 64,554 sq. m. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by several rivers, of which the Wu, an affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang, is the largest. It produces rice, wheat, tobacco, timber, and cassia; with quicksilver, copper, iron, and lead. Horses, and other domestic animals, are reared in considerable numbers. The inhabitants are extremely poor, lawless, and illiterate. It is divided into 12 departments. Provincial cap. Koeiyang. Pop. 5,288,219.

**KOEKELBERG**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, about 2 m. N.W. Brussels. It has manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2,282.

**KOEPANG**, a tn. isl. Timor. See **COOPANG**.

**KOESLIN**, a tn. Prussia. See **KÖSLIN**.

**KOEVOORDEN**, or **COEVOORDEN**, a tn. and fortress, Holland, prov. Drenthe, 24 m. S.S.E. Assen, at the junction of three streams. It has a castle, arsenal, townhouse, two churches, a synagogue, school, and orphan hospital. P. 1881.

**KOEWACHT**, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 6 m. S. Axel, on the Belgian frontier, the boundary-line passing through it. It has a school, and near it are two breweries. Pop. 1,342.

**KOEWALA-DAY**, a tn. Indian Archipelago, S. coast, isl. Lingen, about 6 m. from the mouth of a considerable river. It is the capital of the island, and residence of the Sultan; and is a large, prosperous, and populous place; well-built, chiefly of wood, surrounded by a palisade, and possessing a mosque.

**KOFF-TISZA**, a vil. Hungary, co. Heves, l. bank Theiss, in the vicinity of Tisza-Beő; with a Protestant parish church, a fine chateau, a mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1981.

**KOH**, a prefix to the names of several islands, Gulf of Siam, on the E. coast:—1, (*-Si-Chang*), a larger and lesser isl., near the head of the gulf; lat. (largest)  $13^{\circ} 10'$  N.; lon.  $100^{\circ} 59'$  E.; 7 m. long and 3 broad, moderately high and hilly, and clothed with trees.—2, (*-Nok*), 15 m. S.W. the former.—3, (*-Kram*), 16 m. S.E. the latter; about 5 m. long and 2 broad, with a fishing village, and a small white temple on an eminence.—4, (*-Pha*), Three small isls. about 2 m. S.W. Koh-Kram.—5, A cluster of small isls. grouped around Cape Liant, the larger of which are called respectively, Koh-San, Koh-Sam-mee-San, and Koh Kah.—6, (*-Samet*), lat.  $12^{\circ} 30'$  N.; lon.  $101^{\circ} 37'$  E.; surrounded by a number of smaller islands.—7, (*-Kud*), lat.  $11^{\circ} 35'$  N.; lon.  $102^{\circ} 37'$  E.—8, (*-Chang*), About 2 m. S. from the latter; 6 m. long by 2 broad.—9, (*-Kong*), lat.  $9^{\circ} 30'$  N.; lon.  $104^{\circ} 30'$  E. (n).—10, (*-Chau-nung*), about 1 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Koh-Kong.—11, (*-Dud*, or *-Phu-Kok*), Hastings' Archipelago; lat. (S. point)  $9^{\circ} 58'$  N.; lon.  $104^{\circ} 5'$  E. (n). With exception of Tantalet, in the opposite coast, this is the largest island in the gulf, being about 36 m. in length, but not above 2 m. broad throughout half its length, the remainder varying from 10 to 20.—12, (*-Kohg*), 30 m. S.E. Koh-Dud, having a number of small islets on the N.E. and S.E. sides.—On the W., 1, (*-Krah*, or *-Carat*), lat.  $8^{\circ} 30'$  N.; lon.  $101^{\circ}$  E.—2, (*-Sama*, or *-Carnam*), lat.  $9^{\circ} 55'$  N.; lon.  $100^{\circ}$  E.—3, (*-Phang-an*, or *-Suncori*), 30 m. N.E. the latter.—4, (*-Kai-tai*), A group of small islets in lat.  $11^{\circ} 57'$  N.; lon.  $99^{\circ} 38'$  E.

**KOH-I-BABA**, a range of lofty mountains, Afghanistan, at the S.W. extremity of Hindoo Koosh, extending along lat.  $34^{\circ} 30'$  N.; and between lon.  $67^{\circ} 30'$ , and  $68^{\circ} 30'$  E., or about 60 m. Greatest heights, between 16,000 and 18,000 ft.

**KOH-I-DAMAN**. See **KHO-DAHMAN**.

**KOH-KARINJ**, a lofty summit, Hindoo Coosh, in Afghanistan, about 20 m. N.N.W. Jelalabad, between the rivers Alishung and Alighur, about lat.  $34^{\circ} 45'$  N.; lon.  $70^{\circ} 10'$  E.

**KÖHALOM**, tn. Transylvania. See **RERS**.

**KOHAT**, a tn. Punjab, near its N.W. limit, 34 m. S.S.E. Peshawur; lat.  $33^{\circ} 31'$  N.; lon.  $69^{\circ} 40'$  E. It is beautifully situated on an eminence in a valley of same name, and is walled in, enclosing a dilapidated citadel furnished with a garrison. It is meanly built; but has a good bazaar, and a mosque, in which are some commodious baths, filled by springs which gush from the rock on which the building stands. Some manufactures are carried on, particularly that of rifle barrels; those made here being much esteemed. In the neighbourhood there are many gardens, which produce the fruits of both warm and cold climates, but not very abundantly; nor are the fruits themselves held in much esteem. The valley of Kohat, about 7 m. in diameter, is populous, and well cultivated, producing wheat and maize, both of excellent quality.

**KOHISTAN**, [The land of mountains].—1, An extensive division of Beloochistan, of a triangular shape, occupying the N.W. portion of that country. It extends about 180 m. N. to S., nearly as many E. to W. at the base or broadest part; and contains two principal districts, Mydanee or Maidani, the plain, and Kohukee or Kohak, the hills. In the former are permanent towns and villages, whilst the latter has only groups of felt tents here and there along the valleys. There are two sandy deserts in this territory, each about 25 sq. m. Between them is an oasis, or fertile slip of land, about 6 or 7 m. broad and 30 long, well watered by numerous springs, and producing grain in such abundance as to supply most part of the surrounding countries.—2, The mountain country of Afghanistan, N. of Cabool.

**KOEHLEN-JANOWITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Kaurzim, 33 m. S.E. Prague, with a church; a saw, and three other mills. Pop. 1450.

**KOHRASAR**, or **KOH-HISAR**, the ruins of an ancient city, Asiatic Turkey, pash. and about 45 m. S.E. Diarbekir. The walls were built of square stones of hevn basalt, and flanked by square and round towers; and enclosed a nearly square space of about 700 yards on the side. The whole of this space, with exception of a large mound on the E. side, is filled up with ruins of houses, which had been built of hevn stone, with semicircular arches, and intervening masonry. Outside the walls is a burial-ground, which must have been a splendid necropolis, each tomb built of massive stones forming a separate chamber, one in front, and one on each side. The origin of this city is unknown; but the more lofty ruins, apparently of churches, and the crosses inscribed on the tombs, show that it was occupied by Christians.

**KOHHREN**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 24 m. S.S.E. Leipzig, with a court of justice; an hospital, the ruins of an old castle, an industrial school; manufactures of earthenware and straw plait, and two mills. Pop. 1070.

**KOISOU**, a river, which rises on the N. slope of the Caucasus, in E. Circassia, flows W.N.W. near the frontiers of Daghestan, then, turning E., forms two branches, which fall into the Caspian—the more northerly under its own name, and the other under that of Sulak. Its principal affluents are the Khozhria and Atala. Total course about 200 m.

**KOJETEIN**, or **KOGETIN**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 9 m. S.W. Prerau, on the Blatawasser; with a church, townhouse, and charitable endowment. Pop. 3255.

**KOJSO**, or **KOYZO**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Thierch, co. Zips, in a valley about 35 m. from Leutschau. It has two churches; and an iron and a copper mill. P. 933.

**KOJUK PASS**, in Afghanistan, across the Amran mountains, from the valley of Pishen, on the E., to the plains of Kandahar, on the W.; lat.  $30^{\circ} 45'$  N.; lon.  $66^{\circ} 30'$  E. The brow of the pass is 6848 ft. above sea-level, and the summit 7449. This pass was found by the British to offer much greater obstruction to the march of troops than the famous Bolan Pass. The mountains here are in general of slate, and overlying sandstone; and where not too steep and bare of earth for vegetation, are covered with grass, flowering shrubs, &c.

**KOKA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 23 m. E.N.E. Pesth; with a handsome R. Catholic church. P. 2109.

**KOKABONI**, or **KUKABONEE**, a tn. Bornou, r. bank Yeou; lat.  $12^{\circ} 52'$  N.; lon.  $13^{\circ}$  E. P. 5000.

**KOKAN**, or **KHOKAN**, a khanate, Independent Tartary; lat. 40° to 45° N., and lon. 68° to 71° E.; bounded N. by the land of the Black Kirghiz, W. by that of the nomadic Turcomans, who are tributary to Bokhara, S. by the mountains of Goltshi or Karategin, and E. by Cashgar. The surface in the E. and S. is very mountainous, being traversed by the Alatau and Muztag ranges; but flattens down towards the W., when extensive tracts of fertile soil occur, particularly along the banks of the Syr or Sihon (anc. *Jaxartes*). This river traverses the khanate first E. to W., and then N.; and receives almost all its drainage. The climate is remarkable for its excessive summer heat, which in May becomes almost insupportable; and so withers or destroys vegetation, that much of the country assumes a very desolate appearance. In October the air becomes agreeably mild, the leaves of the trees again expand, and the meadows are clothed with the richest verdure. The winter's cold is considerable, but little rain falls. The greater part of the khanate is more pastoral than agricultural, the cattle constituting the chief source of wealth; but heavy crops of grain are raised; and fruit of a great variety of sorts, and of exquisite quality, is very abundant. Considerable attention is paid to the culture of cotton, and the rearing of silk-worms. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk and cotton goods; and trade to a considerable extent is carried on, by means of caravans, with the Russian frontier towns of Semipalatinsk and Petropavlovsk, and with Chinese Turkestan, Bokhara, and Budukshan. The government, though despotic, is milder than that of the neighbouring khanates, and extortion and robbery of less frequent occurrence. Principal towns, Kokan and Khojend. Pop. about 3,000,000.—(Ritter's *Erldunde*; Helmersen's *Nachrichten über Khannat Chokand*.)

**KOKAN** [anc. *Ferghana*], cap. above khanate on both sides of the Syr or Sihon; lat. 41° 30' N., and lon. 69° E. It stands open, and has no fortification, except a wall which surrounds the palace of the khan. The streets are narrow and unpaved; and the houses are almost all earthen. The principal buildings are, the palace already mentioned; 50 mosques, two of which are of brick, and have a handsome appearance; three bazars, situated near the centre of the town, and built of stone. The manufactures are chiefly silk and cotton tissues. The trade in cattle and silk is considerable; and the weekly markets are well supplied and frequented. Both within the town and in its vicinity, numerous ancient monuments are said to exist; and the environs are covered with luxuriant gardens. Pop. about 50,000.

**KOKAVA**, two places, Hungary.—1, A vil. Hither Danube, co. Gömör, 23 m. from Rima Szombath; with a church, and mineral springs; two paper-mills, a trade in wood, and quarries of white marble. Pop. 1929.—2, A vil. Hither Danube, co. Liptau, 11 m. from Vihodna; with a church, an iron and several saw mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1390.

**KOKCHAGA** (**BOLCHAIA** and **MALAIJA**), two rivers, Russia, which rise in the S.W. of gov. Viatka, proceed S. in nearly parallel directions, enter gov. Kasan, and at a short distance from each other join l. bank Volga; course of Bolchaia Kokchaga, about 100 m.; of Malaja Kokchaga, 90 m.

**KOKEL** (**NAGY** or **GREAT**, and **KIS** or **LITTLE**), two rivers, which rise in the E. of Transylvania, in a S. branch of the Carpathians, at no great distance from each other, and flow W. in directions nearly parallel, gradually converging till they form a junction at the town of Ballasfalva; whence, under the common name of Kokel, the stream continues W. for about 10 m., and joins l. bank Maros. Total course, Great Kokel, about 100 m.; Little Kokel, about 90 m.

**KOKELBURG**, or **KÜKÜLLÖVAR**, a market tn. Transylvania, co. of same name, l. bank Little Kokel, 26 m. N. Hermannstadt. It is an old and ill-built place; contains an old castle, situated on a height, and surrounded by a fine park; and has a breeding-stud, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1000.

—The **COUNTY**, near the centre of Transylvania, is hilly, but has numerous fertile valleys, on which heavy crops of grain are raised, and many fine cattle reared; and is watered by the Great and the Little Kokel, and the Maros. It is divided into three districts or *processes*, of which Szent Marton is the capital. The great majority of the inhabitants are Walachians. Area, 409 geo. sq. m. Pop. 86,000.

**KOKENO**, a hamlet, Japan, isl. Kiusiu, prov. Fizen, between Kansaki and Nakabara, known for its vermicelli, made of buckwheat, and called by the Japanese *soba-keri*.

**KOKENYES**, two places, Hungary.—1, A vil., Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, on the Taracz, 12 m. from Szighet; with a church, and a synagogue. Pop. 1185.—2, A vil., Hither Danube, co. Neograd, about 5 m. from Hatvan. P. 992.

**KOKO-NOR**, or **TSINGHAI**, a prov. Chinese empire, having N. Kansoo, S.E. Seehuen, S. Tibet, and W. the Desert of Gobi; about lat. 32° to 38° N.; lon. 94° to 104° E. It is mountainous, with narrow valleys between, and a few extensive depressions containing lakes. Several large rivers have their earlier courses, if not their head streams, in this territory; the principal of these are the Hoangho or Yellow River, and the Yang-tse-kiang. It has numerous lakes, and some of them of considerable size; but the largest is the Koko-Nor, or Blue or Azure Sea, represented by the Chinese as 190 m. long, by 60 m. broad, but it would not appear to exceed the half of these dimensions; it contains two islands, on one of which is a Buddhist temple, and 20 Lamas. The productions consist of grain and other vegetables, raised along the bottoms of the rivers and margins of the lakes; sheep, cattle, horses, camels, and other animals. The leading tribes in this province, all Mongolian, are Eleuths and Tourbaths; the former of whom are the remains of one of the most powerful tribes in Central Asia.

**KOKURA**, a maritime tn. Japan, isl. Kiusiu, cap. prov. Fizen, about 100 m. N.N.E. Nangasaki, in the strait of Van der Capellen, and on both sides the Siwa-gawa, here crossed by a bridge 200 ft. long; lat. (castle) 33° 53' 30" N.; lon. 130° 50' E. It is of square form, with a castle in its centre; and is surrounded by walls and a ditch; and, towards the sea, has ramparts of considerable height. Pop. 16,000.

**KOLA**, a tn. and circle, Russia, in W. of gov. Archangel, where it forms part of Russian Lapland. The town, lat. 68° 52' N.; lon. 33° E., on the Kola, near its mouth in the bay of Kola, derives its chief importance from being the best, and, indeed, the only safe harbour on a long stretch of the Lapland coast; rendering it the usual resort of the Russian vessels engaged in the northern fishing trade, in connection with which the inhabitants, about 1200, find their chief employment.—The **NIVER** issues from lake Kolozero, flows W. to the town of Kola, where it is greatly augmented by the Tuloma; then turns N.N.E., and, after a course of about 70 m., falls into the gulf of same name, in the Arctic Ocean.

**KOLACZYCE**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 5 m. N.N.E. Jaslo, r. bank Wisloka; with a church, and manufactures of linen and earthenware, the latter of which is exported in large quantities, chiefly to Danzig. Pop. 1459.

**KOLADYNG**, or **KULLADINE**, a river, Asia, forming the boundary between Burmah and the British provs. of Chitta gong and Aracan. It is formed by two head streams, uniting in lat. 22° 30' N.; lon. 93° E., and flowing S.S.W. for about 50 m., when it bends to the S.S.E., and keeps this direction for upwards of other 50 m., when it is joined by the Aracan near Larah; lat. 21° N. It now flows nearly due S., and falls into the Bay of Bengal, in Aracan, by several mouths, the principal of which is the Akyab. Total course above 200 m.

**KOLDING**, a tn. Denmark, Jutland, bail, and 18 m. S. Weile, at the mouth of the Kolding Aue, in the Kolding Fiord. It has a church, townhouse, normal school, hospital, the ruins of a castle, once the residence of the Danish kings; manufactures of woollen cloth and flannel, and a winter haven of the fourth class, admitting vessels drawing 9 ft. P. 2600.

**KOLEAH**, a tn. Algeria, about 18 m. W.S.W. Algiers. It is regularly built, is the seat of a garrison, and is surrounded by gardens. Pop. 2500.

**KOLESD**, or **KELES**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 17 m. S. Simontornya; with a church, a large castle, and an oil, and other mills. Pop. 2498.

**KOLHAM**, or **COLHAM**, a vil. Holland, prov. and 7 m. E. Groningen; with a handsome church, and a school. P. 500.

**KOLHORN**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 13 m. N.E. Alkmaar, formerly on the sea, but, in consequence of dykes built in 1844, now  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the sea. It has two churches. Inhabitants agriculturists and fishermen. P. 551.

**KOLIASIN**, or **KALASIN**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. E.N.E. Tver, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Shadna with the Volga. It contains a parish church, and a monastery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 4590.—The **CIRCLE** is undulating, well watered, contains several lakes, but is only of indifferent fertility. Pop. 91,000.



KÜLIN, a tn. Bohemia. See COLLIN.

KÖLKED, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Banya, 2 m. from Mohacs, at the confluence of the Dalyok with the Danube. It has a church. Pop. (fishermen), 1261.

KOLKI, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, circle and 30 m. N.N.E. Luzk, r. bank Stry; with a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1500.

KOLLAROVECZ, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trentschin, in a mountainous district, 20 m. from Sillein, with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in timber, particularly deals, which are here sawn up in great numbers. Pop. 2065.

KÖLEDA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 35 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, on the Losabach. It has a court of justice, a church, and a courthouse; tile-works, lime-kilns, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Medicinal plants are cultivated largely in the vicinity. Pop. 3091.

KÖLLIKEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, cap. circle of same name, in a beautiful and fertile valley, 4 m. S. Aarau. It has a church, a large school, and manufactures of cotton. Pop. 1547.

KOLLINETZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle, and 14 m. from Klattau; with a church, a castle, townhouse, school, and a paper and a flour mill. Pop. 991.

KOLLUM, a market tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 16 m. N.E. Leeuwarden. It has two churches, a school, poorhouse, tanneries, rope-works, oil-mills, and a manufacture of chicory. Pop. 2063.

KOLLMERZWAAG, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, near Kollum; with a church and school, and some limited manufactures. Pop. 513.

KÖLN, a gov. and city, Prussia. See COLOGNE.

KŲLO, a tn. Russian Poland, 40 m. N.E. Kalisch, on a hill, almost encircled by the Warta. It is walled, has three churches, a synagogue, an old Bernardine monastery; and manufactures of woollen cloth and hats. Pop. 2000.

KOLOKYTHIA (anc. *Laconicus Sinus*), a gulf, Greece, in the S. of the Morea, now better known by the name of the Gulf of Marathonisi. Its W. entrance is formed by Cape Matapan, and its E. by the isle of Servi or Elaphonisi. It is about 30 m. wide, by 33 deep. On its W. shore is a small seaport of same name, occupying the site of the ancient Gythium, which, though 45 m. distant from Sparta, was its port.

KOLOMEA, or KOLOMYIA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, 105 m. S.S.E. Lemberg, cap. circle, r. bank Pruth, with a R. Catholic church, a high school, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 6980.

The CIRCLE is generally mountainous, and pastures great numbers of horses and cattle. It is watered by the Pruth and Dniester. Area, 912 geo. sq. m. Pop. 227,700.

KOLOMNA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.E. Moscow, cap. circle of same name, on the Kolomenka, a small affluent of the Moskwa, on a height. It is surrounded by brick walls, of great height and thickness, and flanked with towers; is divided into two parts by the river, and tolerably well built, though most of the houses are only of wood. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several public offices; and has 18 churches, one of them a cathedral; a monastery, a nunnery, a diocesan seminary, a superior school, manufactures of woollen, cotton, linen, and silk goods, leather, earthenware, and a famous marmalade, called *postilla*; numerous tallow-smelting establishments and tile-works, and an important trade in cattle, salt provisions, fish, hemp, hemp-oil, and hides. P. 12,598.

The CIRCLE has an undulating surface, and is densely wooded, but is only of medium fertility. Area, 482 geo. sq. m.

KOLOS, or SALZGEB, a market tn. Transylvania, cap. dist. of same name, 12 m. E. Klausenburg, with three churches, and valuable salt mines. Pop. 3180.

KOLPINA, a market tn. Russia, gov. St. Petersburg, on the Ischora, with a church, several saw and cement mills, manufactures of copper and ironware, a foundry, &c. P. 1200.

KOLVA, a river, Russia, which rises in the N. of gov. Perm, W. slope of the Ural Mountains, flows very circuitously, first W.S.W., then S., and, after a course of about 170 m., joins r. bank Vishera, a little below Tcherdin. Its principal affluent is the Beregovka.

KOLYMA, a river, Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, which rises in lat. 61° 30' N., lon. 146° E., in the Mountains of Stanovoi-Krebet. After a course mainly N.N.E., it falls into the Polar Sea in lat. 69° 40' N. The first 300 m. it is very rapid, but subsequently, as it widens, it becomes more tran-

quil. The right bank consists generally of steep bluff rocks of slate, intersected in some places by veins of hardened clay and chlorite slate. Sometimes the slate is black and pure, without admixture; and sometimes, also, it is interspersed with amygdaloid chaledony, crystals of amethyst, and large specimens of rock-crystal. The vegetation of this bank is tolerably rich. Among the plants are the *Epilobium latifolium*, and, in abundance, a species of *Sanguisorba*, the roots of which are used by the natives for food. The left bank is more flat, the whole country lowering gradually towards the sea, till it becomes one enormous tundra or level moss. The chief tributaries are the greater and lesser Anuij, and the Omolon, which join the left bank not far from the sea. Above the mouth of the Omolon, an arm of the Kolyma forms a swampy island, on the S. of which stands Nijnei-Kolymsk. Still lower, the river divides into two branches, and forms the island of Merchojanow, whose greatest breadth is about 7 m. The E. branch, called the Kammenaya or stony Kolyma, is about 4 m. wide; the W., the Poekodskaja, is little more than 2 m. Still lower, there is a third smaller branch. The three form the embouchure, which is about 60 m. across. The stony Kolyma has sufficient depth for any vessel, but the navigation, especially at the entrance, is rendered dangerous by shifting sandbanks. The Kolyma abounds in fish.—(Wrangel.)

KOLYVAN, or TASHEKA, a tn. Siberia, gov. and 115 m. S.W. Tomsk, finely situated at the confluence of the Berda with the Obi. Pop. (1850), 2172.

KOLZIG, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, bail. Grünberg, with two churches, and tile-works. P. 974.

KOMADE, or KOMADI, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the Körös and the Siket Er, which here lose themselves in the extensive morass of Sarretje, 21 m. W. Grosswardein. It has a Protestant church, a fishery, and a trade in horses, cattle, and swine. Many craw-fish are taken, and great quantities of cane cut here. Pop. 2093.

KOMAROM, several places, Hungary:—1, (*Kis Komarom* or *Kissel*), A market tn. Thither Danube, co. Szalard, near Lake Balaton, 45 m. E.N.E. Warasdin, with a church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1357.—2, (*Meső*), A market tn., co. and 27 m. S.E. Veszprim, on the Sio, with two churches, a trade in corn, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1227.

KOMJATH (MAGYAR AND NAGY), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Ugocz, on the Borsova, 11 m. from Nagy Szöllös, with a church. Pop. 1288.

KOMJATHY, or KOMNYATYICZE, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 11 m. S.E. Neutra, on the Neutra, with a castle, a handsome parish church, a house of correction, a mill, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2064.

KÖMLÖ, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, in a fertile district, 20 m. S.S.E. Erlau, with a church. P. 1591.

KÖMLÖD, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil., co. Tolna, on the Danube, 3 m. N.E. Paks. Pop. 1166.—2, (*Kömling*), A vil. Thither Danube, co. and 23 m. from Komorn. Pop. 1060.

KOMLOS, several places, Hungary:—1, (*or Banat*), A market tn. Thither Theiss, dist. and 12 m. S. Nagy-Szent-Miklos, with a church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 4950.—2, (*Tot*), A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Bekes, 13 m. S.E. Oroshaza, with a church, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 7898.

KOMMA, or KOMNIA, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradish, near Swietlau. It has a church; and is the birth-place of the famous Amos Comenius. Pop. 907.

KOMORN, or COMORN, a co. Hungary, Thither Danube, bounded N. by eos. Neutra and Bacs, E. by Gran, S. by Stuhlweissenburg, S.E. by Veszprim, W. by Raab, and N.W. by Pressburg; area, 859 geo. sq. m.; cap. Comorn (*which see*). The surface, with the exception of a part of the S., which is traversed by the mountain-ridge called Vertes, is throughout low and flat; belongs wholly to the basin of the Danube, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, and receives within it the Waag and the Zsitva. There are numerous small lakes and stagnant pools, and several extensive morasses; but the soil is generally of great fertility, producing corn, of which considerable quantities are exported. Tobacco, also, is extensively grown; and much wine, of excellent quality, is produced. The forests yield excellent timber, much of which is sawn up and sent to Vienna. Sturgeon-fishing forms an important branch of trade. There are several quarries of fine marble. Pop. 188,660.

**KOMORZANY**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 18 m. from Aranyos-Meggyes, with a Greek church. Pop. 1668.

**KOMOTAPOOR**, a ruined tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, once cap. of the Hindoo kingdom of Camroop. The ruins are of an oblong form, 19 m. in circumference. It was protected by formidable defences, and three of its gates still exist.

**KOMPOLTH**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Heves, about 1 m. from Kapolna, in a fertile district, with some trade in cattle. Pop. 1210.

**KONBO**, a lake, Russia, gov. Archangel, Lapland, to the N. of the Gulf of Kandalaska, into which it discharges itself by two outlets, one at its S.E., and another at its N.W. extremity. It is about 35 m. long, by 7 m. broad.

**KONDA**, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in the N. of circle Turinsk, gov. Tobolsk, flows S.S.E., and then N.E., its whole course, of about 350 m., forming nearly a semicircle, and joins l. bank Irtysh, about 30 m. above Simarova. Its chief affluents are the Kuma, Tapa, and Iakva.

**KONDINSK**, a vil. Asiatic Russia, gov. and 260 m. N. Tobolsk, r. bank, and nearly opposite to the N. extremity of a large island, formed by the Obi. It consists chiefly of a number of clean and well-built peasants' houses, clustering round a convent, to which they belong, and which is a low structure, in the simplest style, and only distinguished from the other houses by the stone wall which encloses it.

**KONG MOUNTAINS**, a mountain range, Africa, commencing at Kissi Kissi, about 200 m. S.E. Sierra Leone; lat. 9° N.; lon. 9° 20' W., and stretching E. through the Mandingo country, along the N. frontier of Ashantee, and across Dahomey. So far as has been ascertained, none of its peaks are above 2500 ft. high. They consist of granite, marble, and ironstone; but little is yet known regarding them.

**KÖNGEN**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. and 5 m. S.E. Esslingen, on the Neckar, here crossed by a bridge; with a castle. Pop. 2039.

**KONGSBERG**, a tn. Norway, prov. Aggerhus, bail. Buskerud, beautifully situated on the Lauven, E. of Mount Jøhnskuden, which towers up to the height of 3054 ft., 45 m. W.S.W. Christiania. It contains a large brick church, one of the handsomest in the country; is the seat of a mint and a mining directory; and has manufactures of fire-arms, government powder-mills, and important smelting works for silver ore and cobalt, obtained from mines about 1 m. distant, and first worked in 1624. The deepest mine is about 180 fathoms; and out of it was taken a mass of silver, now in the museum of natural history at Copenhagen, measuring 6 ft. long, 2 ft. broad, and 8 in. thick. In the Lauven, about 1 m. above Kongsberg, is the magnificent waterfall the Larbrö-fos. Pop. (1845), 3935.

**KONIA**, **KONIEH**, or **KONIEYEH** [anc. *Iconium*], a city, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, in the centre of a great and partly marshy plain; lat. 37° 56' 30" N., once renowned for size, population, and wealth, now in a miserable state of decay; although, from a distance, its appearance is still striking and impressive, giving little idea of the deserted scene within—of its heaps of ruins and dilapidated mosques. Its walls, 2 m. to 3 m. in circuit, and 30 ft. high, are Saracenic, with large, well-cut blocks of stone, and strengthened by square towers, some of them richly ornamented with cornices, arabesques, lions' heads, and Arabic inscriptions. The gateways are also handsome, some of them decorated with statues, and alto-rilievo figures. The bazaars are the only inhabited portion of the central city; they are Turkish, and appear to be of the same date and style as the Saracenic ornaments over the gateways. On the E. and S. sides of the city, and beyond its walls, are extensive suburbs, not much less populous than the city itself. The most remarkable building is the Injemi Minareh Djami [the mosque with the minaret reaching to the stars], with exquisite delicacy of tracery, fretwork, and mouldings. Another interesting ruin is the old Turkish prison, resembling a Gothic castle with its ruined towers, battlements, and keep. There are still, besides, several handsome mosques in the town, and several sepulchral chapels, that are objects of veneration, and even of pilgrimage; but, generally speaking, they are crumbling into ruins, as are, also, upwards of 20 medressas, or colleges, and as many mosques, with and without minarets. The latter, like many in Persia, are chiefly of glazed tiles and bricks of various

colours, amongst which red and blue are predominant. Outside the town, on the N.W. side, is the burial-ground. A great part of the population is employed in the manufacture of carpets, and in the preparation of leather, cotton, wool, and



KONIA, THE GATE OF THE BAZAAR.—From Texier, Description de l'Asie Mineure.

hides. The gardens attached to the city produce a variety of fruits, and an adjoining plain, a part of which is inundated annually, supplies grain, flax, &c., in addition to an abundance of pasture. Pop. upwards of 40,000.—(Hamilton's *Asia Minor*.)

**KONIEH**, a tn. Asia Minor. See KONIA.

**KÖNIG**, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, r. bank Mümling, 18 m. S.E. Darmstadt. It has a church, castle, and two schools, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1478.

**KÖNIGGRÄTZ**, a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Elbe, at the confluence of the Adler, 64 m. E.N.E. Prague. It consists of the town proper, and three suburbs; and is a place of great strength, being not only regularly fortified, but possessed of means of laying the surrounding country under water. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several important courts and public offices; contains an ancient cathedral, three other churches, an episcopal palace, townhouse, diocesan seminary, with a library; a gymnasium, theatre, infirmary, burgher and military hospitals, and barracks; and has manufactures of woollens, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 8454.—THE CIRCLE has a diversified surface, consisting partly of hills, belonging to the Riesengebirge, and partly of level plains. Area, 980 geo. sq. m. Pop. 339,600.

**KÖNIGHEIM**, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. and 3 m. W.S.W. Bischofsheim, in a beautiful valley on the Brehmbach; with tile-works. Pop. 2105.

**KÖNIGINHOF**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 14 m. N.N.W. Königgrätz, on the Elbe; with a church; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a tannery. Pop. 4610.

**KÖNIGSAAL**, or **ZBRASLAU** [Lat. *Aula Regia*], a tn. Bohemia, circle Beraun, at the confluence of the Beraun and Moldau, 6 m. S. Prague, with a church, in which King Wenzel II. is buried; and manufactures of chemical products, a sugar refinery, and a brewery. Pop. 1000.

**KÖNIGSBACH**, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the Rembach, 6 m. E.S.E. Karlsruhe, with a church, and manufactures of copperware and vinegar. Pop. 1690.

**KÖNIGSBERG**, a gov. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. gov. Gumbinnen, S. Poland, and W. gov. Marienwerder and Danzig. It is the largest of all



the Prussian gov., but only ranks sixth in respect of population. It consists chiefly of an extensive plain, belongs wholly to the basin of the Baltic, along which the coast-line extends for about 130 m.; though of this not more than 40 m. belong properly to the mainland, the rest consisting of narrow belts and tongues of land, by which the large lagoons, the Curische-Haff and Frische-Haff, are separated from the sea. The principal rivers are the Memel, the Pregel, the Frisching, and the Passarge, with their tributaries. Of the lakes, which are numerous, the most important are the Drenzew, Murin, Gehlen, Damarow, Schilling, and Geserich. Much of the surface is covered by moors and swamps, but along the banks of the rivers are extensive tracts of the richest alluvial soil; good loam occasionally occurs, but sand and clay more frequently prevail. The corn produced in the government considerably exceeds its consumption; hemp and flax also are extensively grown. Wood abounds in every district, and is largely exported. The minerals are few and of little value, being chiefly confined to bog iron-ore, and amber, which is found on the shores of the Baltic. Manufactures have made considerable progress, and include woollen and linen tissues, sailcloth, hosiery, hats, leather, paper, iron, steel, and copper ware; earthenware, soap, candles, sugar, tobacco, &c. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into twenty circles. Principal towns, Memel, Königsberg, and Braunsberg. Area, 4530 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1846), 847,952.

**KÖNIGSBERG** [Latin, *Mons Regius*; Polish, *Królewiec*; Lithuanian, *Kardauzens*], a seaport tn. E. Prussia, cap. gov. of same name on the Pregel, about 4 m. above its mouth, in the N.E. extremity of the Frische-Haff, lat. (observatory) 54° 42' 48" N.; and lon. 20° 30' 15" E. (n.) It was once the capital of Prussia Proper, including the provinces of both E. and W. Prussia, and the residence of the Electors of Brandenburg, and still ranks as the third city in the Prussian dominions. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts, and has recently received important additions to its fortifications on the plan of detached forts. It consists of the town proper, and of four suburbs. The former is divided into three parts; the *Altstadt*, or Old Town, situated on the W., *Löbenicht* on the E., and *Kneiphof*, situated on an island formed by the Pregel, which before entering the town from the E. divides into two arms. The communication between the island and the opposite banks is kept up by seven wooden bridges. The *Altstadt* and *Löbenicht* are well situated on an elevated and rugged piece of ground, forming seven small hills; but the island on which *Kneiphof* stands is so low and swampy that the houses are built upon piles. Viewed from a distance, Königsberg presents both an imposing and a pleasing appearance; but the impression produced by the interior is not favourable. The houses are for the most part indifferent, and are huddled together without any semblance of regularity, in narrow and crooked streets. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, an ancient and interesting Gothic structure, situated on the *Kneiphof*, and containing among its tombs a fine marble monument of the Margrave Albert; the *Hauberg Kirche*, a very conspicuous and handsome church; the Schloss, or palace, a large ugly building, now converted into a government house, but historically interesting, both as the residence of the grand masters of the Teutonic order, and the asylum to which the late king and queen of Prussia fled when driven by Napoleon from Berlin; the *Schlosskirche*, occupying a wing of the palace, and remarkable as the spot where Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg, placed the crown on his own head, and thus became king of Prussia; the old citadel of *Fredericksburg*, presenting, among other interesting objects, its old Amber Chamber and hall of the Muscovites; the university, founded in 1554 by the Margrave Albert, and hence called the *Albertine*, attended by above 300 students, and having attached to it a library of above 50,000 vols., a zoological museum and other valuable collections; an observatory, which the labours of Bessel has rendered famous, and a botanical garden, a gymnasium, an ecclesiastical seminary, and various other superior schools; two townhouses, a handsome exchange, a theatre, a lunatic asylum, an infirmary, a widows', an orphan, and several other hospitals and benevolent endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, silk, and mixed silk goods, tapestry, leather, and articles in leather, sailcloth, copper, steel and ironware, needles, earthen

and stoneware, liqueurs, and artificial mineral waters. There are also sugar and silver refineries, important breweries and distilleries, and building-yards, in which a considerable number of vessels only of small size are built and fitted out. Owing to a bar across the mouth of the Pregel, with not more than from 5 ft. to 6 ft. water, larger vessels bound for Königsberg land at Pillau, which is accordingly considered its port. The trade, notwithstanding this disadvantage, and a considerable decline from what it was in earlier times, is still important. In 1848, the principal exports were grain, about 30,000 qrs., of which 7245 qrs., consisting of rye, were sent chiefly to the Netherlands and Norway, and at least two-thirds of the remainder, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, and vetches, were sent to Great Britain; flax, hemp, and rapeseed, 6000 qrs.; flax and flax tow, 1254 tons; hemp and hemp tow, 287 tons; oil-cakes, 495 tons; bones, 368 tons; timber, wool, mats, and feathers, in comparatively limited quantities; the principal imports, colonial produce, iron in pigs and bars, coal, cotton wool, cotton twist, wine, spirits, and unrefined sugar. In the same year the number of vessels entered at Pillau was 664, 84,304 tons; and cleared 676, 94,857 tons. Of these 278 entered, and 276 cleared, were British.

Königsberg is the seat of the provincial and government, and of many important courts and public offices. Its society is superior to that of most provincial towns, and it long numbered among its residents the celebrated philosopher, Kant, and the geographer, Gaspari. Its most distinguished natives are the naturalist Klein, the painter Willman, and the anatomist Walther. It was founded in 1255, when Primislaw I. came to assist the Teutonic knights against the *Sämlanders*, and advised them to build a strong castle, which was accordingly done, and bore his name. It occupied the present site of the palace, which afterwards became the residence of the Grandmaster. In 1365, Königsberg became a member of the Hanse League; in 1626, was surrounded with walls; and, in 1657, received a strong additional defence in the citadel of *Fredericksburg*, though the object of the *Margrave*, who built it, is said not to have been so much to defend the town as to overawe its citizens. It suffered much during the Seven Years' War by the occupation of the Russians, from 1758 to 1764; and much more severely from the French, who entered it in 1807, after the battle of Friedland, and laid it under heavy contributions. Pop. (1846), 75,234.

**KÖNIGSBERG**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 41 m. N. Frankfurt, on the Oder, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the *Zerbst* with the *Rörike*. It is walled, has several courts and public offices, two churches, a courthouse, gymnasium, and hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and hosiery; a distillery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 6110.—The circle is generally flat, possesses numerous quarries, and has good arable and pasture land. Area, 443 geo. sq. m. Pop. 79,632.

**KÖNIGSBERG**, three tns. Austria:—1, A tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. W.S.W. Elnbogen, r. bank Eger, an elevated site, with a parish church, a castle, a brewery, and flour-mill. Pop. 3890.—2, A tn. Silesia, circle and 22 m. W.N.W. Teschen, with a church and a castle. Pop. 900.—3, (or *Uj-Banya*), a tn. Hungary, co. Bacs, r. bank Gran, 24 m. E.N.E. Neutra. It occupies a large space, almost every house having a garden; contains two R. Catholic churches, a courthouse, and townhouse; and has manufactures of glass, and a number of breweries, at which good beer is made. Pop. 3950.

**KÖNIGSBRONN**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, bail. and 4 m. N.W. Heidenheim, with a parish church, blast-furnaces, and other iron-works, and a market. Pop. 1192.

**KÖNIGSBRÜCK**, or **KUNSBURG**, a tn. Saxony, circle Bautzen, l. bank Pulsnitz, 17 m. N.N.E. Dresden. It possesses two churches, a castle, and an hospital, and distillery. Pop. 1741.

**KÖNIGSEE**.—1, A tn. Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, cap. bail. of same name, on the *Rinne*, 24 m. S.S.W. Weimar, with a church, townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of woollen cloth, stoneware, and white-lead; several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. tn., 2050. Area of bail., 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. 16,600.—2, (Or *Bartholomäussee*), A lake, in the S.E. extremity of Bavaria, about 5 m. long, N. to S., by 1 m. broad. It has steep and picturesque banks, and abounds with excellent fish.

KÖNIGSEGG, or KUMZAK, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 31 m. S.E. Tabor, with a church and a township, three saw and five other mills, and a trade in linen. Pop. 2859.

KÖNIGSFELD, or NEUDORF, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle and 2 m. N. Brünn, with a church, a courthouse, and a barrack. Pop. 1407.

KÖNIGSHAIN.—1, A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 51 m. W. Liegnitz, with a church and a castle, a granite quarry, and several mills. Pop. 1232.—2, A vil. Saxony, circle Bautzen, 60 m. E. Dresden, with a church and a mill. Pop. 1457.—3, A vil. Saxony, circle Leipzig, bail. Rochlitz, with a church. Pop. 1066.

KÖNIGSHOFEN.—1, A tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Umpfer with the Tauber, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, 17 m. S.E. Wertheim. It has a church and two breweries. Pop. 1396.—2, (*im Grabfelde*), A tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 44 m. N.E. Würzburg. It is walled, and defended by outworks; has three churches, a township, two hospitals, and Capuchin hospitium; iron and other mills, gypsum quarries, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. tn., 1702. Area of dist., 64 geo. sq. m. Pop. 14,380.

KÖNIGSHOVEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. W.N.W. Cologne, with a church, and manufactures of linen, and breweries. Pop. 1235.

KÖNIGSHÜTTE.—1, A vil. Hanover, bail. and 15 m. S.S.E. Klausthal, with important iron-works and blast-furnaces, at which 500 persons are employed.—2, (*Królewska or Heiduku*), A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 49 m. E.S.E. Oppeln; with a court of justice, mining directory, a tin and four iron smelting furnaces, and other iron-works. Pop. 689.

KÖNIGSLÜTTER, a tn. Brunswick, circle Helmstadt, cap. bail. near l. bank Schunter, 14 m. E.S.E. Brunswick. It has four gates, two churches, in one of which are the tombs of the Emperor Lotharius II., his queen Richenza, and Duke Henry of Bavaria; a superior burgher school, and manufactures of linen, breweries, distilleries, and tile-works. P. 2520.

KÖNIGSTÄDTEN, a market tn. Lower Austria, in a mountainous district, 12 m. from Sieghardskirchen, with a castle, and celebrated for the salubrity of its air. Pop. 973.

KÖNIGSTADTL, or WIESETZ-KRAWLOWY, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 15 m. W.S.W. Bidschow, on Lake Stittar, with a church, township, and school; manufactures of cotton and linen, a cotton printfield, and several mills. Pop. 1747.

KÖNIGSTEIN, a tn. Saxony, circle and 13 m. S.E. Dresden, at the confluence of the Biela with the Elbe. It has a church, and paper, saw, and other mills. On the l. bank of the Elbe, N.W. of the town, a mass of rock rises majestically to the height of about 800 ft. above the river, and is crowned by the virgin fortress of Königstein. Being surrounded on all sides by perpendicular escarpments, which make access impossible, and not being commanded by any adjoining heights, it has never been taken, and is deemed impregnable. The platform on the top includes a space of several acres, which is partly cultivated; and water is supplied from an inexhaustible spring, cut through the rock to a depth variously stated at 613 ft., 735 ft., and 1320 ft. Pop. 2319.

KÖNIGSTEIN, a tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, 13 m. W.N.W. Frankfurt, with a church, and the ruins of a strong fortress, which belonged to the archbishop-electors of Mainz. On a finely-wooded height opposite to the village are the ruins of the castle of Falkenstein. Pop. 1409.

KÖNIGSWALD, two places, Bohemia.—1, A vil. circle Leitmeritz, in a valley on the Erlau, 10 m. from Tetschen, with a church, a school, and several saw and other mills. Pop. 1282.—2, A vil. on the Koschel, in a valley between the Jütelsberg and the Kumpfen and Lerchenberg, 7 m. from Rumburg, with a school and two mills. Pop. 2165.

KÖNIGSWALDE.—1, A vil. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 32 m. N.E. Frankfurt, between two lakes, with a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a paper-mill, alum-works, and a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1333.—2, A vil. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, bail. Grünhain, with a church and courthouse, manufactures of nails and lace, two iron, several oil, saw, and other mills, and some general trade. Pop. 1978.

KÖNIGSWARTH, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 12 m. S. Elbogen, with a fine castle in a very romantic valley, mineral springs, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1540.

KONIGSWARTHA, a vil. Saxony, circle Bautzen, 33 m. N.E. Dresden, with a castle, tile-works, and an iron, saw, and other mills. Barclay de Tolly defeated the French here in 1813. Pop. 831.

KONIGSWINTER, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Cologne, r. bank Rhine, at the foot of the Drachenfels. It has three gates, a justice-of-peace court, a church, and four mills, some shipping, and a trade in wine, corn, and stones. Pop. 2132.

KONIN, a tn. Russian Poland, l. bank Warta, 100 m. W. Warsaw; with two churches, a synagogue, an old monastery, a castle; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, and leather. In 1794 the Poles were here defeated by the Prussians. Pop. (1841), 4659.

KONINGSHOYCKT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Antwerp, in a damp and marshy district. It has manufactures of linen, and a trade in horses and agricultural produce. Pop. 2062.

KONINSKA-WOLA, or KOSKOWOLA, a tn. Russian Poland, woiwood and 27 m. N.W. Lublin, near r. bank Vistula; with a church, and a cemetery with a number of interesting monuments. Pop. 1100.

KONITZ, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 18 m. W.S.W. Olmütz; with two churches, a castle, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1773.

KONITZ, or CHOYNICA, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. and 53 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder, cap. circle. It has three churches, an Augustine monastery, gymnasium, and hospital; a court of justice, and several public offices; and a trade in cattle. In 1455, the Teutonic Knights here gained a victory over the Poles. Pop. 3954.—The circle is flat and sandy, but has some good arable land, and excellent pastures. Area, 666 geo. sq. m. Pop. 46,672.

KONIYEH, tn. Asiatic Turkey. See KONIA.

KÖNIZ, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 2 m. S.W. Bern, in a valley of its own name; with a castle, a trade in cattle, and dairy produce. In the vicinity are the ruins of the old castles of Aegerten and Bubenberg. Traces of silver and copper have also been found. Pop. 5488.

KÖNNERN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Merseburg, circle Saal; with a church, an hospital, limekilns, and four mills. Pop. 2714.

KONNON CONDORE, an isl. China Sea, off the S.E. coast of Anam; lat. 8° 40' N.; lon. 105° 55' E.; in the form of a crescent, with high peaks. It produces the milk and tar tree; and is well inhabited. In the beginning of last century the English established a colony, and built a fort here, but soon after abandoned it under very unhappy circumstances.

KONOTOP, a tn. Russia, gov. and 96 m. W. Czornigov, cap. circle, on the Jesatscha. It is walled, and has six churches. Pop. (agricultural), 3000.—The circle, though somewhat sandy, produces in abundance corn, hops, and tobacco; and depastures great numbers of cattle. Pop. 84,000.

KONOVITZ, an isl. Russia, Finland, near the W. shore of Lake Ladoga. It is densely wooded, and has a monastery upon it. A stone of extraordinary magnitude is also shown, on which, in heathen times, the inhabitants were accustomed to offer horses in sacrifice.

KONRADSDREUTH, or CONRADSDREUTH, a vil. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 27 m. N.E. Baireuth; with a Protestant church, two castles, and a mill. Near it is a serpentine quarry. Pop. 1078.

KONRADSWALDAU, two places, Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz.—1, A vil. circle Schönau; with two churches, a castle, limekilns, and saw and flour mills. Pop. 853.—2, (*Mittel*), a vil., circle Landsbut; with two churches, and several mills. Pop. 675.

KONSAIA, a river Russia, which rises in the S. of gov. Ekaterinoslav, flows circuitously W., forming the boundary between this government and that of Taurida; and, after a course of about 130 m., joins l. bank Dniester at Nikopol.

KONSKIE, a tn. Poland, woiwood Sandomir, on the Drzewica, about 38 m. W.S.W. Radom. It is tolerably well built; and has three churches, manufactures of waggon, and several forges and iron-mills. Pop. (1841), 4069.

KONSTADT, or WOTZCIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 25 m. N.N.E. Oppeln, r. bank Brinitze. It is walled; has three gates, a church, an hospital, a castle, and several mills. Pop. 1524.



**KONSTANTINOGORSK**, a fort, Russia, gov. Caucasus, circle and 21 m. S.W. Georgievsk, near I. bank Podkumok. It forms part of the military line of the Kuban; and has thermal springs, with a bathing establishment.

**KONSTANTINOGRAD**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. E.S.E. Poltava, cap. circle of same name at the confluence of the Bareskovaia with the Orel; and is still surrounded by an earthen rampart. Inhabitants chiefly agricultural. P. 2289. —The circle is generally an unbroken plain, over which vast herds of cattle roam at large.

**KONSTANTINOV** (STARO), a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, cap. of its circle, I. bank Slutcha, 80 m. S.S.W. Jitomir. Inhabitants live principally by shopkeeping. Pop. 3930.

**KONSTANZ**, a tn. and lake. See CONSTANCE.

**KONTWIG**, or **CONTWIG**, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, about 3 m. E. Zweibrücken, on the Blies; with two churches, and manufactures of steel. Pop. 1378.

**KONUDEL**, a vil. Senegambia, Fouta-Damga, I. bank Senegal; lat. 15° 54' N.; lon. 13° 7' W. Near it is a sand-bank, which the natives can easily render impassable by artificial barriers of wood or stones.

**KONY**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 12 m. from Raab; with a church. P. 1299.

**KONYAR**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, about 6 m. from Potaaj; with a church. P. 2294.

**KONYHA**, or **KUHE**, two places, Hungary:—1. A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, in a plain on the Iza, 28 m. S.E. Szeged; with a church, a synagogue, and several salt springs. Pop. 951.—2. A vil. Hither Danube, co. Pressburg; with a church. Pop. 1424.

**KONYL**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, on the Koppany, 32 m. S.W.S. Paks; with a church, a mill, and some trade in corn, wine, and cattle. P. 1542.

**KOOFU**, a tn. W. Africa, Houssa, 52 m. S. by W. Kano, surrounded by a double wall. The ground in the vicinity is in a tolerable state of cultivation. Pop. about 20,000.

**KOOG-AN-DE-ZAAN**, or **DE KOOG**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 7 m. N.W. Amsterdam, on the Zaan. It has two churches, two orphan hospitals, a poorhouse, and two schools; with manufactures of starch, oil, and white-lead; log-wood, oil, saw, and other mills; some boat-building, and a considerable trade. Pop. 2096.

**KOOKMURMUNDA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Candeish, r. bank Tapti, about 70 m. E. by N. Surat. It is a place of considerable size. The river, which in the hot season is only knee deep, and 150 yards wide, covers a channel of nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. in the rainy season.

**KOOM**, **KHOUM**, or **KUM** [anc. *Choana*], a city, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist. of same name, on an extensive plain, 80 m. S.S.W. Teheran, near the small river Gonsir, which, after a short course E., loses itself in the sand; lat. 34° 38' N.; lon. 50° 58' E. It is said at one time to have contained 100,000 inhabitants; and its ancient magnificence is still attested by the ruins and splendid sepulchres with which the neighbourhood abounds. It has sunk into insignificance; and its chief importance at present is the high repute which it holds in Persia as a place of holy resort and sepulture. Pop. probably not more than 6000.

**KOOMESHAH**, or **KOUMICAH**, a tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 50 m. S.E. Isfahan, in a valley, one side of which is overhung by Mount Domla. It was a large and flourishing place under the Saphis, and still occupies an extensive space enclosed by walled gardens, but is almost a heap of ruins. Pop. about 4000.

**KOONCH**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, cap. dist. 100 m. E.S.E. Gwalior. It is a large place, and, as well as its district, is insulated from the possessions of the British, though under their administration.

**KOONDOOZ**, a khanate and tn. See KHOONDOOZ.

**KOORDISTAN** or **KURDISTAN** [Land of the Koords or Kurds], an extensive territory of W. Asia, comprehending the greater part of the mountainous region which terminates the W. side of the great plateau of Irak or Persia, and stretches W. till it overhangs the low plains of Mesopotamia on the S.W., and reaches the borders of the Turkish provinces of Diarbekir and Erzeroom on the N.W. As it does not form a separate political division, its exact limits are not ascertained; but the E. part of it forms the Persian districts of Ardelen and Kermanshah, and the remainder, constituting the far larger

portion, is in Turkey, where it forms the principal part of the pashalic of Van and a considerable part of that of Bagdad. Its limits, as thus defined, lie between lat. 34° and 39° N.; and lon. 42° and 47° E., and must enclose an area of nearly 40,000 sq. m. The surface is very mountainous, and is traversed by lofty ranges stretching N.W. to S.E., in directions nearly parallel. The principal range commencing not far from the banks of the Tigris, near the town of Jezirah, in Diarbekir, where its elevation does not much exceed 1000 ft.; gradually rises as it proceeds E., till near the middle it attains in the El-Khair mountains, 3000 ft.; and still farther E., in Rowandiz, on the frontiers of Persia, at least 10,000 ft. The spaces between the mountains are sometimes intersected by deep valleys, but more frequently form a rugged table-land, which, in some parts, has a height of 6000 ft. to 7000 ft. The loftier parts of the mountains consist of eruptive rocks, chiefly serpentine and hornblende, in immediate contact with which are extensive deposits of old red sandstone and mountain limestone. In many places secondary rocks of a more recent origin occur, more especially new red sandstone, said to abound as usual with saliferous deposits. The whole surface on the W. of the Persian frontier, being situated between the Tigris and the Euphrates, is drained by these two rivers and their tributaries. The Tigris receives the far larger share, both directly, and by its important affluent the Great and Little Zab. The Persian portion belongs to the basin of the Kerah, but not wholly, as a small portion of its drainage is carried N. by the Kizil-ouzan. Except Lake Van is considered as partly within the territory, there are no lakes of any consequence. Owing to the general elevation of Koordistan, it escapes the scorching heats by which Mesopotamia suffers so severely. Its loftier summits are, for the most part, covered with fine forests of oak, and other hard timber, while at lower heights magnificent walnut trees abound. Many of the valleys and long terraces, lining the mountain sides, are under regular culture, presenting fine corn-fields, orchards, and vineyards. Hemp, flax, and tobacco, are also largely grown; and in the lower valleys the mulberry, for rearing silk-worms, and the cotton plant are successfully cultivated. Melons and pumpkins grow to an enormous size; and, among the multitude of flowers, the gigantic rose is conspicuous. One of the most remarkable vegetable productions is manna, expressly called in Turkish *Kudret-halvassiz*, or the *Divine sweetmeat*. It is found chiefly on the leaves of the dwarf oak, less plentifully, and of inferior quality, on those of the tamarisk, and some other plants, and occasionally on the sand, and on rocks and stones. It is gathered before sunrise, by placing cloths under the trees, and shaking them, and is eaten as food both in its natural state and as an ingredient in sweetmeats. Among domestic animals the first place is due to the horse, which is of a remarkably fine breed, is used exclusively for riding, and is in great demand by the Turks and Persians for cavalry. The chief beast of burden is the ox, of which great numbers of a large size are kept; the ruggedness of the ground very much limits the use of the camel. Sheep and goats, the former remarkable for the excellence of their wool, are kept in large flocks.

The Koords, to whom the territory owes its name, are not confined within its limits, but are found in considerable numbers eastward in Khorasan and over the hilly region of Mesopotamia, as far W. as Aleppo and the Taurus. They are a stout, dark race, well formed, with dark hair, small eyes, wide mouth, and a fierce look. Almost every man is mounted, and is provided either with javelins about 3 ft. 9 in. long, or a bow of horn nearly 6 ft. long, and a well-supplied leathern quiver. The sling which Xenophon saw, when he passed through the country with the 10,000 Greeks, is still in use. Many of the tribes continue to lead a migratory life; and though there are numerous small villages seated generally on the sides of hills, the inhabitants to whom they belong quit them after seed-time for the mountains, and there remain pasturing their herds and flocks, till the recurrence of harvest invites them to return. The language is of the same stock as the modern Persian, but has degenerated more, from not having been fixed by writing. The great body of the Koords are Mahometans, but allow their women a much greater liberty than the Koran sanctions. A veil is worn by the higher, but dispensed with by the middling and lower classes. As the Koords have few wants, they are very indifferent about trade. They send,

however, chiefly to Kirkook, which is their principal entrepot, but partly also to Hamadan, Bagdad, and Mosul, gallnuts, tobacco, honey, sheep-skins, and cattle; obtaining, in return, coffee, rice, leather, and clothing, chiefly cotton goods.



KOORDS.—From *Le Caucase Pittoresque*, par le Prince Grégoire Gagarine.

The Koords were known to the ancients under the name of Carduchi. Under the ancient Persian monarchy they were included partly in the province of Assyria, and partly in that of Media. After the time of Alexander their territory formed part of the kingdom of Syria, but was dismembered from it by the Parthians about three centuries before the Christian era. They afterwards formed part of the new Persian empire, and, on its destruction, passed to the Caliphs of Bagdad. The famous Sultan Saladin was a Koord. It is very difficult to form even an approximate estimate of the whole Koord population; the Turkish portion is supposed by Chesney to contain above 2,500,000.

**KOORDMUHULEH**, a vil. Persia, prov. Mazanderan, in a valley of same name, about 23 m. W. by N. Astrabad. Its houses are scattered in groups, in a wood composed chiefly of large forest and fruit trees. Several of the houses, with white-washed walls and verandahs, have a neat and cheerful appearance; and among the public buildings are a school, and two baths. Pop. 1006.

**KOORGHINOOR**, or **ALAKT-UGUL-NUR**, a lake, Asiatic Russia, in the S. of gov. Omsk, not far from the frontiers of China, between lat. 45° and 46° N.; and lon. about 100° E. It contains three islands, receives several rivers, but has no outlet.

**KOORJA MOORIA**. See CURIA MURIA.

**KOORJAH**, a small tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Agra, r. bank Caly, 50 m. S.S.E. Delhi; lat. 28° 18' N.; lon. 77° 51' E. It has a small, but rather elegant pagoda, adorned with some grotesque figures on the outside; and the ruins of several Mussulman tombs. Near the town is an indigo factory.

**KOORWEY**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, cap. of a small independent Patan state, on the Betwa, 240 m. S.W. Allahabad. It is surrounded by a dilapidated wall, and defended by a fort, which stands on the opposite side of the river; and is considered a place of strength, having never been taken, though often besieged.

**KOOSHAN**, a mountain, China, prov. Fokien, about 40 m. N.W. Foo-chow. It rises majestically to the height of 3000 ft. above the valley of the Min, and terminates in a peak, which is much visited by the Chinese to see sunrise. For this purpose, the ascent is usually made by torch-light, after passing the previous night in a celebrated Buddhist temple, situ-

ated on the mountain side, about 1000 ft. below the summit. This temple, to which numerous pilgrimages are made, consists of three principal buildings rising above each other, and a number of houses placed at right angles to them, and occupied by the priests, who are above 100 in number. The great attraction of the temple is a large whitish substance, apparently stone, about 6 inches square, exhibited within an iron grating, and said to be one of Buddha's teeth. There is also a library, with an extensive assortment of religious books, carefully locked up in presses, and seemingly seldom used.—(*Fortune's Tea Districts*.)

**KOOSHK**, a vil. and fort, Afghanistan, on a river of same name, and at the W. base of Mount Kytoo, about 40 m. N. by E. Herat, on the road to Merve. Both village and fort are in a very dilapidated state, the former consisting of a few mud huts, and the latter looking like a ruinous farmyard enclosure.—THE RIVER, which rises in lat. 34° 52' N., and lon. 62° 38' E., pursues a course not very accurately known; first N.W., and then N.E., and joins l. bank Moorgaub, or Awb-i-Moor, in lat. 36° 16' N., and lon. 62° 32' E., after a course of about 130 m.

**KOOTEN**, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 11 m. E. Leeuwarden; with a church and school, a gin-distillery, a boat-building yard, and two grain-mills. Pop. 627.

**KOOTUBDEA**, an isl. Bay of Bengal, W. coast, Chittagong; lat. 21° 56' 30" N.; lon. 93° 45' E.; low and woody, and about 12 m. in length, N. by E., and S. by W. Extensive sands project from its S. part.

**KOPACS**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, 5 m. from Eszek; with a church. Near it are several large lakes, in which very productive fisheries are carried on. Pop. 1266.

**KOPCSAN**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Neutra, near the March, 3 m. from Holics; with two churches, and an extensive breeding-stud, with magnificent stables. Pop. 1913.

**KOPCSENY**, or **KITSEE**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Wieselburg, about 4 m. from Pressburg, with a Greek church, and a castle. Pop. 2447.

**KÖPENICK**, or **CÖPENICK**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 22 m. E.N.E. Potsdam, on an isl. formed by the Spree. It has an old royal palace, now used as a military depot, with chapel and gardens; a justice-of-peace court, manufactures of woollen and silk goods, carpets, and chemical products; bleachfields, and a trade in cattle. P. 2622.

**KOPETSEL**, or **KAPATSCH**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, dist. Fogaras, about 14 m. from Szombathfalva. It has a Greek united parish church, and is inhabited by Walachian frontier soldiers. Pop. 970.

**KOPHAZA**, or **KOLNHOF**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 4 m. from Oedenburg; with a church, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1198.

**KOPIDINO**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. N.W. Bid-schow; with a castle, church, and school; a distillery, and tile-works. Pop. 1010.

**KOPPANY** (Török-), a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, on a small stream of same name, 50 m. N.N.E. Kopreinitz. It was long possessed by the Turks, who surrounded it with walls and bastions, of which only some traces now remain; and has a church, and a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 948.

**KOPREINITZ**, or **KAPRONCZA**, a tn. Austria, Croatia, Thither Save, co. and 16 m. N.E. Kreutz, l. bank Kaproncza, in a plain. It is walled, defended by a strong castle, and has two churches, a Franciscan monastery, and high school. Pop. 3650.

**KOPRILI**, a tn. European Turkey, Macedonia, r. bank Vardar, a little above the junction of the Polo with that stream, 22 m. S. by E. Uskup.

**KOPRZYWNICA**, a tn. Russian Poland, 10 m. S.W. Sandomir, on the Wrona, near its junction with the Vistula. It has an old Cistercian abbey, and some general trade. P. 1075.

**KOPUL**, or **COPALU**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Dejjapur, 130 m. W.S.W. Kurnool. It is fortified, and was once reckoned among the strongest places in India. In 1790 it capitulated to the Nizam's army, after six months' siege; and in 1819, when in possession of a rebellious governor, was stormed by the British.

**KOPURTELLA**, or **KOPURTELLA**, a tn. Punjab, 35 m. S.S.E. Amritsar; lat. 31° 24' N.; lon. 75° 21' E.



**KOPYL**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 55 m. S.S.W. Minsk, formerly the cap. of a duchy. It has a church. Pop. 1000.

**KOPYS**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 30 m. N. Mohilev, cap. circle, l. bank Dnieper, with three churches and a synagogue, and some general trade. Pop. tn. (1851), 2686; circle, 64,000.

**KORAMDEREH**, a tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, in a beautiful valley of same name, between the towns of Casbin and Sultanyeh, among numerous gardens.

**KORANA**, a river, Austria, which issues from Lake Plittvizza, on the E. slope of Mount Little Kapella, in Military Croatia, forms part of the boundary between it and Turkish Croatia, and, after a very circuitous N. course of nearly 60 m., joins r. bank Kalpa, near Carlsbad.

**KORANKO**, or **KOORANKO**, a little known territory of W. Africa, E. of Sierra Leone, which may be said to lie between lat. 8° 20' and 9° 20' N.; lon. 9° 40' and 11° 30' W. The natives are, in general, industrious; they cultivate cassada, spinach, small onions, and tankara, an herb which, when dried and beaten, serves as a substitute for snuff; and manufactures coarse cloth, about 9 inches broad, the greater portion of which is disposed of at Sierra Leone. But the staple article of trade is camwood, which is sent down to the coast, in great quantities, by the Camarance and other streams. The language and dress of the Korankoes are nearly the same with those of the Mandingoes.

**KORB**, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Waiblingen, with a church, and a trade in wine, which is largely grown in the district. Pop. 1226.

**KORBACH**, a tn. Germany, principality Waldeck, cap. bail., on the Itter, 23 m. W.S.W. Cassel, with two churches, a townhouse, and gymnasium; and a trade in cattle. P. 2229.

**KORDOFAN**, a country of E. Africa, in the dominions of the viceroy of Egypt. It is bounded, W. by Sennaar, and E. by the country of Beni Fezarah tribes, separating it from Darfur, and may be esteemed as comprehended between lat. 12° 30' and 15° 30' N.; lon. 20° 20' and 31° 30' E., though its exact limits are by no means precisely known. Its capital is OBEID, or EL OBEID. See OBEID. The country, generally, is flat, although not altogether destitute of mountains, which occur in several parts, particularly on the S.W., with a sprinkling of isolated hills in the extreme N. portion, but none of them attain any great elevation. During the rainy season, a few running streams are formed, but these dry up as quickly as they appear. There are, however, several small permanent lakes in different parts of the country; and, in the rainy season, sheets of stagnant water are numerous, but soon evaporate. The soil of Kordofan is, upon the whole, fertile, when abundantly watered; but, in the dry season, gives little indication of the productive capabilities which it really possesses. With the rainy season, vegetation springs up from the earth as if by magic; balsamic odours fill the air; the trees shoot forth fresh buds; and a vesture of flowers is spread over the whole country. But in the dry season, which lasts nearly eight months in the year, the plants are burnt up, and the eye rests only on desolate and parched plains. The climate is extremely unhealthy, especially during the rainy season, which lasts from June to October. In the dry season, again, though disease disappears, the heat is intolerable, the thermometer standing, in the shade, at 117° to 122° Fah.; while the nights are so sharp and chill that it is necessary to take every precaution against the effects of cold. In this season, frightful hurricanes occur. Among the natural vegetable productions of the province are many useful trees, including the gum tree, the tamarind, and the egelet, which produces a fruit of the size of a plum, of a yellowish colour and pulpy consistence. The gum produced by the trees of Kordofan is of the finest description. Cultivation is almost wholly confined to docku, a species of grain resembling millet, but with a stalk 7 ft. or 8 ft. high. It is the only species of grain used by the inhabitants, and is indispensable to them for their bread. Wheat, Indian millet, and cotton, are grown in very inconsiderable quantities. The domestic animals are the horse, camel, ass, mule, cow, sheep, dog, cat, fowls, and pigeons. Among the wild animals are lions, giraffes, leopards, panthers, two varieties of hyenas, jackals, about 10 species of antelopes, monkeys, wild cats, &c. Elephants and rhinoceroses are occasionally seen, and reptiles and insects abound. Eagles, vultures, parrots, a variety of aquatic birds, ostriches, black storks, and the ibis, are the chief birds.

There are few manufacturers in Kordofan, and the only description of artisans are weavers of calicoes, smiths, tanners, and potters. The quantity of manufactured cottons produced is not sufficient for the supply of the country, the deficiency being imported from Dongola, Egypt, and Europe. The smiths are industrious workmen, and fabricate all the necessary household and agricultural implements. The tanners excel in tanning sheep-skins, to which they impart various bright colours. The potters manufacture one single kind of vessel, called *burraha*, in form of a bomb, but with rather a wider neck; a kind of plate, called *doga*, for baking bread; and pipe heads. The women plait some very ornamental articles from the foliage of the Doum palm; also bread baskets, covers for dishes, mats, &c., beautifully coloured, and elegantly designed.

The articles of export from the province are gum, hides, senna leaves, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, cattle, tamarinds, ostrich feathers, ostrich eggs, gold, in rings and in grain; water-bags, salt, tobacco, and slaves. The first three articles named are the most lucrative, and are monopolized by the Government. The imports consist of spices, sugar, coffee, sulphur, rice, soap, cotton and linen ordinary cloths, wine, brandy, rosoglio, vinegar, oil, cheese, shot, *dogas* (girdles), double-edged swords, camel bells, antimony, arsenic, iron and brass wire, mirrors, finger-rings, glass beads, &c.

The population of Kordofan consists of three distinct races; the negroes or aborigines, the Arabs or free people, and those who have emigrated from Dongola. The negroes are of a very amiable disposition, hospitable, and much attached to their children. The Arabs, as they call themselves, though of doubtful descent, differ entirely in disposition from the negroes, being proud, suspicious, and wanting in integrity. The Dongolavi are the most opulent of the inhabitants, and nearly the whole of the export trade by caravan is in their hands; they are represented as being notorious liars, ungrateful, and dishonest. The people are of simple habits, and, on the whole, extremely good-tempered, the traveller meeting everywhere with a kind and hospitable reception. The women are of an exceedingly lively disposition, and are generally much more industrious than the men. Kordofan was subdued by Mehemet Ali in 1820. Pop. estimated at 400,000.—(Pallme's *Travels in Kordofan*, &c.)

**KORE** (Kis), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 11 m. S.E. Heves, on the Theiss, in the middle of a marsh, with a church, and a trade in cattle and hemp. Pop. 1234.

**KOREA**. See COREA.

**KOREE**, an arm of the sea, on the S.E. extremity of the sea-coast of Scinde. It is supposed to have once been the estuary of the most E. branch of the Indus, which still, during high floods, discharges part of its waters into it. At Cotasir, 20 m. from the open sea, it has a width of 7 m.

**KORENICA** (OBER and UNTER), two nearly contiguous vils. Austrian Croatia, and 60 m. S.S.E. Carlsbad, on a small stream of same name, with a church and several mills. Pop. of Ober-Korenica, 1854; Unter-Korenica, 1870.

**KORETZ**, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, circle Ostrog, on the Kurzek. It is well built, and has several churches, and manufactures of porcelain. Pop. 1500.

**KORGO**, a small isl. Persian Gulf, coast of Persia, prov. Fars, 2 m. N. isl. Karak, lat. 29° 23' N.; lon. 50° 17' E. (n.); low and sandy, 4 m. long, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad; surrounded by a bank of coral rock, excepting on the N.E. side, where the best anchorage is, and where there is also a watering-place.

**KORIAKOV**, a vil. and fort, Asiatic Russia, gov. and 250 m. S.E. Omsk, r. bank Irtysh, near a salt lake of same name, from which great quantities of salt are obtained.

**KORITSCHAU**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, 30 m. E.S.E. Brünn; with manufactures of potash, several saw and other mills, and glass-works. Pop. 1462.

**KORK**, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, cap. bail., on the Kinzig and the railway from Appenweier, 3 m. E. Strassburg. It has manufactures of vinegar, and a copper-mill. Pop. 1100. Area of bail., 24 geo. sq. m. Pop. 11,226.

**KORLATI**, several places, Hungary:—1, (or *Korlat-tócs*), A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, 3 m. from Vizsoly, with a church, a number of well-built houses, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1136.—2, (or *Ossuszkó*), a vil., co. Neutra, on the Miava, 22 m. from Holics, with a church, and mineral springs, lime-kilns, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 766.

**KORLIN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 17 m. S.W. Köslin, with a church, an hospital, manufactures of woollens, linens, and serge, a fishery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2361.

**KORMEND**, a tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, at the confluence of the Pinka with the Raab, 15 m. S. Steinamanger. It has two churches, a synagogue, handsome courthouse, and magnificent old castle, belonging to Prince Bathany, with fine collections and extensive gardens. It often suffers much from inundation. Pop. 3400.

**KORNA**, a fortified tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, and 46 m. N.W. Bussorah, at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris. It is walled, and surrounded by date forests; and is the residence of an officer appointed to lift the imposts from vessels navigating the rivers. Pop. 4000.

**KORNEGAL**, or **KORNAGALLEE**, a tn. Ceylon, 55 m. N.N.E. Colombo; lat. 7° 27' N.; lon. 80° 27' E. Some native princes formerly resided here, and the vestiges of their palace may still be traced.

**KORNELIMÜNSTER**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 4 m. S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde, with a church, and manufactures of linen and cassimere, an iron-mill, an iron and a lead furnace, and important stone quarries. Pop. 800.

**KORNEUBURG**, a tn. Lower Austria, l. bank Danube, 8 m. N. Vienna, on the railway to Stockerau. It is well built, has a large public square, adorned with two fountains; a handsome Gothic church, and, adjoining it, an Augustine church, with a fine altar and frescoes; a large townhouse, courthouse, a military and a high school, two hospitals, and two poor-houses. The trade is considerable. Pop. 2470.

**KORNHAUS**, or **MSSEZT**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, 24 m. W.N.W. Prague, with a church, school, tile-works, lime-kilns, and saw and other mills. Pop. 1045.

**KORNYE** [anc. *Quirinum*], a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Komorn, about 7 m. from Tata; with a church, two mills, a fish-pond, and extensive preserves of game, particularly pheasants. Pop. 915.

**KOROLEVETZ**, or **KROLEVETZ**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. E. Czernigov, on the Dobryé-Vody, with four annual fairs, one of them considerable. Pop. 1350.

**KOROMPA** (Also), or **UNTER KRUPA**, a vil. Hungary, co. Pressburg, 6 m. from Tyrnau, with a church, an elegant castle, a synagogue, tile-works, and a trade in wine. P. 1053.

**KORON**, a seaport, Greece. See **CORON**.

**KOROP**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. E. Czernigov, on a stream of same name, near its confluence with the Desna, with some transit trade and several annual fairs. Pop. 3925.

**KORORAREKA**, a bay and vil. New Zealand, N.E. coast, North Island, Bay of Islands; lat. 35° 15' S.; lon. 174° 10' E. The bay is small, with a shingly beach in front, and a swamp behind; off the village the depth is 4½ fathoms, with bottom of mud and sand. The village extends along the shore, and contains several general stores; but is reduced in size, having been burnt down by the natives in 1845. Live stock is plentiful here, and the prices moderate. The greater part of the country about the village is covered with fern and the *manuka* bush (*Leptospermum scoparium*)—the latter a low shrub, with handsome white or pinkish flowers.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*.)

**KÖRÖS**, numerous places, Hungary:—1, (*-Hegy*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, in a hilly district near Lake Balaton; with two churches, and the remains of an extensive monastery, and other buildings. Pop. 1082.—2, (*Kis-*), a market tn. Hither Danube, co. and 61 m. S.S.E. Pesth; with two churches, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 5433.—3, (*-Mész, Alsó, and Felső, or Jásznya*), a vil., co. Marmaros, on the Black Theiss, near the frontiers of Galicia, 32 m. N.E. Szigeth; with three churches, and a saw and other mills. Pop. 3856.—4, (*Nagy-*), a market tn. Hither Danube, co. and 49 m. E. Pesth, in a fertile but somewhat marshy district. It contains a number of handsome buildings; a Protestant, Greek, and R. Catholic church; a synagogue, and a Protestant gymnasium, with library; and has a considerable trade in wool and cattle. Pop. (1846), 18,500.—5, (*-Patak*), a vil. Transylvania, co. Haromseck, on the Alutze, 14 m. from Kronstadt; with Unitarian, R. Catholic, and Greek non-united churches. Pop. 1000.

**KÖRÖS** [Latin, *Crisstia*], a river, Hungary, sometimes called the Threelfold Körös, because formed by the union of

three streams—the Sebes, or Rapid; the Feher, or White; and the Fekete, or Black Körös. The Sebes-Körös, the largest of the three, rises in Transylvania, about 20 m. S.W. Klausenburg, flows first N.N.W. into Hungary, and then circuitously W. past the town of Grosswarden; and joins l. bank Theiss, near Csongrad, having received on the right its principal affluent, the Berettyó, about 26 m. N.E. that town. The Feher and Fekete Körös, rising, the former in the W. of Transylvania, and the latter in the E. of Hungary, pursue nearly parallel W.N.W. courses, unite at Bekes, 40 m. W.S.W. Grosswarden, and join the Sebes-Körös about 12 m. after the junction.

**KÖRÖS-BANTA**, or **ALLENBURG**, a tn., co. Zarad, on the Körös, 20 m. N.N.W. Deva; with three churches, and near it a gold-mine. Pop. 2200.

**KOROTCHA**, or **KAROTCHA**, a tn. Russia, cap. circle, gov. and 70 m. S.E. Koursk, r. bank river of same name. It is tolerably well built; has six churches, manufactures of saltpetre, and a considerable trade in apples, for which the district is famous. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), (1849), 4236.

**KOROTOIAK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. S. Voronej, at the junction of the Korotoiak with the Don. It has four churches, a convent, and a trade in silk and cotton goods. P. 7279.

**KORPO**, an isl. Russia, at the S.E. entrance of the Gulf of Finland, E.S.E. of the Åland group, in lat. 60° 5' N.; lon. 21° 30' E. It is about 20 m. in circuit; and contains a small town of same name, and several villages.

**KORSABAD**, **KHORSABAD**, or **KHORTABAD**, a vil. Turkey in Asia, pash. and 5 caravan hours N.E. Mosul, on a hill above l. bank, Khanser. Here Botta, in 1843, discovered the ruins of a large building containing Assyrian sculptures and inscriptions, but nearly buried up. This was the first discovery of the antiquities of Nineveh, to which the labours of Layard and others have lately given so much interest.

**KORSÖR**, a seaport tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, on the Great Belt, 64 m. W.S.W. Copenhagen. It contains the remains of an old castle, and a church, on which a telegraph is fixed, communicating with Nyborg; and has good docks, and a harbour admitting vessels which draw from 17 to 18 ft., and defended by a fort. Steam and other boats ply regularly between Korsör and Nyborg, this being the principal ferry between Seeland and Funen. Pop. 1600.

**KORTGENE**, or **KORT-GEEN**, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. N. Beveland, 5 m. N.W. Goes. It has an elegant church, a school, and a harbour. Pop. 921.

**KÖRTVELYES**, numerous places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, about 2 m. from Piskolt; with two churches. Pop. 1571.—2, A vil., co. Eisenburg, about 3 m. from Raba-Keresztur; with a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 814.—3, A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Torna, on a small stream about 12 m. from Rosenau; with two churches, and a trade in wine, cattle, and timber. Pop. 830.

**KORWESTHEIM**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Ludwigsburg; with a church, a sulphur spring, a bathing establishment, and a trade in horses. Pop. 1341.

**KOS**, isl. and gulf, Asiatic Turkey. See **Cos**.

**KOSCHENTIN**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Lublinitz; with a castle, distilleries, oil and other mills, and a limestone quarry. Pop. 1454.

**KOSCHETITZ**, or **KOSSETITZE**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Czeslau, 4 m. from Horzpenik, in the middle of a forest between the Peko and Kochlerzka; with a parish church, school, synagogue, castle, and several mills. P. 894.

**KOSCHING**, a market tn., Upper Bavaria, on an old Roman road, 30 m. W.S.W. Ratibon; with three churches, a townhouse, and manufactures of saltpetre and potash, numerous breweries, and several mills. Pop. 1133.

**KOSCHLAN**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz; with a parish church. Pop. 1320.

**KOSCHMIN**, or **KOZMIN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 46 m. S.S.E. Posen, on the Odra; with two churches, a synagogue, a monastery; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3406.

**KOSCIUSKO MOUNT**, a mountain, Australia, Victoria, 6500 ft. high, and forming the highest summit of the Warra-gongs or Australian Alps, at the head of the river Murray.

**KOSD**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, on a mountain near the Danube, and near Vác; with a church, and a trade in good wine, largely grown in the district. P. 1303.



**KOSEL**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 24 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Oder, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Upper Silesian railway. It is surrounded by walls, and otherwise fortified; has several churches and public offices, three churches, a synagogue, hospital, barracks, and tile-works. Pop. 3559.—The **CIRCLE**, for the most part, level, is watered by the Oder, and is fertile. Area, 199 geo. sq. m. Pop. 53,079.

**KOSELETZ**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 39 m. S.S.W. Czernigov, r. bank Oster. It is defended by a small fort, surrounded by an earthen rampart and palisades; and has a considerable general trade. Pop. (1849), 2928.

**KOSELSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 35 m. S.S.W. Kaluga, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Dragunka with the Shisdra. It is one of the handsomest and most regularly-built towns of the government, consisting of a number of broad streets, and a spacious market-place. It contains four stone and three wooden churches, two poorhouses, and a large stone bazaar, supported by 34 arches forming an arcade, and has a considerable trade. Pop. (1850), 8379.—The **CIRCLE** is flat, but not fertile. Area, 672 geo. sq. m. Pop. 77,723.

**KÖSELD**, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 20 m. W. Münster, cap. circle. It is entered by three gates; has two castles, three churches, and chapels; a synagogue, progymnasium, and hospital; a court of law and several public offices; manufactures of linen and leather, tile-works, lime-kilns, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3510.—The **CIRCLE** is hilly, but has some good arable land, and rears great numbers of cattle. Area, 219 geo. sq. m. Pop. 40,164.

**KOSIKI ISLANDS**, Japan; lat. 31° 40' N.; lon. 129° 42' E., surrounded by rocks on all sides.

**KOSIMA**, an isl. Japan; lat. 41° 21' 30" N.; lon. 139° 46' E.; of volcanic origin, 10 m. in circuit, and composed of black, rocky mountains.

**KOSISCHANG ISLANDS**, Gulf of Siam. See **KOH**.  
**KÖSLIN**, or **CÖSLIN**, a gov. Prussia, prov. Pomerania; bounded, N. by the Baltic, E. gov. Danzig and Marienwerder, S. Marienwerder and Frankfurt, W. Stettin; area, 4135 geo. sq. m. It is a dead, monotonous flat, excepting toward the coast, where a few sandy hills occur; and is watered by numerous streams and lakes. Of the former, the principal are—the Rega, Persante, Wipper, Stolpe, Lupon, and Lewa; of the latter—the Jamund, Buckow, Vitter, Vietzig, Gardesch, and the Leba. The soil, though generally inclining too much to sand, is tolerably fertile, and raises good crops of corn. The pastures also are extensive, and rear large numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine. A large portion of the surface is occupied by forests, which furnish good timber, chiefly pine. Manufactures have not made much progress. For administrative purposes the gov. is divided into nine circles—Köslin or Fürstenthum, the capital—Belgard, Dramburg, Lauenburg, Neustettin, Rummelsburg, Schiefelheim, Schlawa, and Stolpe. Pop. (1846), 434,140.

**KÖSLIN**, or **CÖSLIN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. above gov., in a low and level plain, at the foot of the Gottenberg, 4 m. from the Baltic, and 85 m. N.E. Stettin. Having been nearly destroyed by war and fire, it was rebuilt with great regularity in 1720. It is entered by three gates; contains a market-place, with a monument to Frederick William I.; four churches and chapels, an old castle, townhouse, gymnasium, normal school, and three hospitals; is the seat of several courts and public offices; and has manufactures of woollens, linens, and silks, hosiery, soap, and tobacco, tile-works, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 8723.

**KOSLOW**, two places, Russia—1, A tn., gov. Taurida, see **EUPATORIA**.—2, A tn., gov. and 52 m. W.S.W. Tambov, on the Lesnoi Voronej. It contains three wooden and five stone churches, and a monastery; and has a considerable trade in cattle, hides, and salt provisions, and several important annual fairs. Pop. (1851), 19,662.

**KOSMODEMIANSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 105 m. W.N.W. Kasan, r. bank Volga, opposite its junction with the Vcluga. It has six churches; and sawing deals, making furniture, and various wooden articles, and weaving bast-mats, are carried on. Pop. (1851), 4107.

**KÖSSEIR**, or **COSSSEIR**, a seaport tn., Upper Egypt, on the Red Sea; lat. 26° 7' N.; lon. 34° 21' 59" E. (L.) It lies at the termination of the caravan route from Egypt to Mecca, in an arid desert; is composed of meanly-built clay houses, Vol. II.

defended by a small fort; and is very inadequately supplied with water. The harbour is only indifferently sheltered, except from the S. Numerous pilgrims take shipping here for Mecca; and a considerable trade is done in exporting Egyptian wheat, and blue and white calicoes, to Arabia. Pop. 2000. About 10 m. N.W. are some ruins, named Old Kossseir.

**KÖSSEN**, a vil. and par., Tyrol, on the Achen, and the frontiers of Bavaria, in a valley of same name, 16 m. from St. John; with a parish church, a foundry, and other iron-works. Pop. 1371.

**KOSSMANNOS**, or **KOSSMONOS**, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 3 m. N.E. Bunzlau, on the Iser; with a church, two chapels, a school, and a large and handsome castle; and a large chintz and calico factory. Pop. 1310.

**KOSSOVO**, or **KASSOVA**, a tn. European Turkey, Servia, dist. and 7 m. N.N.E. Pristina, celebrated for a battle fought near it in 1389, between the Turks and the Servians, in which the defeat of the latter cost the life of their prince KNEZ LASSAR, and ended the Servian monarchy.

**KOSTAINICZA**, or **KOSTANTIZ**, a tn. Austrian Croatia, at the foot of a mountain, in a narrow valley, on the Una, 53 m. E.S.E. Carlstadt. It is built for the most part of wood; has two churches, a custom-house, and Franciscan monastery; and an extensive trade in Turkish wares. Pop. 3150.

**KOSTEL**, or **PODIWIN**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, on a little height above the Thaya, and on the Northern railway, 28 m. S.S.E. Brünn. It is an old place; and contains a deanery church. A great many bee-hives are kept here. Pop. 1700.

**KOSTELETZ**, several places, Bohemia, particularly—1, (*am-Adlerflusse*), A tn., circle and 17 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz, consisting of the town proper, on r., and a suburb on l. bank Wild Adler, and communicating by a long wooden bridge. It has a deanery church, castle, townhouse, school, and two hospitals; breweries, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 2565.—2, (*bei-Nachod*), A market tn., circle Königgrätz, about 6 m. from Nachod; with a handsome church and school; manufactures of linen; a trade in linen and yarn, and several mills. Pop. 1163.—3, (*an-der-Elbe*), A tn., circle and 21 m. N.W. Kaurzim, on a large island formed by the Mühlenbach, an arm of the Elbe. It consists of the town proper, and of two suburbs, situated on the opposite side of the river, and connected with it by a long stone bridge; contains two churches, a townhouse, and cavalry barracks; and has several mills. Pop. 1495.

**KOSTELETZ**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 12 m. S.W. Olmütz; with a church, and a corn-market. It was almost entirely burned down in 1839. Pop. 1356.

**KOSTELY** (Nagy), a vil. Hungary, co. Krassova, on a canal which unites the Bega with the Temes, 4 m. from Lugos; with a church; and a trade in wine. Pop. 1432.

**KOSTEN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 21 m. S.S.W. Posen, cap. circle, l. bank Obra. It is walled, well built, has two churches, an Augustine and a Bernardine monastery, a court, and several public offices, and extensive manufactures of linen. Pop. 2792.—The **CIRCLE** is marshy, but well-wooded, and tolerably fertile. Area, 339 geo. sq. m. Pop. 50,383.

**KOSTENDIL**, European Turkey. See **GHUSTENDIL**.

**KOSTIANSK**, or **KOSTIANSK**, a tn. Russia, r. bank Don, gov. and 22 m. S.S.W. Voronej; with a saltpetre factory. On the banks of the Don, near it, Gmelin, in 1768, found a great number of elephants' bones, very little decomposed.

**KÖSTRITZ**, a vil. Germany, principality Reuss-Gera, l. bank Elster, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. N.W. Gera, at the N. foot of the Dürrenberg; with a church, on a height, two castles, and a rich charitable endowment, and several breweries and distilleries. Near it is the fine summer residence of Eleonorethal. Pop. 1300.

**KOSTROMA**, a gov. Russia; lat. 56° 45' to 59° 12' N.; lon. 40° 23' to 48° E. Bounded, N. and N.W. by gov. Volgda, W. by Jaroslav, S. by Vladimir, and Nijnei-Novgorod, E. and S.E. by Viatka; greatest length, 270 m.; breadth, 170 m.; area, about 30,000 sq. m. It consists of wide level plains, varied only by gentle acclivities, and elevated river banks. The N. part is cold, humid, and swampy. Many of the swamps are covered with wood, and some of them contain bog-iron ore. What is arable is cold, and of indifferent fertility. Occasionally there are considerable extents of heathy ground, 15

partly covered with wood. The S. part near the Volga has an opener and drier soil, consisting mostly of clay, loam, and sand, but still only of moderate fertility. The climate is severe; winter is long, and the weather stormy; summer short, and frequently misty. The chief river is the Volga, which, shortly after entering the gov. in the S.W., is joined by the Kostroma from the N.; then, after a short turn to the S.S.E., proceeds almost due E., when it receives its important tributary, the Unga, and soon after, by a S. course, quits the government. There are numerous lakes. Of these the Galitz is 10 m. by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m., and the Tchuchloma is above 5 m. in diameter. Many

the gov., flows W., then S., forming part of the boundary between govts. Kostroma and Jaroslav, and, on reaching the town of Kostroma, joins l. bank Volga, after a course of about 140 m. It is navigable for above 100 m.

KOSVA, a river, Russia, which rises in the W. slope of the Ural Mountains, gov. Perm, flows first S.W., then W., and joins l. bank Kama, after a course of nearly 180 m.

KOSWIGK, a tn. Germany, Anhalt-Bernburg, cap. bail., on a height above r. bank Elbe, 10 m. W.N.W. Wittemberg. It is walled, has three gates, two churches, a synagogue, castle, and poorhouse; manufactures of cloth, a worsted-mill, breweries, a fishery, and some shipping. Pop. tn. 2800; bail. 7500.

KÖSZEGH, several places, Hungary:—1, A free tn., co. Eisenburg. See GÜNS.—2, (or *Battina*), a vil., co. Baranya, on the Danube, 10 m. from Mohacs, with a church, and an important fishery, particularly of sturgeons. Pop. 1426.

KOSZTOLAN (NAGY), or VELKI-KOSZTOLANY, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, about 10 m. from Galgocs; with a church, a synagogue, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1298.

KOSZTOLNA, or KOSZTOLNAFALVA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 33 m. N.E. Neutra; with a bishop's castle, and a Protestant church. Pop. 1946.

KOT-KANGRA, an extensive hill fort, in the N.E. of the Punjab, among the mountains in the lower ranges to the S. of the Himalaya, on the top of an eminence, about 150 ft. above the Ban Gunga, near its confluence with the Beas; lat.  $31^{\circ} 57' N.$ ; lon.  $76^{\circ} 4' E.$  The height on which it stands is about 3 m. in circuit, bounded, for the most part, by precipices, nearly perpendicular, and in places of less declivity, rendered inaccessible by masonry and ramparts. In the beginning of the present century it was defended for four years against the Ghoorkas, by Sinsar Chund, who gave it up to Runjeet Singh. In 1846 it came into the possession of the British government by the treaty



POST-HOUSE ON THE ROUTE FROM KOSTROMA TO JAROSLAV.  
From Demidoff, Voyage Pittoresque en Russie.

of the houses in this gov., and, indeed, through all the S. and E. of Russia, are constructed of timber, and have very peculiar forms. An interesting example of such structures is shown in the accompanying wood-cut. Large quantities of flax and hemp are raised. These two crops form an important element in providing employment for the inhabitants. Indeed, the governments of Jaroslav and Kostroma may be considered as the chief seats of manufacturing industry, from which E. Europe derives its supplies. Damask and linen weaving, with the numerous processes connected with them, give employment to a large population, both in the towns and throughout the district. Russia leather, also, both red and black, the former of cow, the latter of horse hide, is made in large quantities, and of first-rate quality. The bog-iron raised is usually smelted by the inhabitants themselves in small furnaces, and formed into the various implements required for their own use. The forests, scattered over the district, employ many hands in felling trees, cutting them for timber, fire-wood, or charcoal. Even the bark of the lime-tree is turned to profitable account, being largely employed in making mats, for which the district has long been celebrated. The fishing, also, is very productive. Pop. (1850), 1,076,000.

KOSTROMA, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on an elevation near the Kostroma, at the point where it joins l. bank Volga, 200 m. N.E. Moscow; lat.  $57^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; lon.  $41^{\circ} 15' E.$  It is of great antiquity, having been built in the 12th century, and, as is usual with old Russian towns, is surrounded by a rampart of earth, of which advantage has been taken to form a promenade. It is pleasantly situated, and, being the seat both of the civil and military government of the district, contains a great number of public buildings. It has 50 churches, a monastery, an ecclesiastical college, and a gymnasium. Its manufactures, among which that of Russia leather has long been famous, make it one of the most important towns on the Volga. Pop. (1851), 12,419.—The river rises in the N. of



KOT-KANGRA.—From the Hon. S. C. Hardinge's Recollections of India.

of Lahore; but in May of the same year, resistance was offered to our taking possession of it by the Lahore Killadar or governor. Kot-Kangra is famous for a peculiar surgical operation, namely, the formation of new noses, for those who have suffered mutilation of that feature, by cutting the material from the skin of the forehead. The practitioners here are applied to by the afflicted from all parts of India.

KOTAH, a tn. Hindoostan, cap. principally, prov. Ajmeer, r. bank Chambul, here deep and narrow, with rocky banks, 200 m. S.W. Agra; lat.  $25^{\circ} 9' N.$ ; lon.  $75^{\circ} 5' E.$  It is irregularly built, but surrounded with stone walls, flanked



with bastions; has numerous temples, but no edifice of any note, except the rajah's palace. The bazaars are handsome and well-stocked, and the number of substantial private dwellings is unusually great. An active trade is carried on, and cloth and other articles are manufactured for native consumption.—The PRINCIPALITY is a compact territory, of about 5500 sq. m., generally mountainous, and not of great fertility; but some tracts in the S.E., and beyond the Mokimbra pass, are cultivated like a garden.

**KOTE-GYAN**, or **REMETE**, a vil. Hungary, co. Bihar, on the Gyepes, between Sarkad and Szalonta; with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1576.

**KÓTELEK**, a vil. Hungary, co. Heves, r. bank Theiss, 6 m. from Banhulna; with a church and an old castle. P. 1211.

**KOTELNITSCH**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. S.W. Viatka, cap. circle, on the Wesoka. It is built on the ruins of Koksherew, an old fortress of the Tcheremisses, which the inhabitants of Novgorod destroyed; and has some general trade. Pop. 2415.—The CIRCLE is well wooded, fertile, and well cultivated. Pop. 125,600.

**KOTELNOI**, an isl., Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 74° 30' N., and 76° 15' N., and lon. 139° and 142° E.; greatest length, N. to S., 120 m.; central breadth, about 75 m. It is the largest of the group in the archipelago of Liakhov; is nearly of an oval form, and is generally very rocky and mountainous.

**KOTGARH**, a vil. in the N. of Hindoostan, on the steep face of a ridge overlooking the S. valley of the Sutlej, 25 m. N.W. Simla. It is a missionary establishment, and was once a military station, which, in consequence of the peaceable state of the population, has been abandoned. Kotgarh is surrounded by an extensive forest; and, though 4000 ft. above the Sutlej, is within hearing of the deep roar of its rapid stream.—(Thomson's *Travels in the W. Himalaya*.)

**KÜTHEN**, or **CÜTHEN**, a tn., the cap. of duchy Anhalt-Küthen, not far from the Ziethe, and a central station on the railroad, where the lines from Berlin, Magdeburg, Bernburg, and Leipzig meet, 80 m. S.W. Berlin. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with five gates; and of three suburbs; contains a castle, with three towers, in which the Duke resides; three churches, a synagogue, townhouse, theatre, hospital, library, picture-gallery, cabinet of coins, normal, and several other schools; and has manufactures of leather, yarn, glue, and refined wax; a distillery, and several mills. In the neighbourhood are several fine walks; and part of the railway station, not much to the honour of the Duke, is fitted up as a gaming-table. Pop. 6136.

**KOTI**, **KOETI**, **COTI**, or **KOTI LAMA**, a little known dist. or state, isl. Borneo, E. coast, on the Strait of Macassar, cap. same name; extending, probably, from lat. 1° 10' S., to 1° N.; and lon. 115° to 118° E., at its broadest part. The coast is low, and, during the rainy season, flooded; the climate is very hot, and unhealthy; and storms are frequent. Excellent rice, benzoin, aloes, pepper, cassia, nutmegs, gums of various kinds, honey, and camphor, are the chief products.—The CAPITAL, Koti, on an isl. in the chief arm of the river Koti, 6 m. from its mouth, lat. 0° 38' S.; lon. 117° 10' E., has a sort of fortress, in which stands the rajah's palace; and a port, frequented annually by 700 to 800 vessels.—The RIVER rises in Mount Un, Makan, about lat. 2° 20' N.; lon. 114° 30' E.; flows S.E., receives several affluents, and falls into Koti bay, on the Strait of Macassar, by numerous mouths; total course, about 300 m.

**KOTIEBOR**, a tn. Bohemia. See **CHOTIEBOIZ**.

**KOTIENTZ**, or **CHOTENIC**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 17 m. E. by N. Chrudin; on a height, surrounded with orchards; and with large tile-works near it. Pop. 1091.

**KOTIESCHAU**, or **KOTESSOW**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 16 m. from Pilsen. It contains a parish church and school, an elegant castle, and convent; and has manufactures of potash, and several mills. Pop. 1055.

**KOTOROST**, a river, Russia, which issues from Lake Neto, in the S. of gov. Jaroslav, flows N.N.E., and, at the town of Jaroslav, joins r. bank Volga, after a course of nearly 90 m., great part of which is navigable. Its chief affluents are, the Lakost and the Ustic.

**KOTRA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, on the Gunjan, an affluent of the Nerbudda, about 20 m. E. by S. Hindia. It is a large place, and stands on the line of demarcation be-

tween the territories of Scindia and the acquisitions made by the British, in 1818, from Scindia and the Nagpore rajah.

**KOTREE**.—1, A vil. Scinde, r. bank Indus, nearly opposite to, and 4 m. W. Hyderabad; lat. 25° 22' N.; lon. 68° 20' E. It is, from its position, a place of some military importance.—2, A vil. Scinde, 90 m. N. Hyderabad, on the route to Roree; lat. 26° 30' N.; lon. 68° 48' E.—3, A tn. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch Gundava; lat. 28° 24' N.; lon. 67° 27' E. It is one of the largest towns in the province; and has a good bazaar, and a fort.

**KOTS**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 12 m. S.S.E. Komorn; with two churches, cavalry barracks, and a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 2552.

**KOTSOLA**, a vil. Hungary, co. and about 28 m. from Tolna; with a church, a building used for quartering soldiers, three mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. P. 1556.

**KOTSORD**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 9 m. from Vallaj; with a handsome church, and a synagogue. Pop. 1342.

**KOTTA-WARINGIN**, or **COTARINGIN**, a tn., S. coast isl. Borneo, Dutch province of the S. and E. district, and on a river of its own name; lat. 2° 47' S.; lon. 111° 21' E. It has a good harbour, and carries on a considerable trade.—The RIVER rises in a lake in the interior, and, after a S. by W. course of 85 m., falls into the Java Sea, 14 m. below the town.

**KOTTWITZ** (**OB**ER and **NIE**DER), two nearly contiguous vils. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, 3 m. from Arnau; with a handsome church, and several mills. Pop. 995.

**KOTUSITZ**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 4 m. from Czeslau, l. bank Brolinka; with a church and school, both handsome buildings; manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. In 1742, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and Prussians, and the town was burnt down. Pop. 1158.

**KOTZEBUE SOUND**, an inlet, Behring's Strait, Russian America, between Capes Espenberg and Krusenstern; lat. (Cape Espenberg, E. point) 66° 33' N.; lon. 163° 28' W.

**KÖTZSCHENBRODA**, a vil. Saxony, circle and near Dresden. A truce, concluded here in 1645, was followed by the peace of Westphalia. Pop. 1002.

**KÖTZING**, a tn. Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., at the confluence of the White and Black Regen, 36 m. E.N.E. Regensburg. It has a court of justice, two churches, two chapels, two castles, a townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of linen, several saw and other mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. tn., 1436. Area of dist., 128 geo. sq. m. Pop. 22,549.

**KOUAV**, three villages, Boudou.—*Kouav-Basimian*; lat. 13° 52' N.; lon. 13° 22' W.; with *Kouav-Fenichi*, a little to the N.E. of it; and *Kouav-Diamsebe*, a short distance to the N.W. They are all inhabited by Peuls.

**KOUBAN**, a river, Russia. See **KURAN**.

**KOUBETCHI**, a tn. Russia, in the N. part of Daghestan, in a narrow valley, 33 m. W.N.W. Derbend. It looks more like a fortification than a town, all the houses being loop-holed, and entered by an outer stair, to which the only approach is by a narrow path. It has 12 mosques; manufactures of woollen cloth, shawls, fire-arms, and sword cutlery; and a considerable trade, chiefly in the above articles of manufacture. Pop. almost entirely Mahometan, 6000.

**KOUBINA**, a river, Russia, which rises in a small lake, in the W. of gov. Vologda, flows circuitously, first S.E. to Chmolevsk, then S.S.W., past Borok and Ilnsk, and falls, by two mouths, into Lake Koubinsköe; total course, about 170 m.

**KOUBINSKÖE**, a lake Russia, in the S.W. of gov. Vologda, stretching S.E. to N.W. for about 45 m.; mean breadth not above 5 m. It receives the Koubina and several other streams, and discharges itself by the Suchona, one of the main branches of the N. Dwina. It also communicates with the Sheksna, and, through it, both with Lake Bielo and the Volga. It contains several islands, is deep, and well supplied with fish.

**KOUCHE**, or **KOUTCHE**, a tn. Chinese Turkestan, 400 m. N.E. Yarkand; lat. 41° 37' N.; lon. 82° 55' E. It is defended by 10 forts, and is about 3 m. in circuit. It trades with Ili in copper, sulphur, and saltpetre, which, as well as sal-ammoniac, cinnamon, and quicksilver, are obtained in the vicinity. It has some manufactures of linen; and on the barren, unless irrigated, district around, a few fruits and vegetables are raised, notwithstanding the dryness of the climate.

**KOUCHVINSK**, a vil. Russia, gov. Perm, circle and 57 m. S. Verkhotourié, on the Tura. It has four blast furnaces, and other iron-works. Pop. 1600.

**KOUDEKERK**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 5 m. E.S.E. Leyden, r. bank Rhine. It has two churches, a weigh-house, an orphan hospital, a school, and a considerable amount of transit trade, the traffic on the river being very animated. Pop. 1255.

**KOUDEKERKE**, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. Walcheren, 3 m. S.W. Middelburg. It has a church and a school, and formerly had several castles near it, which now either no longer exist, or are converted into houses, &c. Pop. (agricultural), 1211.

**KOUDUM**, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 25 m. S.W. Leeuwarden, with two churches, a corn, and a fulling mill. Pop. (agricultural), 925.

**KOUENLUN**, **KUENLUN**, or **KWANLUN**, a mountain range, Central Asia, forming the N. boundary of Tibet, separating it from Yarkand and Khoten, and stretching eastward into regions which are almost unknown; but it is understood, about lon. 92° E., to divide into two ranges, one of which, under the name of Banyan-Kara, diverges S.E. through Koko-nor; the other trends N., near the source of the Yellow River, and, under various names, passes through the Chinese provinces of Kansou and Shense. Its W. part, frequently distinguished by the name of the Karakoram and Mustagh Mountains, commences not far from the point where the Hindoo Coosh becomes linked with the Himalaya, near lat. 35° N., and lon. 75° E., and pursues a course nearly parallel to the Indus, apparently forming its N. watershed. Its principal axis ascends far above the limits of perpetual snow, attaining a height of 21,000 or 22,000 ft., and sends off numerous elevated ramifications towards the Indus, forming valleys down which immense glaciers descend. The ramifications forming these valleys are five in number, and separated from one another by large rivers. The height is so great, that it is impossible to pass from one lateral valley to another. The ramification E. of the Shayuk, has comparatively few and small glaciers; but to the W. of that river, they appear to be on a still more gigantic scale than those of the Himalaya. Those of Sassar terminate at about 15,000 ft., but the level diminishes rapidly in proceeding W. One overhanging the valley of Nubra, terminates at 14,700 ft.; that of Nubra itself, at 13,000 ft.; and still farther W., they descend at least to 10,000 ft. The greater part of the rocks are plutonic and metamorphic. The latter are penetrated, in all directions, by granite veins, proceeding from vast continuous masses, and, generally near the point of contact, are thrown into such confusion, that the direction of their stratification cannot be traced. In more distant localities, free from disturbance, the usual dip is between N.W. and S.E., and N.N.W. and S.S.E. The known passes across the Kouenlun are only four. The most W., which, in Bulti, is called the Mustagh Pass, is at the source of the right branch of the Shigar, an affluent of the Indus, and leads to Yarkand. It was formerly much frequented by merchants, but has been almost abandoned, owing to the hordes of robbers beyond it. It is said not to be practicable for horses. The second, called the Alibrane Pass, is at the head of a tributary which joins the Shayuk opposite to Khapalu. It runs over an enormous glacier, and presents such obstacles to the traveller, that it is not easy to see why it is considered a pass at all. The third pass, the only one now frequented, and extremely easy, though very elevated, is the Karakoram (*which see*). The most E. one occurs on the road betwixt Ruduk and Khoten.—(Thomson's *Travels in the W. Himalaya*.)

**KOUIALNIK**, two rivers, Russia, gov. Kherson. The larger, called the Great Kouialnik, with a S.S.E. course of 66 m., falls into a lake of same name. The other, called Middle Kouialnik, after a similar course of 50 m., falls into Lake Kadibeytskoi, which discharges itself into the Black Sea.

**KOUKA**, a tn. Bornou, S.W. side of Lake Tchad, from which it is about 10 m. distant; lat. 12° 45' N.; lon. 14° 15' E. It was the residence, when Denham and Clapperton travelled in Africa, of the Sheikh of Bornou, and was a place of great importance. At least 15,000 persons are here gathered together on market days, some of them coming from places two and three days' distant. Slaves, sheep, and bullocks, the latter in great numbers, are the principal live

stock for sale. Wheat, rice, and gussub; tamarinds in the pod, butter, honey, ground nuts, indigo, leather, and wooden bowls from Soudan, form a part of the articles on sale. Kouka is reckoned the most healthy part of the kingdom.

**KOUKOU-KHOTON**, a tn. Mongolia, 40 m. N.W. the great wall of China; lat. 40° 40' N.; lon. 111° 15' E. It forms two distinct towns, called the New, and the Old Town, or Commercial, and Military Town. The New Town is surrounded by a brick wall, with battlements. It is regularly built, and contains a handsome and spacious street, by which it is traversed from E. to W. The houses are low, and constructed after the Chinese fashion. A military commander resides here, with 10,000 Manchoo soldiers. The Old Town, which is about 2 m. distant from the preceding, is surrounded by kitchen gardens, and enclosed by ramparts, which formerly marked its limits, but do not now include half the town. Here are some famous Buddhist monasteries, which attract crowds of Mongolians from the most distant countries. Tanning is carried on to a great extent; and the town is a place of much commercial importance. The Mongolians bring great flocks of oxen, horses, sheep, and camels, with skins, mushrooms, and salt, the sole products of the deserts of Tartary; in return for which they receive, among other articles, brick-tea, saddles, and some culinary utensils. The camel market, which is held on a large square, is a scene of indescribable confusion. The population is immense, but its exact amount is unknown.—(Huc, *Souv. d'un Voy. Tibet*; &c.)

**KOULFO**, a tn., W. Africa, Nyffé, 220 m. S.W. Kano, r. bank Mayarrow, about lat. 10° 10' N.; lon. 6° 45' E. It is surrounded by a high wall, and is the most important trading place in Nyffé. Daily markets are held, attended by traders from a considerable distance. Slaves, horses, asses, and horned cattle; goara nuts, pepper, red wood, &c., are brought from different quarters; and silk, cotton, natron beads, turbans, scarlet caps, with a great variety of other articles, both of native and foreign manufacture, are here exposed for sale. Inhabitants generally Mahometans, but addicted to drunkenness, deception, and falsehood. Pop. about 16,000.—Lander's *Records*.

**KOULOI**, a river, Russia, gov. Archangel, formed by the Sotka and Telda, 25 m. N.E. Pinega. It flows circuitously N.N.E., and falls into the Bay of Mezen, in the White Sea; total course, 150 m.; principal affluent, the Somno.

**KOUNGTOUN**, a vil. Burmah, r. bank Irrawadi, 166 m. N. Ava. It is surrounded by a ditch, and by a double palisade of bamboos, with sharp stakes placed between them; and has the remains of a brick redoubt encircling a pagoda, and contains about 200 houses. It is noted for the defence made by its Burmese garrison against a large invading force of Chinese.—(*Jour. Asiat. Soc., Bengal, April, 1837*.)

**KOUNGUEL**, a vil., W. Africa, Lower Galam, l. bank Senegal; lat. 14° 51' N.; lon. 12° 22' W.; consisting of three distinct parts, and all remarkably dirty. The central part, which is the most considerable, is situated on a quartzose hill rising from the river; and is surrounded by an earthen wall, so as to form a kind of citadel, to which the inhabitants of the other two parts of the town, situated on a level low ground on each side, retire on the alarm of danger.

**KOUNIA**, a river, Russia, which rises in the S. of gov. Pskov, flows N., and joins r. bank Lovat at Kholm, after a course of nearly 100 m.

**KOURS**, a gov. Russia; lat. 50° 18' to 52° 25' N.; lon. 33° 30' to 38° 20' E.; bounded N. by gov. Orloff, W. Czernigov, S. Poltawa and Kharkov, E. Voronej. Greatest length, W. to E., 170 m.; breadth, N. to S., 150 m. The surface is undulating, with numerous little hills and gentle acclivities; consisting of a rich, fruitful soil, and is studded over with towns and villages. The acclivities consist of shell-marl, limestone, and sandstone; and on the banks of almost all the streams, layers of chalk appear. The chief river is the Sem, which, rising on the E. confines of the district, traverses it E. to W., on its way to join the Dnieper. The Donetz also has its source here, and waters part of the S. The climate is mild and dry; and the rich soil produces abundant crops, at comparatively little trouble and expense. Apples, plums, and cherries abound. Agriculture, and its usual attendant, the rearing of cattle, employ the greater part of the inhabitants, and leave only a small surplus for other occupations. These are chiefly manufactures of army clothing, and other coarse



stuffs for the use of the peasantry. The exports are grain, cattle, leather, wax, and honey. Pop. (1850), 1,714,000.

**KOURS**, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., r. bank Tuskar, near its junction with the Sem, 280 m. S. by W. Moscow; lat. 51° 40' N.; lon. 36° 28' E. It has the remains of an ancient fortress; and the earthen rampart with which the town was surrounded has been formed into an agreeable promenade. There are no public buildings of any consequence; and the streets are ill paved, narrow, and crooked. A considerable trade is carried on both with St. Petersburg and Moscow. To the former are sent honey, wax, tallow, leather, tow, hemp, oil, fox and wolf skins; to the latter, large numbers of cattle and horses. The environs contain numerous gardens and orchards. Pop. (1840), 30,469.

**KOUSHAN**, one of the most frequented passes of the Hindoo Koosh; lat. 35° 37' N.; lon. 68° 55' E. Summit estimated at 15,000 ft. high. The upper part is steep, difficult, and dangerous, and impassable by wheeled carriages.

**KOUSKOVIME**, or **KOUSKOGUM**, a river, Russian America, which falls, by a broad estuary, into Behring's Sea, about 150 m. N. Bristol Bay. The r. bank is bare; but running parallel to it, at a distance of 20 m., is a chain of granite mountains, about 2000 ft. in height. It is rapid, and encumbered with shallows, caused by the sand accumulating round drift wood. It is formed by numerous head-streams; has several affluents; and a course, generally S. W., of above 300 m.

**KOUSSIE**, or **SAND RIVER**, Africa, formerly the N. W. boundary of the Cape colony. It rises on the S. borders of the Karroo, about lat. 39° 55' S.; lon. 18° 20' E., from which it flows W., falling into the Atlantic about 60 m. S. by E. Cape Voltas, lat. 29° 38' S.; lon. 17° 5' E. Total course, 76 m.

**KOUTA**, a river, Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkutsk, which rises in the S. W. of circle Kienki; flows N. and joins l. bank Lena, after a course of about 220 m.

**KOVACS-VAGAS**, a vil. Hungary, co. Abaujvar, near Radvány; with two churches, a synagogue, and a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 1537.

**KOVACSI**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and near Pesth; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1116.

**KOVAJA** or **KAVAJA**, a tn. European Turkey, Albania, 23 m. W. El Bassan, 3 m. from the mouth of a small river in the Gulf of Venice, where there is a small port. It is the seat of a bishop, and around it good cheese is made. Pop. 2550.

**KOVASZINTZ**, formerly **KÖVESZ**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 12 m. from Arad; with a church, and a trade in wine, cattle, and swine, and near it a copper mine. Pop. 2985.

**KOVASZNA**, **KOWASSEN**, or **ALOVAR**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 14 m. N.E. Kronstadt; with two churches, chalybeate springs, and several mills. Pop. 2889.

**KOVATSHAZA** (O and U), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Csanad, 29 m. E.N.E. Tot Komlos; in a fertile district where much corn and tobacco are grown. Pop. 1742.

**KOVATSI-PUSZTA**, a vil. Hungary, co. Sümegh, 4 m. S. Lake Nagy; with a church and a trade in corn. P. 926.

**KOVDO**, a lake, Russia, in the W. of gov. Archangel, and about 6 m. W. of the Gulf of Kandalaska. It is nearly of a quadrangular form, about 30 m. long by 24 m. broad; contains numerous islands, at its S.W. extremity; receives the waters of the Plavo, and at its S.E. discharges itself by the Kovda into the Gulf of Kandalaska.

**KOVEL**, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, l. bank Turia, 196 m. W.N.W. Jitomir; once the cap. of a duchy. P. 3973.

**KOVEND**, or **STEINFELD**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, Upper Aranyos Stuhl, about 9 m. from Thorla, with a court of justice, and a Unitarian church. Pop. 955.

**KOVERES (NAGY)**, a vil. Hungary, co. Temeswar, about 9 m. from Bekes, with two churches. Pop. 1920.

**KÖVESD (MEZŐ)**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, 7 m. S.E. Erlau, with two churches, a high school, cavalry barracks, and four annual fairs. Pop. 6173.

**KOVESKALLA**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Szalad, about 6 m. from Tapoleza, with a church, and a market. Pop. 1146.

**KOVESLIGET**, or **DRAHOVA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, 32 m. from Szigeth, in a plain enclosed by hills. It has a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1152.

**KÖVI**, or **KAMENANE**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Gömör, at the foot of Mount Zelcznik, 16 m. from Tornallya.

It contains a Protestant church, and a school, and has limekilns, distilleries, a trade in iron, and quarries of white and gray marble. The inhabitants are Slovaks. Pop. 2281.

**KOVIL**, several places, Austria:—1, (*Also*), a vil. Sclavonia, 12 m. from Titel, with a Greek church and a Greek non-united monastery. Pop. 1780.—2, (*Dobut*, and *Gornit*), two contiguous vils. Hungary, not far from the former, on the Danube. Pop. 1759.

**KOVNO**, a tn. Russia. See **KOWNO**.

**KOWAL**, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. Masovia; lat. 52° 32' N.; lon. 21° 30' E. Pop. 1342.

**KOWNO**, or **KOVNO**, a decayed tn. Russia, gov. and 52 m. W.N.W. Wilna, l. bank Niemen or Memel. It is old and ugly; has ten R. Catholic churches, of which the high church and church of the Jesuits are rather handsome buildings; a Lutheran church, a Jewish synagogue, and an academy; considerable trade and some linen-weaving. The mead made here is famed. Pop. 4000.

**KOZAR (BACS)**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Baranya, 22 m. from Fünfkirchen; with two churches. Pop. 1401.

**KÖZEP**, numerous places, Hungary:—1, (*Apas-Közepe*), A vil., co. Marmaros, on a small stream of same name, 10 m. from Szigeth; with a Greek parish church. Inhabitants partly employed in mining. Pop. 1785.—2, (*Also-Közepe*), A vil., or rather three vils., co. and 25 m. from Veszprim; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue. P. 2025.

**KOZEP-ARTA**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, on a stream of same name, about 40 m. from Kronstadt. It has a church, and is inhabited chiefly by frontier soldiers. Pop. 1185.

**KOZIEGLOW**, a tn. Russian Poland, 50 m. N.W. Cracow; with three churches. Pop. 1350.

**KOZINICE**, a tn. Russian Poland, near the Vistula, 22 m. N.E. Radom. It has four churches, an old castle, once used by the kings of Poland as a hunting seat, a copper smelting furnace, and manufactures of copperware. It was once famous for its sword cutlery. Pop. 1615.

**KOZLANY**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, on a steep height, at the confluence of the Kuzov and Rothschloss; 21 m. N.E. Pilsen; with a church, a school, and the ruins of an old feudal castle, and several mills. Pop. 1595.

**KOZLOV**, a tn. Russia. See **EUPATARIA**.

**KOZLOWITZ**, or **KOZLOWICE**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Prerau, about 10 m. from Freyberg; with a parish church. Pop. 1326.

**KOZMIN**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 38 m. S.E. Posen, on the Odra; with two churches, a synagogue, a Bernardine monastery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3406.

**KRA**, or **PULO KRA**, two small isls. in the channel between the W. side of the peninsula of Malacca and isle Penang. They are called the N. and S. Kra, and are composed of fine soft clays, irregular in dip and strike, and in many places indurated and altered by plutonic agency; thus resembling the aqueous rocks of the S. extremity of the Malayan peninsula, and contrasting strikingly with the granitic rocks of Penang.

**KRABBENDIJKKE**, a vil. Holland, prov. Zealand, isl. S. Beveland, 11 m. S.E. Goes; with a church, and the remains of some former defences. Pop. 725.

**KRAFT**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Coblenz, circle Mayen, on a stream of same name. It has a R. Catholic church, a walk, and an oil mill. Pop. 1243.

**KRAGERØE**, a tn. Norway, prov. Aggerhuus, bail. Bradsberg, on a rocky height, above a bay of the Skager Rack, 88 m. S.S.W. Christiania. It has some general trade, and an active fishery, particularly of oysters, which are famous. Near the town, in the island of Langøe, are iron mines. P. 1819.

**KRAIBURG**, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Bavaria, r. bank Inn, 45 m. E. Munich; with a church, two chapels, some shipping trade, and a trade in cattle and horses. P. 900.

**KRAILSHEIM**, a tn. Würtemberg. See **CRAILSHEIM**.

**KRAIN**, a duchy, Austria. See **CARNIOLA**.

**KRAINBURG**, or **KRAIN**, a tn. Austria, Illyria, circle and 15 m. N.W. Laybach, l. bank Save. It has several churches and a castle, built, like the rest of the town, of flints; dye-works, and some trade in the produce of the district, but is badly supplied with drinking water. Pop. 1712.

**KRAJOVA**, a tn., principality Walachia, cap. Little Walachia, near l. bank Schyl. It has a number of churches, and an active trade in salt, from mines in the vicinity. Pop. 8000.

**KRAKATOA**, or **CHOKKATOA**, a thinly-wooded isl. Indian Archipelago, Strait of Sunda; lat. 6° 9' S.; lon. 105° 29' E. (r.); about 6 or 7 m. long, and 4 or 5 m. broad; high (2698 ft.) and steep on the S. side; and containing a hot spring.

**KRAKKO**, or **KRAKAU**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Nieder Weissenberg, about 9 m. from Tövis; with two churches, and a trade in wine and timber. Pop. 1233.

**KRAKOW**. See **CRACOW**.

**KRAKOW**, a tn. Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wendisch, on a lake of same name, 33 m. E. Schwerin. It has two gates, a church, townhouse, and manufactures of straw hats and mats, tile-works. Pop. 1516.

**KRALINGEN**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, N.E. and near Rotterdam. It has a church, a school, and poor-house, rope-works, dye-works, and a calico printing-work, some weaving, a shot foundry, and snuff, oil, walk, and corn mills, and two boat-building yards. Pop. 3080.

**KRALITZ**, a market tn. Moravia, circle Olmütz, about 4 m. from Prossnitz; with a church and a castle. Pop. 900.

**KRALOWITZ**, or **CYNADROWY**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 16 m. N.N.E. Pilsen, on the Strelca; with a church, townhouse, and superior school, a distillery, brewery, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1636.

**KRAMSACH**, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle Schwatz, near Rattenberg; with a church, a chapel, tile-works, glass-works, a gypsum-mill, and manufactures of needles and pins. P. 881.

**KRANENBURG**, or **CRANENBURG**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, 7 m. W. Cleves, surrounded by an old wall and a fosse. It has two churches, manufactures of linen, breweries, tanneries, and paper-mills. Pop. 2680.

**KRANHOLM**, a small isl. Russia, gov. Esthonia, in the Narowa, where this river forms a remarkable water-fall, not far from its mouth, near Narva. A great many mills have been erected near the fall.

**KRANICHBERG**, or **KRANABERG**, a vil. Lower Austria, on a height, and on the railway, near Gloggnitz. It is surrounded with double walls, has a church and an old castle, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1090.

**KRANIDI**, a seaport tn. Greece, Morea, on the S.E. shore of the gulf, and 22 m. S.E. Napoli. It consists of about 600 houses; and, in 1823, became for a time the seat of the Greek senate, in consequence of a rupture with the executive.

**KRANNICHFELD**, a tn. Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen and Weimar, on the Ilm, 11 m. S.E. Erfurt. It belongs partly to Saxe-Meiningen, and partly to Saxe-Weimar, has a church and two castles, and manufactures of hosiery, and woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 1411.

**KRANOWITZ**, or **KRZNOWICE**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 45 m. S. Oppeln; with a church, hospital, two mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1576.

**KRAPIC**, a vil. Austrian Croatia, l. bank Save, between Drenovbok and Puzska, about 10 m. from Jasenovacz; with a church. Pop. 1180.

**KRAPIWNA**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 28 m. S.W. Tula, at the confluence of the Plova and Upa; with six churches, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1100.

**KRAPPITZ**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, 13 m. S. Oppeln, l. bank Oder. It is entered by four gates, has two churches, a castle, hospital, some shipping, and several mills, and limestone quarries. Pop. 1942.

**KRASNIK**, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. and 28 m. S.W. Lublin. Pop. 3340.

**KRASNIATAW**, a tn. Russian Poland, 34 m. S.E. Lublin, cap. circle, on the Wieprz and a small lake. It is walled, has a castle, formerly the residence of the bishop of Chelm, four churches, and a convent; a brewery of mead, and some general trade. Archduke Max of Austria was kept prisoner here in 1588, after being defeated by Zamasky. Pop. 3622.

**KRASNO-OUFIMSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 110 m. S.E. Perm, cap. of its circle, r. bank Oufa; lat. 56° 42' N.; lon. 57° 40' E. It is surrounded by a wooden wall and towers, originally intended to secure it against the incursions of the Bashkirs. Pop. 2607. The environs of the town, and the whole circle, are rich in mines of iron and copper.

**KRASNOË**, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, about 50 m. N. Jampol. Pop. 1950.

**KRASNOË-SELO**, a vil. Russia, gov. and 18 m. S.S.E. St. Petersburg; with a palace, in which the Emperor often resides; and manufactures of stoneware, a calico printfield, and

a distillery. The greater part of the troops kept in St. Petersburg during winter, go under canvas in summer, and are frequently encamped and reviewed here. Pop. (1849), 2817.

**KRASNOÏ**, several places, Russia:—1. A tn., gov. and S.W. Smolensk, cap. circle, on the Meraika, a small affluent of the Dnieper. It contains two churches. The French, in their retreat in 1812, suffered severe losses here on three successive days. Pop. 400.—The **CIRCLE** is watered by the Dnieper, which here receives the Beresina; is fertile and well cultivated.—2. (-Jar), A tn., gov. and 31 m. N.N.E. Astrakhan, cap. circle, on an isl. formed by several arms of the Volga. It has an important fishery. P. 1900; circle, 75,000.

**KRASNOIARSK** [*Krasnoi*, red, and *yar*, cliff], a tn. Siberia, cap. gov. Yenisseisk, on a low tongue of land between the Yenissei and Kacha, at their junction, and in the direct route from W. Siberia to Irkutsk, Yakutsk, &c.; lat. 55° 42' N.; lon. 92° 50' E. The principal street is wide and well levelled, and is intersected at right angles by several similar cross streets, and in the middle of the town are two handsome squares. Many of the houses are built of bricks, though the most of them are of wood, painted outside with bright colours. It has a cathedral and three other churches, and a synagogue, spacious public offices, the last generally of stone, and a large public factory or workhouse, for the employment of the numerous artizan convicts; in which the tanning of leather and the construction of droskies, sledges, and all sorts of carriages, are carried on. There are numerous Tartar graves in the neighbourhood, and a fine collection of the antiquities which have been discovered is one of the most interesting sights of Krasnoïarsk. Pop. (1850), 7000.

**KRASNOIKHOLM**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 33 m. N.N.E. Tver, on the Mogotscha, with some general trade. Pop. 1800.

**KRASNOKUTSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 41 m. W. Kharkov, r. bank Merla; with five churches, and a trade in corn, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 4856.

**KRASNOPOL**, two places, Russia:—1. A tn., Russian Poland, 12 m. E. Suwalki; regularly built. Pop. 533.—2. A tn., gov. Volhynia, 42 m. S.W. Jitomir. P. about 1200.

**KRASNOSLOBODSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 98 m. N.W. Penza, cap. circle, on the Moksha. It is poorly built, contains five churches, and has distilleries and a trade in silk and woollen goods and corn. Pop. 7719.—The **CIRCLE** is divided in two parts by the Moksha, and has good pastures. Area, 924 geo. sq. m. Pop. 104,000.

**KRASO**, or **KARASSO**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 20 m. from Aranyo-Medgyes, with two churches and a synagogue. Pop. 1353.

**KRASOVA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of same name, in a rugged and mountainous district, on the Karass, 44 m. S.E. Temesvar. It has a R. Catholic church and the ruins of an old castle. A good deal of maize is grown in the district. Pop. 3602.—The **COUNTY**, bounded N. by Arad, N.E. Transylvania, E. the Walachian Illyrian, S. the German Illyrian military frontier, and W. Temesvar, area, 1743 geo. sq. m., consists of a long and comparatively narrow tract of country, with its greatest length N. to S., and is traversed by ramifications of the Carpathians; well watered, and remarkably fertile, producing corn and maize, good wine, fruit, flax, and hemp. The rich pastures feed great numbers of cattle. The minerals, which are valuable, and worked to some extent, include silver, copper, iron, and lead. The majority of the inhabitants are Walachians and Servians, or Raizes. Lugos is the capital. Pop. 239,600.

**KRAST**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 11 m. from Chrudim, on the Zegkra. It has a handsome deanery church, a castle, the usual summer residence of the bishop of Königgrätz; a townhouse, and school. Pop. 1648.

**KRASZNA**, or **KARASZNA**, a market tn. Transylvania, co. and on a river of same name, 43 m. N.W. Klausenburg. It contains a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and a Greek church, and has thermal baths. Pop. 1846.—The **COUNTY** is mountainous, has rather a cold climate, and is watered by the Berettyo and Kraszna. Its pastures feed large numbers of cattle; and the woods, which are extensive, furnish excellent timber. Its capital is Somlyo. Area, 320 geo. sq. m. Pop. 146,000.—The **RIVER** rises in Mount Plopiassa, on the W. frontiers of Transylvania, flows W.N.W. past Somlyo, and joins l. bank Szamos, after a course of nearly 90 m.



**KRASNA-HORKA-VARALYA**, a market tn. Hungary, Jither Theiss, co. Gömör, 30 m. W. Kaschau. It contains a church, and an old castle, finely situated on the S. slope of Mount Volovecz, and surmounted by several towers; and has some general trade. Pop. 1120.

**KRATZAU**, or **KRASA**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 29 m. N. Bunzlau. It is built, for the most part, of wood, contains a handsome church of the 15th century, a townhouse, school, and poorhouse; and has two cotton-mills. Pop. 1889.

**KRAUCHTHAL**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 9 m. N.E. Bern, in a romantic valley of same name, at the foot of a hill crowned by the castle of Thorberg. It is a thriving industrious place, with a parish church, and a court-house. Pop. 1910.

**KRAUNA**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 29 m. from Chrudim; with two churches, manufactures of linen and articles in wood, a spinning, and numerous other mills; a bleachfield, and a trade in linen and flax. Pop. 1353.

**KRAUTHEIM**, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, cap. bail., not far from the Jaxt. It has a courthouse, and an old castle. Pop. 1821. Area of bail., 32 geo. sq. m. Pop. 6246.

**KRAW** (ISTHMS OF), or **LOWER SIAM**, the narrow neck of land which connects the Malay Peninsula with the continent of Asia, having the Gulf of Siam on the E., and the Bay of Bengal on the W. At the narrowest part, about lat. 10° N., it does not exceed 70 m. in breadth. Towards its N. extremity, two rivers, called, respectively, the Champon and Puk-chan, the one falling into the Gulf of Siam, and the other into the Bay of Bengal, nearly unite at their sources, forming, with exception of a four hours' journey between the two, a water communication across the isthmus. The coasts are a good deal indented with bays and harbours, particularly on the E. side. There are also several islands of considerable size on both coasts. The great trade route between Bengal and the Siamese capital, lies across the S. end of the isthmus, and occupies from five to seven days with elephants.

**KRAWANG**, a prov. Java, N. coast, bounded, E. by Cheribon, S. the Preanger regencies, and W. Buitenzorg, and Batavia. It extends from the coast to the summit of a range of hills, about 40 m. inland, and is about 70 m. long, E. to W. It is well watered by numerous streams flowing N. to the Java Sea, along the margin of which are considerable unfertile sandy tracts. But the soil in the more elevated parts being volcanic, is very fertile, and suited for all the usual productions of Java. The loftiest summit is Tankoeban Praauw, 6397 ft., an active volcano, of which there was an eruption in 1829. There are several warm mineral springs. In the S. part of the prov. are government tea and cinnamon plantations; the tobacco and silk culture are likewise carried on, and salt is obtained plentifully from natural salt-pans. Wild animals are numerous, more especially tigers. The principal towns are Poerwakarta the cap., and Pamanoean. Pop. (1845), 95,000.

**KRAWARN (DEUTSCH)**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 36 m. S.E. Oppeln, with a church and castle, an oil, and two other mills. Pop. 1638.

**KREFELD**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 12 m. N.W. Dusseldorf, cap. circle, in a fertile plain. It consists of spacious streets and well-built houses; is the seat of several courts and public offices; contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, and Mennonite chapel; an arsenal, deaf and dumb institution, superior burgher school, poorhouse, hospital, and prison; and is the principal locality in Prussia for the manufacture of silk and mixed silk goods, which occupy 3500 looms, and employ more than 6000 persons. The other manufactures are woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, wax-cloth, hosiery, soap, candles, paper, leather, chemical products, and tobacco; and there are several dye-works and printfields. Pop. (1845), 33,548.—The circle is tolerably flat, rather marshy, but, on the whole, fertile. Area, 63 geo. sq. m. Pop. 57,893.

**KREIBITZ**, or **KREYBITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 30 m. N.E. Leitmeritz, with an ancient church, townhouse, school, and hospital; manufactures of linen, and of articles in wood, extensive glass-works, bleachfields, a cotton, and several other mills. Pop. 1980.

**KREISCHA**, a market tn. Saxony, circle and 10 m. from Dresden, with a church, and manufactures of straw plait; tile-works, a brewery, and several mills. Pop. 1043.

**KREMENTCHUG**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 67 m. S.W. Poltawa, on a sandy plain, l. bank Dnieper, here crossed by a suspension-bridge. It is built of wood, and suffers much from inundations; has sugar refineries, a saltpetre-work, a soap-work, a hat manufactory, and a considerable trade. The liqueurs and preserved fruits of the district are in great repute. Pop. (1851), 17,074.

**KREMEN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 25 m. N. Potsdam, on a small stream of same name, with a court of justice, and a parish church. Pop. 2438.

**KREMNETZ**, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, cap. circle, r. bank Ikva, at the foot of a lofty hill crowned by a strong castle, 135 m. W. by S. Jitomir. It has several Greek churches, a monastery, school, and botanical garden; and some general trade. Pop. 7632.—The circle produces corn, flax, hops, and tobacco; and depastures cattle. Pop. 126,000.

**KREMNIETZ**, or **CHEMNITZ** [Hungarian, *Körményvár*], a free mining tn. Hungary, co. Bars, in a deep valley surrounded by seven lofty hills, 14 m. N. Schmenitz. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and containing a castle; and of several large suburbs, in which are almost all the public buildings. Of these, the most important are the Protestant, and five R. Catholic churches, one of the latter the Schlosskirche, surmounted by two lofty towers; the



THE GATE OF KREMNIETZ.—From Herring's Sketches on the Danube.

mining directory, mint, and other buildings connected with the mines; the townhouse, gymnasium, normal school, the fine fountain in the public square, the aqueduct which supplies the town with drinking water, and three hospitals. The manufactures consist of paper, delft-ware, vitriol, and cinabar; but the prosperity of the town depends chiefly on the mines, which are wrought to a considerable extent in the vicinity, and include both gold and silver. Pop. 6339.

**KREMPE**, a tn. Denmark, Holstein, in the marsh of same name, and on the Krempen, 29 m. N.W. Hamburg, once of considerable importance, but now the smallest town in the duchy. Its church was used by the Swedes as a powder-magazine, and accidentally blown up in 1814. Pop. 1300.

**KREMS**, a tn. Lower Austria, l. bank Danube, near the confluence of the Krems, here crossed by a chain bridge, 37 m. W. N. W. Vienna. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by old walls, flanked with towers, and of several suburbs, but indifferently built, having narrow and irregular, but well-paved streets and squares; contains several handsome churches, a Piarist college, townhouse, gymnasium, theatre, casino, barracks, and hospital; and has a trade in mustard, flax, hemp, fruit, wine, and vinegar. Pop. 6537.

**KREMSIER**, **KREMSIR**, or **KREMIKITS**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle, and 11 m. S. Prerau, on the March, here crossed by two bridges. It is walled, well built, has a summer palace of the archbishop of Olmütz, a handsome collegiate church, a Piarist college, with a gymnasium, a seminary, and an hospital. Pop. 5267.

**KREMSMÜNSTER**, a market tn. Upper Austria, l. bank Krems, here crossed by a fine bridge, 13 m. W. Steyer. It is well, though somewhat irregularly built, and contains a large and beautiful church. Pop. 609. On a height above the town stands the celebrated Benedictine abbey to which it owes its existence. It is a vast and magnificent structure, adorned with frescoes, possessed of numerous fine collections, a library of 50,000 volumes and 400 MSS., and a lofty observatory, 180 ft. high; lat. 48° 3' 29" N.; lon. 14° 8' 10" E. To it also belong a lyceum, gymnasium, and other educational establishments, attended by about 300 students; a musical school, school of design, and two hospitals. The domain of the abbey extends over 25 parishes.

**KREMUSCH**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, near Kostenblatt, with a church, a castle, and a mill. Pop. 1279.

**KRENTZIN ISLANDS**, Aleutian Archipelago, so called from Kreutzin, the navigator who first saw them. They are five in number. The N.E. one, called by Krentzin *Kongal*, is, in reality two islands, so close to each other that the separation was not observed by either Cook or Beechy.

**KRESLAW**, a tn. Russia, gov. Vitebsk, circle, and 27 m. E. Diñaburg, r. bank S. Dwina. It is well built of stone, has two churches, and a considerable trade. Pop. 1200.

**KRESTOVSKOI**, a group of isls., Asiatic Russia, Arctic Ocean, gov. Yakutsk, in the estuary of the Kolyma. They are generally rocky and mountainous, and are frequented by bears, foxes, and immense flocks of water-fowl.

**KREST'IZY**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. E.S.E. Novgorod, cap. circle, on the Khalowa, and the road from Moscow to St. Petersburg. It consists mostly of wooden houses, has two churches, a palace, a townhouse, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 1874; (circle), 59,000.

**KREUTH**, a watering-place, Upper Bavaria, dist. Tegernsee, beautifully situated at the foot of lofty hills, about 33 m. S. Munich. It consists of a scattered group of houses, chiefly connected with the bathing establishment, and, from its retirement and solitude, is sometimes called the Wild Bath. It is often visited by the royal family, and is one of the most fashionable and frequented Bavarian watering-places. The water is sulphureous, and is used both internally, and in mineral, vapour, and douche baths. Besides its waters, Kreuth is celebrated for its goats' whey (*Molken-kur*), and an infusion of herbs, gathered on the neighbouring mountains.

**KREUTZ**.—1, A co. Austria, Civil Croatia, bounded, N. by the Drave, which separates it from Hungary, E. by the regimental districts—St. George and Kreutz, S.E. by Slavonia, and S. and W. by co. Agram; area, 483 geo. sq. m. It is of a very irregular shape, and consists of two distinct portions, a N. and a S., which only touch each other at a single point. Almost all the inhabitants are R. Catholics; and so bigoted, that Protestantism is barely tolerated. Pop. 99,600.—2, A regimental dist., military Croatia, forming the W. part of generalship Warasdin, and bounded, N. and W. by co. Kreutz, S. Kreutz, and Civil Slavonia, and E. by regimental dist. St. George. Pop. 72,000.

**KREUZBERG**, or **KAUZBURCK**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 26 m. S.E. Czáslau; with two churches, two schools, manufactures of linen, and tile-works. Pop. 1312.

**KREUZBURG**, two tns. Prussia.—1, Prov. Silesia, gov. and 24 m. N.E. Oppeln, cap. circle, on the Stober. It is a place of some strength, walled, and defended by four forts; has two churches, a castle, and poorhouse; manufactures of linen and dye-works, tile-works, and mills. Pop. 3697.—The circle is hilly, and feeds great numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine. Area, 169 geo. sq. m. Pop. 36,866.—2, Gov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Königsberg; with a court of justice, a church, a castle, a fishery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1809.

**KREUZBURG**.—1, A tn. Germany, Saxe-Weimar, cap. bail, l. bank Werra, 49 m. W.N.W. Weimar; with a church, and a castle; a bell-foundry, gypsum, and sandstone quarries, and several mills. Pop. 2150; bail, 8300.—2, A tn. Russia, gov. and 183 m. N.W. Vitepsk, r. bank S. Dwina; with some general trade. Pop. 1200.

**KREUZNACK**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 42 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, cap. circle, picturesquely situated on the Nahe, here crossed by an old stone bridge, lined with houses. It consists of an old and a new town, and, though an antiquated place, is tolerably well built; contains four churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, townhouse, hospital, a court of law, and several public offices; and has manufactures of tobacco, soap, and glue, extensive tanneries, a trade in wine, cattle, and agricultural produce, and an annual fair. Near the town are extensive salt-works and baths, particularly a cold saline spring, which has lately acquired great repute for its efficacy in scrofulous affections. In 1632, the town was taken by assault, by Gustavus Adolphus. Pop. (1846), 9383.—The circle is hilly; but produces a good deal of wine. Area, 160 geo. sq. m. Pop. 55,343.

**KREYBITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, 8 m. from Kammitz; with a church and a bleachfield. Pop. 2000.

**KRIEGSHABER**, a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, near Augsburg; with a R. Catholic chapel, synagogue, and school; and manufactures of clocks. Pop. 1082.

**KRIENS**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and about 1 m. S.W. Luzern; finely situated, cheerful looking, and well built. It has a handsome church, and a chapel; and hard by are powder, iron, and copper mills, and a bleachfield. Kriens is connected, by a fine avenue, with Luzern, and is a great resort of its citizens. Pop. 2663.

**KRIESDORF**, or **GRIESDORF**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau; with a church, school, and four mills. P. 1907.

**KRIMMITSCHAU**, a tn. Saxony. See **KRIMMITSCHAU**.

**KRIMPEN-AAN-DE-LEK**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 64 m. E. by S. Rotterdam, on the Lek, where it falls into the Maas. It has a remarkably neat church, with quadrangular tower, and spire, and a school. Butter and cheese making, and fishing, are the chief employments. There are here also three boat-building yards, saw and corn mills, and a manufacture of hoops. Pop. 732.

**KRIMPEN-OP-DEN-IJSEL**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 5 m. E. Rotterdam; with a church, two boat-building yards, four roperies, and some reed-making. Pop. 1018.

**KRINETZ**, or **KRINEC**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau; with a church, school, castle, and a handsome hospital. P. 1060.

**KRISHNA**, a river, Hindoostan. See **KISTNA**.

**KRITSCHAU**, or **KRICEW**, a market tn. Russia, gov. and 57 m. E.S.E. Mohilev; with a R. Catholic and several Greek churches, a synagogue, and an active trade. P. 3398.

**KRITSKOI ISLAND**, Behring's Sea; lat. (E. point) 56° 0' 7" N.; lon. 160° 41' W. It extends 9 m. along the coast W. by S., and E. by N.; is extremely low, and is separated from the continent by a shallow strait 1½ m. broad. The E. end is at times covered by thousands of moroses.

**KRITZANAU**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and near Iglau. It is an ancient place; with a parish church, a castle, and a weekly market. P. 1484.

**KRIUKOW**, a tn. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Dnieper, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 72 m. N.W. Ekaterinoslav; with an imperial botanical garden, and a trade in water-melons, and a great variety of delicious fruit. P. 1200.

**KRIVAN**, a mountain, belonging to the chain of the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Galicia and Hungary, 15 m. W.N.W. Kásmark. Its height is nearly 8000 ft.

**KRIWITZ**, a tn. Germany. See **KRIWITZ**.

**KRÖBEN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 44 m. S. Posen, cap. circle; with a church. Pop. 1365. Area of circle, 161 geo. sq. m. Pop. 66,508.

**KROSBACH**, or **RAKOS**, a market tn. Hungary, co. and about 3 m. from Oedenburg, on the Niesiedler-See. It has a R. Catholic church, a fine chateau belonging to the bishop of Raab, a trade in excellent wine, and a stone quarry. P. 1460.

**KROJANKE**, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. and 86 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder, on the Glumia; with three churches and a synagogue; manufactures of linen and woollen cloth; a brewery, and a distillery. P. 2601.

**KROMAU-MÄHRISCH**, or **KRUMAU**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 16 m. N.E. Znaim, almost entirely surrounded by the Jaromekitz. It is walled; has a church, castle, and hospital; and near it are alum-works, and a colliery. P. 1442.

**KROMBACH**, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 42 m. N.W. Würzburg; with a church, a feudal castle, three mills, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 1099.



**KROMBACH**, or **KRUMBACH**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, at the foot of the Hochwald; with a church, spacious school, a handsome court-house, and a large brewery. P. 972.

**KROMEENIE**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 12 m. N.E. Haarlem. It has two churches, an orphan and a poor-house, and considerable manufactures of sail-cloth, employing 2000 workmen. Pop. 2230.

**KROMY**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Orlov, cap. circle, on the Kroma; with two stone and seven wooden churches; inhabitants mostly agricultural. Pop. 2000.—The circle has large tracts of fine arable land. P. 46,450.

**KRONACH**, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, cap. bail, on the Kronach, at the foot of a hill crowned by the strong castle of Rosenberg. It is walled, has three churches, and a chapel, a small museum, Latin school, and an hospital; manufactures of wax candles, a brewery, and a trade in honey, coal, and wood. Pop. 3100. Area of bail, 89 geo. sq. m. Pop. 23,072.

**KRONE** (DEUTSCH), a tn. Prussia. See DEUTSCHKRONE.

**KRONE**, or **KORONOWO**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and 13 m. N.N.W. Bromberg on the Braa, surrounded by sandy hills. It has two churches, and a trade in cattle. P. 2359.

**KRONENBERG**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 15 m. E. Düsseldorf, with two churches, and manufactures of linen, cotton, and various articles in iron and steel. Pop. 625.

**KRONPRINZENKOG**, a vil. Denmark, Hølstien, in the S. Ditmarshes. It has a court of justice, lime-kilns, and two mills. Pop. 1076.

**KRONSTADT**, or **KRÜNEN** [anc. *Brassorium*; Hungarian, *Brasso*; Dutch, *Kroonstad*], a tn. Austria, Transylvania in the Burzenland, cap. dist., romantically situated in a narrow valley, formed by a triangular opening in the mountains which separate Transylvania from Walachia, 70 m. E.S.E. Hermannstadt; lat. 45° 36' 30" N.; lon. 25° 33' 53" E. (L.). The environs are occupied partly by old frowning castles, seated on lofty and rugged heights, partly by pretty villas, surrounded by well-kept gardens; and immediately in front of the principal entrance is a large esplanade, ornamented with avenues of trees, and a Turkish kiosk, and forming the principal place of public resort. The town itself consists of the inner town, in the form of a square, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and entered by five gates, and of three large suburbs, called the Allstadt, Blumenau, and Bulgarei. It is well and regularly built. The principal streets, six in number, are tolerably spacious, clean, and well paved. The market-place is large, and adorned with two fine fountains, and the houses, generally of two stories, have a substantial and comfortable appearance. The objects most deserving of notice are the citadel, a modern fortress of some strength, occupying the summit of an isolated hill; the Protestant parish church, a venerable Gothic structure, of the 15th century, with several fine doorways, a simple, but imposing, interior, and a lofty tower; the R. Catholic church of St. Peter and St. Paul, the townhouse, the buildings connected with the college or gymnasium, the large Walachian church, built in 1751, by the Russian empress, Elizabeth; the bazaar or *kauflaus*, the Franciscan monastery, the mint, arsenal, workhouse, hospital, infirmary, theatre, and concert-rooms. Besides the gymnasium already mentioned, which belongs to the Protestants, and has a good library, the R. Catholics have a superior academy, and there are military, grammar, and other schools. Both manufactures and trade are of considerable importance. The former consist chiefly of coarse woollens, of which large quantities are annually sent into Turkey; a kind of maple wood flasks, of which above 30,000 are annually made; linen, leather, paper, and refined wax; and the latter includes, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, cattle, wine, corn, and salt. The greater part of this trade is a monopoly in the hands of a Greek company. The earliest printing-press of Transylvania was established here by Honterus, a disciple of Melancthon. The establishment still exists, and is chiefly employed in printing works in Walachian. P. (1846), 28,000.

**KRONSTADT**, a seaport, Russia. See CRONSTADT.

**KROPELN**, a tn. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 33 m. N.E. Schwerin, with an old church, townhouse, and hospital, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1975.

**KROPPENSTADT**, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 20 m. S.W. Magdeburg. It is walled, and around it considerable quantities of flax are grown. Pop. 2064.

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**KROSNO**, a tn. Austrian Galicia, circle Jaslo, 105 m. W.S.W. Lemberg. It is an ancient place, and has a parish church, and two monasteries. Pop. 4980.

**KROSSEN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 31 m. S.E. Frankfurt, cap. circle, l. bank Oder. It is walled, has several courts and public offices, three churches, a court-house and castle, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, leather, and earthenware; a brewery, distillery, an iron-mill, a trade in wool and wine, and some shipping. Pop. (1846), 7323.—The circle is flat, and of considerable fertility. Area, 375 geo. sq. m. Pop. 52,240.

**KROTOSZYN**, or **KROTOSCHIN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 55 m. S.S.E. Posen, cap. circle. It has several courts and public offices, two churches, a synagogue, and a monastery; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, chicory, and tobacco, tanneries, distilleries, and a trade in wool and cattle. Pop. (1846), 8049.—The circle is flat, densely wooded, and fertile. Area, 281 geo. sq. m. Pop. 62,066.

**KROTTAU**, tn. Bohemia. See GROTTAU.

**KROTTENDORF**, a vil. Saxony, circle and 18 m. S.E. Zwickau. It has sewing and lace schools, a cotton print-field, marble-works, paper and other mills, and near it are coal and other mines. Pop. 2660.

**KROTZINGEN**, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. and 2 m. N.W. Staufen. It consists of Upper and Lower Krotzingen, and has a parish church, several mills, dye-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1311.

**KROTZKA**, **GROTEKA** or **STOLNATZ**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, 10 m. W. Semindria, r. bank Danube. It is famous for the defeat in its vicinity, in 1739, of the Imperialists, by the Turks.

**KRUFF**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Coblenz, circle and near Mayen; with a parish church, a walk, an oil, and a flour mill. Pop. 1243.

**KRUININGEN**, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. S. Beveland, 8 m. S.E. Goes; a good-looking place, with a broad street, planted with trees, two churches, a school, and a well-frequented annual fair. Pop. (agricultural), 1150.

**KRUIS** (St.), a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, on the Belgium frontiers, 5 m. E.S.E. Sluis; with an old church, and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 613.

**KRUKOVATZ**, a tn. Turkey. See ALADJA-HISSAR.

**KRUMAU**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 14 m. S.W. Budweis, on the Moldau, here crossed by several bridges. It consists of Krumau Proper, situated on an island, and partly surrounded by a wall; Latron, on l. bank of the river; and of six suburbs; is well built, contains two castles, with gardens; two churches, a high school, two hospitals, and barracks; and has manufactures of woollen and linen goods, two paper-mills, and a building-yard. Pop. 5165.

**KRUMBACH**, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist., and r. bank river of same name, 27 m. W.S.W. Augsburg; with a parish church, a castle, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1200; dist., 16,129.

**KRUMHERMERSDORF**, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 7 m. S.E. Chemnitz; with a manor-house and mill. Pop. 1613.

**KRUMMENAU**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. St. Gall, near where the Thur is crossed by a lofty and romantic bridge, 12 m. S.W. Appenzell. It has two churches, and some trade. Pop. 1406.

**KRUMMENOLS**, or **WASSERÖLS**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Löwenburg; with a saw, and several water mills. Pop. 1308.

**KRUSENSTERN**, one of the Diomedé isls. Behring's Strait; lat. 65° 46' N.; lon. 168° 55' W.

**KRUSENSTERN**, or **AILU ISLANDS**, a group, N. Pacific, Marshall's Archipelago; lat. (most N.) 10° 27' N.; lon. 170° E. (n.) The group is 15 m. long, and 5 m. broad. The E. side is formed by a chain of islands, but the W. side consists of a coral reef. Ailu, the principal island, is only about 1 m. long, but has a pleasing appearance, and is distinguished from the rest by its tall palm-trees.

**KRUSEVLYE**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Baes, about 4 m. from Gakova; with a church, and a trade in wheat, maize, and cattle. Pop. 985.

**KRYLOV**, or **KRILOV**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 175 m. N. Kherson, at the confluence of the Tiasmyn with the Dnieper. It is built mostly of wood, and has two churches, two monasteries, and a considerable general trade. Pop. 2200.

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**KRZEPICE** (NOWE and STARA), two places, Russian Poland, on the opposite sides of the Liswarta, 60 m. S.S.E. Kalisch; with an old monastery, and iron-works. Pop. 1404.

**KRIZIZANOWITZ**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 50 m. S.S.E. Oppeln; with a church, a castle, and an extensive iron foundry. Pop. 1023.

**KUBA**, a tn. Russia, S. Dagestan, r. bank Kudialtehai, about 55 m. S.S.E. Derbend. It is walled, flanked with towers, and has a castle, and two suburbs, one inhabited by Jews, and the other by Armenians. The town is inhabited by Turcomans. Pop. (1842), 3295.

**KUBAN**, or **KOUBAN**, a river, Europe, which rises in Circassia, nearly 14,000 ft. above the level of the Black Sea, at the foot of Mount Elbrouz, the loftiest peak of the Caucasus. It flows first N., then N.W., and ultimately due W., forming the boundary, for above 300 m. between Circassia and Russia; passes Ekaterinodar, and, traversing a level steppe, presenting to the eye only an interminable plain of reeds, falls into the Black Sea, in the Bay of Kuban. This river can scarcely be said to be navigable. The water at its mouth is so shallow as to admit only the smallest vessels. All the tributaries of the Kuban flow, like itself, from the Caucasus Mountains, joining it on the l. bank: the principal are the Zelentchuk, Urup, and the united streams of the Laba and Emansu. Total course about 400 m.

**KUBBES** or **KHUBBUS**, a tn. Persia, prov. Khorasan, 135 m. E.S.E. Yezd. It is a large and populous place, and, standing at the junction of the caravan routes from Kirman and Yezd to Herat, has a considerable trade.

**KUBIN**, two places, Hungary—1, A vil., Banat, r. bank Danube, 23 m. E.S.E. Belgrade. It has three churches, the ruins of the once famous castle of Kere, and a considerable trade with Turkey. The steamers on the Danube have a station here. Pop. 4700.—2, *Also-Kubin*, a market tn., cap. co. Arva, on the Arva, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 39 m. W.S.W. Neumarkt. It has two churches, a synagogue, and a courthouse. Pop. 1291.

**KUCZURA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 4 m. S.W. Neu-Verbasz; with a Greek church, some transit trade, and a trade in wheat, hemp, and cattle. Pop. 3749.

**KUDRIZC**, or **KUDRITZ**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Weiss, co. and 38 m. S.S.E. Temesvar; with a church, and a trade in the excellent wine of the district. Pop. 1260.

**KUET** (IL), a tn. Arabia. See GRANE.

**KUENLUN**, a range of mountains, Tibet. See KOENLUN.

**KUFA**, a ruined city, Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 88 m. S. Bagdad, on an affluent of the Euphrates. It was founded by the Caliph Omar, became large, populous, and flourishing, and was the residence of the caliphs till Almanzor removed it to Bagdad, about A.D. 760. Its decay and final ruin date from this period. Ali was assassinated at Kufa; and the ancient Arabic characters, called Cufic, take their name from it.

**KUFSTEIN**, or **KUFFSTEIN**, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle Schwatz, cap. dist., picturesquely situated, r. bank Inn, here crossed by a bridge, at the foot of a rock crowned by a fortress, 41 m. N.E. Innsbruck. It is walled, flanked with towers, and otherwise defended; has a court, and several public offices; four churches, some shipping, several breweries, and a trade in cheese. Pop. 1721. Area of dist., 132 geo. sq. m. Pop. 13,438.

**KUFT**, **KOFT** or **KOFT**, [anc. *Koptos*], an anc. city, Upper Egypt; lat. 26° N., r. bank Nile, 15 m. N.N.E. Thebes. Parts of its ancient walls, and the towers of its E. gate remain, and there are numerous ruins of temples and other buildings, part of which have been employed in building a Christian church. It continued to be the mart of Indian commerce till its destruction by Diocletian, for having taken an active part in a rebellion against him; and the vestiges of its canals leading to the ports of Berenice and Myos Hormos, attest its opulence.

**KÜHNHAIDE**, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. and 10 m. E.S.E. Wolkenstein, on the Bohemian frontier; with a blast-furnace, and other iron-works, and several mills. P. 1069.

**KUIK**, or **CUKY**, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 25 m. E. Hertogenbosch, l. bank Maas; with two churches, a small synagogue, and a school. Pop. 1701.

**KULENBURG**, or **CULENBORG**, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 10 m. N.W. Tiel, l. bank Lek; surrounded with pleasant walks and productive orchards. Kuilenburg has four gates, and three market-places; the old castle of its count,

now a ruin; the townhouse, a lofty building, adorned with two towers; a Reformed and a fine old Lutheran church; and a R. Catholic and a Jansenists' church, and a very small synagogue; likewise, an orphan's, an old man's, and an old woman's house, and an hospital for town's poor, and five schools. Kuilenburg greatly suffered from the transference of its manufacture of arms to Liege, during the time of Napoleon, and has declined much from its former prosperity. Pop. 4211.

**KUINRE**, or **KUINDER**, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 23 m. N.N.W. Zwolle, where the Linde and Kuinder fall into the Zuider Zee. It has two churches, a school, and a convenient townhouse and weigh-house. P. (agricultural), 820.

**KUJAK-TAM**, a tn. Independent Tartary, khanate, and 5 m. N.N.E. Khiva; surrounded by a poor wall, and frequently inundated.

**KÜJED**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 36 m. from Arad. It has a handsome Greek non-united church, and a trade in maize and fruit. Pop. 1390.

**KUKABONEE**, a tn. Bornou, r. bank Yeou, 74 m. W. Kouka; lat. 12° 45' N.; lon. 13° E.

**KUKAN**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, 9 m. from Liebenau; with a school, two mills, and manufactures of glass and pearl beads. Pop. 1092.

**KUKEWARI**, the grand embouchure of the Indus, being the channel through which the Wanyani, or main river, discharges itself into the sea. It flows S.W., with a breadth of 1100 yds., till near the sea, when it widens to 1½ m. Much of this width, however, is occupied by a large shoal, with no more than 8 ft. water at full tide, while the openings and subdivisions, which are continually taking place in the channel and the shoal, make the navigation very intricate.

**KUKLENA**, a vil. Bohemia, circle and so near Königgrätz, as properly to form one of its suburbs; with a parish church, an old Minorite cloister, a school, and a mill. Pop. 991.

**KUKMIER**, or **KUKMER**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, on the frontiers of Styria, 7 m. from Fürstenfeld; with a church, and some trade in wine, fruit, wood, and cattle. Pop. 1660.

**KUL ALI**, an isl. Caspian Sea, 120 m. S.E. Astrakhan, lat. (N. point) 45° N.; lon. 50° 5' E.; composed of gray sand, and about 15 m. long by 3 broad.

**KULA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, about 4 m. from Neu-Verbasz, and on a navigable canal. It stands in a beautiful plain, has two churches, and some transit trade, as well as a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 6304.

**KULDSHA**, or **GOLLEJA**. See ILI.

**KULEI-HISSAR**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 75 m. N.E. Sivas, on the Kelki, at the foot of a precipitous eminence, crowned by a fort. It is large and flourishing; contains a great number of fountains, and the environs are covered with gardens and vineyards.

**KULIGAM**, a vil. Cashmere, near the source of the Lolab, an affluent of the Jailum; lat. 34° 30' N.; and lon. 74° 23' E.; about 40 m. N.W. Srinagar, at the foot of the Green Mountains, bounding the valley of Cashmere. Immediately to the E. of it is a circular valley ½ m. in diameter, enclosed by verdant hills with a morass in its centre. Here an incredible number of crows, or birds of the same genus, resort at evening, to enjoy the warm shelter.

**KULLUGAN**, a tn. Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, on the road from Sarawan to Bampur; lat. 28° 16' N.; and lon. 62° E. It stands in a narrow and romantic valley on the borders of the great sandy desert of Afghanistan, and consists of about 150 houses of two or three stories, built so as to enable the inhabitants, when attacked by robbers, to take refuge in the upper part. The heights overhanging the valley are covered with verdure; the town itself stands close to a grove of date trees, and the whole locality is described by Pottinger as richer in varied beauty than any he had before seen.

**KULM**—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia gov. and 34 m. S.W. Marienwerder, cap. circle. It is walled, has several courts and public offices, four churches, three monasteries, a nunnery, gymnasium, theological seminary, a missionary convent; manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (1846), 6729.—**THE CIRCLE** is flat and fertile. Area, 269 geo. sq. m. Pop. 43,698.—2, (Or *Chulm*), a vil. Bohemia, circle and 12 m. from Leitmeritz, on the Sermitz, at the foot of the Erzgebirge. It was almost destroyed in 1813, during the severe fighting



which took place here between the Allies and the French, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. It has a handsome church, and a fine castle with a park. Pop. 620.—3, (OBER and USTER), two nearly contiguous vils. Switzerland, can. Aargau, r. bank Winnien, 6 m. S.S.E. Aarau; with a church, a cotton-mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1796.

KULMBACH, a tn. Bavaria. See CULMBACH.

KULNA, a vil. India. See CULNA.

KULON, or DALAI, a lake, Chinese Empire, in N.E. Mongolia, not far from the Russian frontier; lat. 48° 30' N., and lon. 116° 25' E.; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 40 m.; mean breadth, about 15 m. It is formed by an expansion of the Kerlon or Lu-Khin, and discharges itself into the Argun, which unites with the Shilka in forming the Amoor.

KULPA (anc. *Colapis*), a river, Austria, which rises in Croatia, at the junction of the Julian and Dinari Alps; flows circuitously W., forming part of the boundary between Illyria and Croatia, and passing Carlsstadt and Petrinia; and, after a course of about 150 m., joins r. bank Save. Its principal affluents are the Koranc, the Glina, the Lachina, Commiccia, Kapina, and Odra. It begins to be navigable at Carlsstadt, and, being connected by excellent roads with Fiume and Trieste, forms the great outlet for the produce of the S. of Hungary.

KULPIN, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, near Petrovacz; with a church, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1693.

KÜLSHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. Tauber-Bischofsheim; with a church and a castle; has manufactures of red leather, dye-works, breweries, and several mills. Pop. 2046.

KULU, a principality, in N.E. of Punjab, among the lower offsets of the Himalaya; bounded, N. by Lahul, and E. by Bussaher; lat. 31° 50' to 32° 30' N.; lon. 76° 40' to 77° 40' E.; is generally rugged and mountainous, and the Nitanka Joth Pass is above 13,000 feet high. It is traversed nearly centrally by the Beas, and is watered by several of its affluents, flowing through valleys containing numerous fields and villages, surrounded by orchards of peach, apricot, quince, and walnut trees, while the hedge-rows and woods abound with wild pomegranates, pears, figs, and grapes. Cedars, cypresses, and various kinds of pines occupy the sides of the Beas and the adjacent heights. In the lower grounds some rice is cultivated, but, as the country ascends, the limit of its growth is reached, and buckwheat is substituted for it. The climate is said to be unhealthy. Every second person has a *goitre*, and leprosy is not uncommon. Brahminism is the prevailing religion, and numerous pilgrimages are made to sacred springs. Its capital is Sultanpore.

KULUFZI, or KHALETSE, a large vil. Central Asia, Ladak, r. bank Upper Indus, which has here a rocky channel only 25 yards wide; lat. 34° 20' N.; lon. 76° 44' E. The cultivated ground in the vicinity is of good quality, though rather incommodiously laid-out in terraces. The grain sown ripens in three months, and a second crop of buckwheat or turnips is obtained from the same soil.

KUMA, a river which rises near the centre of Circassia, flows N. into the Russian gov. Caucasus, then N.N.E. past Georgievsk, to the frontiers of gov. Astrakhan, forms part of the boundary between these two governments, and, after almost disappearing among sands, finds its way to the Caspian Sea, which it enters by three mouths. Total course, 300 m. Its principal affluents are the Podkumok and the Buivala.

KUMAND, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontál, about 6 m. from Melentez, with a church, and a trade in wheat and hay. Pop. 2934.

KUMANIA, or CUMANIA (GREAT and LITTLE) [German, *Kumaniën*], two districts, Hungary, the former situated considerably to the S.E. of Pesth, between cos. Szabolcs, Heves, Csongrad, and Bekes; and the latter bounded by cos. Pesth, Csongrad, and Bacs-Bodrog. Area of Great Kumania, 323 geo. sq. m. Pop. 52,106. Area of Little Kumania, 753 geo. sq. m. Pop. 52,200.

KUMAON, or KEMAON, a large district of N. India, in the N.E. prov. of Delhi; bounded N.N.W. by Gurhwal, S. Delhi, E. the Cali, which separates it from Nepal, N.E. the Himalayas; lat. 29° 20' to 30° 55' N.; lon. 78° 30' to 81° E. Area, 7000 sq. m. The country consists of a succession of mountain ridges, which intersect each other, and gradually become more elevated towards the N. Deep, and irregular dells intervene between the ridges, but so narrow

as scarcely to deserve the name of valleys. Extensive tracts of table-land occur, forming a kind of savannahs, which are covered with high reedy grass, with scarcely a tree, or even a shrub. As the hills are approached, the tree jungle becomes thicker, and a belt of it skirts the Kumaon hills, containing groups of *saul*, *sissao*, and other trees, and as the altitude increases, the vegetation changes with the changing temperature, till it becomes European. Throughout the lower part of the district the tea plant grows wild, but is said to possess an emetic quality which renders it useless. The S.E. near Almora is open, bleak, and naked. Though the jungle is not very extensive, tigers are numerous. The game most common is the wild pheasant, partridge, and chukore. Copper, iron, and lead, are worked to some extent. The ordinary kinds of grain and pulse grow freely, and there are occasional patches of rice. In recent years, the E. Indian Government has successfully introduced the tea culture into this district. The shrubs are managed in the Chinese system, and succeed well. The manufactures are few and coarse, but a considerable trade is carried on, the traders often descending far into the S., and exchanging their minerals, dyes, drugs, and roots, for coarse chintzes, cottons, sugar, &c. The country is thinly peopled. About 6000 families of Brahmins are supposed to be scattered throughout the district. Among the hill tribes, one of the most numerous classes is the Khasiyas. (See GURHWAL.) The climate has been supposed so well adapted to reinvigorate the European constitution when attacked by tropical diseases, that the Government has formed a regular establishment at Almora for the accommodation of valetudinarians.

KUMLA GURH, a range of forts, N.E. of Punjab, and not far from l. bank Beas; lat. 31° 41' N.; lon. 76° 37' E. They are built on several sandstone peaks, which extend N. and S. about 3 m., and are partly constructed out of the natural rock, and partly of masonry. The principal stronghold is an isolated rock, with precipitous sides rising about 150 ft. above the other peaks.

KUMO, a river, Russia, which issues from a lake in the S. of Finland, flows N.W. past the town of Kumo, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, by a wide estuary, near the town of Björneborg, after a course of about 100 m.

KUN-HEEVES, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, Great Kumania, on the Theiss, 72 m. E. Pesth, in a very fertile district; with a church, and a townhouse. Pop. 6183.

KUN-SZENT-MARTONY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, l. bank Körös, 73 m. S.E. Pesth, in a very fertile district; with a church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 6280.

KUN-SZENT-MIKLOS, a market tn. Hungary, Little Kumania, on both sides of the Buker, an arm of the Danube, in a fertile district, 33 m. S.S.E. Pesth; with two churches, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. P. 5200.

KUNASHIR, one of the S. Kurile islands, close on the N.E. coast of Yesso, Japan; lat. N.E. point, 44° 29' N.; lon. 146° 8' E.; about 70 m. in length, and 25 m. in breadth. It is mountainous in the centre, but contains many valleys capable of cultivation, and abounds in fish and wild animals. It is but thinly inhabited. The Japanese have settled on it and the adjoining islands, and introduced agriculture.

KUNAWUR, or KUNAWER, part of the upper valley of the Sutlej, in the W. Himalaya, on the borders of Little Tibet, and E. of the Punjab. It forms a district in the Bussaher rajahship; and is bounded, N. by the district of Piti, E. Gurhwal, S. Simla, and W. the rajahship of Kulu; lat. 31° 33' to 31° 51' N.; lon. 77° 47' to 78° 42' E. Its general level above the sea is 8000 ft.; and some of its mountain summits are covered with perpetual snow. The greater part of the valley being composed of hills and abrupt chasms, or narrow valleys, is uncultivable; but along the lower banks of the Sutlej the soil is very fertile, and yields all the ordinary grain and pulse crops in abundance; of tuberous plants, the turnips are particularly celebrated. The ordinary fruits grow freely, and a tree called *nezza*, which bears excellent almonds. The vine is cultivated on the hilly slopes. The mountain pastures are browsed by numerous flocks of sheep, which yield a wool fine enough to be wrought into shawls of middling quality. There is much limestone; and good iron is made. The inhabitants of this mountain valley are chiefly traders, and are said to be honest. They export corn, wool, raisins, almonds, and iron. The chief import is

salt, of which the district is destitute; it is brought from a great distance. Most of the people are Hindoos, but many are Buddhists. Numerous lamas reside in the different villages; but the chief lama has his residence at Kanam, which is the principal town, and has been called the Benares of Kunawur. The language is said to have very little affinity with that of Hindoostan. Polyandry is not uncommon.

KUNCHAIN-JUNGA, KUNCHIN-GINGA, or KINCHIN-JINGA, one of the loftiest summits of the Himalaya mountains; in the Sikkim Himalaya, about lat. 27° 43' N.; lon. 88° 12' E., between Bootan and Nepal. It has two peaks, one of which, the W., is 28,178 ft. high; the other, or E., 27,826 ft.

KUNDA, a small seaport tn. Russia, gov. Esthonia, S. shore Gulf of Finland, in a little bay at the mouth of the Semm, 66 m. E.N.E. Revel. The bay is sheltered from almost all winds, and has good anchorage. There is also a small harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on in brandy, corn, and deals; the last are sawn up at extensive mills erected on the banks of the Semm. Pop. about 400.

KUNDAPOOR or COONDAPOOR, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, prov. Canara, on the Malabar coast, at the mouth of a small river, 52 m. N. by W. Mangalore. It is not large, but possessed some importance in the time of Tippoo, who constructed docks on the N. side of the river opposite to this town.

KUNDUZ, a khanate, Central Asia. See KHOONDOOZ.

KUNERSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N.N.W. Bunzlan, on the Zwittebach; with a large church, a handsome school; manufactures of linen, several linen and yarn bleach-fields, a spinning-mill, and a trade in flax. P. 1795.

KUNEWALD, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle and 18 m. N.E. Prerau; with a church, a school, a large and elegant castle, with a library of 20,000 vols., and a cabinet of natural history; manufactures of linen, a dye-work, and several mills. P. 1787.

KUNGOOR, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. S.S.E. Perm, cap. circle, near the confluence of the Iren and Sylva. It has five churches, a convent, soap-works, and tanneries, and a considerable trade in corn. It is the seat of a mining directory for govs. Perm and Viatka. Near it are fine quarries of alabaster, and some remarkable grottos. Pop. (1851), 7762.

—The circle is well wooded and fertile, and has valuable mines of both iron and copper. Pop. 56,000.

KUNGKAD, or KUNGKAT, a tn. Independent Tartary, khanate and 90 m. N. Khiva, l. bank Amoo, about 50 m. above its mouth, in Lake Aral. It lies low, and suffers much from inundation. It contains a castle of the khan, with a garden, seven mosques, and more than 300 shops; and is inhabited by Usbeks, who carry on an important trade with the surrounding tribes.

KUNGUL, a small walled tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. and 82 m. S. by W. Bejapoor, situated in the midst of a little tract of cultivated and enclosed country. It has a thriving appearance, and is populous.

KUNKA or KUNKAGHUR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, on a low unwholesome tract near Point Palmyras, about 80 m. N.E. Cuttack.

KUNKUL, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, r. bank Ganges, about 2 m. S. Hurdwar. It is almost entirely composed of large and handsome stone edifices, built for the accommodation of pilgrims resorting to Hurdwar, intermixed with fantastic Hindoo temples and gardens.

KUNTSCHITZ, several places, Germany:—1, (*Gross- und Klein*), two nearly contiguous vils. Moravia, circle Prerau, near Hochwald; with a church. Pop. 1653.—2, A vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, about 2 m. from Geiersberg; with a mill. P. 818.

KUNWALD (OBER and UNTER), a vil. Bohemia, circle and about 17 m. from Königgrätz; with a church, a school, a saw, and several other mills. Pop. 1773.

KUNZELSAU, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, cap. bail., on the Koeh, 43 m. N.E. Stuttgart; with two castles, two schools; manufactures of trinkets and tobacco, dye-works, tanneries; and a trade in cattle, fruit, and wine. Pop. 2600. Area of bail., 110 geo. sq. m. Pop. 31,292.

KUNZENDORF, several places, Prussia, particularly:—1, A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. and 27 m. S.S.W. Breslau; with tile-works, and other mills, a bleach-field, and a hydropathic establishment. Pop. 1247.—2, (*Landtechnische- oder Gross*), A vil., gov. Breslau, circle Habelschwerdt; with a church, and a castle; lime-works, and oil, saw, and other mills.

Pop. 1336.—3, (*Wachtel*), A vil., gov. Oppeln, circle Neustadt; with a church, a castle, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1049.—4, (*Dürr*), A vil., gov. Oppeln, circle Neisse; with a castle. Pop. 1266.—5, (*Nieder- und Ober*), Gov. Oppeln, circle Kreuzburg; with a church. Pop. 1614.

KUNZENDORF, a vil. Moravia, circle Olmütz, about 6 m. from Grünau; with a church. Pop. 1542.

KUOPIO, a tn. Russia, Finland, cap. circle, agreeably situated on a peninsula, W. shore of Lake Kallavesi, 225 m. N.N.W. St. Petersburg; with a church, gymnasium, elementary, and a superior school, a printing-office, and a considerable trade in exporting resin and timber; for the sawing-up of the latter numerous mills have been erected in the vicinity. Pop. (1848), 2500.—The circle consists generally of extensive sandy plains, diversified by lofty hills, lakes, and forests. Area, 14,985 geo. sq. m. Pop. 144,450.

KUPCHINA-DOLNYA, a vil. Austria, Croatia, on a stream of same name, 12 m. from Carlstadt; with a church, and five flour mills. Pop. 1505.

KUPENSK, or KOUPJANSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 61 m. E.S.E. Kharkov, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Kupenska with the Oskol. Pop. (1842), 3460.—The circle is thinly peopled, and not fertile. Pop. 82,000.

KUPFERBERG.—1, A tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 13 m. N. Baiereuth; with two churches, an hospital, and a serpentine quarry. Pop. 920.—2, A tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz; with two churches, and a castle. Pop. 674.

KUPFERZELL, a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Kupfer, 27 m. N.W. Ellwangen; with a church, and fine castle. Pop. 1287.

KUPINOVA, a vil. Austria, Selavonia, about 16 m. from Gollumbince, near the Save; with a parish church. P. 1635.

KÜPPER (ODER and NIEDER), a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Lauban; with a church, a castle, saw, and other mills. Pop. 1644.

KUPPURWUNGE, a tn. W. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Gujerat, 21 m. E. Ahmedabad; lat. 23° 2' N.; lon. 73° 9' E. It is walled, and has many well-built stone houses, and manufactures of soap, bangles, armlets or anklets, and dabbars to hold ghee. Pop. about 10,000.

KÜPS, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 26 m. N.E. Bamberg; with three churches, three castles, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1053.

KUPUSZINA, formerly KAPOSFEÜ, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, in the midst of a marshy district, 4 m. from Zombor; with a church, the remains of an old monastery, and a trade in grain, particularly wheat. Pop. 2572.

KUR [anc. *Cyros* or *Kyros*], a large river of W. Asia. It has its sources in Asiatic Turkey, pash. Kars, about lat. 40° 40' N.; lon. 42° 20' E., from which it flows N.E., traversing the Russian prov. of Akhalzik, and entering Georgia about lat. 41° 50' N.; lon. 43° 25' E.; continuing this direction to about lat. 42° N., when it bends round to the S.E., passes Tiflis, and holds on this course to about lat. 39° 45' N., at which point it turns nearly due S., and ultimately falls into the bay or gulf of Kizil-agatch, on the S.W. coast of the Caspian Sea, by three mouths, after a course of upwards of 400 m. It has numerous large tributaries flowing from both the N. and S.; of these the principal is the Aras or Araxes, which joins it about 60 m. from its mouth. The other chief affluents are the Alaxan and Yora, both from the N.

KURAU, or KOURHOW, a vil. Bohemia, 32 m. S.E. Chrudim; with a church, a school, manufactures of linen, a bleachfield, a saw, a spinning, and several other mills. P. 1116.

KURD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 16 m. from Tolna, on the Kapos; with a chapel, barracks, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1048.

KURDISTAN, a country, W. Asia. See KOORDISTAN.

KURGAU, a tn. Siberia, gov. and 220 m. S.S.W. Tobolsk, cap. circle, in a beautiful and fertile district, on the Tobol; was founded towards the end of last century, and has not yet made great progress. P. (1842), 1781.—The circle is mostly flat, extensively covered with pine forests, and has large tracts of arable land. Pop. 109,000.

KURGOMMA, or KURGOMYA, a tn. Hindoostan, 160 m. S. by W. Benares, r. bank Hustoo; lat. 23° 9' N.; lon. 82° 33' E.

KURGOON, or KURGAON, a tn. Hindoostan, Holkar's dominions, 25 m. S. Mhyr; lat. 21° 50' N.; lon. 75° 40' E.



It was once a large and flourishing place, but is now much decayed. It is surrounded by a ruinous wall, partly stone, and partly brick and mud; and has a small citadel, built of the same materials, with tolerably good bazaars.

**KURHEEA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, about 18 m. from Narwar, consisting of about 1000 houses.

**KURIA**, or **WOODLE'S ISLAND**, one of the Gilbert isls. Pacific Ocean; lat.  $0^{\circ} 17' N.$ ; lon.  $173^{\circ} 27' E.$  (u.); 5 m. in length N.W. to S.E.; greatest width,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. It is but partially clothed with trees, consisting of cocoa-nuts, pandanus, and a few stunted bread-fruit; and affords neither wood, water, nor refreshments. The natives feed on fish; but neither eat fowls nor rear pigs.

**KURILES**, a chain of isls., N. Pacific, extending S.W. to N.E., from the Japan Islands to Kamtschatka; lat.  $43^{\circ} 40'$  to  $51^{\circ} N.$ ; lon.  $145^{\circ}$  to  $156^{\circ} E.$  They are divided into the Great Kuriles, which belong to Japan; and the Little Kuriles, which belong to Russia. The most important of the former are Kunashir, Iturup, and Urup. The principal of the Little

and sulphur, are found. The vegetation is meagre, and the cultivation of the soil almost totally neglected; indeed, in the N. islands it is utterly so. The climate, in general, is far more inclement than in most other parts of the globe under the same latitude, and fogs are frequent. Fish, animals taken in the chase, poultry (ducks and geese being plentiful), and roots, form the chief articles of food. Bears, wolves, foxes, sables, and sea-otters, are numerous, as are, likewise, seals and sea-fowl, on the coasts, where, also, fish abound. The limited commerce of the Kuriles is mainly carried on with Japan and China; it consists of fur, whale-oil, eagle-plumes, and dried fish, in exchange for which, cloth and silk stuffs, Japan ware, and tobacco, are received. The people are small, with round flat faces, dark hair and beard, and the body much covered with hair. They are gentle, hospitable, and courteous, but utterly devoid of all spirit to resist oppression, and prefer death to any suffering; hence suicides are of frequent occurrence amongst them. The two islands nearest to the continent of Asia were discovered by the Russians in 1713, who took them from Kamtschatka; in 1720, five were known; but since that time, the remainder have all been visited by Krusenstern, Broughton, &c.

**KURIMA**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Saros, l. bank Tapoly, 18 m. N.E. Eperies, with a church, synagogue, and castle, and a trade in linen. Pop. 1530.

**KURMILLA** or **CARMULLA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aungmyab, not far from r. bank Seena, 160 m. E.S.E. Bombay. It is a place of considerable importance, and is defended by a stone fort with a double wall, and a ditch between.

**KURMYSCH**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 130 m. N.W. Simbirsk, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Kurmyschka with the Sura. It is poorly built of wood, contains three wooden and four stone churches, and has some shipping trade, carried on by means of the Sura. Pop. (1851), 3711.—**THE CIRCLE** has good arable land, and extensive pastures. Area, 1152 geo. sq. m. Pop. 84,500.

**KURNAGALLE**, a tn. Ceylon, on a gently-rising ground at the base of a chain of huge rocks, 50 m. N.E. by N. Colombo. It is composed of a single broad street, intersected by a number of smaller; has a tolerably good bazaar, and three places of worship, one a neat building belonging to the Wesleyan missionaries, another to the R. Catholics, and the third to the Mahometans, who are very numerous.

**KURNBACH**, a tn. partly in Baden, circle Middle Rhine, and partly in Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 21 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. Baden portion, 549; Hesse-Darmstadt, 905.

**KURNIK**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 12 m. S.S.E. Posen, on a small lake, with a church, a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. Pop. 2664.

**KURNOOL**, a tn. Hindoostan. See **CARNOUL**.

**KUROW**, a tn. Russian Poland, 18 m. N.W. Lublin. It has two churches, a castle, and chalybeate springs, with a well-frequented bathing establishment. Pop. 1200.

**KURPED**, or **KURPÖD**, a vil. Transylvania, 4 m. from Leskirch, with a Protestant and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1364.

**KURRACHEE**, or **KARACHEE**, the principal seaport tn. on the coast of Scinde, situated on the side of a large and commodious creek or inlet, forming a good haven, perfectly safe in all winds, and capable of sheltering vessels of 200 and 300 tons burthen; lat. (fort at entrance)  $24^{\circ} 47' 3'' N.$ ; lon.  $66^{\circ} 56' 15'' E.$  (u.). The town stands on a low, sandy shore, and is large and populous; irregularly built, streets so extremely narrow that two people can scarcely walk abreast; houses chiefly of mud and sandstone, the latter being obtainable in great abundance from the rocks on the coast. A considerable trade is carried on with Cutch, Bombay, and the principal ports on the Malabar coast. The native exports consist of camels, saltpetre, rice, and other grain; salt, ghee, hides, tallow, oil, oil-seeds, fish, tanning-bark, alkalies, indigo, cotton, cotton cloth, longears, and carpets. The transit exports from the adjoining countries are assafoetida, opium, and various other drugs; madder and other dyes, alum, wool, silk, Cashmere shawls, dried fruits, lapis lazuli, gems of various kinds, the precious metals, and horses. The imports are metals, hardware, ivory, glass, chinaware, fine cotton and silks, fruits and groceries; shields of the hides



Kuriles are Sumshu, Paramushir, Onkotan, and Karamakotan. These islands, in many parts destitute of water, and uninhabited, form part of the volcanic zone, which, passing through the Aleutian Islands, Kamtschatka, and Japan, extends to the Philippines, Java, &c.; they are of a very wild and uninviting aspect; their coasts are bristled with dangerous rocks, which, with the violent currents prevailing, especially on the E. side, render access difficult. Some of the mountains rise nearly 6000 ft. above sea-level; 18 of them are volcanoes. Earthquakes are frequent. Copper, iron,

of the rhinoceros and other animals, and dried fruits. The E. India Company have proposed to establish a general fair here as a mart for the interchange of goods with Beloochistan, Afghanistan, &c. The low sandy shore on which the town is built extends to some distance into the interior, and is destitute of all vegetation, there being scarcely a vestige of a shrub or date-tree to be seen. Corn is procured from Hyderabad; and rice, which is the principal food, is brought from Cutch and the Malabar coast. The water is brackish and ill-tasted. The pop. of the town and suburbs, of which one-half are Hindoos, is increasing rapidly; in 1850 it was 25,000. The district of Kurrachee is one of the three divisions into which Scinde was partitioned when the country was subjected to British authority. The other districts are Hyderabad and Shikarpoor.

**KURREE**, a tn., W. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Gujerat, 25 m. N.N.W. Ahmedabad; lat. 23° 17' N.; lon. 72° 26' E.

**KURREECHANE**, or **CHUAN**, a tn., S. Africa, Bechuana territory, in a mountainous district, near the source of the Lukooohai river, about lat. 25° 40' S.; lon. 27° 3' E.; elevated, it is believed, somewhere about 5000 ft. above sea-level. The houses, part of which are of stone, are well built, plastered, and painted yellow; some of them are ornamented with pillars, carved mouldings, and well-painted figures. The fences encircling the houses are built of stone, without cement, but of masonry, in other respects, equal to that of Europe; the whole indicating a very remarkable degree of civilization. Pop. estimated at 4000 to 10,000.

**KURKUM**, a seaport tn., E. Africa, Somaui country, N. coast, on the Sea of Babel-Mandeb; lat. 10° 50' N.; lon. 46° 30' E. It has a tolerable harbour, and is one of the nearest points to Aden on the Somaui coast.

**KURSHEE**, a tn. Independent Tartary, khanate and 100 m. S.E. Bokhara; lat. 38° 50' N.; lon. 65° 55' E.; in a fertile oasis, about 20 m. broad. It is long and straggling, the houses flat-roofed and of mean appearance, but it contains a considerable bazaar; and on its S.W. side is a mud fort, surrounded by a ditch. Around it are innumerable gardens, shaded by trees loaded with fruit. Pop. 10,000.

**KURSIKA**, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in gov. Yeniseisk, lat. 68° N., and lon. 102° E., flows S.W., and, about 45 m. above Turushansk, joins r. bank Yenisei, after a course of above 400 m.

**KURTH**, several places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Thither Danube, co. and 14 m. from Komorn, with a church, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1625.—2, (*Hidai*), A vil. Thither Danube, co. and 16 m. from Pressburg, near the Duda, with a handsome church. Pop. 1139.—3, (*Tissa*), A vil., co. Heves, l. bank Theiss, with a church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1095.

**KURTICZ**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 13 m. N.W. Arad, in a fertile district, with two churches. P. 2418.

**KURU** (*Nagy*), a vil. Hungary, co. Heves, in a marshy district, r. bank Theiss; with some trade in cattle. P. 1361.

**KURUM**, a river, Persia. See *KAREN*.

**KURVAKER**, or **KURTAKEK**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 20 m. from Arad, on the Csig, with a Greek church. Pop. 1047.

**KURZOLARI ISLANDS**, a cluster of small islets, Greece, on E. coast Livadia, belonging to the Ionian group. The largest is in lat. 38° 20' N.; lon. 21° 3' E., and about 4 m. from the mainland.

**KUSCH-KUPUR**, or **KOSCH-KUPUR**, a vil. Independent Tartary, khanate, and 12 m. N.N.W. Khiva, on a small height, above the canal of Kasawat. It is surrounded by a very dilapidated wall, and has some good gardens. Inhabitants, Persians.

**KUSEL**, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Glan, 40 m. N.W.N. Landau. It has a justice-of-peace court, two churches, and manufactures of linen, tanneries, tile-works, breweries, and several mills. Coal and limestone are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2200.

**KUSHA**, one of the Karkeni isls. (*which see*).

**KUSICH**, or **KUSICZ**, a vil. Hungary, Banat, near Weiskirchen, with a church, and a Greek non-united monastery, in a very dilapidated state. Pop. 2700.

**KUSNEZK**, two places, Russia:—1, A tn., gov. and 112 m. from Saratov, cap. circle, on the Trujewa. It is sur-

rounded with gardens, contains four churches, and has extensive tanneries, numerous smithies, and a trade chiefly in wood. P. 9560. The **CIRCLE** is rather scantily watered, but is well wooded and fertile. P. 111,000.—2, A tn., Siberia, gov. and 190 m. S.S.E. Tomsk, cap. circle, on the Tom, opposite to the confluence of the Kondoma. It is walled, has two churches, and numerous smithies. Near it coal is found. Pop. 2760. The **CIRCLE** forms one of the terraces of the Altai Mountains, and gradually merges into an extensive plain. Pop. 73,000.

**KUSSERY**, a tn. Central Africa, country Begharmi, r. bank Shary, which is here a wide and handsome stream, about 170 m. S.S.E. Kouka; lat. 11° 38' N.; lon. 16° 37' E. It has strong walls, extending to the banks of the river; and is so dreadfully infested with flies and bees, during several hours of the day, that the inhabitants themselves dare not move out; while their houses, which are literally one cell within another, to the number of five or six, are so constructed expressly as a retreat from the attacks of these insects.

**KUSSNACHT**, two places, Switzerland:—1, A vil. and par., can. and 11 m. N.W. Schwyz, cap. dist., at the foot of the Righi, on a bay, N. shore of the Lake of Luzern. It is well built, has a handsome church, with fine harmonious bells; an old townhouse, and, in the vicinity, the remains of the castle of Gesler, the Austrian tyrant. Pop. 2505.—2, A vil. and par., can. and 5 m. S.S.E. Zürich, on a tongue of land, E. shore of the lake Zürich. It is well built, has manufactures of woollen and silk goods, and a trade in wine, which is extensively grown in the district. The inhabitants early distinguished themselves in the cause of the Reformation, and mustered strongly at the fatal field of Cappel, where Zwingli fell. The village was nearly destroyed by a water-spout in 1778. Pop. 2197.

**KUSSOOR**, or **KUSSUR**, a large tn. Punjab, 32 m. S.S.E. Lahore; lat. 31° 9' N.; lon. 74° 27' E. It is surrounded by high walls and towers, and is closely built of brick. It contains several mosques and palaces, and is surrounded by gardens and well-cultivated tracts.

**KUSTENDJI**, a seaport tn. European Turkey, Black Sea, W. coast, Bulgaria; lat. 44° 14' N.; lon. 28° 38' E.; on a headland of the same name, and surrounded with walls.

**KÜSTRIN** or **CÜSTRIN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 16 m. N. Frankfurt; at the junction of the Wartha with the Oder, which is here crossed by a bridge. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs, and is strongly fortified, both by nature and art; being situated among lakes and marshes, which make a hostile approach to it extremely difficult, and surrounded by walls, and defended by several out-works. It contains a castle in which Frederick the Great was confined by his father; two Protestant churches, a gymnasium, workhouse, and bridewell, and has manufactures of woollens, bolting cloth, hosiery, leather, and starch. Pop. (1846), 8527.

**KÜSZTILY** or **KÜSTILY**, a vil. Hungary, co. Temesvar, on the Karas, 4 m. from Lagerdorf; with a church. P. 1493.

**KUTAI8** or **KOTAI8** [*anc. Cotatis*], a tn. Trans-Caucasian Russia, cap. gov. of its own name, l. bank Rioni; cap. anc. Imeretia, about 120 m. W.N.W. Tiflis; lat. 42° 10' N.; lon. 42° 55' E. It is embosomed in fruitful gardens; has in its centre a market-place, in the form of a large amphitheatre, where the inhabitants lounge away much of their time; and six churches, a seminary with 100 pupils, and a public garden tastefully laid-out. It is the residence of a governor and a bishop. The inhabitants consisting, besides Imerethians, of a great number of Armenians and Jews, are chiefly employed in vine and garden culture. Pop. 3117.—The ancient town, Cotatis or Cotalis, is on the r. bank of the Rioni to the W., and is reached by a stone bridge over the river; it is little more than a heap of ruins, among which, however, lie broken columns, and capitals covered with inscriptions.—The **GOVERNMENT** of Kutais includes anc. Imeretia or Imerethi, and part of the prov. of Akalzik.

**KUTAYA**, **KOOTAYA**, **KUTAHIAH**, or **KUTAHIAH** [*anc. Cotayum*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, and 180 m. N.E. Smyrna; lat. 39° 23' N.; lon. 30° 21' E., on the route between Constantinople and Konja. It lies on the Parsak, at the entrance of a valley, and at the foot of the Pooral Tagh, W. side of an extensive upland plain, nearly 50 m. long by 20 wide, and probably more than 4000 ft. above the level of the Black Sea. It contains a number of mosques, khans, baths, fountains, bazaars, and about 10,000 houses,



with tiled roofs. Subterranean aqueducts run beneath the streets. This town is remarkable in modern times as the centre of the tract where the famous Turkey carpets are manufactured. Close by the S.S.W. side of the town, on a high

KUVIN, KOVIN, or KÖVE, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 14 m. from Arad, in a fertile wine district; with a Greek church. Pop. 1548.

KUZISTAN, a prov. Persia. See KHUZISTAN.

KUZNETSK, two places, Russia. See KUSNEZK.

KUZSIR, or KUDSIR, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 38 m. W. by N. Hermannstadt; with a church, and an iron-mill. The inhabitants, Walachians, are almost all soldiers. Pop. 1730.

KWANGSI, a prov. China. See QUANGSEE.

KWANGTUNG, a prov. China. See QUANGTONG.

KWASSITZ, or QUASSITZ, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 12 m. N. Hradisch, r. bank March; with two churches, a castle, and a mill. Pop. 1157.

KWI-CHOO, a prov. China. See KOEICHOO.

KYANGLE ISLANDS, a group, N. Pacific, the largest of which, Kyangle, is in lat. 8° 8' N.; lon. 134° 50' E., and is 4 m. in circumference.

KYEN-DWEN, a river, Burmah, which rises in the mountainous district, Upper Assam, about lat. 27° N., and lon. 96° 30' E., which separates the upper basin of the Brahmapootra from that of the Irrawadi; flows S.S.W., and joins r. bank Irrawadi, by two mouths, in lat. 21° 38' N., and lon. 95° E., opposite Yundaboo, after a course of at least 370 m., of which at least 150 m. are navigable for large boats. Its most important affluent is the Inpal or Muthuee, which joins it on the r. Its banks are partly occupied by the Kyens, a wild, unsettled race, tributary to Burmah.

KYLE, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 7146 ac. Pop. 1888.

KYLE [from Celtic *Caol*, a strait], several straits among the W. Islands, Scotland; the more important are:—1. *Kyles of Bute*, a picturesque strait between the islands of Bute and the coast of Cowal, Argyshire.—2. *Kyle Rhea* and *Kyle Akin*, or *Ilakin* [Haco's Strait], two straits meeting in Loch Alsh, and separating the island of Skye from the coasts of cos. Inverness and Ross.

KYLI, or BONHAM ISLANDS, a group of 24 isls. N. Pacific; about lat. 6° 0' N.; lon. 169° 30' E. The space occupied by the group is 30 m. long, N.W. to S.E., and 20 m. broad. Four of the islands are large; all the others are small.

KYME (SOUTH), par. Eng. Lincoln; 8210 ac. P. 942.

KYMMENE, a river, Russia, Finland, which issues from lake Pyhaejaervi, immediately forming the cascade of Kalkis, flows S.S.E., forming the boundary between districts Viborg and Kymmenegard, and falls into the Gulf of Finland by a broad estuary, near Frederickskam. The numerous rapids in this river render it altogether unfit for navigation.

KYPARISSIA, CYPARISSIA, or ARRHADIA, a tn. Greece, in the Morea, nomos Messenia, and on a height on a bay of same name, 44 m. S.W. Tripolitza. It consists of a fortress, situated on the narrow summit of a rock; and of the town, immediately below, covering the flanks of the ridge on both sides. It contains about 600 indifferently-built houses, including a church; and has a considerable trade in oil, corn, hogs, valonia, honey, cotton, cheese, butter, and hides.

KYRE (GREAT), par. Eng. Worcester; 1580 ac. P. 160.

KYRITY, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on the Jägelitz, 48 m. N.W. Berlin. It is walled, has a church, two hospitals, manufactures of linen, and distilleries. Pop. 3502.

KYDOUNG, a vil. Burmah, r. bank Irrawadi, 120 m. N. Ava. It supplies the country round with fish, oil, and salt; and in its bazaar are exposed British piece goods, uncleaned cotton brought from the interior, silk, cotton Burman dresses, coarse white cloth, and other articles, manufactured in the country. Rice forms an important article of barter. —(*Jour. Asiat. Soc., Bengal, April, 1837.*)

KYZYLGAJK, a lake, Asiatic Russia, gov. and 100 m. S. Omsk, to the N. of Lake Tenis; about 28 m. long by 12 m. broad.



KUTAYA.—From the Illustrated News.

hill, stands a large castle, a portion of which is ancient. Kutaya is the usual residence of the vizir of Anadolia, and was the prison of the refugees from Hungary, after the war of 1849. About 17 m. E.S.E. of Kutaya are the interesting Phrygian remains, with inscriptions; and the Troglodyte habitations of Doganlu, supposed to be the ancient Nicoleia.

KUTCH, a prov. W. Hindoostan. See CUVEN.

KUTHY or KUTTI, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, on the Miava, near its confluence with the March, 12 m. S.W. Holic. It has a chapel and several mills. P. 2125.

KUTLU-MURAD-INK, a tn. Independent Tartary, khanate Khiwa, on a branch canal from that of Kasawak, about 4 m. from Chusenli. It is walled, and consists of 200 houses inhabited by Usbeks and Karakalpaks, who live chiefly by agriculture.

KUTTENBERG, a tn. Bohemia, circle Czaslau, on a stream of same name, 38 m. E.S.E. Prague, near the railway to Vienna. It is very well built; has a civil and criminal court, several public offices, a beautiful Gothic church, formerly attached to a Jesuit college, an Ursuline convent, a high school, and several other educational establishments; manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, a large cotton-mill, and smelting furnaces, and refineries of silver and other metals. The mines, including silver, copper, lead, arsenic, zinc, and calamine, to which the town owed its existence, and a long course of prosperity, are still worked, but to much less advantage than formerly. Pop. 6923.

KUTTENPLAU, a market tn., Bohemia, circle and 33 m. W.N.W. Pilsen; with a church, castle, and synagogue, mineral springs impregnated with carbonic acid gas, and several tile-works. Pop. 931.

KÜTTIGEN, a vil. Switzerland, can. Aargau, 2 m. N. Aarau; with a handsome school-house, the ruins of the old castle of Königstein, finely situated on a precipice overhanging the town, and an iron, a corn, and a paper mill. P. 1629.

KUTTINA.—1. A market tn. Austria, Sclavonia, co. and 46 m. W. by N. Posega; with a church, and three manor-houses. Pop. 1443.—2. A vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Krassova, 11 m. from Lugos on the Bega. Pop. 943.

KUTTLAU (NIEDER and OBER), a market tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 37 m. N. Liegnitz; with two churches, and a castle, tile-works, numerous mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1533.

KUTTNO, a tn. Russian Poland, l. bank Ochnia, 75 m. W. Warsaw; with three churches, a brewery, distillery, and five much frequented annual fairs. Pop. (1841), 4038.

KUTY, or KUWOW, a tn. and lordship, Austria, Galicia, circle Kolomea, 125 m. S.S.E. Lemberg, r. bank Czeremosz, here the boundary towards Bukowina. It has two churches, saltpetre-works, and extensive manufactures of Russian leather. There are seams of coal in the vicinity. P. 3570.

## L.

LA BATHIE [Latin, *Bastita*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, 10 m. N.W. Moutiers, with an ancient church, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1097.

LA BAUCHE [Latin, *Bauca*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, r. bank Guers, about 4 m. from Chambéry, with an ancient church, a castle, and a school. Pop. 1460.

LA BIALLE [Latin, *Betulletum*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, r. bank Deisse, at the foot of Montfalcon, about 9 m. N. Chambéry, with an old Gothic church, and some manufactures of linen and cotton stuffs. Pop. 1469.

LA FAYETTE, numerous places, U. States; the more important are:—1, A city, Louisiana, 2 m. W. by S. New Orleans, on the railway thence to Carrollton, with a courthouse and other county buildings, three churches, three schools, and a market-house. Pop. 3207.—2, A vil. Indiana, 70 m. N.W. Indianapolis, on the Wabash, here navigable for steamers. It has a courthouse, jail, market-house, seven churches, an academy, a paper, a carding and fulling, two flour and two saw mills; and is connected by canal with Lake Erie. Pop. 2000.

LA GLEIZE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Liège, on the Amblève. It has three flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1464.

LAA, LAAB, or LAHA, a tn. Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 36 m. N. Vienna. It has a church, with old massive square towers, a burgher hospital, poorhouse, a townhouse, and the remains of a strong castle. Pop. 1378.

LAAB, or LAB, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 12 m. from Pressburg, with a church, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1277.

LAACK, or BISCHOFLAACK [Latin, *Locopolis*], a tn. Austria, Illyria, circle and 13 m. N.W. Laybach. It is walled, has a castle, an Ursuline convent, manufactures of linen, thread, and leather, and a trade in linen and horses. Pop. 1800.

LAAALAND, or LALAND [pronounced *Lolland*], an isl. Denmark, S. of Seeland; lat. 54° 38' 50" to 54° 58' 25" N.; lon. 11° to 11° 55' E.; washed on the N. by the Wordenberg Binnenmeer, forming a continuation of the Great Belt; E. by the narrow Guldbergund, separating it from Falster; S. by the Baltic, and W. by the Langeland Belt, separating it from the island of that name; greatest length, S.E. to N.W., 36 m.; breadth varying from 9 m. to 17 m.; area, 344 geo. sq. m. The surface, as implied by its name, meaning 'low land,' is so very little raised above the sea, that parts of it along the coast are subject to frequent inundations; and, for a considerable distance around it, the water is so shallow that there are few places in which vessels drawing 8 ft. can approach it without danger. Mists are frequent, and the climate is not healthy, at least to strangers. The soil, consisting generally of a heavy loam, is very fertile, and yields excellent crops of corn. Beans, hops, and hemp, are extensively grown. Wood, also, including oak, and others of the best varieties of hardwood timber, is abundant. The principal stream, the Halsteder Aue, has a length of only 3 m.; but there are several lakes, of which that of Maribo, near the centre, is of considerable extent. For administrative purposes, it is included with Falster in the bailiwick of Maribo, of which, with some small adjoining islands, it forms four *harden* or districts, and 21 parishes. Maribo is its capital. Pop. (1851), 55,768.

LAARAT, or LARAT, an isl. Indian Archipelago, N.E. of Timor Laut; lat. (N.N.E. point) 7° 10' S.; lon. 132° 18' E.; about 25 m. long, and nearly as many broad.

LAAS, a vil. Tyrol, circle Botzen, dist. and near Schländers, with a church, a chapel, and a marble quarry. P. 1200.

LAASPHE, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 38 m. S.S.E. Arensburg, l. bank Lahn. It has a church, blast-furnaces, and other iron-works; manufactures of cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2060.

LAAZ, or LAZI, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and about 38 m. from Trencschin, with a church. Pop. 1833.

LABA, a river of W. Circassia, which rises on the N. side of the Caucasus, flows N.N.W., and, after a course of about 170 m., joins l. bank Kuban, a little above Ust Labinsk.

LABASHEEDA, a vil. Ireland, co. Clare, 10 m. E. by S. Kilrush, on a bay of same name, in the Shannon. Near it is a large handsome R. Catholic chapel. Pop. 606.

LABASINCZ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, about 18 m. from Lipa, with a church. Pop. 1118.

LABASTIDA, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Alava, about 30 m. from Vittoria. It has a large and handsome church, a courthouse, and primary school; several flour-mills, a valuable fishery in the Ebro, and a trade in wine and brandy. P. 1639.

LABATLAN, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Komorn, 2 m. from Neudorf, with a church, and a marble quarry. Pop. 996.

LABÉ, a tn. Africa, Senegambia, about 230 m. N.E. Sierra Leone; lat. 11° 10' N.; lon. 8° 30' W. It is said to be 3 m. in circuit; to have manufactures of cloth, and various articles in silver, iron, wood, and leather; and to carry on a trade with Timbuctoo. Pop. about 5000.

LABER, or LAEBER, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 18 m. W.S.W. Regensburg, on the Laber, with two churches, a castle, saltpetre-works, and iron, paper, powder, and other mills. Pop. 854.

LABES, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 43 m. E.N.E. Stettin, l. bank Rega; with a courthouse, and manufactures of woollen cloth and serge. Pop. 3207.

LABIAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 26 m. E.N.E. Königsberg, cap. circle, on the Deine and the Curische-Haff. It has a law-court, several public offices, a church, manufactures of linen and leather, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3595. Area of circle, 394 geo. sq. m. Pop. 43,892.

LABISCHIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and 14 m. S.S.W. Bromberg, on an isl. of the Netze. It has two churches, and a synagogue; manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 2520.

LABOBER, a small, rocky, well-wooded isl. Indian Archipelago, about 18 m. off N.W. coast of Timor Laut. It has good water, and W. of it lie numerous islets and banks.

LABRADOR, an extensive peninsula, E. coast of British N. America; lat. 50° to 62° N., and lon. 56° to 78° W.; bounded N. by Hudson's Strait, E. by the Atlantic, S.E. by the strait of Belle Isle, separating it from Newfoundland; S. by the Gulf and River St. Lawrence and Canada, and W. by James' Bay and Hudson's Bay; area estimated at about 420,000 sq. m. The interior is very imperfectly known, and the coast is almost throughout rugged, bleak, and desolate in the extreme. Towards the centre the surface rises till a mountain range, partly known by the name of the Watchish mountains, appears to form the principal watershed, sending the waters which gather on its sides W., N., and E. The principal rivers are the E. Main or Stude, which flows nearly due W. into the S.E. extremity of James' Bay; the Great and Little Whale, which flow in the same direction, and fall into the S.E. extremity of Hudson's Bay; the Keenoganissee and Koksoak, which, flowing respectively N.E. and N.W., unite their streams and fall into Ungava or St. Bay, off the S.E. of Hudson's Strait; and the Meschickemau or N.W. river, which flows E. into the Strait of Belle Isle. The lakes are very numerous, almost every river forming several by expanding during its course. The largest are Clear Water, in the W., which discharges itself by a stream of same name into Hudson's Bay; Mistassinie, in the S., and Meschickemau, an expansion of the above river of same name. The prevailing rocks on the coast are granite, gneiss, and mica slate. Above these, in some parts, is a bed of old red sandstone, about 200 ft. thick, followed by secondary limestone. Towards the interior the secondary formations disappear, and the primary become predominant. The surface, when seen at a distance from the sea, has a green and alluvial appearance, but is found, on examination, to be covered with moss and stunted shrubs. In the valleys, where the soil is sandy, and the temperature considerably above the average, juniper, birch, and poplar trees are found growing in a kind of forests, which are haunted, during summer, by deer, bears, wolves, foxes, martins, otters, &c., till the approach of winter drives them to the coast. The climate





Jesuits' church, were left standing; the most of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. Pop. 10,000.

**LACUNZA**, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, l. bank Araquil, 24 m. from Pampeluna, with a church, townhouse, school, and a trade in corn, maize, flax, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 853.

**LACY-HOLM**, par. Eng. Hereford; 3310 ac. P. 369.

**LACY-MANSELL**, par. Eng. Hereford; 1500 ac. P. 315.

**LADAK**, or **MIDDLE TIBET**, a region, Central Asia, in the W. Himalaya, subject to Cashmere. It is bounded N. by the Himtag or Kouenlung Mountains, E. by Great Tibet, S. by the districts of Lahul and Piti or Spiti, formerly included in Ladak, and W. by Cashmere and Bulti or Little Tibet; lat.  $32^{\circ} 48'$  to  $35^{\circ} 30'$  N.; lon.  $76^{\circ} 30'$  to  $79^{\circ}$  E.; area, about 30,000 sq. m.; cap. Le or Leh. It is divided into four districts—Leh or Ladak proper, Nubra, Zanskar, and Rupchu. The country, generally, is an elevated table-land in the Himalayas, about 11,000 ft. above sea-level, and constitutes part of the upper valley of the Indus, which stretches S.E. and N.W. through the greatest part of the country. Into this valley, a number of smaller valleys open, forming basins for the tributaries of the Indus; the chief of which are Shayok, on the N., and Zanskar, on the S. The great mountain-ranges of Ladak are primary, consisting of granite, quartz, slate, and gneiss; but, in the S.E., are lofty mountains of recent formation, flanking, and even overtopping, the mountain-ranges, and chiefly composed of calcareous rocks. Clay-slate frequently occurs, and in some places are clay beds, containing fossils. Though the greater part of the strata is metalliferous, Ladak does not appear to be rich in metals, though veins of lead, copper, and iron exist, and a little gold has been found in the waters of the Shayok. Salt effloresces on the surface in some localities; borax is plentiful, and sulphur is obtained in the S.E. districts. The climate is characterized by cold and excessive aridity; to which latter quality it seems owing that the marginal limit of snow, which on Chimborazo is 15,700 ft., is scarcely reached here at 19,000. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere (the soil receiving its chief moisture from snow, and not from rain, which very seldom falls) is unfavourable to vegetation; and hence the grass, which is short and spiky, and the furze and other prickly plants, which are only a few inches high, have at all seasons a brown and scorched appearance. These form the only food of the indigenous sheep, which, however, attain great size, and are so strong and active as to be the only beasts of burden employed in many parts of the country. Of domestic quadrupeds, the principal are horses, yaks, cows, the zho (a cross between the male yak and the cow), asses, sheep, and goats. The birds are not numerous. The only one deserving of notice is the large chakor, which resembles the partridge. The rivers teem with fish, but the natives, from some superstitious motive, leave them unmolested. Apricot and apple-trees abound, and are very productive. The cultivated crops are wheat, barley, and buckwheat. Lucerne is extensively cultivated, but it is completely eclipsed in productiveness by an umbelliferous plant called *prangos*, with a stem 5 or 6 ft. high, and leaves 2 ft. long; it grows on the most barren soil, and an acre of it, when cut and dried, has been said to yield nine tons of nutritious fodder. The manufactures of Ladak are rude and unimportant. The principal is woollen cloth, adapted for home consumption, and, from cheapness of labour and material, sold at a very low price. There is a considerable transit trade, Ladak being naturally the great thoroughfare between Chinese Tartary and Tibet, on the one hand, and the Punjab on the other. The inhabitants are of Mongolian race and Buddhist religion. They are mild, peaceable, and honest; but timid, indolent, dirty, and given to intoxication. Polyandry prevails. Pop. 510,000 to 180,000.

**LADANY**, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (*Jász*), A vil. Jazygia, on an arm of the Theiss, 9 m. from Jász-Berény. It lies so low as to require a large embankment for its protection from inundation, and has a large R. Catholic church, and a trade in grain. Pop. 3820.—2, (*Körös*), A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Bekes, 25 m. N.W. Gyula, with two churches, and a courthouse. Pop. 3358.—3, (*Püspök*), A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, 7 m. S.W. Nadudvar, in a very marshy but fertile district, with two churches. P. 3463.

**LADBERGEN**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. N.N.E. Münster, with a church, and a trade in cattle. P. 1345.

**LADBROOKE**, par. Eng. Warwick; 5100 ac. P. 306.

**LADENÖE-POLE**, a tn. Russia, gov. Olonetz, cap. circle, l. bank Svir, 80 m. S.S.W. Petrozavodsk, with a church, and a building-yard established by Peter the Great. Pop. 340.

**LADENBURG**, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, cap. bail., r. bank Neckar, 7 m. E. Mannheim. It has two churches, the remains of an ancient imperial palace, manufactures of articles in wood and metal, and several mills. Pop. 2431. Area of bail., 44 geo. sq. m. Pop. 15,271.

**LADENDORF**, or **LADENDORF**, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Zaya, about 9 m. from Gaimersdorf. It has a church, a castle, tile-works, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1490.

**LADENZE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 13 m. N.W. Mons, with manufactures of linen and yarn, a distillery, a bleachfield, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce, horses, and cattle. Pop. 1149.

**LADIK** [anc. *Laodicea Combusta*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, 24 m. N.N.W. Konia. It is built of mud, in the midst of a mound of ruins. The valley of the same name, in which the town stands, is bounded on the S.E. by a hilly district, composed of brown and blue argillaceous schist. There are here numerous fragments of Byzantine architecture, and numerous inscriptions, chiefly sepulchral. Pop. about 500.

**LADIMIROVEZE**, a vil. Austria, Selavonia, co. Verocz, about 12 m. from Essek, with a parish church. Pop. 908.

**LADO**, or **LADA ISLES**, a group of small isles, off N.W. coast, Malay peninsula, about 35 m. N.W. Kedab; lat.  $6^{\circ} 12'$  N.; lon.  $99^{\circ} 40'$  E. They are high and rugged. Between the two largest islands, at their S. extremity, there is a safe harbour, called Bass Harbour.

**LADOCK**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 5730 ac. Pop. 857.

**LADOGA**, a lake, Russia, between gov. St. Petersburg, on the S., Olonetz on the E., and Viborg on the N. and W.; greatest length, N. to S., 130 m.; average breadth about 75 m.; area, 4672 geo. sq. m. It is the largest lake in Europe, and receives no fewer than 60 streams; the principal of which are the Volkhov and Siasi, which enter it on the S., and the Svir, which enters it on the E., bearing the surplus water of Lake Onega. It discharges itself at its S.W. extremity, by the Neva, which falls into the Baltic. It contains numerous islands, many of which are inhabited, and its shores are much indented, generally low, and send out so many shelving rocks into the water, as to make the navigation very dangerous. To avoid the danger, a canal, giving the Volkhov a direct communication with the Neva, has been cut along its S. shore. It has numerous strong currents; and violent storms are frequent. It is well supplied with fish, and contains seals.

**LADOGA**.—1, (*Novaya*), a tn. Russia, about 7 m. N. Ladoga Staroi, on the Volkhov, between the canal and the lake of Ladoga. Inhabitants chiefly employed in navigating the lake. Pop. (1849), 3086.—2, (*Staroi, or Old*), a tn. Russia, gov. and about 75 m. E. St. Petersburg, near S.E. corner of Lake Ladoga. It was once a large city, and figures in Russian annals as the residence of Rurik, the first Russian sovereign, but now it contains only a few houses.

**LADRONES**.—1, Two small isls., off S.E. coast China, near the entrance to Canton river, 12 m. E. Macao. The largest, Grand Ladrone, is in lat.  $21^{\circ} 57'$  N.; lon.  $113^{\circ} 43'$  E. (n.) It is steep and bold, and about 2 m. in diameter. It was formerly much infested by pirates, who, for a long period, set the whole naval power of China at defiance.—2, (*Los*), a group of three islets, 8 m. off W. coast New Granada, prov. Veragua, about lat.  $7^{\circ} 50'$  N.; lon.  $82^{\circ} 35'$  W.

**LADRONES**, or **MARIANNE ISLANDS**, a group of 16 isls., N. Pacific Ocean, N. of the Caroline Islands, extending in a N.N.E. direction, from near lat.  $13^{\circ}$  to  $21^{\circ}$  N.; lon.  $144^{\circ} 30'$  to  $146^{\circ}$  E. Guahan (*which see*) is the southernmost and largest of these islands; and next in importance is Rota. The islands are mostly of volcanic origin, and are very rugged, but their general aspect is picturesque, being densely wooded and covered with a perpetual verdure; the soil, also, is extremely fertile. Wild hogs abound, many of them are of great size, and formidable to the hunter. Mosquitoes, and an endless variety of insects, are also numerous. The inhabitants are tall, robust, and active, and naturally acute, lively, and ingenious. Their huts are constructed of palm-trees, and divided by mats into different apartments. The islands were discovered by Magelhaens in 1521, and were settled by the Spaniards, to whom they still belong, in the middle of the following century. The chief inhabitants are settlers from



Mexico and the Philippines, the Spaniards being now few in numbers, and the aborigines having nearly altogether disappeared.

LADY, par. Scot. Orkney; 9 m. by 1 m. Pop. 909.  
LADY, or LIADI, a tn. Russia, gov. Mohilev, 30 m. E.N.E. Oraz; with two churches and a synagogue.

LADY ISLE, a rocky islet, Scotland, off W. coast Arrshire, between Ayr and Troon, from the latter of which it is 3 m. W.S.W.

LADYKIRK, par. Scot. Berwick; 3100 ac. Pop. 504.  
LADYISLAND, par. Irel. Wexford; 597 ac. P. 289.  
LADYTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 2682 ac. P. 292.

LAE-CHOW-FOO, a seaport tn. China, prov. Shantung, S. shore, Gulf of Petchelée; lat. 37° 13' N.; lon. 119° 50' E. It is a place of considerable coasting trade, and has a fort and high craggy cliffs a little to the eastward, and some islands directly in front.

LAOKEN, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, about 2 m. N. Brussels, and a station on the railway thence to Mechlin. It contains a great number of beautiful seats, but they are all eclipsed by the magnificent palace in which the royal family usually reside during part of the summer. It stands on a hill called Schoonenberg, commanding a view of Brussels and its environs. The park and garden are beautifully laid out. Area, nearly 250 ac. In this palace Napoleon signed the declaration of war against Russia. The church of Laeken is large, handsome, and richly adorned. Pop. 2282.

LAER, two places, Prussia:—1, A vil., gov. Danzig, circle Marienburg; with a church and a trade in cattle. P. 1025.  
—2, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and near Münster; with a handsome manor-house. Pop. 896.

LAERNE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6 m. E. Ghent; with a church, several schools, a brewery, oil-mill, and two flour-mills. Pop. 3770.

LAFOURCHE, a river, U. States, Louisiana, an outlet of the Mississippi, which it leaves above Donaldsonville, and flowing S.E. 90 m., falls into the Gulf of Mexico.

LAGA-ÅN, a river, Sweden, which issues from a small lake about 15 m. S. Jönköping, flows S., expands into Lake Vidöstern, turns W., passes Laholm, and, about 4 m. below, falls into the Bay of Laholm, in the Kattegat, after a course of about 110 m.

LAGAETE, a vil., W. side isl. Gran Canaria, in a very dilapidated state; with a church, a primary school, two mills, and some trade in fruit, particularly figs and oranges. P. 2052.

LAGAN, a river, Ireland, rising in the Slieve-Groob Mountains, co. Down, and, after a course of 35 m., first W. and then N.E., falling into Belfast harbour. It has been rendered navigable beyond Lisburn, whence it communicates by a canal with Lough Neagh.

LAGARTERA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 70 m. S.W. Avila. It is a poor place, indifferently built, and very dirty; but has a tolerable square, a church, a large and well-built townhouse and prison, three schools, a ruinous hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in wool, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1581.

LAGARTO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Sergipe, 70 m. W.S.W. São Cristovão; with a church, a trade in cotton, cattle, and in gun-flints of excellent quality, obtained in the neighbourhood. Pop. dist., 2000.

LAGE, two tns. Germany:—1, Principality Lippe-Detmold, r. bank Werra, 6 m. N.N.W. Detmold; with a church, synagogue, courthouse, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1500.—2, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, r. bank Regnitz, 14 m. S.E. Rostock. It is walled, has a Gothic church, a townhouse, manufactures of paper, and several mills. Pop. 1624.

LAGES, a tn. Brazil, prov. Santa Catharina, 140 m. W. Desterro, on the high road between provs. São Pedro de Rio Grande, and São Paulo. It has a church, and a trade in timber, hides, sugar, and rum. Pop. dist., 5000.

LAGGAN, par. Scot. Inverness; 256,000 ac. P. 1201. It contains Loch Laggan, 19 m. E.N.E. Fort-William, 8 m. long, by 1 m. broad, in which are two small islands.

LAGNASCO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo; with a church, a handsome modern, and three old feudal castles; a charitable endowment, a school, and a trade in corn, cattle, fruit, and silk. Pop. 1921.

LAGNI-ROI, LAGNO, or LANTO, a river, Naples, which rises near the frontiers of Principato Ultra, flows W. and

N.N.W., through Terra di Lavoro, past Acerra, and falls into the Mediterranean, previously sending off a small branch into the Lake of Patria. Total course, about 50 m.

LAGNIEU [anc. *Lagniacus*], a tn. France, dep. Ain, 28 m. E.N.E. Lyons, and near r. bank Rhone, here spanned by a suspension wire bridge. It manufactures Tuscan bonnets, has several tanneries and corn-mills, and some trade in red wine and spun hemp. Pop. 2214.

LAGNY [anc. *Laniacum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, l. bank Marne, 15 m. E. Paris. It dates almost from the foundation of the French monarchy, and owes its origin to an abbey first founded, in the seventh century, by a Scotch nobleman, and afterwards richly endowed by the Counts of Champagne. It has a handsome church, and a considerable trade in corn, flour, cheese (called *fromage de Brie*), poultry, cattle, wood, and hemp. Alabaster and gypsum are extensively worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2082.

LAGO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, dist. and 14 m. S.S.E. Paola, 4 m. N.E. Amantea; with some quarries. P. 2800.

LAGO-DE-AMSANCTO [anc. *Amasneti Valles*], a lake, Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, near Rocca St. Felice, about 25 m. E.N.E. Naples, at the entrance of a mountain valley. It occupies a rhomboidal space about 30 yards long, by 20 yards broad, and is remarkable for the incessant motion of its water, which keeps continually bubbling up over a large portion of the surface, and with an explosion resembling distant thunder. The mephitic vapours, especially when borne in one direction by a high wind, sometimes prove fatal.

LAGO-MAGGIORE, a lake, Italy. See MAGGIORE.

LAGOA—1, A tn. Brazil, E. part of isl. Santa Catharina; with a church, a primary school, and numerous distilleries of rum. Pop. dist., 3000.—2, (or *Alagoa*), A tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Algarve, com. and 27 m. W.N.W. Faro. Pop. 3100.

LAGOA SANTA, a vil. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on a lake of same name, 16 m. N.E. Sabara. It owes its existence to the number of patients attracted to it by the medicinal properties of the water of the lake; and contains a parish church, and a primary school. The lake is about 4 m. long, by 1 m. broad, and abounds with fish. The water, which is perfectly clear, contains a proportion of sulphuric acid.

LAGONEGRO, or LAGONERO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 38 m. S. Potenza, at the foot of the Apennines, near the small lake of the same name. It has an old castle, two convents, an hospital, three establishments for the support of the poor, and manufactories of woollen cloth and caps. P. 5000.

LAGOS—1, [anc. *Lacobra*], A tn. and seaport, S. coast, Portugal, prov. Algarve, N.W. shore of Lagos Bay, at the mouth of a small navigable stream of same name, 110 m. S. Lisbon. It is well built, has three churches, one of them, Igreja da Misericórdia, very handsome; three convents, a civil and a military hospital, an almshouse, grammar-school, and a fine aqueduct, which supplies several fountains. The harbour, which admits only small vessels, is defended at its entrance by two forts, and there are other two nearer the town. The fishing, particularly of tunny and sardines, is carried on to a great extent. Pop. 8340.—2, (*San Juan de los*), A tn. Mexico, dep. Jalisco, 40 m. E. by N. Guadalajara, in an extensive and well-cultivated valley, 6200 ft. above the sea. It is a mean-looking place, composed of mud houses, but has an elegant church. In December there is a fair, which lasts eight days, attended by all the planters, &c., for 300 m. round about.—3, A slave-trading station, on a river and lagoon of same name, on the Slave Coast, Bight of Benin; lat. 6° 20' N.; lon. 3° 30' E. It is the capital of a territory of same name, tributary to Dahomey, and was one of the most notorious slave stations on the W. coast of Africa. The British consul having been fired upon, when attempting to negotiate a treaty for the abolishing of the slave trade with the reigning chief (Nov. 1851), though at the time under a flag of truce, Lagos was attacked by a party of 160 or 180 from the *Bloodhound* steamer. This force, however, had to retire, with the loss of two officers and 10 men. But, on Dec. 24 and 26 following, a well-organized and successful attack was made upon the place, which is strongly fortified by stockades, and was defended on this occasion by 5000 men. Lagos was taken, after a desperate engagement, 57 guns destroyed, and a treaty signed prohibiting the slave-trade, putting down human sacrifices, and securing, not only the freedom of com-

merce, but the liberty to diffuse Christianity.—The river pours out, at half ebb, such a volume of surface scum, of a deep brown tint, and of a sickening odour, as to spread over a sweep of 3 m., the edge of which is marked by a well-defined margin. European trading vessels do not attempt to pass the bar at the mouth of the harbour, but land their goods on the outer beach, whence they are carried by canoes to the inner lagoon, on which are the storehouses and agents' dwellings.—4. A small river, N.W. Africa, Ivory Coast; lat. (embouchure) 5° 7' N.; lon. 5° 30' W.

**LAGOSTA** [anc. *Lastobon* or *Ladestris*], an isl. Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, 63 m. W.N.W. Ragusa; length, E. to W., 6 m.; breadth, 3 m. On the E. side, it has 30 larger and smaller islands, known by the name of Lagostini; and, on the W., the island of Marciara, and several other islets. The interior consists of valleys enclosed by rugged hills, several of which are continued to the shore, and form precipitous cliffs. Occasionally their opposite sides stretch along creeks, and furnish good harbours. The chief products are wine and oil, but only in sufficient quantities to meet the home consumption. The great employment is fishing. Pop. 1200.

**LAGRUNE-SUR-MER**, a small seaport tn. France, dep. Calvados, on the English Channel, 11 m. N. Caen, with a church, interesting from some peculiarities of structure, and surmounted by a tower, apparently of the 14th century. Pop. 1207.

**LAGUAN**, a small isl. Philippines, off N. coast of isl. of Samar, and S.W. of that of Batag. With its S.W. side it forms part of the port of Palapa; and has a village of same name, near which vessels anchor in from 6 to 7 fathoms between it and the Samar shore.

**LAGUARDIA**, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Alava, about 24 m. from Vittoria. It is regularly built, surrounded by a wall with five gates, has two parish churches, a courthouse, prison, two primary schools, an oil and numerous flour mills, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1742.

**LAGUEMBA**, or **LAKEMBA**, one of the Feejee isls., the largest of the E. group; lat. 18° 14' S.; lon. 178° 51' W. (n.) It is of volcanic formation; about 5 m. long, by 3 m. broad; highest peak, 714 ft. high. It is extremely fertile, has rich valleys, or rather ravines, gradually rising and contracting until they reach the hills. There is a town on the S. side, which contains two-thirds of the population of the island, or about 1000.

**LAGUNA**.—1, (*San Cristobal de*), A tn. Canaries, N.E. shore isl. Tenerife, on a beautiful plain, 2000 ft. above the sea. It is well built, has two large and four small squares, and regular and spacious, though ill-paved streets; is the see of a bishop; contains two churches, one of them a cathedral; a college and several other schools, a register-office for the whole island, several suppressed monasteries, two handsome mansions or palaces, a foundling and two other hospitals; some manufactures of woollen, silk, and linen goods; brick-works, potteries, mills, and lime-kilns; and a trade in fruit and agricultural produce. Pop. 6532.—2, A tn. Brazil, prov. Santa Catharina, near the mouth of the Tuberao, 45 m. S.S.W. Desterro. It has a townhouse, with prison attached, and a church. The principal crops cultivated in the district are mandioc, rice, flax, and millet; of which, as well as timber, there is a considerable export. Pop. tn. 1000; dist. 6000.—3, A small tn. and port, Yucatan, isl. Carmen, Bay of Campeche, at the mouth of Lake Terminos.—4, A tn. Ecuador, prov. Maynas, on the border of a small lake, near the r. bank of the Huallaga, an affluent of the Amazon; lat. 5° 10' S.; lon. 75° 40' W.—5, (*de Negrillos*), A tn. Spain, prov. and 25 m. from Leon, with two churches, a castle in ruins, a townhouse, primary school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1458.—6, (*del Madre*), A lagoon, Texas, inside the Isla de Padre, and stretching along the coast, from the Rio-Grande-del-Norte to the mouth of the Nueces; lat. 26° to 27° 30' N. It is terminated N. by Corpus-Christi Bay, and communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by three narrow and shallow inlets. Length, 120 m.; breadth, 7 to 10 m.—7, A prov. Philip-

pine, in the S.E. of Luzon, bounded, N. by provs. Tondo and Nueva-ecija, W. by Cavite, S. by Batangas and Tayabas, and S.E. and E. by the Pacific Ocean. Near a half of the whole area is occupied by Lake Bay, to which it owes its name; the remainder of the surface is occupied partly by finely-wooded mountains, abounding with game; and partly by lower grounds, generally under good cultivation, and very fertile. The principal stream is the Pasig, by which Lake Bay discharges itself into the sea. It is one of the best-peopled provinces of the Philippine Isles, and is subdivided into 33 districts. Pop. 167,653.

**LAGUNILLA**, two places, Spain:—1, A tn. Old Castile, prov. and about 12 m. from Logroño, with a church, courthouse, a suppressed monastery, a Latin and a primary school, a flour-mill, and a trade in nuts. Pop. 1129.—2, A vil. Leon, prov. and about 5 m. S.S.W. Salamanca, with a church, a palace, belonging to the Bishop of Coria, a primary school, manufactures of linen, and several oil and flour mills. P. 1027.

**LAHADJ**, a tn. Arabia, Yemen, 18 m. N.N.W. Aden; lat. 13° 2' N.; lon. 45° 0' 30" E.; on a wide plain, surrounded by gardens and date-trees. It is extremely dirty. On the W. side of the town is the palace of the Sultan of Abdali, built of stone and mud, and guarded by a host of armed slaves.



THE CASTLE OF THE SULTAN, LAHADJ.—From Salt's Travels in Abyssinia.

It has a bazaar, in which are exposed for sale inferior silks, cotton cloths, dates, butter, and tobacco, &c. A great portion of the land in the neighbourhood is cultivated, and produces some flowers and fruits; the latter including melons, limes, mangoes, almonds, and plantains. Pop. 5000.

**LAHAJAN**, a tn. Persia, prov. Ghilan, near the Caspian, 30 m. E. Reshd. It has a *medresa* or college, several caravanserais, and extensive well-stocked bazaars. The staple article of manufacture in the town and the villages around is silk, of which considerable quantities are sent to Reshd, Isfahan, &c. Pop. 15,000.

**LAHAMAIDE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Gard, 20 m. N.N.W. Mons, with manufactures of chicory, linen, and yarn, two breweries, several mills, and a trade in agricultural produce, poultry, cattle, and wool. Count Egmont, who was beheaded at Brussels by the Duke of Alva, was born in the castle of Lahamaide. Pop. 1421.

**LAHAT**, a populous vil., isl. Sumatra, prov. and 83 m. S.W. Palembang, about lat. 3° 45' S.; lon. 103° 40' E. The houses are massively built of wood, at a considerable elevation on posts, and the village is surrounded by fine old palms, and other fruit-bearing trees.

**LAHESTRE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 9 m. E. Mons. Extensive collieries in the vicinity employ the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. 1299.

**LAHIJAN**, a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the frontiers of Koordistan, 30 m. S.W. Lake Urumia. It has been inhabited, at different times, by tribes subject alternately to the governments of Persia and Turkey. Pop. 7000.

**LAHISSA**, Arabia. See EL-AUSSA.



**LAHN**, a river, Germany, which rises in gov. Arnberg, Rhenish Prussia, in the N. frontiers of Nassau, flows first E. to Marburg, in Hesse-Cassel, next S.E., to Giessen, then very circuitously W.S.W., across the duchy of Nassau, passing the towns of Weilburg, Vilmar, Limburg, Dietz, Nassau, and Ems, and joins r. bank Rhine, between Ober and Nieder Lahnstein, about 3 m. above Coblenz; total course, about 110 m. Affluents, right, the Salzbaden, Dille, Elz, and Aue; left, the Ohm, Wieseck, Weil, Embs, Aar, and Muhl. It is navigable for about 20 m.

**LAHN**, or **LEHN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 25 m. S.W. Liegnitz, l. bank Bober, with two churches, an hospital, and the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 939.

**LAHNSTEIN** (**OB**ER and **NIE**DER), two vils Germany, Nassau, r. bank Rhine, on either side the mouth of the Lahn, 5 m. S.E. Coblenz. *Ober-Lahnstein* has an iron-foundry, and near it is the ruined castle of Lahneck. Pop. 1764. *Nieder-Lahnstein* has some trade on the Rhine, and near it are iron-works, the Church of St. John, and the Hill of the Saints [Allerheiligenberg], with a chapel to which pilgrimages are made. Pop. 2065.

**LAHOLM**, a tn. Sweden, län, and 15 m. S.S.E. Halmstad, l. bank Laga, here crossed by a bridge, and a little below falls into the Kattegat. It has a church, and the remains of an old castle, manufactures of hosiery and gloves, a small harbour, very much sanded up, and a trade, particularly in salmon, here taken in great numbers. Pop. 980.

**LAHORE**, the cap. city of the Punjab, l. bank Ravee, 280 m. N.W. Delhi, and lat.  $31^{\circ} 36' N.$ ; lon.  $74^{\circ} 18' E.$  It is about 8 m. in circumference, surrounded with a brick wall 25 ft. in height, with indifferent bastions, and a broad moat. It contains several elegant and important buildings; but in no part of India are the contrasts between magnificent structures and miserable huts more striking than in Lahore. The streets are narrow, dirty, and unpaved, with a kennel running down the middle, which renders them almost impassable in rainy weather. They are further obstructed by the movable awnings which project over the shops, and nearly occupy the entire breadth of the narrow way. The houses are high, built of brick, with flat roofs, and have a mean appearance,

into slaughter-houses, and their courts into stables. There are, besides these, many fine mosques and Hindoo temples, mostly, however, exhibiting symptoms of decay. On the opposite side of the river, about 3 m. W. the town, is the Shah Dura or mausoleum of the Emperor Jehangir, built of red sandstone, but adorned with a profusion of marble ornaments, arranged in elegant mosaics, representing flowers and texts of the Koran. It is of a quadrangular shape, sixty paces on each side, and has a minaret 70 ft. high at each corner. Three miles N.E. the city is the garden of Shah Jehan, called also the Salimar or House of Joy. It is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, has 450 fountains, constantly throwing up water, which is received in marble tanks; but these, as well as its gay pavilions, are much dilapidated. S. of the city, and between it and the river is another remarkable building, the tomb of Anarkali. In the neighbourhood of the city are many large and delightful gardens, filled with fruit-trees and flowering shrubs and plants; and extensive Mahometan ruins are numerous. Lahore, though possessing crowded streets, a bustling population, and some trade, is a dull city as regards commercial vitality, Amritsar having become the great mart of the Punjab; but it has manufactures of mirrors, admirable lacquered wares, and silks, more especially gorgeous shawls, flowered with gold and silver thread. Lahore was taken in 1523, by Sultan Baber, and became for a time the favourite seat of the Mogul empire, during which time its extent and population were much greater than at present. In 1748 it fell into the hands of Ahmed Shah, the first Durrane emperor; and, in 1799, Zeman Shah invested Runjeet Singh with the government of Lahore, and the title of Rajah. This energetic prince made himself master of the Sikh monarchy, and made this city one of his favourite places of residence. In 1849, Lahore fell into the hands of the British, after the final overthrow of the Sikhs. Pop. 100,000 to 120,000.—(Hügel, Masson, Burness, &c.)

**LAHR**, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, cap. bail., r. bank Schutter, 18 m. S.S.E. Strasburg. It is walled, has a collegiate church, a gymnasium, museum, industrial school, and hospital; manufactures of woollen, cotton, and flax goods, sackcloth, ribbons, morocco leather, cutlery, vinegar, playing-cards, glue, white lead, tobacco, and tobacco-boxes; and a considerable trade in wine, fruit, and colonial produce. Pop. 6100. Area of bail., 80 geo. sq. m. Pop. 29,298.

**LAHUL**, **LAHOUL**, or **LAWUR**, a territory in the N.E. of the Punjab; lat.  $32^{\circ} 35'$  to  $33^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; and lon.  $76^{\circ} 30'$  and  $77^{\circ} 30' E.$ ; and bounded N. by Ladak, E. by Bus-saher, S. by Kulu, and W. by Chumba; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., about 60 m.; central breadth, about 40 m.; area, 2000 sq. m. It is surrounded on the N., E., and S. by lofty ranges of the Himalaya, and is watered by numerous torrents, two of which, the Surajbhaga and the Chandrabhaga, unite at Tandi in forming the Chenab, which thereafter traverses Lahul in a N.W. direction. Owing to the great elevation of the surface, the vegetation is scanty, but a good deal of grain is grown, and many cattle are reared.

**LAI-TCHOU**, or **LAE-CHOW-FOO** [Edible-plant city], a fortified city and seaport, China, prov. Shantung, S. coast Gulf of Petchelees; lat.  $37^{\circ} 13' N.$ ; lon.  $119^{\circ} 50' E.$  (n.); on a promontory, bounded on one side by the sea, and on the other by mountains. It has an extensive coasting trade.

**LAIBACH**, (n. Austria. See **LAYBACH**, r. bank Kama. It has extensive magazines, in which the salt of Perm is lodged previously to its disposal among the inhabitants of the surrounding districts. Pop. (1851), 2877.

**LAICHINGEN**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, bail. and 11 m. E.N.E. Musingen, with a church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2000.

**LAIGLE**, tn. France. See **AIGLE** (I.).

**LAIGUEGLIA**, or **LANGUEGLIA** [Lat. *Lingula*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 6 m. S.S.W. Albenga, on a small bay near Cape Mele. It has a large church, a library, hospital, school, and a fishery. Pop. 1421.



THE ENTRY TO LAHORE.—From the Hon. C. S. Hastings's Recollections of India.

sometimes in part redeemed by the elegant carving of the wood balconies and low windows. The bazaars are numerous and animated. Goods of great value are met with in these marts, but establish form the staple commodity. The more remarkable buildings are the mosques, Padshah, Vazier Khan, and the Sonara or Golden Mosque. The first is of red sandstone, with lofty minarets and cupolas; the second, or Vazier Khan, has also tall minarets, and is entirely covered with painted and lacquered tiles, inscribed with Arabic sentences. The Sonara or Golden Mosque is a large and handsome structure, with gilded minarets and domes. The first two, however, have long since had their lower apartments converted

LAILLY, a vil. France, dep. Loiret, 15 m. S.W. Orleans, with an annual fair. Pop. 1579.

LAINATE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Milan. It has a church, and a magnificent palace, with a botanical garden and a fine park. Pop. 2436.

LAINDON, par. Eng. Essex; 4680 ac. P. 568.

LAINIO-ELF, a river, Sweden, which issues from Lake Rosto, in Torneå Lappmark, flows S.E., and joins l. bank Torneå, at Torneå-fors, after a course of about 140 m.

LAIRG, par. Scot. Sutherland; 40,000 ac. P. 913.

LAJNO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, dist. and 16 m. N.W. Castro Villari, near the source of the Lao. Pop. 2300.

LAK, a tn. Austria. See LAAK.

LAK, several places, Hungary.—1, A vil. co. Baranya, 6 m. from Fünfkirchen, with a parish church, and a trade in corn, wine, and timber. P. 897.—2, A vil. co. Eisenburg, on the Arobo and Reptse, 18 m. from Stein-am-Anger, with a Protestant church. P. 743.—3, A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, 9 m. from Szikso, with a church, and a trade in wine. P. 750.—4, (*Gedess-Uj*), A vil., co. and about 50 m. from Pesth, with a church. P. 978.

LAK-NAGY, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Csanad, on the Maros, 62 m. W.S.W. Battonya. It has two Greek churches, numerous mills, and a trade in cattle, sheep, and swine. Pop. 9047.

LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS, a N.E. arm of Lake Ontario, forming the commencement of the St. Lawrence. At the broadest part or point where it first narrows, it may be about 15 m. in breadth. Though the number of islands is limited by the name to a thousand, it actually contains 1692, forming a labyrinth of islands, varying in magnitude, shape, and aspect—the largest being 10 m. by 2 m.—and presenting the most extraordinary and pleasing views.

LAKE OF THE WOODS [French, *Lac de Bois*], a lake of British N. America, between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Superior; lat. 49° N.; lon. 94° 25' W. It is about 60 m. long, of very irregular width, shores much indented; and studded with wooded islands. It receives the waters of Rainy Lake through Rainy River; and, through the Winnipeg River, discharges itself into Lake Winnipeg.

LAKENHEATH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 10,550 ac. P. 1579.

LAKKI, or LAKEE, a tn. Punjab, r. bank Khuram, an affluent of the Indus, 98 m. S.S.W. Attock; lat. 32° 55' N.; lon. 71° 10' E.; with a good bazaar.

LAKOR, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, E. from Timor, separated by a narrow channel from Moa; lat. 8° 12' S.; lon. 127° 10' E. It is about 12 m. long, by 4 broad; rises about 20 ft. from the sea, is full of cocoa-trees and brushwood, and feeds many sheep and buffaloes. There being no wells, rain-water is gathered in tanks. Pop. about 1000.

LALAND, isl. Denmark. See LAA LAND.

LALEHAM, par. Eng. Middlesex; 1290 ac. P. 612.

LALESTON, par. Wales, Glamorgan. P. 507.

LALITA-PATUN, a tn. N. Hindoostan, Nepaul, 1 m. S.S.W. Khatmandoo, from which it is separated by the Bogmuttery. It was formerly the capital of a small independent state. It has a neat appearance, and some handsome public edifices; manufactures of cotton, copper, and brass. P. 24,000.

LALITY, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Baes, 12 m. from Uj-Verbacz, with a parish church, and a trade in rye and cattle. Pop. 1873.

LALASINCZ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Krassova, 12 m. from Facset, with a church. Pop. 1130.

LALLEE, or LALLI, a tn. Punjab, 86 m. W.N.W. Lahore, on a level desert tract, near a small eminence much frequented as a place of pilgrimage. Pop. 5000.

LALSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 280 m. E.N.E. Vologda, on the Lia and Lusa. It has four churches and a convent, and carries on a considerable transit trade with Archangel and Siberia. Pop. 3000.

LALSOONT, a tn. Hindoostan, Ajmeer, principality and 40 m. S.S.E. Jeypoor; lat. 26° 23' N.; lon. 76° 9' E.; in the gorge of a mountain pass. It has some Mahometan and Jain temples.

LAM (ALSO and FELSÖ), two contiguous vils. Hungary, co. Honth, about 20 m. from Balasse-Gyarmath, on the frontiers of co. Neograd; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1016.

LAMA.—1, A river, Russia, which rises in gov. Moscow, flows N.N.E., and joins r. bank Volga, 30 m. S.E. Tver,

after a course of above 80 m.—2, A vil. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 18 m. S.S.W. Lanciano; with a convent and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1930.

LAMARCHE [anc. *Marchia*], a tn. France, dep. Vosges, r. bank Monzon, 31 m. W.S.W. Epinal. Marshal Victor, Duke of Belluno, was born here. Pop. 1623.

LAMARSH, par. Eng. Essex; 1160 ac. Pop. 404.

LAMATO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, 8 m. N.W. Catanzaro, on a lofty eminence, near a river of its name. It has several sulphureous springs. P. 1306.—THE RIVER rises near the N. frontiers of Calabria Ultra, and first flows S.S.E., then S.W., and falls into the Gulf of San Euphemia; whole course, about 30 m.

LAMBACH [Latin, *Lambacum*], a market tn. Upper Austria, 25 m. S.W. Linz, on a height above l. bank Traun. It has a Benedictine abbey, with a handsome church, and a library of about 23,000 vols., an hospital and hospital church, lime-kilns and charcoal furnaces. Pop. 2300.

LAMBALLE [anc. *Ambilates*], a tn. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the Gouessant, 27 m. W.S.W. St. Malo. It stands on a slope crowned by a fine Gothic church, originally the chapel of the castle of Lamballe. It is a pleasant, comfortable-looking, stirring place, manufactures serge and other woollen stuffs, spins a good deal of worsted, and carries on a brisk trade in corn, hay, horses, cattle, honey, wax, leather, and earthenware. Pop. 4086.

LAMBATH (OBER and UNTER), a vil. Upper Austria, circle Traun, dist. Ebensee, on the Traun, with a church and salt-works. Pop. 1560.

LAMBAY, an isl. Irel., co. and 14 m. N.E. Dublin; lat. (summit) 53° 29' 36" N.; lon. 6° 1' W.; about 4 m. in circuit. It has a rocky elevated ridge, is a Dublin pilot, and a coast-guard station, and abounds in rabbits; round its shores the fishing of lobsters and crabs is carried on.

LAMBAYEQUE, a tn. Peru, near the mouth of river of its name, dep. and 120 m. N.W. Truxillo, about 5 m. from the sea. It has a church, several chapels, and manufactures of cotton fabrics. Pop. 8000.—THE ROADSTEAD, about 1½ m. off the shore, is the worst anchorage on the coast of Peru.

LAMBEG, par. Irel. Antrim and Down; 1567 ac. P. 1967.

LAMBERHURST, par. Eng. Kent and Sussex; 5290 ac. Pop. 1572.

LAMBERMONT, a vil. and com. Brussels, prov. and 16 m. E. Liège; with manufactures of woollen cloth, a trade in agricultural produce, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1192.

LAMBESC, a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 25 m. N.N.W. Marseilles, at the foot of Berthoire hill. It possesses a fine hospital, several copious fountains, and a bell-tower; manufactures vermicelli, soda, and soap, and has oil-mills, dye-works, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and almonds. From 1664, the assemblies of the states held their ordinary meetings in Lambesc. Pop. 2610.

LAMBETH, a parl. bor., and par. England, co. Surrey, r. bank Thames, comprising the greater portion of the S.W. quarter of London, having E. the borough of Southwark, and separated from Westminster by the Thames, here crossed by Waterloo, Hungerford, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges. Lambeth palace, an ancient structure on the river side, of various dates, has been the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury from its foundation in 1197. The parish contains numerous churches, chapels, schools, and charitable institutions, many of which are elegant and ornamental buildings. Near Vauxhall bridge is the terminus of the Southampton Railway, at which is a handsome and commodious station. In this suburb are numerous extensive manufactories, including iron and other foundries, glass works, stone and earthenware potteries, distilleries, ale and beer breweries, vitriol and other chemical works, and a very extensive establishment for the manufacture of steam-engines, and various other kinds of machinery. Lambeth contains several places of fashionable amusement, as the Vauxhall gardens, Astley's amphitheatre, near Westminster bridge, and the Royal Victoria theatre, in the Waterloo road. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 16,284. Area of par., 3640 ac. Pop. 115,888. Pop. parl. bor. 197,412.

LAMBÉZELLE, a vil. France, dep. Finistère, about 2 m. from Brest. Pop. 2165.

LAMBLEY, two pars. Eng. —1, Northumberland, 2310 ac. Pop. 249.—2, Notts; 2170 ac. Pop. 983.



**LAMBOURN (CHIPPING)**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Berks. The town, 35 m. W.N.W. Reading, is neatly built; has an ancient cross in the centre, a handsome old church in the early English style, a Wesleyan chapel, an hospital, and several alms-houses. Pop. 1333. Area of par., 14,880. Pop. 2595.

**LAMBOURNE**, a par. Eng. Essex; 2480 ac. Pop. 904.

**LAMBRATE**, a vil. and com., Austrian Italy, prov. and 3 m. E.N.E. Milan, on the Lambro; with a parish church, adorned with sculptures. Near it is a royal manufactory of gunpowder. Pop. 1444.

**LAMBRECHT** (Str.), two places, Germany:—1, A vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, 15 m. W. by N. Spire; with a church, and the ruins of an old castle; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, an armoury, and a copper-mill. Pop. 1471.—2, A market tn. Austria, Styria, circle Judenburg; with a deanery church, a Benedictine abbey, and two hospitals, an iron-work, and two mills. Pop. 520.

**LAMBRO** [anc. *Lambros*], a river, Austrian Italy, which rises between the two arms of the Lake of Como, flows S.E.E., and joins l. bank Po., 15 m. S. Lodi; total course, about 70 m. It receives the S. Lambro, or Lambro Morto, on the right.

**LAMBSHEIM**, a market tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, 13 m. N.N.W. Spire; with a church, and a trade in horses. P. 2631.

**LAMBSTON**, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1760 ac. P. 319.

**LAMEGO** [anc. *Lameca*, *Lamacom*], a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 42 m. E. Oporto. It is walled, defended by an old castle, and has a cathedral, founded by Count Henry, father of the first king of Portugal, and a large, elegant episcopal palace; a collegiate church, college, diocesan seminary, three monasteries, a nunnery, and two hospitals. Lamego is the see of a bishop, and early acquired considerable importance. It was the residence of the Moorish kings, till taken from them, in 1038, by Ferdinand the Great; and in it, in 1143, the Cortes of Portugal sat for the first time. Pop. 9230.

**LAMERTON**, par. Eng. Devon; 4230 ac. P. 1509.

**LAMIA**, or **ZEITUN**, a tn., N. Greece, a little W. of the gulf of same name, and not far from the Turkish frontiers. It consists of a number of good-looking houses, which have been recently erected, and of a castle situated on a height. In general appearance, though on a small scale, it strongly resembles Athens.

**LAMLASH**, an excellent harbour or roadstead, Scotland, Bute-shire, E. side isl. Arran, sheltered by the Holy Isle. Vessels of the heaviest burthen may anchor in it in safety. On its shore is the watering village of Lamlash, or Kilbride.

**LAMMAN** with *HAUTBOIS-PARVA*, par. Eng. Norfolk; 810 ac. Pop. 299.

**LAMMERMOOR HILLS**, a ridge which, breaking off from the central mass of the Lowlands of Scotland, stretches from the E. frontiers of Peeblesshire, in an E.N.E. direction, across the S. part of Mid-Lothian, and between E. Lothian and Berwick, and terminates on the E. coast, forming the bold and rocky cliffs around St. Abb's Head. The loftiest summits do not exceed 1600 ft.

**LAMO**, or **LAMOO**, a tn., isl. and bay, E. coast Africa, Zanzibar. The town, lat. 2° 15' 45" S., lon. 41° 1' 5" E. (R.), on the side of a sandy ridge of hills, forming the S. boundary of the harbour, is guarded by an Arab fortification or castle—a large square building, with a tower at each corner, but of extremely slight construction. It has several flat-roofed mosques, and a number of schools. Pop. about 5000.—The bay is formed by the Lamo and Manla islands, and is secure for small vessels, but the entrance is intricate. Depth of water, from four to ten fathoms.

**LAMONE**, a river, Italy, which rises in the central chain of the Apennines, in Tuscany; flows N.E., crosses the Papal States, passing near Faenza, and falls into the Adriatic, about 9 m. N.N.E. Ravenna. Total course, 55 m.

**LAMORAN**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1320 ac. P. 99.

**LAMOV**, two places, Russia:—1, (*Nijne*), A tn., gov. and 68 m. W.N.W. Penza. It has three churches, a monastery, and an annual fair, which attracts dealers from all the provinces of the empire. Pop. 4000.—2, (*Verkne*), about 9 m. S.W. the former. It has seven churches. Pop. 4300.

**LAMPA**, a small tn. Peru, on a tributary of Lake Titicaca, dep. and 146 m. S. Cuzco.

**LAMPEDUSA** [anc. *Lopadusa*], an isl. in the Mediterranean, 140 m. S.E. Sicily, of which it is a dependency; lat.

35° 29' 12" N.; lon. 12° 35' 12" E. (R.); length, E. to W., 7 m.; average breadth, scarcely 1 m. It is generally level, yet presents to the sea bold and craggy cliffs, except towards the S.E., when it shelves down, and forms a low shore, with a number of creeks, the largest of which is called the harbour. The W. part is covered with dwarf olives, and a great variety of shrubs, from which large quantities of firewood are cut, and sent to Tripoli and Malta. In this part of the island are great numbers of wild goats; and scattered over it, but particularly along its shores, are numerous caverns.

**LAMPERTHEIM**, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, bail. and 9 m. W.S.W. Heppenheim, near r. bank Rhine; with two churches, and manufactures of tobacco. Pop. 3987.

**LAMPETER** (LLAN-BEDR), a parl. bor., market tn., and par., S. Wales, co. Cardigan. The town, r. bank Teify, 25 m. E.N.E. Cardigan, has a handsome parish church, several Dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, a national school, and a reading-room. The college of St. David, for the education of candidates for the ministry in Wales, by act passed 1855, was removed to Brecon. Inhabitants, agricultural labourers. Lampeter unites with Cardigan, &c., in returning a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 1507.

**LAMPETER-VELFREY**, par. Wales, Pembroke. P. 1025.

**LAMPHEY**, par. Wales, Pembroke; 2000 ac. P. 407.

**LAMPION** [anc. *Scola*], an isl. in the Mediterranean, forming a dependency of Sicily, one of the Isole Pelagie, about 8 m. W. by N. Lampedusa; greatest length, N. to S., 800 yards; breadth, about 200 yards. It contains several vestiges of buildings, and fragments of a marble tessellated pavement.

**LAMPLUGH**, par. Eng. Cumberland; 7140 ac. P. 645.

**LAMPONG DISTRICTS** (THE), a prov., isl. Sumatra, forming its S.E. extremity; bounded, N. by prov. Palembang, from which it is separated by the river Masoei; E. by the Java Sea, S. by the Strait of Sunda and the Indian Ocean, and W. by prov. Bencoolen; about 128 m. N. to S., by 105 m. E. to W.; area, 12,926 sq. m. Its E. coast is pretty uniform, but in the S. coast are two deep indentations, Lampong Bay, stretching inland 30 m., by 15 m. broad; and Samangka Bay, with island of same name at its mouth, stretching 42 m. inland, and 15 m. broad. The E. coast is low and flat, but the S. coast and W. frontier are hilly. The mountains stretch in three nearly parallel lines, S.E. to N.W., along the S. coast, but do not penetrate far inland: they are wholly volcanic, and from them flow, in almost parallel lines to the E. coast, all the rivers of the province. After these rivers, the principal of which are the Toeleng, Pangaboeng, and Sekampong, the various districts are named; thus, Lampong-Toeleng, &c. In the wet season, all the rivers overflow their banks, and inundate the great expanse of flat country lying between the mountains and the E. coast, so that, in some districts, only the tops of the trees are visible; but the soil, being sandy, is dry and sterile in the dry season. The climate is very unhealthy. The forests furnish the rattan, of numerous species; the Dammar pine, caoutchouc, and various other plants yielding gums and resins; and some rice, pepper, tobacco, cotton, and coffee, are cultivated; all of which are, to some extent, exported. Salt and linen are the chief imports. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, hippopotamus, tapir, and argus pheasant, are natives, and numerous; and alligators swarm in the rivers. Buffaloes and goats are the chief domestic quadrupeds. The natives build their houses, at a considerable elevation, upon iron-wood posts: in feature, they resemble the Chinese; they are Mahometans, speak Malay, and are inveterately indolent. All kinds of crimes, even murder, may be atoned for by money. Human life is held cheap, and revenge by murder is of common occurrence. From these causes, and the numbers killed by wild animals, the population is only 82,905.—(Van der Aa; *Jour. Indian Archipelago*, 1851.)

**LAMPORICCHIO**, a tn. Tuscany, div. Florence, on the W. side of Mount Albano, about 8 m. from Pistoja. It is tolerably well built, consisting of several streets and small squares; and has a church, the remains of an old castle, and some trade in corn, chestnuts, oil, and wine. Pop. 2018.

**LAMPORO** (Latin, *Emporium*), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Vercelli, 2 m. N. Crescentino; with a modern and rather elegant church, two chapels, and a trade in corn, millet, and rice. Pop. 1183.

**LAMPOR**, par. Eng. Northampton; 1440 ac. P. 312.

**LAMSAKI** [anc. *Lampsacus*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, on the Dardanelles, nearly opposite Gallipoli; lat. 40° 20' N.; lon. 26° 44' E. The present town is inconsiderable and, with exception of a handsome mosque, offers nothing worthy of notice. It is celebrated for its wine.

**LAMSPRINGE**, a vil. Hanover, gov. and 13 m. S.S.E. Hildesheim; with two churches, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1200.

**LAMYATT**, par. Eng. Somerset; 890 ac. P. 255.

**LAN-CHOU**, a city, China, prov. Kansou, r. bank Hoang-Ho or Yellow River; lat. 36° 5' N.; lon. 103° 40' E.

**LANA**, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle Botzen; with two churches, a Capuchin monastery, and manufactures of silk. Pop. 2695.

**LANAKEN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Meuse, 13 m. E. Hasselt; with several breweries, two distilleries, and three mills. Pop. 1537.

**LANARK**, a maritime co. of W. Australia, of triangular shape, with a coast-line of 80 m., exposed to a heavy sea, and stretching 50 m. inland. The Darling range of mountains runs through this county.

**LANARK**, **LANARKSHIRE**, or **CLYDESDALE**, an inland co. Scotland, having N. cos. Dumbarton and Stirling, E. Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles, S. Dumfries, and W. cos. Ayr and Renfrew. Length, N.W. to S.E., 52 m. Extreme breadth, N.E. to S.W. 34 m.; area, 604,880 ac., of which upwards of a third is arable. It is divided into three principal districts or wards, called, respectively, the Upper or S. Ward, the Middle Ward, and the Lower or N. Ward, the last containing the city of Glasgow. The surface is various, in some places mountainous, especially in the extreme S. and in S.E. and S.W. parts; in other places hilly, and in others, again, comparatively flat. The higher elevations occur in the Upper Ward, in the extreme S. portion of the county, where they reach from 2000 ft. to 3000 ft. above the sea. The principal range is called the Lowthers or Louthiers. They are for the most part covered with heath or grass, which affords excellent pasture for sheep. The valleys or flat grounds which separate the hills, are partly dry, and partly wet and spongy. In this district are the lead hills, containing four principal lead veins, from 4 ft. to 10 ft. thick on the average, one of which is wrought to a depth of about 140 fathoms; the pure ore in one place having been 14 ft. wide. The whole mines are contained in a circle of less than 3 m. diameter. The surrounding country consists of clay-slate and graywacke in nearly vertical beds. The Middle Ward is also rich in a mineralogical point of view, containing an abundance of whinstone, sandstone, ironstone, and coal. The coal seams vary from 2 ft. to 9 ft. in thickness. The ironstone occurs both in masses and in seams, and is wrought to such an extent as to render the county one of the principal seats of the iron trade. In the Lower Ward immense fields of fire-clay occur, varying from 4 ft. to 19 ft. in thickness, and the quality is considered fully equal, if not superior, to the Stourbridge clay. In their vicinity are extensive works for the manufacture of crucibles, &c. Coal, however, is the most important of the mineral treasures of the county. It is computed that the fields comprise 55,000 ac., or about 110 sq. m. Through the whole range of the coal district, both limestone and freestone abound. The principal river is the Clyde, which traverses the entire county from S.S.E. to N.N.W., and for the greater part of its course nearly through its centre. The contributory streams are the Douglas, Avon, and Calder, besides several others of minor importance. Throughout Lanarkshire the dairy system has been prosecuted with great success. The cows are mostly of the Ayrshire breed. In the Upper Ward between two-thirds and three-fourths of the surface are occupied by hill or moorland, incapable, from the elevation of the country, of much agricultural improvement. The Middle Ward exhibits great diversity of soil, but is generally of a clayey nature, with greater or less intermixture of sand; in the valleys along the Clyde, and other considerable streams, a deep rich alluvial soil lies upon a bed of open gravel. A large proportion of this Ward also is occupied with moss or peat earth. The soil and climate of this portion of the county are peculiarly favourable to the growth of wood; and spontaneous copsewoods everywhere adorn the hanging banks. Here, also, occur the beautiful and fruitful orchards for which Clydesdale has long been celebrated. The

soil of the Lower Ward is, on the S. side, generally clay, with some portions sand, comprising some rich alluvial tracts along the Clyde. On the N. side numerous knolls or low round hills occur, the tops of which are, in many instances, hard and stiff, the bottoms wet and spongy. It also comprises a good deal of moist, moorish, and barren soil. A good deal of wheat is raised in the Lower and Middle Wards; but oats is the principal corn crop, and, next to it, bear; turnips and potatoes are also extensively cultivated. The chief towns are Glasgow, Lanark, the capital, and Hamilton. The county returns a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 3785. Pop. (1841), 426,972; (1851), 530,169.

**LANARK**, an anc. royal and parl. bor., Scotland, cap. above co., 23 m. S.E. Glasgow, r. bank Clyde, consisting of one main street, with several smaller diverging on either side. It is paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water, and has two Established, a Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches, a grammar-school, library, county-buildings, and jail. Part of the inhabitants are occupied in weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. Shoes are also made to a considerable, and laces to a limited extent; and there are several breweries and flour-mills. About 1 m. S.S.W. from Lanark, is the thriving village of New Lanark, with its extensive cotton-works, founded in 1784. The establishment at one time acquired very extensive notoriety, under the superintendence of Robert Owen, who attempted to establish here a new system of social organization. Pop. parl. bor., (1851), 5305.

**LANCASTER**, or **LANCASHIRE**, a N. and maritime co. England, bounded N. by Westmoreland, N.E. and E. by Yorkshire, S. by Cheshire, and W. by Cumberland and the Irish Sea; area, 1,130,240 ac., of which about 850,000 are supposed to be arable, meadow, and pasture. Its most N. part, consisting of the peninsulated hundred of Furness, is detached from the main body of the county by the intervention of part of Westmoreland and Morecambe Bay. Off the S.W. extremity of this peninsula is the long narrow island of Wolney, 10 m. long, and less than 1 m. broad. The coast, stretching from the Mersey to the Duddon, is of great extent, and is deeply indented by bays and arms of the sea; the principal of which are Morecambe Bay, and the estuary of the Ribble. The E. part of the S. portion of the county, or S. of the Ribble, is bounded by a range of hills separating it from Yorkshire, composed of millstone grit, the soil on which is generally thin and poor. The S. and W. sides, extending along the Mersey, rest on the new red sandstone, while the coal measures occupy the whole central space. On the W. side, next the sea, it presents great flats of sand, over which sweep the cold vapours and tempestuous winds of the Irish Channel, unbroken by any mountainous ridge to intercept their severity. Lancashire, N. of the Ribble, differs, in many important respects, from the S. division. With exception of a tract called the Fylde, the county here is narrowed into a strip a few miles in breadth, extending from the sea to the mountainous district which, on the E., divides it from Yorkshire. Red sandstone, millstone grit, mountain limestone, and clay slate, form the geological features of the district. Near the coast, the land is managed chiefly in alternate husbandry; as it begins to rise towards the hills, it is principally in grass, held by small dairy farmers; and the hills are stocked with black-faced sheep. The district called the Fylde, embraces all that low, alluvial district lying W. of the Preston and Lancaster Railway (or a direct line drawn from Preston to Lancaster), and extending to the coast. The district of Furness, which forms the most N. part of the county, is an integral part of the mountains of Cumberland, the high land gradually subsiding as it approaches the coast on the S. The highest summits here are the 'Old Man,' in Conistone Fells, 2577 ft. above sea-level; and another close by of the same height. The other principal elevations, in the main parts of the county, are Pendle Hill, 1803 ft.; Bleasdale Moor, 1709 ft.; Boulsworth Hill, 1689 ft.; and Rivington Moor, 1545 ft. above sea-level. The peat-mosses or bogs of Lancashire form one of its most remarkable physical features. The most extensive of these is Chat Moss, 7 m. W. Manchester, about 5 m. long, and 3 m. broad; White Moss, Rainford and Kirby Moss, Halsall and Rufford Mosses. The surface of Chat Moss is composed of a long, coarse, sedgy grass and heath, beneath which there is a depth, in some places, of 34 ft.



of moss. It was considered an irreclaimable bog; but, by skill and perseverance, with exception of a few patches, it has been turned to profitable account. The most important mineral product of Lancashire is coal, which occurs abundantly in the S. and S.W., the field including nearly all the manufacturing districts of the county. Excellent freestone is quarried near Lancaster. Limestone occurs abundantly. In the N. of Furness, numerous quarries of blue slate are wrought. Copper occurs in Coniston Fells; and mines of this metal are profitably worked in the 'Old Man' Mountain, where the ore is found tolerably rich, and in great abundance. Ironstone, lead ore, coarse slate, flag-stones, and scythe-stones; brick-clay and pipe-clay are also found. The climate is temperate, but, in general, extremely humid, especially on the W. side. A great part of the county, especially E. of the Lancaster and Preston Railway, is chiefly under grass, and let as dairy farms. The soil varies considerably; but, with exception, perhaps, of the Fylde, which is comparatively rich, cannot be called naturally fertile. The principal crops are oats, wheat, barley, turnips, and especially potatoes, for the cultivation of which Lancashire was early noted. A large quantity of cheese, also, is made in the S. and W. parts. But Lancashire owes its celebrity, wealth, and population, to its manufactures and commerce, and not to agriculture. It is the grand seat of the cotton manufacture, which has increased, since 1770, with a rapidity altogether unparalleled in the history of industry, and has been productive of an extraordinary increase of population and wealth. Woollen, flax, and silk factories, are likewise numerous.

The following Table exhibits the number and extent of the cotton, woollen, and other factories, in 1850:—

	Factories.	Spindles.	Power-looms.
Cotton .....	1235	13,955,497	176,947
Woollen .....	26	288,492	4,839
Worsted .....	11	27,190	1,112
Flax .....	9	117,356	...
Silk .....	29	162,988	1,977
Total .....	1310	14,501,523	184,875

Manchester is the principal centre of the cotton manufactures, and Liverpool of the shipping trade of the county. The former, however, is carried on also to a great extent in numerous other towns in the county, including Preston, Bolton, Oldham, Ashton, Blackburn, Bury, Chorley, Wigan, &c. Woollen goods are also largely produced at Rochdale and Manchester, as are also silks, hats, paper, and a vast variety of other articles: and a third part of the soap made in Great Britain is manufactured in Liverpool and its vicinity. A complete net-work of railways, and several important canals, afford extensive means of rapid conveyance to all parts of the kingdom. Lancashire, which is a county palatine, returns 26 members to Parliament; of which four are for the county, and the remainder for its various boroughs. P. (1841), 1,667,054; (1851), 2,031,236.

**LANCASTER**, a municipal and parl. bor. and river-port, England, cap. above cor., l. bank Lune, over which there is an elegant stone bridge, 549 ft. in length, with five elliptical arches, 45 m. N. by E. Liverpool; lat. 54° 3' N.; lon. 2° 48' 15" W. (n.) It is a station on the railway from Preston to Carlisle, and communicates by a direct line with Leeds, &c. It occupies a gentle slope; the streets, most of which are narrow, but a few tolerably spacious and well paved, rising from the river towards the S. On the summit of the hill, on the W. side, are the castle, now used as a prison, measuring 380 ft. by 360 ft. within the walls, built in the reign of Edward III., but with a keep supposed to be Saxon; and the church, a venerable and spacious structure, in the later English style, with a square tower. Nearly the whole town is built of freestone, from quarries in the neighbourhood. The houses are generally substantial, and many of them handsome; of the latter class are some fine old mansions, once the residences of nobility. The public buildings comprise the townhall, the custom-house, assembly-rooms, and a commodious building, formerly the theatre, containing a music-hall, and the museum, &c., of the Natural History Society. There are several other Episcopal churches, besides the one above referred to; places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive

Methodists, Presbyterians, the Society of Friends, and R. Catholics; a free grammar and charity schools, a dispensary, almshouses, and other benevolent institutions. The manufactures of the town consist chiefly in the making of mahogany furniture, cordage, sail-cloth, and cotton goods, for which last there are six factories; a silk-mill and a worsted-mill are also in operation. The foreign shipping trade of Lancaster is now almost wholly removed to Liverpool, but its coasting trade is still considerable. The communication with the sea is greatly obstructed by shoals in the river, which prevent vessels of greater burthen than 250 tons from approaching the town. Those of larger size unload at Glasson dock, 5 m. below. The canal to Preston passes over the river at a short distance from the town. Lancaster sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 1372. Pop. (1851), 16,168.

**LANCASTER**, a city, U. States, New York, 60 m. W. Philadelphia, with which it is connected by a railway. It is regularly laid-out, with wide streets, crossing each other at right angles. The streets are well paved, and kept clean. It has ten churches, a grammar and several other schools, two public libraries, a reading-room, a pretty extensive commerce, and manufactures of iron and machinery, tanneries, potteries, roperies, breweries, distilleries, and a cotton factory. Pop. (1840), 8417; (1850), 12,382.

**LANCASTER SOUND**, a passage leading from the N.W. of Baffin's Bay W., to Barrow's Strait, about lat. 74° N.; lon. 80° W. Its E. extremities are formed by Cape Hiorburg on the N., and Cape Walter on the S.; and its central breadth is about 65 m.

**LANCAVA**, a group of three large islands, off N.W. coast, Malay Peninsula, extending N.W. and S.E.; lat. (largest) 6° 20' N.; lon. 99° 30' E. They are high and bold, infested by snakes of great size, and a rendezvous for pirates.

**LANCHANG**, the cap. city of Laos, l. bank Mekon; lat. 15° 37' N.; lon. 104° 32' E.; about 300 m. E.N.E. Bangkok.

**LANCHESTER**, a vil. and par. England, co. Durham. The **VILLAGE**, 7 m. N.W. Durham, though now small, was once a place of considerable importance. It has a venerable church, in the early English style; and occupies the site of a Roman station. P. 579. Area of par., 41,890 ac. P. 7783.

**LANCIANO** [Latin, *Ancanum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 13 m. S.E. Chieti. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral and several other churches, and a seminary. Its trade, once considerable, has greatly decayed. Pop. 11,883.

**LANCING**, par. Eng. Sussex, 2300 ac. Pop. 781.

**LANCSAK**, a vil. Hungary, co. Baranya, 4 m. W. Mohacs; with a church. P. 1467.

**LANCUT**, or **LANDSHUT**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle Rzeszow, 84 m. W. by N. Lemberg; with a castle, manufactures of linen, and bleachfields. P. 1862.

**LANDAK**, a small state, isl. Borneo, with cap. of same name, the seat of a Dutch resident, and in the Dutch prov. of the W. coast. It is bounded N. by Sambas, E. Sangau and Tajang, S. Pontianak, and W. Mampawa; lat. 0° to 1° N.; lon. 109° 26' to 110° 35' E. It yields diamonds, gold, and iron. One diamond obtained from the mines here in the end of last century, weighed 367 carats in the rough. The mining operations and commerce generally of Landak, were carried on chiefly by Chinese settlers till the end of 1841. At that period, however, they were attacked by the Dyaks, 300 of them slain, and the remainder driven out of the country; the oppression exercised by the Chinese on the natives was given out as the cause of the attack.—The town, 46 m. N.E. Pontianak, on river of same name, is fortified, and contains a castle of the rajah, seated on a rock.—The river has a S.W. very crooked course of 80 m. direct distance, and falls into the estuary of the Kapuas opposite Pontianak.—(Van der Aa.)

**LANDAU**, three places, Germany:—1, A fortress, Bavaria. Palatinate, cap. dist. on the Queich, 47 m. N.N.E. Strasburg. It belongs to the Germanic Confederation, and is regularly and strongly fortified. It consists of substantial houses, and has straight and tolerably spacious streets; with a R. Catholic, and two Protestant churches; Latin, agricultural, and industrial schools; an arsenal, barracks, and other military establishments; an hospital, house of correction; manufactures of tobacco and fire arms, and oil and other mills. Landau has been an object of contest, in every great European war,

since the 15th century. Pop. tn. 6074; dist. 64,683.—2, A tn. Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., r. bank Isar, here crossed by a bridge, 36 m. S.E. Regensburg. It has four churches, and manufactures of articles in iron and agricultural implements, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Aponia. Pop. 1160. Area of dist. 192 geo. sq. m. Pop. 21,850.—3, A tn., princip. Waldeck, on lofty height above the Wetter, 19 m. W. Cassel. It was early fortified, and contains the remains of an old castle, in which the princes of Waldeck often resided till the beginning of the 18th century. Pop. 1214.

LANDBEACH, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2490 ac. P. 468.

LANDECROSS, par. Eng. Devon; 1150 ac. Pop. 120.

LANDECK, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 50 m. S. Breslau, on the Biala; with two churches, two chapels, an hospital, and a mill. Near it are tepid sulphureous springs, with a well-frequented bathing establishment. Pop. 1537.

LANDECK, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 9 m. E. Imst, at the foot of a mountain of same name, at the confluence of the Trofana with the Inn, here crossed by a bridge, about 2500 ft. above sea-level. It has a Gothic church, with a monument, a chapel, and a castle. Pop. 1484. Area of dist., 228 geo. sq. m. Pop. 13,845.

LANDEGEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6 m. W. Ghent; with an oil and three other mills; but the greater part of the inhabitants are employed in weaving and agriculture. Pop. 2019.

LANDEL, a vil. Austria, Styria, on the Ens, 2 m. from Reifling; with a church, and a trade in cattle and wood. Pop. 1000.

LANDEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Liège, on the railway from Tirlemont to Waremma. It has a handsome church, a brewery, a flour-mill, with some trade in agricultural produce and cattle, and was the ordinary residence of Pepin the Old, mayor of the palace of Clotaire II., and better known by the name of Pepin of Landen. P. 795.

LANDERNEAU, a small seaport tn. France, dep. Finistère, 13 m. N.E. Brest, on both sides of the Landerneau or Elorn, near its mouth in Brest roads. It has a Gothic church of the 16th century, a communal college, a large convent, and capacious marine barracks; and the quays are lined with fine houses. It has manufactures of linen, leather, glazed hats, and refined wax; also bleachfields, and a considerable trade in linen goods, linen thread, military furnishings, leather, honey, wax, Dutch cheese, horses, corn, &c. Only a few small vessels belong to the town, but about 700 enter and clear annually; the harbour admits vessels of 300 to 400 tons. Pop. 4099.

LANDERNEAU, or ELORN, a river, France, which rises in the mountains of Arrée, near the centre of dep. Finistère, flows first circuitously N.E., then W.S.W. past Landerneau, by a wide mouth, and falls into Brest harbour; total course, 40 m.; of which 10 m. are navigable.

LANDERON, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 8 m. N.E. Neufchatel, in a marshy spot at the mouth of the Thiele, in Lake Biel. It has a church, a townhouse, and Capuchin hospitium. The inhabitants are almost all employed in rearing cattle. Pop. 1819.

LANDES, a dep. in S. of France (Gascogne), and deriving its name from the sandy wastes which cover a large portion of its surface. It is bounded N. by dep. Gironde, E. by Lot-et-Garonne and Gers, S. by Basses-Pyrénées, and W. by Bay of Biscay; lat. 43° 28' to 44° 35' N.; lon. 0° 7' E., to 1° 33' W. It is naturally divided into two unequal portions by the Adour. The S. portion, called Chalosse, consists of plains fit for the growth of wheat and maize, or of gentle slopes clothed with vines. The N. and far larger portion, consists of heath, with occasional clumps of trees and brushwood, or of morasses, lagoons, and sands, which shift, and are carried by the wind. Of the whole area, extending to about 2,262,400 ac., nearly one-half is waste, a third under wood, and little more than a sixth arable. The buffalo makes his lair among the reedy swamps, and herds of wild horses roam over the heaths. The coast is particularly desolate, consisting of a long stretch of hills, scarcely rendered stationary by extensive sowings of sea pine. A little inland within these sands, a chain of lagoons extends N. to S., almost as far as Bayonne. The S. portion of the department is of a much more inviting description. It is well watered by the numerous affluents which join the l. bank of the Adour; and its soil, which is of considerable fertility, yields in abundance

corn, fruit, and wine. But taking in the whole department, perhaps its most valuable product is the sea pine, which, besides the essential service, already mentioned, of fixing the sand, often becomes a majestic tree; yields good timber and fuel, and supplies raw material to numerous works in which rosin, pitch, and tar are manufactured. Some coal, and a good deal of iron-ore, are raised, and the latter is also smelted. Good building stone and marble are quarried, and potter's clay, of a superior description, is found. Glass, earthenware, porcelain, paper, and leather, are manufactured. In the more secluded and desolate tracts, the inhabitants have peculiarities both of dress and modes of living, which give them a strong resemblance to half-savage and nomadic tribes. Landes is divided into three arrondissements, 25 cantons, and 333 communes. Its chief town is Mont de Marsan. Pop. (1846), 298,220.

LANDESBERGEN, a vil. Hanover, principality Oebrehoya, bail. Stolzenau; with a parish church. Pop. 1169.

LANDETE, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 28 m. from Cuenca; with a parish church, an hospital, a primary school, and sulphureous springs, said to be efficacious in cutaneous and similar affections. Pop. 791.

LANDEWEDNACK, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1300 ac. Pop. 431.

LANDFORD, par. Eng. Wilts; 1920 ac. Pop. 255.

LANDIVISIAN, a tn. France, dep. Finistère, 23 m. N.E. Brest. It is well built, has regular, spacious, and well-paved streets, a church with a fine portal, and an elegant spire, and manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 1810.

LANDKEY, par. Eng. Devon; 2510 ac. Pop. 774.

LANDL, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle Brück, dist. and near Gallenstein, with a church. Pop. 1309.

LANDPORT, a suburb of Portsmouth, England, co. Hants, in which is the S. terminus of the London and S. coast railway. It comprises all the buildings beyond the fortifications of Portsea town, and between the suburbs of Southsea, and Mile-end, Newton. It lies on level ground, has straight and well-kept streets, a large and handsome Established church, six Dissenting chapels, hospital, female penitentiary, several schools, Watt Institution, and a Young Men's Improvement Association. The industrial establishments comprise three large shirt and stay manufactories, which give employment to several hundred needle-women. A limited business is done in the building and repairing of ships.—(Local Correspondent.)

LANDQUART, a river Switzerland, rising in the Silvrettaberg, in the N.E. of can. Grisons. It flows N.W. traversing the Prætigau, and joins r. bank Rhine, by several branches, a little S. of Mayenfeld, after a course of about 45 m.

LANDRAKE-WITH-ST.-ENEX, par. Eng. Cornwall; 3640 ac. Pop. 893.

LANDRE, a lagoon, France, dep. Bouches du Rhone, 16 m. S.E. Arles; about 9 m. long, and 1 m. broad. It receives the waters of two canals.

LANDRECIES [anc. *Landeriacum*], a tn. France, dep. Nord, 20 m. E. Cambrai on the Sambre. It possesses fortifications which were improved and extended by Vauban, a church, and barracks, glass-works, and a considerable trade in corn, hops, flax, cheese, cattle, charcoal, and slates. From 1815 to 1818 it was occupied by the Russians. Pop. 3483.

LANDRIANO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Pavia, near the Lambro. It has a court, and several public offices, two churches, and a trade in corn and rice. Pop. 2117.

LAND'S END [anc. *Eolerium*], a celebrated promontory, co. Cornwall, the most W. land of England, 266 m. S.W. London. It is formed of granite cliffs, of considerable height. About 1 m. to the W. are a number of dangerous rocks, on the largest of which is a light-house, with a fixed light 88 ft. above sea-level; lat. 50° 4' 6" N.; lon. 5° 44' 45" W.

LANDSBERG or GORZOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 34 m. N.E. Oppeln, l. bank Prosna; with a church, and an hospital. Pop. 1026.

LANDSBERG, numerous places, Germany, particularly:—1. A tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., r. bank Lech, here crossed by a bridge, 31 m. W.S.W. Munich. It is walled, flanked with towers, well built, and has two churches, a Latin school, hospital, and orphan asylum, manufactures of paper, a bell foundry, several mills, and numerous breweries. Pop. 3245. Area of dist., 76 geo. sq. m. Pop. 23,579.—2. A tn. Prussia,



prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 37 m. N.E. Frankfurt, cap. circle on the Wartha, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is walled, well built, has a court of law, and several public offices, three churches, a gymnasium, a poorhouse, lunatic and orphan asylums; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, and leather, paper and other mills, and some shipping trade. Pop. (1846), 12,011. Area of circle, 360 geo. sq. m. Pop. 64,257.—3, (*Alt*) a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 12 m. E.N.E. Berlin. It is walled, has three gates, three churches, two hospitals, and an orphan asylum; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a distillery, and a brewery. Pop. 1507.

**LANDSCRONA**, tn. and port, Sweden. See **LANDSKRONA**.

**LANDSHUT**.—1, A tn. Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., r. bank Isar, here crossed by two bridges, 38 m. N.E. Munich. It is partly surrounded by old ramparts and ditches, and, though an ancient place, and mostly built of brick, has two good squares, and two regular and spacious streets, opened into by others of an inferior appearance; a court of law, and several public offices. The principal buildings and establishments are the palace, castle, townhouse, nine churches, one of them St. Martin's, a noble Gothic structure, with a steeple 450 ft.



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, LANDSHUT.—From Lange, *Ansichten von Deutschland*.

high; two monasteries, and a convent; a lyceum, gymnasium, a Latin, agricultural, industrial, and bathing school; and an hospital. It has manufactures of leather, starch, tobacco, paper, cards, copperware, and surgical instruments; several mills, and numerous breweries. Landshut was early a place of importance, became a dual residence, and had a university, by the removal of which to Munich, in 1826, the town has suffered severely, and lost much of the lively appearance it once had. Pop. 9307. Area of dist., 172 sq. m. Pop. 21,103.—2, A tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 27 m. S.E. Liegnitz, cap. circle, romantically situated at the foot of the Riesengebirge, r. bank Bober, near the confluence of the Zieder. It has three churches, a fine old convent, a courthouse, and hospital; manufactures of linen, bleachfields, dye-works, tile-works, flax, and other mills; and weekly markets, at which great quantities of linen are sold. In 1760, the Prussians were here defeated by the Austrians. Pop. 3998. Area of circle, 118 geo. sq. m. Pop. 39,800.—3, A vil. Austria, Moravia, circle and 34 m. S.W. Hradisch, on the March, and on the Hungarian frontier: with a church, and a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1937.

**LANDSKRON**, two tns. Austria:—1, Bohemia, 97 m. E. by S. Prague, on the Sazawa, and the railway to Vienna. It is walled, has a castle, three churches, a poorhouse, extensive manufactures of linen and calico, bleachfields, and dye-works. Pop. 4816.—2, Galicia, 18 m. S.W. Cracow; with a church, and a castle. Pop. 1500.

**LANDSKRONA**, a seaport tn. Sweden, län Malmö, on a tongue of land which projects into the Sound, 18 m. N.N.E. Copenhagen. It is a place of considerable strength, being both fortified, and defended by a citadel; is well and regularly built; contains a handsome church, and an assembly-house; and has a secure and capacious harbour, naturally one of the best on the coast, but very much silted up; building-yards, a sugar-factory, soap-works, dye-works, tanneries, and an important annual fair. The chief exports are corn, fish, tar, pitch, timber, and alum. Pop. 3975.

**LANDSORT**, a small isl. Sweden, in the Baltic, off S. coast län Stockholm; lat. 58° 44' 30" N.; lon. 17° 52' 42" E. (E.); with a revolving light, 145 ft. above the sea.

**LANDSTUHL**, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, 39 m. W.N.W. Spire; with a church, manufactures of potash, and a trade in cattle. In early times, the Counts of Sickingen, whose castle, in ruins, still overhangs the town, resided here. The chivalrous Count of that name, the friend of Luther, was killed here during a siege, and is buried in the church. Pop. 1907.

**LANDULPH**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1880 ac. P. 550.

**LANDWADE**, par. Eng. Cambridge; 120 ac. P. 29.

**LANDWÜRDEN**, a vil. Germany, duchy Oldenburg, l. bank Weser, S. of Bremerhaven; with a church. P. 1461.

**LANE-END**, a tn. England, Stafford. See **LONGTON**.

**LANE-STONE**, or **STOKE ST. MICHAEL**, par. Eng. Somerset; 2250 ac. P. 1056.

**LANEAST**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2600 ac. P. 320.

**LANEHAM**, par. Eng. Notts.; 1840 ac. P. 385.

**LANERCOST**, par. Eng. Cumberland; 36,510 ac. P. 1582.

**LANESBOROUGH**, a market tn. Ireland, cos. Roscommon and Longford, on the Shannon, here crossed by a bridge, 8½ m. S.W. Longford; with a church, a R. Catholic chapel, a dispensary; and some trade in corn, pigs, and eggs. P. 581.

**LANG-KI-TSOUNG**, a vil. Tibet, about 210 m. E.N.E. Lassa, in a fertile, well-cultivated plain, surrounded by low, wooded mountains. The houses are sometimes of great size, and several stories high: they are made of the trunks of trees, with the bark stripped off and cut to lengths, so as to be nearly as possible of an equal diameter throughout, and arranged horizontally, side by side, on enormous piles, driven to a great depth into the earth, leaving about 2 ft. above the surface. Smaller trunks are used to form the roof, which is covered with the bark of trees, the interstices being filled up with dung.—(*Hue, Voy. dans Tibet*.)

**LANGAR**, par. Eng. Notts.; 3550 ac. P. 309.

**LANGAZA**, or **LEUGAZA**.—1, A lake, Turkey in Europe, Rumelia, 9 m. W. Salonica; length, 9 m.; breadth, about 4 m. It receives numerous torrents from the neighbouring mountains, but has no visible outlet. The ground around is fertile, but marshy and ill cultivated.—2, A tn., situated on an alluvial plain, 3 m. N. of the above lake.

**LANGBROEK** (**OYER** and **NEDER**), two vils. Holland, prov. Utrecht, the former 12 m. S. by E., and the latter 12 m. S. by W. Amersfoort, with a church and school each. Pop., Oyer, 263; Neder, 833.

**LANGDON**, two pars. Eng. Kent:—1, (*East*); 1050 ac. P. 316.—2, (*West*); 740 ac. P. 119.

**LANGDON HILLS**, or **LAINDON**, par. Eng. Essex; 1850 ac. P. 288.

**LANGDORP**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Demer, 24 m. N.E. Brussels; with a flour-mill, and a brewery. Pop. 1983.

**LANGEAC**, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Loire, r. bank Allier, 20 m. W. Le Puy. It has manufactures of lace, and, near it, quarries of building-stone and whet-stone, and a coal-field, occupying the valley of the Marsanges. Pop. 2347.

**LANGEAIS** [anc. *Alingaria*], a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, r. bank Loire, 14 m. S.W. Tours. It is said to be one of the first towns in which Christianity was preached by St. Martin. Its castle, an extensive Gothic structure, of the 13th century, flanked with towers, is in good preservation. Langeais has manufactures of linen, tiles, and paving bricks; and a trade in corn, oil, fruit, and wine. Pop. 1981.

LANGEINOR, par. Wales, Glamorgan. P. 363.

LANGELAND, an isl. Denmark, forming a long and comparatively narrow belt, stretching between the Great Belt on the N., and the Baltic on the S., and separated on the E. from Laaland by the Langeland Belt, and on the W. from Funen and several smaller islands, by a channel of no great width, but very deep; greatest length, N. to S., 33 m.; average breadth, not more than 4 m.; area, about 80 geo. sq. m. The E. and W. coasts are low, but rise gradually toward the centre, which is occupied by a low ridge of heights stretching N. to S., but nowhere attaining a height exceeding 150 ft. The water round the island is generally of great depth. The E. coast, along which a strong current runs, exhibits an unbroken line, without a single harbour; but the W. coast is free from currents, is deeply indented, contains many excellent harbours, and furnishes, throughout, one great roadstead, in which the largest vessels may at all times find safe anchorage. The island is very healthy, well wooded, yields heavy crops of corn, and much valuable dairy produce. It belongs to the Funen group, and is included in bailiwick Svendborg, of which it forms two *harden* or districts. It contains 15 parishes. Pop. (1851), 17,368.

LANGELSHEIM, a tn. Brunswick, on the Barenberg, above r. bank Innerste. It has manufactures of linen, potass-works, mills, and several silver furnaces, supplied from mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1461.

LANGEMARCK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Haenebeke, 24 m. S.S.W. Bruges. It has manufactures of lime, which form its staple; soap, vinegar, chicory, starch, and tobacco; a tannery, bleachfields, rope-works, breweries, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 6191.

LANGEN, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 7 m. S. Frankfurt. It has several public offices, a church, townhouse, two schools, district prison, and numerous tile-works and mills. Pop. 2552.

LANGEN-STEINBACH, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the Bocksbad, 6 m. S.E. Carlsruhe, with a church, and mineral springs with a bathing establishment. Pop. 1120.

LANGENARGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, 17 m. E. Constance, with a church, old Capuchin monastery, ruins of a castle, manufactures of lead pencils and vinegar, and a small harbour on the Lake of Constance. Pop. 1100.

LANGENAU, numerous places, Germany.—1. A vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, on the Nau, 10 m. N.E. Ulm. It has several public offices, three churches, and considerable manufactures of linen and saltpetre. Pop. 3418.—2. (*Nieder*), A small watering-place Prussia, Silesia, gov. Breslau, about two m. S. Habelschwerdt, with a castle, a large bathing establishment, and near it tile-works and tar-furnaces.—3. (*or Skalice*), a vil. Bohemia, circle, and 28 m. N.E. Leitmeritz, with a church, a school, manufactures of linen, and extensive glass-works. Pop. 2147.—4. (*Ober* and *Nieder*), A vil. Saxony, circle Dresden, bail. Freiberg. It consists of two distinct parts, the former of which has pop. 1068, and the latter pop. 977.

LANGENBACH, a vil. Germany, princip. Reuss-Gera, bail. and near Gera, with a church, a mill, and a cattle-market. Pop. 1042.

LANGENBERG, two tns. Rhenish Prussia.—1. Gov. and 16 m. E.N.E. Düsseldorf. It is well built, and has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and silk goods, cutlery, and ironware, an alum-work, several tanneries, and paper-mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2343.—2. A gov. and 38 m. S.W. Minden, with a church and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2290.

LANGENBIELAU, several vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, and circle Reichenbach. They are Gross and Klein, Mittel, Nieder, and Ober Langenbielau, and form a long line of straggling villages, nearly contiguous to each other. They contain a castle, two churches, and have numerous saw and other mills, several bleachfields, and limestone quarries. United pop. 9105.

LANGENBRÜCK, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, about 3 m. from Liebenau. It has a church, a school, and several mills. Pop. 1366.

LANGENBRÜCK, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Neustadt, with a church and several bleachfields, a worsted, and other mills. Pop. 1568.

LANGENBRÜCKEN, a much-frequented watering-place, Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the railway, and about

18 m. E. Carlsruhe, with 14 springs, strongly impregnated with sulphur; the water, in taste and smell, is very similar to that of Brixton; temperature, 50° to 60° Fah.; used in cutaneous, rheumatic, and nervous affections.

LANGENDIEBACH, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Hanau, on the Fallbach, with a little old castle, a synagogue, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1329.

LANGENDORF, or WIEWALD, several places, Prussia:—1. Several nearly contiguous vils. prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Wartenberg, with a castle and a church, and several mills. United pop. 545.—2. A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Tost, with a church, a castle, and manufactures of pottery, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1135.—3. (*Ober* and *Nieder*), A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Neisse, with a saw and several other mills. P. 1843.

LANGENDORF (*Ober* and *Unter*), two nearly contiguous vils. Austria, Moravia, circle, and 16 m. N.N.W. Olmütz, with a church, a castle, and a blast-furnace. Pop. 2102.

LANGENERKINGEN, a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, dist. Schwabmünchen, with a church, a chapel, and an infirmary. Pop. 1179.

LANGENFELD or LENGENFELD, a market tn. Lower Austria, 6 m. N. Krems, with a church, a castle, tile-works, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1355.

LANGENHAGEN, a vil. Hanover, principality Calenberg, 6 m. N. Hanover, with a church and a considerable trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1410.

LANGENHESEN, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Werdau. It has several mills. A good deal of yarn is hand-spun here. Pop. 1064.

LANGENHOE, par. Eng. Essex; 2200 ac. P. 161

LANGENHORN, a vil. Denmark, duchy, and 30 m. W.N.W. Schleswig, with a church and important horse and cattle markets. Pop. 2000.

LANGENLEUBA.—1. (*Oberhain*), A vil. Saxony, circle, and about 20 m. S. Leipzig, with a handsome church, a bleachfield, a trade in cattle, and several mills. Pop. 1154.—2. (*Niederrhain*), A vil. Saxe-Altenburg, near the town of Altenburg, with a church and five mills. Pop. 1636.

LANGENLOIS, a market tn. Lower Austria, 7 m. N.E. Krems, with a burgher hospital, and a considerable trade in excellent fruit and indifferent wine. A great part of the town was burned down in 1846. Pop. 3150.

LANGENJUNGWITZ, Saxony. See LUNGWITZ (*OBER*).

LANGENÖLS (*Mittel* and *Unter*), a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Lanban, with a castle and two churches, tile-works, and oil and other mills. Pop. 2675.

LANGENSALZA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 18 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circle, on the Salza. It is walled, has six gates, a castle, three churches, four hospitals, a Latin school, bridewell, poorhouse, and orphan asylum; several courts and public offices, and manufactures of linen goods, serge, hosiery, starch, saltpetre, and gunpowder, and several dye-works and distilleries. Pop. (1846), 8389. Area of circle, 118 geo. sq. m. Pop. 33,134.

LANGENSCHWALBACH, Nassau. See SCHWALBACH.

LANGENSCHWARZ, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. and 16 m. N. Fulda, with a church and a castle; inhabitants chiefly weavers. Pop. 1026.

LANGENSELBOLD, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Hanau, cap. bail. on the Gründau, with two churches, a castle, and a synagogue, several distilleries, and a trade in cattle and wine. Pop. vil., 2549; bail., 6400.

LANGENTHAL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 25 m. N. E. Bern, on the Langeten, in a fertile plain. It is well built, has a handsome church, courthouse, and a large weigh-house, in which much butter and cheese are sold, and near it is a bathing establishment. Pop. 3130.

LANGENWEDDINGEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 9 m. S.S.W. Magdeburg; with a church, limestone quarries, and several mills. Pop. 1206.

LANGENWETZENDORF, a vil. Germany, Reuss-Schleitz, on the Leube, 3 m. W.N.W. Greitz; with a church, manufactures of calico, several mills, and some general trade. Pop. 1704.

LANGENZENN, a walled tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 11 m. N.N.W. Nürnberg, on the Zenn, here crossed by a bridge; with two churches, manufactures of silk ribbons, hosiery, and caps, and a trade in hops. Pop. 1960.



**LANGER-OGE**, or **LANGER-OOGE**, a name sometimes applied in common to three islands in the North Sea, off the coast of Hanover, but more properly applied to the smallest of the three, which is in the centre, having the others, called *Westerende* and *Osterende* respectively, on the W. and E. It consists of sand, and is surrounded by sandbanks.

**LANGERAK**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 11 m. N.N.W. Gorinchem, on the Lek, here crossed by a ferry. It has a large, elegant church. Pop. (agricultural), 657.

**LANGERWEHR**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and E. from Aix-la-Chapelle; with a church, polishing-mills, and large potteries. Pop. 1051.

**LANGESUND**, a seaport tn. Norway, prov. Aggerhuus, bail. Bradsberg, on a small bay of same name, 13 m. W.S.W. Laurvig, with a safe and commodious harbour, at which a good deal of timber is exported.

**LANGETRIEBE**, or **DHLAUCHA TREBOWA**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, on the railway from Vienna to Prague, about 12 m. from Landskron; with a school and a mill. P. 1252.

**LANGFORD**, several pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 2100 ac. P. 840.—2, Berks and Oxford; 4200 ac. P. 707.—3, Essex; 1430 ac. P. 257.—4, Norfolk; 1380 ac. P. 57.—5, Nottingham; 1430 ac. P. 146.—6, (*Budville*), Somerset; 1500 ac. P. 608.—7, (*Little*), Wilts; 740 ac. P. 37.—8, (*Steeple*), Wilts; 1510 ac. P. 626.

**LANGHAM**, several pars. Eng.:—1, Essex; 3100 ac. P. 816.—2, Norfolk; 1950 ac. P. 383.—3, Rutland; 3250 ac. P. 591.—4, Suffolk; 1270 ac. P. 293.

**LANGHEIM** (GROSS and KLEIN), two nearly contiguous vils. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 16 m. Würzburg; with a church, a chapel, important cattle-markets, a trade in dried fruit, and several mills. Pop. 2433.

**LANGHIRANO**, a vil. and com. Italy, duchy and 13 m. S. Parma, l. bank Parma; with a primary school, tanneries, and a trade in corn, cattle, wood, and hides. Pop. 4865.

**LANGHOLM**.—1, A bor. of barony, market tn. and par., Scotland, co. Dumfries. The town, on the Esk, 30 m. E. by N. Dumfries, is well built; has a townhall and jail, an elegant parish church, a Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches, and a school. In the market-place is a monument to Sir Puteney Malcolm, and on Langholm Hill is one to his brother, Sir John. Pop. 1305. Area of par., 14,320 ac. Pop. 2820.—2, (*New*), A vil., adjoining the above, near the confluence of the Esk with the Wauchope. It is lighted with gas; has a library, and woollen and linen manufactures. Pop. 1057.

**LANGLEY**, several pars. Eng.:—1, Essex; 5730 ac. P. 448.—2, Kent; 1610 ac. P. 294.—3, Norfolk; 2430 ac. P. 323.—4, (*Burrell*), Wilts; 1980 ac. P. 626.—5, (*King's*), Herts; 3400 ac. P. 1629.—6, (*Kirk*), Derby; 2900 ac. P. 647. 7, (*Marish*), Bucks; 3820 ac. P. 1844.

**LANGLOAN**, a vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, 8 m. E. Glasgow; with five iron smelting-furnaces. Pop. 1111.

**LANGNAU**, three places, Switzerland:—1, A tn. and par., can. and 16 m. E. Bern, on the *Illis*, a tributary of the *Emmen*, and the most important place in the *Emmenthal*. It has a good-looking townhouse, partly used as a school; some weaving, and a considerable trade in linen and cheese; and near it is a very large wood building, used as an hospital and poorhouse. Pop. 5081.—2, A vil. and par., can. and 6 m. S. Zürich, on the *Sihl*, here crossed by a covered bridge. It has a church, a bleachfield, and a spinning and a flour mill. Pop. 1108.—3, A vil., can. and 20 m. N.W. Luzern, in a flat and fertile district, l. bank Wigger. P. 1574.

**LANGØEN**, an isl., off N.W. coast Norway, Loffoden group; lat. 69° N.; and 14° 20' E., 15 m. N.E. to S.W.; breadth, about 5 m. Its coast is much indented, and, near the centre, the island is nearly divided into two portions by arms of the sea, almost meeting from either side. Pop. 850.

**LANGOGNE** [anc. *Langonia*], a tn. France, dep. Lozère, near the source of the *Allier*, 22 m. S. Le Puy. It has an old church; manufactures of woollens, and brass candlesticks; and a trade in mules and cattle. Pop. 2387.

**LANGON** [anc. *Alingo*], a tn. France, dep. Gironde, agreeably situated l. bank Garonne, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, 24 m. S.E. Bordeaux. It is walled, and ill-built, but has fine walks; manufactures of casks and leather; and a trade in the excellent white wines of the district, in brandy, and ship timber. Pop. 2597.

**LANGOSCO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and near *Molinella*; with a handsome church, a good courthouse, and elementary school; and a trade in corn, fruit, wax, honey, and silk. Pop. 1453.

**LANGPORT-EASTOVER**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The town, 10 m. S.E. Bridgewater, r. bank Parret, has two Established churches, an Independent chapel, free grammar, and national schools, a public reading-room, and subscription library; a considerable manufactory of gloves, and a good trade by the Parret, here navigable for barges of 40 tons. Area of par., 660 ac. Pop. 1172.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**LANGRÈS** [anc. *Andomatumum Lingonum*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Marne, near l. bank Marne, 17 m. S.S.E. Chaumont. It occupies a steep hill commanding the entrance from the basin of the *Saône* into that of the *Seine*, and has the highest level of any town in France, except *Briançon*. The town is nearly oval, and is generally well built, with wide, regular, and clean streets. Its cathedral, said to date from the year 380, is of mixed styles, chiefly *Romanesque*, but partly *Gothic*. It has also a handsome modern townhouse, a museum, occupying the old church of St. Didier; a library of 7000 volumes, and a fine promenade. Langres is the see of a bishop, and has a mercantile court and a communal college; manufactures of excellent cutlery, which has procured it the name of the French *Sheffield*; breweries and vinegar-works, and a considerable trade in corn, flour, wine, flax, hemp, cattle, whetstones, &c. There are few French towns in which a greater number of Roman remains have been found. Pop. 7636.

**LANGRIDGE**, par. Eng. Somerset. 800 ac. P. 109.

**LANGRUNE-SUR-MER** [Latin, *Langronia*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Calvados, 10 m. N. Caen, on the English Channel; with an interesting parish church, built in the 13th century, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1207.

**LANGSIDE**, a vil. Scotland, co. Renfrew, 2 m. S. Glasgow, remarkable as the scene of the defeat, in 1568, of the troops of Queen Mary by those of the Regent Murray.

**LANGTOFT**, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 2520 ac. P. 778.—2, York (E. Riding); 5900 ac. P. 688.

**LANGTON**, par. Scot. Berwick; 7000 ac. P. 479.

**LANGTON**, several pars. Eng.:—1, York (E. Riding); 2480 ac. P. 328.—2, (*Great*), York (N. Riding); 1860 ac. P. 252.—3, (*Herring*), Dorset; 1400 ac. P. 260.—4, (*near Horncastle*), Lincoln; 980 ac. P. 177.—5, (*Long Blandford*), Dorset; 1560 ac. P. 202.—6, (*Matravers*), Dorset; 3420 ac. P. 762.—7, (*by Spilsby*), Lincoln; 1590 ac. P. 194.—8, (*by Wragby*), Lincoln; 2540 ac. P. 262.

**LANGTREE**, par. Eng. Devon; 4080 ac. P. 941.

**LANGUEDOC** [anc. *Xarbonensis Prima*], an extensive and beautiful prov. France, now forming depts. Aude, Tarn, Hérault, Lozère, Ardèche, and Gard, as well as arronds. Toulouse and Villefranche, in dep. Haute-Garonne; and arronds. Puy and Yssingaux, in dep. Haute-Loire. Under the Romans, it was one of the seven provinces of Gaul which had the freedom of Italy. The Goths obtained a grant of it from the Emperor Honorius, and retained possession for nearly two centuries. The Saracens afterwards became its masters, but were expelled by Charles Martel in 725. From the Counts of Toulouse it passed to Philip the Bold, and was finally united to the French crown in 1361.

**LANGWATHBY**, or **LONGWATHBY**, par. Eng. Cumberland; 2540 ac. Pop. 273.

**LANGWITH, UPPER**, par. Eng. Derby; 1600 ac. P. 194.

**LANHO**, a river, China, which rises in the Mountains of Inchan, in Mongolia, flows S.E. into China proper, traverses the N.E. of prov. Petchelea, passing the town of Yung-ping, and falls into the Gulf of Petchelea near its N.E. entrance, after a course of about 300 m., during the upper part of which it bears the name of Chanton. It receives a number of important affluents, chiefly on the left.

**LANHYDDROCK**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1680 ac. P. 263.

**LANIHORNE-RUAN**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2120 ac. Pop. 444.

**LANIVET**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 5540 ac. P. 1149.

**LANJARON**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 24 m. S.S.E. Granada. It is well built, has a spacious central square, a dilapidated church, two chapels, a substantial townhouse, prison, two schools, a storehouse, and manufactures of linen, ribbon, lace, soap, brandy, wine, and oil; some transit

trade in metals and other merchandize; but chiefly noted for its saline, chalybeate springs and baths. Pop. 3228.

LANLIVERY, par. Eng. Cornwall; 6670 ac. P. 1809.  
LANMEUR, a vil. France, dep. Finistère, 21 m. N.E. Brest; with two churches of the 11th century. Pop. 838.

LANNION [anc. *Lanium*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 35 m. W.N.W. St. Brieu, r. bank Guer, a little above its mouth in the English Channel. It is dull and ill built, with steep and narrow streets; has a court of first resort, an agricultural society, and a communal college; and a harbour of easy access; carries on a considerable trade in corn, hemp, flax, thread, hempsed, linseed, butter, tallow, wine, cider, timber, and colonial produce; and has manufactures of linen, hats, ropes, leather, and refined wax. P. 5401.

LANNOY, a tn. and com. France, dep. Nord, 8 m. E.N.E. Lille. It was once fortified, and regarded as one of the keys of Flanders. It has a church, the remains of an old castle, manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, a brewery, and several cotton and oil mills. The tulip is much cultivated in the vicinity, and fetches high prices. Pop. 1355.

LANKEATH, par. Eng. Cornwall; 47,600 ac. P. 651.

LANSALLOES, par. Eng. Cornwall, 2930 ac. P. 828.  
LANSDOWN, an elevated plain, England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Bath, noted for its excellent breed of sheep. It gives the title of marquis to the family of Petty.

LANSINGBURG, a vil., U. States, New York, 10 m. N.N.E. Albany, l. bank Hudson. It is regularly laid out; has seven churches, an academy, a copper and iron foundry; oil floor-cloth, brush, gun and rifle factories; several mal-houses and mills; and some trade on the river. Pop. 3330.

LANSITZ, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 7 m. from Pressburg, on the Schwarzwasser. It has a parish church, a castle with three gilded towers, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2050.

LANSLEBOURG, a tn. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. and E. Moriana, r. bank Arco, at the foot of the N. slope of Mount Cenis. It is completely enclosed by mountains, covered with pine forests; and has two churches, an hospital, and some trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1550.

LANTADILLA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 24 m. N.N.E. Palencia, l. bank Pisuerga, here crossed by a magnificent bridge of nine arches. It is poorly built, consisting for the most part of earthen houses; and has a church, a courthouse, primary school and hospital; manufactures of linen, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1040.

LANTAO, or LANTOA, an isl., China Sea, at the mouth of the Canton river, about 10 m. W. Hong Kong; 15 m. long, and 5½ m. broad. It is protected by a small fort; and at its S.W. extremity is the village of Tyho, where is a creek, or rivulet, into which a boat may go at high water.

LANTEGLOS, two pars. Eng. Cornwall;—1, (*by-Camel-ford*), 3750 ac. P. 1541.—2, (*by-Fovey*), 3280 ac. P. 1269.

LANTERNE, a river, France, which rises near a hamlet of same name, frontiers of dep. Vosges, enters dep. Haute-Saône; and, after a S.W. course of 38 m., of which about 18 m. are extensively used for flotation, joins l. bank Saône.

LANTOSCA, a vil. and com., Sardinian States, prov. and 20 m. N. Nice, r. bank Vesubia; with four churches, a convent, an hospital, and has some trade in cattle. P. 2245.

LANTWIT-LOWER-JUXTA-NEATH, par. Wales, Glamorgan, 287 ac. Pop. 1532.

LANTWIT-MAJOR, a vil. and par., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan. The village, 4 m. S. by W. Cowbridge, irregular but well kept, is built generally of lias limestone; has a church, said to be the oldest in Wales. There are also various Dissenting places of worship, a national and a British school, and a reading association; an old townhall, in the Tudor style, several antique crosses, and the ruins of many ecclesiastical and other buildings. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 1027.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

LANUSEI, a tn., isl. Sardinia, div. and 30 m. N.N.E. Cagliari, cap. prov., on an elevated plain. It is indifferently built; streets always winding, and generally ill paved and dirty; and has a parish and three minor churches, a convent, a primary school, and a trade chiefly in wine and agricultural produce. Pop. 1763.

LANZAROTE, the most N.E. of the Canary isles, about 90 m. from the coast of Africa; lat. (N. W. point) 29° 2' 42" N.; lon. 13° 48' W.; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 36 m.;

mean breadth, about 15 m. It is lined on the N.E. and E. by a number of rocky islets. The surface, though not elevated, on the whole presents a very bold face to the sea—its basaltic cliffs in some parts rising to the height of 1500 ft., and it contains several mountains, the loftiest of which, Montana Blanca, is 2000 ft. They are all of volcanic origin; and several of them still are, or have recently been active. The most celebrated of them, called Temanfay, in 1730, commenced a series of eruptions, which, continuing with intermissions for seven years, spread devastation over the most fertile and best cultivated part of the island; and, in 1824, three other volcanoes burst forth. The cultivable part of the surface consists of the low hills, and some considerable plains; and being formed of decomposed lava, is of extraordinary natural fertility, producing the most luxuriant crops in rainy years. Unfortunately, however, these return only at intervals; and the drought often is so extreme, and continues so long, that the crops, and almost all vegetation, are entirely destroyed. There are no perennial springs; all the fresh water is collected in cisterns, when rain happens to fall. The principal products are barley, wheat, maize, rye, vegetables, potatoes, and wine. Of the last, in good years, about 1500 pipes are produced, some of it equal, if not superior, to any other wine grown in the Canaries. The chief minerals are limestone, sulphate of soda, and sulphate of iron, none of them of much economical importance. A considerable number of the inhabitants used to be employed in collecting and preparing barilla for export; but in recent times that branch of trade has almost entirely ceased. There are no manufactures of any consequence. The inhabitants are in general robust and laborious; but for the most part in very indifferent circumstances, and extremely ignorant. Lanzarote is subdivided into eight parishes. Tegüise, in which the governor resides, is considered the capital; but almost all the trade is carried on at Arrecife, which, in 1852, was declared a free port. Area, 324 sq. m. Pop. 10,575.

LANZO [Lat. *Lancium*], a tn., Sardinian States, div. and 18 m. N.W. Turin, r. bank Tesio, and l. bank Stura, here crossed by a very ancient and lofty bridge, at the entrance of three valleys of same name. It has a court of justice; a handsome parish and several other churches; a convent, a college, and manufactures of ironware; and a trade in cattle, hides, corn, butter, cheese, and charcoal. Pop. 2335.

LAODICEA, four places, Asiatic Turkey;—1, (*ad Lycum*), now called by the Turks *Eski Hisar*, [Old castle], an anc. ruined city, Asia Minor, once cap. of Greater Phrygia, 120 m. E.S.E. Smyrna, lat. 37° 56' N.; lon. 29° 15' E., the site of one of the seven primitive Christian churches of Asia. Nothing but very extensive ruins of inferior architectural merit remain to point out the locality of this interesting city. They comprise three theatres, one of which is 450 ft. in diameter; a stadium, a gymnasium, and an aqueduct, but the principal remains are the vast walls. "Nothing," says Mr. Hamilton, "can exceed the melancholy appearance of the site of Laodicea, no picturesque features in the nature of the ground on which it stands relieve the dull uniformity of its undulating and barren hills."—2, (*ad Mare*). See LATAKIA.—3, (*Combusta*). See LADIK.—4, (*ad Libanum or Scalliosa*), an anc. city of Syria, founded by Seleucus Nicator, which stood to the N.E. of Baalbec, in a plain watered by the Marsyas.

LAON [anc. *Bibrax Suessiomum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Aisne, 74 m. N.E. Paris, situated on an isolated height in the midst of a large and fertile plain covered with vineyards. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts, which are about 4 m. in circuit, and afford a beautiful promenade; but the town is antiquated, and, for the most part, very poorly built, though many recent improvements have been made. The principal edifices are the cathedral, of very large structure, probably of the 13th century, surmounted by two square towers, but not of much architectural merit; the church of St. Martin, of the 12th century, with an extremely simple interior, the Hotel de Prefecture, once a nunnery, which had seven churches within its enclosures, and was occupied by 300 nuns; the Hotel Dieu, an extensive and well-arranged hospital; the public library, containing 15,000 volumes, and some rare MSS.; the townhouse, college, theatre, barracks, &c. The chief manufactures are nails, hats, common woollen cloths, blankets, and worsted caps; the trade is in corn and wine, and there are 4 annual fairs. Laon is an episcopal see, and pos-



sesses a court of first resort, a communal college, an ecclesiastical seminary, besides other educational and several charitable establishments. The most distinguished natives are Lothaire,

trade with Garrows in salt and other articles; and has, in the hills in the vicinity, inexhaustible beds of limestone, from which Bengal is chiefly supplied.

LAPAK, one of the Soooloo isls.; lat.  $5^{\circ} 35' N.$ ; lon.  $121^{\circ} E.$ ; length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., about 6 m. It is of triangular shape, lofty, and well wooded; and, with Sikassi, W. of it, furnishes a roadstead, with shelter from the S.W. and N.E.

LAFFORD, par. Eng., Devon; 2260 ac. Pop. 706.

LAPIO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, 14 m. W.N.W. St. Angelo dei Lombardi, on a hill. Pop. 2320.

LAPLAND [native, *Sameanda*; Swedish, *Lappmark*; Russian, *Lapplandia*], an extensive territory in the N. of Europe, stretching between lat.  $64^{\circ}$  and  $71^{\circ} N.$ , and from the shores of Norway E. to those of the White Sea; area, about 130,000 sq. m.; of which more than a half, situated E. of the Torneå and its tributary, Muonio, belongs to Russia; and the remainder is shared, in nearly equal proportions, between Sweden and Norway. As Lapland is not the name of any great political division, a particular description of its different portions must be looked for under the names of the states to which they belong; and it may therefore be

sufficient here to observe, in general, that, both from geographical position and physical conformation, Lapland is one of the most forbidding regions of the globe, consisting either of rugged mountains, some of them covered with perpetual snow, and many of them only for a short period free from snow, or of vast monotonous tracts of moorland wastes. This extensive territory appears to have been at one time wholly occupied by the people to whom it owes its name; but its S. and better portions have been gradually encroached upon by Norwegians, Swedes, and Finlanders, till the Laplanders proper have, in a great measure, been cooped up within the Arctic circle. There they retain their distinctive features and ancient customs, and find ample scope to follow their favourite modes of life, either as Fjelde-Finner, Mountain Laplanders, leading a nomadic life, and pasturing large reindeer herds; or Söe-Finner, sea or shore Laplanders, who, too poor to possess such herds, have been obliged to fix their



LAON CATHEDRAL.—From Nodder, *Voyages dans l'Ancienne France*.

king of France in the 10th century, St. Remy, archbishop of Rheims, and Mechain, the celebrated coadjutor of Delambre in the trigonometrical survey. In 1411 it was taken by the Duke of Burgundy after a three days' siege; and in 1419 it was taken by the English, who were expelled from it in 1429. In 1594 it was taken by siege by Henry IV. Bonaparte sustained a defeat here in 1814. P. (1846), 8045.

LAOS or LAO, a very little known country of S.E. Asia, the limits of which, though not precisely known, are generally considered to be lat.  $15^{\circ}$  to  $24^{\circ} N.$ ; lon.  $97^{\circ} 47'$  to  $106^{\circ} E.$ , having the Chinese prov. of Yunnan N., Anam E., Siam and the Tenasserim provinces S., and Burmah W. It is intersected N. to S. by various mountain ranges, between which are extensive alluvial plains, watered by large rivers flowing parallel to the mountains, and having their source in China and Tibet, and terminating in the Gulf of Siam and the China Sea. The principal rivers are the Me-nam-Kong or Mekon, the Man-lon and the Menam, all of which are joined in their courses by numerous large tributaries. The mountains are said to be rich in gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, and rock-salt, while rubies and emeralds are found in the vicinity of Lanchang, the capital. The plains are covered with swamps and stagnant pools, arising from the frequent overflowings of the rivers; yet they are fertile, yield excellent rice, not raised, however, in sufficient quantity for the population, and the crops of which, and of other vegetable produce, are often destroyed by the floods. The forests are extensive, and contain many magnificent trees, among which are the varnish tree and the fan palm, the former of which attains here the utmost perfection. The principal domestic animals are bullocks and horses; the former are numerous and strong limbed, though small, and the latter much esteemed. The wild animals include the royal tiger and the rhinoceros; deer also abound in the forests. We have no account of the manufactures of the country, or whether they have any beyond the domestic weaving of silk and cotton stuffs for family use, and the preparation of lacquered wares, in which they excel. The silk-worm is reared in the country, but the produce is coarse; the best silks being imported from China. Laos carries on a considerable trade with Siam, Burmah, and China, exporting slaves, ivory, gold, silver, tin, lead, precious stones, lac, gum, benzoin, silk, hides, sapan wood, &c.; and receiving in return from Burmah, ironware, yellow and red sandal wood, cotton cloth, chintzes, terra-japonica, opium, &c.; and from China, large quantities of silk, partly for re-exportation to Burmah; but much is also used in the country, the richer classes never being without a full dress of the finest silk. The natives are peaceful and industrious.—(*Gutzlaff in Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

LAOUR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on an affluent of the Dacca, 110 m. N.N.E. Dacca. It has a considerable



1. SHORE LAPLANDER. 2, 3. MOUNTAIN LAPLANDERS. From De Capell Brooke's *Travels through Sweden, Norway, and Denmark*.

residence upon the coast, and subsist chiefly by fishing. The origin of the Laplanders, as a race, has greatly puzzled ethnographers, in consequence of their presenting a combination of physical properties not possessed exclusively either by the Mongolian or the Caucasian stock, but belonging

partly to the one and partly to the other. The prevailing opinion, however, is, that they are only a variety of Tschude, or Finns. Their chief characteristics are—low stature, seldom exceeding 4 ft. 9 inches in height; great muscular power, exhibited both in their agility and in a strength of arm, enabling them to bend a bow which an ordinary Norwegian could not touch; a large head; dark, long, and glossy hair; small brown eyes, obliquely placed, and without eyelids; high cheek bones; wide mouth, with ill-defined lips; a scanty beard; and a skin of a yellow dingy hue, probably rendered deeper than nature has made it, from living in smoky cabins, and neglecting habits of cleanliness. Their dress, at least that of the Mountain Laplander, is composed almost throughout of reindeer skin. With the hair turned outwards, it forms an upper coat, a kind of trousers, sandals and shoes, gloves and a conical cap. In summer, the reindeer skin is often exchanged for a woollen coat, which, in the female, is converted into a kind of pelisse, and reaches to the ankles. The cap of the female also is distinguished by its loftier peak, and some attempts at ornament; and her shoulders are not unfrequently covered with a small shawl or plaid, on occasions of display. The Laplanders are not deficient either in intellectual or moral capacity. They are simple-hearted, hospitable, and apparently inclined, as far as their knowledge goes, to practise the duties of Christianity, which they all profess, under the form of Lutheranism in Norway and Sweden, and that of the Greek Church in Russia. The greatest exception to this practice, is an excessive fondness for ardent spirits. A more harmless vice is the excessive use of tobacco. The number of Laplanders is not supposed to exceed 20,000 of all descriptions. Probably one-third of them are nomadic.

LAPLEY, par. Eng. Stafford; 3740 ac. Pop. 952.

LAPOS, or LAPUS, a river, Austria, in the N. of Transylvania. It flows W.N.W., and, shortly after entering Hungary, joins r. bank Szamos, about 2 m. N.E. of Erdöd Szada; total course, 45 m.

LAPOS-BANYA, or STEINBRUCH, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, near the source of the Lapos, 20 m. E.S.E. Nagy-Banya; with a church, and near it iron mines. Pop. 1019.

LAPS (FELSÖ), a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, in a mountainous district, about 45 m. from Leutschau; with a church. Pop. 1015.

LAPWORTH, par. Eng. Warwick; 1700 ac. P. 729.

LAR, a tn. Persia, cap. prov. Laristan, 178 m. S.E. Shiraz, on the great route thence to Beloochistan; lat. 27° 30' N.; lon. 53° 58' E. The houses in general are commodious, and neatly furnished; and the bazaar, which is very ancient, is said to be one of the handsomest structures of the kind in Persia. The khan, or governor, resides here, in a mansion surrounded by a strong wall, and flanked with towers. Behind the town, on the summit of a hill, are the ruins of a castle. Arms, gunpowder, and cotton fabrics, are manufactured to a small extent. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

LARACOR, par. Irel. Meath; 8335 ac. Pop. 2682.

LARAGHBRYAN, par. Irel. Kildare; 8041 ac. P. 2714.

LARAH, par. Irel. Cavan; 17,283 ac. Pop. 8558.

LARANJEIRAS, a tn. Brazil, prov. Sergipe, l. bank Cotidiba, 15 m. from the Atlantic; with a church, hospital, two primary schools, and a harbour accessible to sloops, which load with cotton, hides, and other produce. Pop. dist. 3000.

LARANTOEKA, a tn. Indian Archipelago, E. end isl. Flores, on the Flores Strait, inhabited by native R. Catholics. The inhabitants of Timor, the Bugis, &c., carry on a good trade here, obtaining sandal-wood, wild cinnamon, and birds' nests, which they convey chiefly to Singapore.

LARAT, an isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Teuimber group, off the N.E. coast of Timor Laut, with which it is connected by a reef. It is about 25 m. long by 10 m. broad. On its N.W. side is the village of same name; the only other village is named Kokober.

LARAX, a river, France, which rises in a ramification of the Pyrenees, in N.E. of dep. Hautes-Pyrénées; flows N.N.E. across dep. Gers, enters Tarn-et-Garonne, and joins l. bank Garonne; total course, 70 m.

LARBERT, par. Scot. Stirling; 2700 ac. Pop. 4582.

LARDA, a river, Italy, which rises near Sarbori, Duchy of Parma, flows N.N.E., and joins r. bank Po, 7 m. S. Cremona; total course, 35 m.

LARDERO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and about 3 m. from Logroño, l. bank Iregua; with a church, primary school, hospital, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1935.

LAREDO, a tn. and port, Spain, prov. and 20 m. E. Santander, r. bank Ason, on the Bay of Biscay. It is well built, defended by a fort and bastions; has three squares, as many churches, some chapels; a Latin and three primary schools; a handsome and spacious town-house, custom-house, hospital, prison, convent; and manufactures of linens, woolsens, hats, chocolate, casks, fish-hooks, &c. Fishing is actively carried on, but the trade of the port otherwise is unimportant. Pop. 3156.

LAREK, LARRACK, or LAREDSEH, an isl. Persian Gulf, 5 m. S.E. the E. end of Kishm; greatest length, 5½ m.; breadth, nearly 4 m. It is of an elliptical form, tolerably elevated, has a barren soil, and very few inhabitants.

LAREN, two vils. Holland.—1, Prov. Gelderland, 9 m. E.N.E. Zutphen; with an elegant church, and a school. Pop. 612.—2, Prov. N. Holland, 15 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam; with two churches, and a school. It has manufactures of linen, hair-cloth, and confections, and some trade, but the main occupation is agriculture. The brothers Roland and Pieter van Laar, the painters, were born here. Pop. 1955.

LARGENTIERE [anc. *Argentaria*], a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, on the Ligne, 20 m. S.S.W. Privas. It has a Gothic church, admired for its simplicity, and light airy appearance; manufactures of silks, and silk thread, and leather; and a trade in silk, wine, and cattle. Largentiere has obtained an unenviable notoriety, from the active part it took in the wars of the Albigenes; its name is derived from silver mines formerly worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2700.

LARGO, a par. including two vils. Scotland, co. Fife.—1, Lower Largo, a small vil., finely situated at the head of Largo Bay, Firth of Forth, 11 m. S.W. St. Andrews. It is much frequented for sea-bathing; and has a harbour, with steamboat communication to Newhaven. It had formerly a considerable shipping trade, but this has long since disappeared. Largo is noted as the birth-place of Alexander Selkirk, the Robinson Crusoe of De Foe, who was born there in 1676.—2, Upper Largo, or the Kirkton, a little N.E. from the former, contains the parish church, an ancient Gothic structure, and an hospital for twelve old men. Sir John Leslie, the mathematician, was born in Upper Largo. Area of par., 6820 ac. Pop. (1851), 2797.

LARGS, a small port, and much-frequented sea-bathing tn., Scotland, co. Ayr, on E. shore Firth of Clyde, 22 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. It is composed chiefly of a line of handsome houses, many of them elegant mansions, facing the sea, and a number of narrow, sometimes tortuous, and frequently dirty streets, to the rear of the sea-front, with the burying ground near the centre of them. It has a parish, a Free, a U. Presbyterian, and an Episcopal church, several schools, a reading-room, and baths. A considerable number of the inhabitants are hand-loom harness weavers, and in comfortable circumstances; many of the females are employed in sewing muslins, and the white fish and herring fishery are actively prosecuted. There is daily communication, by steamers, with Glasgow, &c.; the harbour is small, and chiefly frequented by herring-boats, and other small craft. In 1263, Alexander III. defeated the Norwegians, under Haco, in the vicinity. Pop. (1851), 3710. Area of par., 24,160 ac. Pop. 4044.

LARI.—1, A tn. Tuscany, 13 m. E. Leghorn; with a court of justice, a church, and an old castle. Pop. 1991.—2, A tn. Africa, Nigritia, on a height, above the N.W. shores of Lake Tchad. It consists of round huts, with conical roofs, and fenced round with rush enclosures. The women are generally employed in spinning cotton, and the men in fishing on the lake. Pop. about 2000.

LARINO, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 22 m. N.E. Campobasso. It is the see of a bishop, and has an annual fair.

LARISSA [Turkish, *Yenitcheh*], a tn. European Turkey, cap. prov. Thessaly, 37 m. E. by N. Trikala; lat. 39° 52' N.; lon. 22° 40' 23" E. (C.), r. bank Selembría, or Salympria [anc. *Peneus*], here spanned by a handsome stone bridge of 10 arches. It is walled; but consists chiefly of a series of narrow, tortuous, and filthy streets, lined with miserable clay and wooden houses. In the centre of the town is an open area,



in which are several bazaars, indifferently supplied, particularly with manufactured goods. It has two or three mosques, a Greek metropolitan church, three baths, a khan, some manufactures of cottons, silks, and morocco leather, and dye-works, noted for their red colours. Larissa is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient city of the same name, one of the most flourishing in Thessaly. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

**LARISSA**, a maritime prov. Persia; lat.  $26^{\circ} 30'$  to  $28^{\circ} 25'$  N.; lon.  $52^{\circ} 30'$  and  $55^{\circ} 50'$  E.: bounded, N. and W. by prov. Fars, E. by Kirman, and S. by the Persian Gulf; greatest length, E. to W., 210 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 120 m. A range of mountains stretches along its N. boundary, S.W. to N.E. It has few rivers—the Nabou, the principal stream by which it is watered, merely passing through its S.W. corner. The lower or S. portion of the province is an arid desert, diversified by rocky mountains and valleys of sand and salt. In the upper or N. parts, there are some fertile tracts, which produce dates and other fruits, and also grain. The coast is inhabited by independent Arabs, who subsist chiefly by piracy. Its capital is Lar.

**LARKE**, a river, England, rises in co. Suffolk, and flows N.W. to the Ouse, near Ely, in Cambridgeshire. It is navigable from its confluence with the Ouse to Bury.

**LARKHALL**, a vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, 13 m. S.E. Glasgow; with an Established and a U. Presbyterian church, and two schools. Pop. (chiefly weavers), 1609.

**LARKHANA**, a tn. Scinde, on a great canal, 150 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad; lat.  $27^{\circ} 30'$  N.; lon.  $68^{\circ} 16'$  E., in a fertile and highly-cultivated district, forming probably the finest tract in Scinde. It is rudely fortified, having, at its W. end, a mud fort or citadel, which was once the head depot of the artillery of the Ameers of Hyderabad; and has a large and well-supplied bazaar, containing nearly 400 shops; manufactures of silk and cotton, and an important trade, greatly favoured by its situation on the great route from S. Scinde towards the Bolan Pass. A little E., on the banks of the Narra, is the ruined fortress of Maihota, occupying a high mound. Pop. about 12,000.

**LARLING**, par. Eng. Norfolk, 1260 ac. Pop. 205.

**LARNE**, a seaport, market tn., and par., Ireland, co. Antrim. The town, on N. shore of Lough Larne, 18 m. N. by E. Belfast, is composed of one long, regular, and some narrow and badly-kept streets, with very dingy and uncomfortable-looking houses. It has an Episcopal church, a R. Catholic chapel, and several Dissenting places of worship, a national school, and a dispensary. The manufacturing and bleaching of linen are carried on; both agricultural produce and lime are exported; and coal, timber, and slate are imported; but manufactures and trade have suffered from the growing importance of Belfast. The quays are on both sides of the Lough, about 1 m. below the town, the depth of water not being sufficient to float vessels higher up. Larne is now much resorted to during summer as a watering-place. Pop. 3345. Area of par., 2210 ac. Pop. 3515.

**LARNICA**, or **LARNACA** [anc. *Cithium*], a tn. S. coast isl. Cyprus; lat.  $34^{\circ} 55' 12''$  N.; lon.  $33^{\circ} 37' 45''$  E. (R.), 25 m. E.S.E. Nicosia, on a marshy plain, about 1 m. from the shore, and consisting of an upper and lower town. The latter, commonly called the Salinas of Larnica, is chiefly occupied by warehouses and bazaars, and by the houses of the merchants and traders, seamen, porters, and boatmen; a convent, a mosque, and a chapel. In the upper town are a cathedral and a convent. The houses in both have a mean appearance, and the streets are commonly in a filthy condition, which, together with the pestiferous exhalations of the neighbouring marshes, render Larnica an exceedingly unhealthy place of residence. The intermediate space between the two towns is occupied by gardens and enclosures, amongst which many foundations of ancient walls and other remains are met with. There is here a dilapidated citadel of a square form, in which a few guns are kept for saluting vessels. Water is scarce; what supply there is, is conveyed into the town by an aqueduct. The roadstead is open, but the ground good. Anchorage to be had in from 20 to 8 fathoms. The trade is limited; exports—wheat, cotton, silk, wine, and drugs; imports—rice, and sugar from Egypt; cloth, hardware, and colonial produce from Malta, Smyrna, &c. Pop. 6000.

**LAROCHE**, a tn. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on a flat, surrounded by rugged heights, one of which is crowned by

an old ruined castle, r. bank Ourthe, 40 m. N.N.W. Arlon. It was once the capital of a county of same name; contains a church, with six chapels, a courthouse, and an hospital; and has manufactures of earthenware, two breweries, a tannery, a saw, and a flour mill. Pop. 1515.

**LAROLLES**, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 50 m. from Granada; with a church, two hermitages, a primary school, courthouse, wretched prison, two distilleries, two oil and four flour mills. Pop. 1249.

**LARRAGA**, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, on a height crowned by a castle of the Duke of Alba, 21 m. S.S.W. Pampluna. It has a church, townhouse, hospital, primary school, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 1484.

**LARRANGE**, a vil. and com., Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Chablais, 3 m. from Evian; with a church, ancient castle, and a trade in fruit and cattle. Pop. 1141.

**LARUNS**, a tn. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 16 m. S.S.E. Oloron. Fine masts, and other marine timber, are hewn on the neighbouring mountains, and brought down here preparatory to removal. Pop. 1464.

**LARVEGO**, a vil. and com., Sardinian States, div. Genoa, near the heights of the Bochetta. Pop. 3840.

**LASALLE**, a tn. France, dep. Gard, 19 m. from Vigan; with manufactures of hosiery and ferret silk, tanneries, silk-mills, and valuable gypsum quarries. Pop. 1844.

**LASGHIRD**, or **LASJIRD**, a tn. Persia, prov. Khorasan, dist. Semnoon, 108 m. E. by S. Teheran, in a fertile basin. It is defended by a mud fort. The inhabitants live chiefly by gardening and agriculture.

**LASHAM**, par. Eng. Hants; 1860 ac. Pop. 284.

**LASK**, a tn. Poland, 48 m. E.S.E. Kalisch, on the Niewolka; with two churches, a synagogue, and hospital; manufactures of coarse woollens and hats, and some general trade. Pop. 1950.

**LASKAFALU**, or **LASKAFELD**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, 5 m. S.W. Darda; with a distillery, brewery, flour-mill, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1019.

**LASKO**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, among marshes, 9 m. N.E. Eszek; with a church, a fishery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1268.

**LASNE** (CHAPPELLE-ST.-LAMBERT), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 12 m. S.S.E. Brussels; with manufactures of linen, a brewery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1888.

**LASØE**, an isl. Denmark, in the Kattegat, off N.E. coast Jutland, bail. Hjørring; lat.  $57^{\circ} 18'$  N., and lon.  $11^{\circ} 11'$  E.; 13 m. N.W. to S.W.; breadth, 4 m.; area, 32 geo. sq. m. It lies low; is surrounded by shoals; and, being in the direct line of the navigation of the Kattegat, is extremely dangerous to shipping. It is, in many places, covered by loose sand, which has nearly overwhelmed the whole parish of Hals, and left only part of its church steeple visible to form a landmark. The men of the island are chiefly employed in fishing, and leave the cultivation of the ground to the women. It is divided into three parishes. Pop. 2400.

**LASSA**, or **LHASSA** [*Lha-Ssa*, Seat of the Divine intelligence], the cap. city of Tibet; in its E. division, Wei-Tsang, on both sides of the Galdjan, a tributary of the Dsang-bo, in a fertile plain, enclosed on all sides by lofty heights; lat.  $29^{\circ} 30'$  N.; lon.  $91^{\circ} 40'$  E. The city proper consists of wide, regular, and clean streets, with mostly large houses of several stories, built of stone, brick, or earth, terraced at the summit, and uniformly whitened externally, and the windows and door frames painted with the sacred or *lamanesque* colours, red and yellow. But prepossessing as may be their outward appearance, M. Hue, who visited Lassa in 1846, states that internally they are dirty, smoky, comfortless, and, in his own words, 'whitened sepulchres.' The suburbs are also filthy; in one of these, the dwellings are oddly built of the horns of sheep and bullocks, cemented with lime. All the public edifices, worthy of notice, are connected with Buddhist monasteries, this being the great seat and centre of the Buddhist religion. In the heart of the city is the convent of Moru, with a large printing establishment, from which numerous religious works are issued; and, on the outskirts, toward the cardinal points, are four other large monasteries—Praebung on the W., Sera on the N., Khaldan on the E., and Samie on the S. or S.W. side. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. from the city, and connected with it by two avenues of trees, is the Botala, or Buddha-la; this is the residence of

the Dalai or Talé, [Grand] Lama, the supposed incarnation of the god Buddh, and the ecclesiastical sovereign of Tibet, and supreme pontiff of the vast regions forming central, E., and S.E. Asia. A triple-peaked hill here rises abruptly of the plain to the height of 367 ft.; it is covered with convents, and cells of monks, and in the centre is the palace of the Talé Lama—a fine edifice, four stories in height, with a vast number of apartments, and a large dome, which, like the columns of the peristyle surrounding the structure, is covered with gilding. The interior is said to be full of idols, treasure, and works of art. Gutzlaff remarks—'There is perhaps no spot on the globe where so much gold is accumulated for superstitious purposes. The offerings are enormous; the treasury, unlike that of W. nations, increases every year, and the Talé Lama is said to be the most opulent individual in existence.' Adjacent to it are several other temples and palaces, obelisks, a pyramid, a lake, on an island in which is an octagonal palace of fine brick; a park belonging to the Grand Lama, and, about 2 m. N., another park of great beauty, filled with cedars and cypresses, and where he passes a part of the summer. The Præbueg monastery is also very richly decorated; it is resorted to especially by Mongol lamas, who aspire to take ecclesiastical degrees, and to it also the Talé Lama annually resorts. The Sera, on a declivity planted with holly and cypresses, contains three magnificent temples several stories in height, halls thoroughly lined with gilding, and a mass of meteoric iron, which is the object of much veneration. The Khaldan was founded by the Buddhist reformer Tsong-kaba, in 1409; and the Samie convent was formerly the residence of the civil sovereign of Tibet. All these monastic establishments have several thousand inmates, being greatly resorted to from China, Turkestan, Nepal, &c., as schools of philosophy and Buddhism. Their precincts, and those of the Buddha-la, are frequented by a silent crowd of students; but within the city proper are all the bustle and activity of a great seat of commerce. Many Cashmerian, and some Chinese and other merchants, are settled at Lassa, which is the principal emporium of Tibet, and a rendezvous of people from all parts of Asia. Silk stuffs, tea, and all other Chinese produce are here exchanged for Tibetan, Indian, and European goods; Cashmerian shawls, shawl wool, musk, yak-tails, sable furs, raw silk, dried fruits, bezoars, sugar, sweetmeats, bullion, glass, and cutlery; with woollen cloth, velvets, linens, rosaries, idols, incense rods, manufactured in the city, and precious stones, cut and polished, are principal articles of the trade. The most wealthy merchants and bankers are Mahometan settlers from W. Tibet, and contiguous countries; all the workers in metals, jewellers, dyers, and chemists, are Nepaulese or Bootaners: each foreign nation has its allotted quarter. All the petty shopkeepers are women, who expose their wares for sale in the open air, and, according to a national custom, disguise their features in public, by covering their faces with a dark varnish. Lassa has its own mint for silver coinage, which, with ingots of gold and silver, constitutes the sole currency. In the vicinity are many good detached residences of lay inhabitants, and well-cultivated gardens; and no other part of Tibet appears to be so fertile as the district of Lassa. The Chinese soldiers maintained in the city are very few; but at Djachi, between 2 and 3 m. N., several thousand troops are stationed, under the command of two Chinese generals. Pop. of city and suburbs estimated at 50,000, a very large proportion of whom are Buddhist lamas, or priests, and students in the monasteries.—(Ritter, *Asien, Erdkunde*, iv.; Hue, *Souvenirs d'un Voyage*, &c.; Gutzlaff, in *Roy. Geo. Jour.*, x.)

LASSAN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 39 m. S.S.E. Stralsund, on a lake of same name, formed by the Peene; with a trade in cattle, and a fishery. Pop. 1973.

LASSAY, a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 25 m. N. Laval; with an ancient castle, still in good preservation, which was besieged and taken by William the Conqueror in 1034, and long continued in the possession of the English. Lassy trades in corn, hemp, cheese, poultry, and cattle. Pop. 1355.

LASSEM, or LASSAM, a tn. Java, prov. Rembang, on a stream of its own name, half a mile from the sea. It is populous, and carries on a good trade.

LASSINGTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 560 ac. Pop. 82.

LASSWADE, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Edinburgh. The village, 6 m. S. Edinburgh, on the N. Esk, is irregularly

built, and has a handsome church. The manufacture of carpets, gunpowder, and paper—the last, to a great extent, is carried on in the parish; and there are corn-mills, iron and brass foundries, and coal mines. Drummoud of Hawthornden was born in the parish. Area, 8 sq. m. Pop. 5025.

LASTINGHAM, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 19,070 ac. Pop. 1463.

LASTOCZ, a vil. Hungary, co. Zemplin, about 3 m. from Velety, with a church, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1030.

LASTRA À SIGNA, or LASTRA DI GANGALANDI, a tn. and com. Tuscany, 7 m. W. Florence, l. bank Arno. It is an ancient place, was once surrounded by walls, of which portions still remain; and has manufactures of straw hats, in which the greater part of the inhabitants, male and female, are employed; and a trade in wine, oil, and corn. P. 4920.

LASTRES:—1, A seaport tn. Spain, Asturias, prov. and 32 m. E.N.E. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. It has a church, seven chapels, a Latin, and two primary schools; manufactures of linen and ropes, and a coasting and fishing trade. The mole is good, and the bay capacious. Pop. 950.—2, A cape, N.E. the town; lat. 43° 33' N.; lon. 5° 16' W. (R.)

LASWAREE, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, on a stream of same name, 66 m. N.W. Agra, memorable for a battle fought in its vicinity, in 1803, when the British, under Lord Lake, signally defeated the troops of Dowlet Row Sindia.

LASZLO, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (*Magyar-Szent*, and *Nemet-Szent-Laszlo*), two nearly contiguous vils. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Veszprim, 13 m. from Papa. They contain several good buildings, and have sulphur springs. Good wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1200.—2, (*Szent-Vacs-Laszlo*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. and 20 m. from Pesth, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1050.

LASZTOMER, or LASZTOMIR, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Zemplin, on the Laborcz, here crossed by a bridge 3 m. from Nagy-Mihaly, with a church. Pop. 1030.

LATA, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 45 m. N.W. Van. It is populous, governed by a bey, and garrisoned by 1000 men.

LATAKIA [anc. *Laodicea ad Mare*], a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, Syria, pash. and 75 m. N. Tripoli, on the N. base of a lofty promontory called Cape Ziaret, which projects about



REMAINS OF ANCIENT TEMPLE IN THE BAZAAR, LATAKIA.  
After Marillat.

1½ m. into the sea; lat. 35° 30' 30" N.; lon. 35° 46' E. (R.) It was once surrounded by walls, but is now open, and consists of about 1000 well-built houses, pleasantly situated among groves



of myrtle, pomegranate, mulberry, and olive trees, and forming two distinct portions—an upper and lower town; the former, as its name implies, occupying the higher ground; while the latter, called La Scala or La Marina, stretches along the shore, in the vicinity of the harbour. This portion is composed of two streets, parallel to the shore, and a third leading upwards from the port, and is inhabited chiefly by seafaring people. The principal buildings are three Greek churches, five mosques, an Armenian convent, and a bazaar of large extent, but very indifferently supplied. The harbour is well sheltered from all winds except the E., but has a narrow entrance and little depth of water; and though once capacious enough to accommodate 1000 galleys, has become so silted up by mud and sand, as scarcely to contain a dozen of merchant vessels. The trade is chiefly in tobacco, which is largely cultivated in the vicinity, and is famous both in the E. and throughout Europe; cotton, silk, gall-nuts, wool, and wax. The wines, once celebrated, have lost their reputation, but the raisins are still delicious. Latakia has suffered severely by earthquakes; and owing partly to them, and to a general decay of trade from other causes, the pop., which once amounted to 20,000, does not now exceed 7000.—(Chesney's *Euphr. Exped.*; *Voy. dans les Cinq Parties du Monde*.)

**LATCHA**, a lake, Russia, in S.E. of gov. Olonez, oval shaped, 22 m. long N. to S., and 12 m. broad. At its S. extremity it receives the Svid, laden with the waters of Lake Onega, and at its N.E. extremity discharges itself into the Onega.

**LATCHINGDON**, par. Eng. Essex; 4160 ac. P. 372. **LATERA**, a tn. Papal States, deleg. Viterbo, 14 m. S. Aquapendente; with a cold sulphureous spring. Pop. 1050.

**LATERINA**, a tn. and com. Tuscany, 10 m. from Arezzo, on a height above the Bregna, near the mouth of the Valle dell' Inferno, with a church and an old castle. P. 1299.

**LATERZA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra d'Otranto, 24 m. N.W. Taranto, near the source of the Lato. P. 3400.

**LATHIAMS ISLAND**, a coral isl., E. coast Africa, Zanguebar, lat. 6° 54' S.; lon. 39° 59' E.; of oval form, and somewhat less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, and not more than 10 or 12 ft. above the water. It is covered with myriads of sea-fowl, chiefly gannets, of a very large size.

**LATHBURY**, par. Eng. Bucks; 1650 ac. P. 127.

**LATHIERON**, par. Scot. Caithness; 140,000 ac. P. 7637.

**LATHIOM**, a township, England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. N.E. by E. Ormskirk. It has a free school, and a magnificent mansion erected on the site of the celebrated Latham house, so heroically defended by the Countess of Derby, when besieged during the civil war by the parliamentary forces, under General Fairfax. Pop. 3262.

**LATIARAK**, or **LEDIARAK**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, 9 m. from Milrovitz, with three churches. Pop. 4000.

**LATISANA**, a vil. and prov. Austrian Italy, gov. and 40 m. N.E. Venice, l. bank Tagliamento. It has a court of justice, several public offices, a parish church, and several oratories, a small harbour in the river, and some trade. P. 4000.

**LATORCZA**, a river, Hungary, which rises in the S. slope of the E. Carpathians, co. Beregh, flows first S.W. and then W., and joins l. bank Bodrog, a little above Zemplin; total course, 90 m.; chief affluent, the Borzeva.

**LATRONICO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 13 m. E. Lagonegro. It has several springs. Pop. 3200.

**LATTA ISLES**, a group of small isls. Indian Archipelago, in the Molucca Passage, W. coast Gilolo; largest, in lat. 0° 14' S.; lon. 127° 5' E. (R.)

**LATTAI**, **LATTE**, or **LETTE**, one of the Feejee isls., lat. 18° 49' S.; lon. 174° 35' W. (R.); consisting chiefly of a vast conical hill, 1600 ft. in height, the summit of which has a scorched appearance, but the sides are covered with trees, and slope gradually to the sea. It is surrounded with a lower border of fertile land, affording fresh water, and is 6 or 7 m. in circumference, and can be seen 60 m. off.

**LATTAKOO** (Old and New), twtns. S. Africa, country of the Béchuanas. Old Lattakoo is situated near the sources of the Moshawa, about 600 m. N.E. Cape Town; lat. 27° 6' S.; lon. 24° 34' E. New Lattakoo 34 m. S.W. the former, is in lat. 27° 20' S.; lon. 24° 10' E. At New Lattakoo, or Kruman, there is a missionary station, with a chapel capable of containing about 1000 people. Wood is so extremely scarce here, that the roofing of the chapel had to be brought from a

distance of 200 m. The native towns of Lattakoo, in 1814, contained 5000 persons each.

**LATTERAGH**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 4035 ac. P. 1132.

**LATTIN**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 2276 ac. P. 785.

**LATTON**, two pars. Eng.—1, Essex; 1380 ac. P. 303—2, Wilts; 1680 ac. P. 379.

**LATZFONS**, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle Botzen, dist. and near Klausen, with a parish church and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1200.

**LATZHAZA**, or **LACZHASA**, a vil. Hungary, Little Rumania, 22 m. S.S.W. Pesth, with a church and townhouse. Pop. 2539.

**LATZUNAS**, a vil. Hungary, co. Temes, about 18 m. from Verschetz, with a Greek church. P. 1265.

**LAUBACH**, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, 15 m. E.S.E. Giessen; with two churches, a castle, library of 50,000 volumes, a poorhouse, and manufactures of earthenware, and coarse woollens, iron-works and tile-works. Pop. 2032.

**LAUBAN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 40 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, par. circle l. bank Queis. It is surrounded by a double wall, flanked with towers and bastions, and is entered by four gates; has a court of law, and several public offices; three Protestant churches, a Cistercian nunnery, with a church; a handsome townhouse, gymnasium, library, museum, with good collections; two hospitals, and an orphan asylum; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, bleachfields, printfields, and dye-works, tile-works, a bell foundry, and several spinning and other mills. Pop. (1846), 6043.—The circle is mountainous, being traversed by the Sudetes, and has not much fertile soil, but feeds a great number of cattle. Area, 151 geo. sq. m. Pop. 65,645.

**LAUBENDORF** or **LIMBERG**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, about 8 m. from Litzau; with a handsome parish church, a school, and a castle. Pop. 1413.

**LAUBHEIM** (GROSS and KLEIN), a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, 12 m. S.S.W. Ulm; with a church, two castles, and an hospital. Pop. 2400.

**LAUCH**, a river France, which rises in the Vosges, arrond. Colmar, flows E.N.E. past Guebwiller, and joins l. bank Ill, after a course of about 33 m.

**LAUCHA**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 17 m. S.W. Merseburg, r. bank Unstrut; with manufactures of linen and vinegar, tile-works, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1666.

**LAUCHSTÄDT**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Merseburg, on the Laucha, 21 m. W. Leipzig; with a castle, church, and theatre, saline chalybeate springs, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1418.

**LAUDA**, a walled tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on the Tauber, with a church. Pop. 1077.

**LAUDENBACH**, several places, Germany:—1, A vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, N.E. from Mannheim; with a church, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1512.—2, A vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main; with a church, a castle, the ruins of two old towers, bark, oil, and flour mills, and a trade in fruit, particularly cherries. Pop. 868.—3, A vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle Witzhausen; with a church and several mills. Pop. 862.—4, A vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, bail. Mergentheim; with a church, a castle, and a synagogue. Pop. 1130.

**LAUDER**, a royal and parl. bor. and par. Scotland, co. Berwick. The town, on the Leader, 23 m. S.E. Edinburgh, is irregularly built, of mean appearance, but lighted with gas. It has a townhouse, a parish, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, and four schools. It unites with Haddington, Berwick, &c., in returning a member to Parliament. P. (1851), 1105. Area of par., 37,500 ac. Pop. 2154.

**LAUDERDALE**, a dist. Scotland, co. Berwick, through which the river Leader flows. It gives the title of earl to the Maitland family.

**LAUDUN**, a tn. France, dep. Gard, 13 m. N.E. Uzès, in a district noted for its wine. Pop. 1980.

**LAUBENBURG**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. Cöslin, on the Leba, 39 m. W.N.W. Danzig. It is walled, defended by two forts and a castle, has a court of law and several public offices, two churches, a poorhouse, and hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and white and common leather. Pop. 3779.—The circle is flat and well wooded, and contains numerous lakes, but is marshy. Area, 543 geo. sq. m. Pop. 49,455.

**LAUENBURG** (Duchy of), a prov., Denmark, bounded N. by the territory of Lübeck and grand duchy Mecklenburg-Streitz, N. W. and W. by duchy Holstein, S. W. by territory of Hamburg, S. by the Elbe, separating it from Hanover, and E. by grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin; length, N.E. to S.W., about 35 m.; breadth, 26 m., area, 304 geo. sq. m., generally flat, but undulating. Towards the centre considerable tracts of sand occur, and along the banks of the Elbe marsh lands prevail. The woods are extensive, particularly in the N.E. in the neighbourhood of lake Ratzeburg; and in the S. W., on the l. bank of the Bille, they yield excellent timber, and afford employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. The S. and S. W. parts of the duchy belong to the basin of the Elbe; the N. and N. E. parts to that of the Baltic, which receives its waters by the Trave. Its important lakes are Ratzeburg, 6 m. by 2 m.; Schaal-See, about the same extent, but of remarkably irregular shape. The principal crops are oats, barley, rye, flax, hemp, and rape. In the N.E., near the lake of Ratzeburg, a good deal of fruit is raised and exported. Both horses and cattle are numerous, and of good breeds; there are very few sheep. This duchy, in connection with that of Holstein, gives the king of Denmark a place in the German confederation. For administrative purposes it is divided into four bailiwicks—Ratzeburg, Lauenburg, Schwarzenbek, and Steinhorst. Pop. 46,486.

**LAUENBURG**, a tn. Denmark, duchy and cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Elbe, where it is joined by the Delvenau or Stecknitz canal, 28 m. E.S.E. Hamburg. It stands on a level of elevated terrace formed by the bank of the river; has a church, the ruins of an old castle, an hospital, and some trade. The toll dues on the Elbe are levied here. Pop. 3800. Area of bail., 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. 6360.

**LAUENSTEIN**, two places, Germany:—1, A tn. Saxony, circle and 20 m. S.S.E. Dresden, on a mountain precipice above l. bank Müglitz; with a castle, a church, manufactures of lace, and two saw-mills. Pop. 663.—2, A vil. Hanover, principality Callenberg, 18 m. W.S.W. Hildesheim; with a church, chapel, and ruined castle; a distillery, brewery, and paper-mill. Pop. vil., 1012; bail., 13,032.

**LAUF**, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Pegnitz, 11 m. E.N.E. Nürnberg. It has a castle, church, chapel, and hospital; manufactures of steel-wire, needles, mirrors, white and common leather, and articles in iron and brass, polishing, saw, and other mills. Pop. 3008. Area of dist., 52 geo. sq. m. Pop. 14,153.

**LAUFACH**, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, bail. Rothenbach, on the Vor-Spessart; with a church, limestone quarries, blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. Pop. 1077.

**LAUFEN**, a tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., l. bank Salzach, here crossed by a bridge, 54 m. E.S.E. Munich. It has a castle, church, Capuchin monastery, two hospitals; manufactures of cloth, woollen hosiery, and copperware, building-yards, tanneries, gypsum, and other mills, and a trade in salt. Pop. 1800. Area of dist., 96 geo. sq. m. Pop. 1607.

**LAUFFEN**, two places, Switzerland:—1, [French, *Lauf-fon*], a tn. and par., can. and 33 m. N.N.W. Bern, in a valley of same name, on the road from Basel to Delemont on the Birs, which is here crossed by a bridge. It is walled, has a church, and manufactures of linen, yarn, and hosiery. Pop. 1697.—2, A vil. and par., can. and 22 m. N. by E. Zürich; with a church and an old castle, both finely situated on a height, but the greater attraction of the place are the celebrated falls in its neighbourhood, and about three miles below the town of Schaffhausen (*which see*). Pop. 1052.

**LAUFFEN AM NECKAR**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 6 m. S.S.W. Heilbronn, r. bank Neckar, here crossed by one of the finest bridges in the kingdom, communicating with a suburb. It has a Gothic church, chapel, and Latin school. Pop. 4000.

**LAUGHARNE**, a municipal bor., seaport, market tn., and par., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen. The town, 9 m. S.W. Carmarthen, consists of respectable-looking houses, and has a magnificent old cruciform church, in the early English style; a small, but neat townhall, various Dissenting chapels, several endowed schools, and other charities; and carries on, through its port, a little trade in corn and butter. The inhabitants are nearly all employed in agriculture. On a cliff, a little way S. from the town, are the extensive remains of the ancient castle, in good preservation. Pop. 2010.

**LAUGHLAN ISLANDS**, a group of nine low islets, S. Pacific, E. point, in lat. 9° 19' 3" S.; lon. 153° 48' 40" E. They extend 5 m. E. and W., and nearly as much N. and S.

**LAUGHTON**, several pars. Eng.:—1, Leicester; 1430 ac. P. 180.—2, Lincoln; 840 ac. P. 73.—3, Lincoln; 4070 ac. P. 483.—4, Sussex; 4110 ac. P. 850.—5, (*en le-Morthen*), York (W. Riding); 3500 ac. P. 742.

**LAUNGEN**, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist., r. bank Danube, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is well built; has a large square, six churches, one of which has a lofty spire; a castle, townhouse, hospital, and cavalry barracks; manufactures of linen, and some trade, both general and transit. P. 3816. Area of dist., 64 geo. sq. m. P. 14,565.

**LAUJAR-DE-ANDARAX**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Almeria, l. bank Andarax. It is tolerably well built; has several squares, wide, clean streets; a church, chapel, townhall, Latin, grammar, and two other schools, two prisons, a convent, and, in the vicinity, three fine alamedas. Manufactures—cloth, and other woollen fabrics. Here are also smelting-works for lead and antimony, obtained in the Gador hills. Pop. 3454.—(Madoz and Mellado.)

**LAUN**, or **LAUNY**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Saaz, 33 m. N.W. Prague, r. bank Eger, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a handsome deanery church, and an elegant townhouse. The district is famous for its apples. Pop. 2100.

**LAUNCELLS**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 6340 ac. P. 855.

**LAUNCESTON**, the second tn. of Van Diemen's Land, dist. of same name, 102 m. N. Hobart Town; lat. 41° 24' S.; lon. 147° 5' E., at the confluence of the N. and S. Esk rivers. The streets are regularly laid out, and many of its buildings handsome. The principal of these are the Episcopal church, the government house, military barracks, jail, and courthouse. There are also public schools, a bank, post-office, and several newspaper establishments. Pop. 5000.—The district, occupying the N.E. corner of the island, bounded, N. by Bass' Strait, W. and S. by the districts of Norfolk Plains and Campbellton, E. by the Pacific, is about 85 m. long, by 68 m. broad; area, 3800 sq. m. Its shores are a good deal hollowed out by large indentations, especially on the N. coast, where occur Ringarooma Bay and Port Dalrymple; on the E. coast the largest indentation is the Bay of Fires. The surface is generally mountainous, the highest known elevation, Ben Lomond, on the S. side of the district, being 4200 ft. high. It has several considerable rivers, among the principal of which are the Tamar and North Esk; and gold has recently been found in it.

**LAUNCESTON**, a parl. bor., market tn., and par., Eng. co. Cornwall. The town, 19 m. N. by W. Plymouth, is generally well built, well supplied with water, and is lighted with gas. It has a remarkably fine church, several Dissenting chapels, two handsome new market-places, a grammar, national, and British schools, a mutual instruction society for the working-classes, and various benevolent and charitable institutions. Retail shop trade and agriculture are the chief employment. Launceston returns a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 367. This town was long considered the capital of Cornwall; but Bodmin is now the chief town. Area of bor. and par., 2180 ac. Pop. 2460.

**LAUNCESTON-TARRANT**, par. Eng. Dorset; 710 ac. Pop. 123.

**LAUNTON**, par. Eng. Oxford; 3550 ac. Pop. 619.

**LAUPEN**, a tn. Switzerland, can. and 10 m. S.W. Bern, on the Sense, at its confluence with the Saane. It is walled, has three gates, a townhouse, and a castle, finely situated on a height. Laupen is famous for the battle in which, in 1339, the Swiss Confederates, under Rudolph of Erlach, defeated the mailed chivalry of Burgundy and Swabia. Pop. 898.

**LAUPERSWEIL**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 14 m. from Bern, on an elevated site, above l. bank Emme. It has a handsome church, a school-house, and the ruins of the old castle of Wartenstein. Pop. 2494.

**LAURAGUAIS**, a small ancient dist. France, formerly dependent on Languedoc, and now included in dep. Tarn. It was divided into Upper and Lower Lauraguais; the one forming the bishopric of St. Papoul, and the other that of Lavaur.

**LAUREANA** [anc. *Borlejo*], a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., 8 m. E.S.E. Nicotera. Pop. 1850.

**LAUREL MOUNTAINS**, a mountain-range, U. States, W. of the Alleghanies, extending across Virginia, from Penn-



sylvania to Kentucky, where it takes the name of Cumberland Mountains.

**LAURENCEKIRK**, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Kincardine. The town, 13½ m. S.W. Stonehaven, is built principally of stone, and lighted with gas. It has an established, a Free, a Scotch Episcopal, and a Congregational church, several schools, manufactures of wooden snuff-boxes, carried on to a considerable extent, and an extensive brewery; but the inhabitants are mostly employed in handloom-weaving and in agriculture. Dr. James Beattie was a native of the parish. Area of par., 5381 ac. Pop. 1904.

**LAURENS** (Str.), par. isl. of Jersey. Pop. 2170.

**LAURENT'** (Str.), a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 26 m. N.N.W. Ghent, with three flour-mills. The chief employments are weaving and agriculture. Pop. 3187.

**LAURENT** (Str.), numerous small places, France:—1, (*de-Cerda* or *de-Cerdans*), a tn., dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, about 18 m. S.W. Ceret, with manufactures of linen, vinegar, nails, and some trade in velvet, mercery, iron, and hoops. Pop. 1290.—2, (*de-Salanque*), a vil., dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 7 m. N.E. Perpignan, r. bank Agly, a little above its mouth. It has a good trade in wine and brandy. Anchovies and sardines are taken in the neighbourhood, and largely exported. Pop. 3302.—3, (*de-Medoc*), a vil. and com., dep. Gironde, 25 m. N.W. Bordeaux, with a good trade in wine, tar, and pitch. P. 2692.—4, (*les-Bains*), a watering-place and com., dep. Ardèche, about 20 m. W.N.W. Largentiere, in a narrow valley, overhung by lofty precipices. The two springs to which it owes its name have a temperature, the one of 122°, the other of 118°. They are of a saline nature, containing sub-carbonate, sulphate, and chloride of soda, silice, and alumina; and are used, externally and internally, in paralysis, rheumatism, white swellings, gout, and in all chronic affections.

**LAURENZANA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 15 m. S.S.E. Potenza, and 12 m. E.N.E. Marsico-Novo. Pop. 7200.

**LAURIA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 7 m. S.S.E. Lagonero. It has two churches, two convents, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 7800.

**LAURICOCHA**, a lake, Peru, on the E. slope of the Andes; lat. 10° 15' S.; lon. 76° 10' W.; length, N.E. to S.S.W., about 12 m.; breadth, not more than 3 m. It is of a long and somewhat oval shape, and furnishes the source of the Tunguagha or Marañon.

**LAURISTON**, two vils. Scotland:—1, Stirlingshire, 1½ m. E. Falkirk, with a Reformed Presbyterian church and a school. Inhabitants engaged in weaving and nail-making. Pop. 1198.—2, Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 m. W.N.W. Castle-Douglas. Pop. 275.

**LAURINO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 9 m. N.E. II-Vulvo, with two annual fairs. Pop. 2150.

**LAURO**, two tns. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro:—1, Dist. Nola, 19 m. E. Naples, with several churches and convents. P. 1838.—2, Dist. about 16 m. E. Gaeta. P. 1050.

**LAUROT**, or **LITTLE PULO LAUT ISLANDS**, a group, Indian Archipelago, off the S.E. coast of Borneo, lat. (N. point) 4° 42' S.; lon. 115° 55' E. (n.) They have a lofty and rocky shore, and several shelves, on which breakers are seen. Within ½ m. of the most S., the depth of water is 16 fathoms.

**LAURVIG**, a tn. Norway, prov. Agderhuus, beautifully situated at the head of a small fiord of same name, at the mouth of the Lauven, 67 m. S.S.W. Christiania. It is built in the form of a crescent, contains a parish church, a castle, and an hospital; and has an excellent harbour, in which the largest vessels can safely anchor. About 300 vessels, tonn. 30,000, annually enter and clear out at this port. In the neighbourhood are the Fritzø iron-works, among the largest and most complete in Norway. The fishery of the

river, which abounds with salmon, furnishes employment to many of the inhabitants. Pop. (1845), 3827.

**LAUSANNE** [Latin, *Lausanium*; Italian, *Losanna*], a tn. Switzerland, cap. can. Vand, on a spur or lower slope of Mount Jorat, about ½ m. N. from Ouchy, its port on the lake, and 31 m. N.W. the town of Geneva. It is irregularly built on three hills and several intervening valleys. The broken nature of the ground is necessarily communicated to the streets; many of which are very steep, while all of them may be regarded as a series of ups and downs. Two of the hills are united by a lofty bridge about 80 ft. high, 33 broad, and 582 long. In the older part of the town the streets are narrow and not well built, and few of the houses stand on one level; but many new handsome houses have recently been erected. The edifice most deserving of notice is the cathedral, of Gothic architecture, and, at least internally, the finest building of the kind in Switzerland. It was founded A.D. 1000, but only a few traces of the original edifice remain in the ground arches behind the altar. It is adorned with a lofty tower and a spire



LAUSANNE, from the Bern road.—After Th. du Roucel.

200 ft. high. From the terrace magnificent views of the surrounding country, the Lake of Geneva, and the Alps beyond it, are obtained. On a platform, behind this terrace, stands the old castle, originally the residence of the bishops of Lausanne, and now the council-house of the canton. It is a massive square building, with turrets at the angles. The only other buildings deserving of notice are the church of St. Francis, the college with its museum; the penitentiary, prison, theatre, asylum for the blind, and normal school. The education of the college, is of a very complete description, and the cheap rate at which it can be obtained, is one of the chief attractions of the town to its numerous English residents. Among the residents of former times was Gibbon, who here completed his *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, and whose house, much altered, now forms the Hotel Gibbon. Lausanne has scarcely any trade; and its limited manufactures are confined to leather, pipes, beer-brewing, and cotton and woollen spinning. Pop., almost all Protestants (1850), 20,000.

**LAUSIGK**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 18 m. S.E. Leipzig, with a civil and criminal court, a church, and manufactures of woollen and Manchester goods, fustian, &c. Near it are coal mines and saline chalybeate springs. Pop. (1849), 2633.

**LAUSITZ** [Latin, *Luſatia*; French, *Loſace*], an ancient territory, Germany, divided into the margravates of Ober and Nieder Lausitz, and bounded on the S. by Bohemia, to which the whole of it originally belonged. It afterwards fell to Saxony, and remained with it till 1815, when Prussia received the whole of Nieder Lausitz—which is now shared between govts. Frankfurt-on-Oder and Merseburg—and the E. part of Ober Lausitz, which has been incorporated with gov. Liegnitz. The rest of Ober Lausitz, remaining with Saxony, is nearly identical with circle Bautzen.

**LAUT** (GREAT PULO), an isl. Indian Archipelago, S. entrance to Macassar Strait; lat. (N.E. point) 3° 23' S.; lon. 116° 20' E. (n.); about 20 m. long, by 10 m. broad, yields a considerable quantity of rice, and is separated from S.E. coast Borneo, by Pulo Laut Strait, 3 m. broad, and 7 to 8 fathoms deep.

**LAUTENBACH**, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Oberkirch; with a very beautiful church, and a trade in cattle, wood, fruit, and cherry brandy. Pop. 844.

**LAUTENBURG**, LINZBOURG or LACHBOURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. and 48 m. S.E. Marienwerder, l. bank Welle; with two churches, manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, earthenware, and a paper-mill. Pop. 2034.

**LAUTENTHAL**, a tn. Hanover, bail. Klausthal, r. bank Innerste, 29 m. S.S.W. Brunswick. It is the seat of a mining directory, and has near it important silver mines, with smelting and refining furnaces. It has also a powder, a paper, and a saw mill. Pop. 2174.

**LAUTER**, a vil. Saxony, Zwickau, bail. and 4 m. N.N.W. Schwarzenburg. It is well built, and has several vitriol-works and pitch ovens, manufactures of embroidery, lace, wicker-work, spoons, nails, and tinware. Pop. 2388.

**LAUTERBACH**, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, on the Schlitz, cap. dist., in the valley of the Vogelberg, 34 m. E.N.E. Giessen. It has a court of justice and other public offices, two castles, two churches, an infirmary and hospital, manufactures of wax-cloth, red and white leather, cutlery, glue, earthenware, and soap, several breweries and distilleries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3651; dist., 21,325.

**LAUTERBACH**, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Lauterstein. It has a ruinous castle. Mining is extensively carried on in the vicinity. Pop. 1284.

**LAUTERBACH**, or **LYDERBACH**, two places, Bohemia: —1, A vil. circle Chrudim, on the Laucezka, 5 m. from Leitomischl; with a handsome church and two mills. Pop. 1427. —2, A free mining town, circle and 6 m. S. Elbogen; with a church, manufactures of coarse woollens, several flour and saw mills; and furnaces, at which the tin obtained from mines in the vicinity is smelted. Pop. 1750.

**LAUTERBERG**, a tn. Hanover, prov. Hildesheim, at the confluence of the broad and narrow Lutter, 13 m. S.S.E. Klausthal. Though of rather a poor appearance, it has several public offices, considerable manufactures of iron and tinware, linen, and nails, several dye-works, and a trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 3216.

**LAUTERBOURG** [anc. *Lutrac-Castrum*], a fortified tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, on the Lauter, a little above its confluence with the Rhine, 41 m. N.N.E. Strasburg. It ranks as a fortification of the fourth class, and has manufactures of potass, bleachfields, foundries, tile and brick works. P. 2280.

**LAUTERBRUNNEN** [Wholly springs], a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Bern, on the White Lutschine; about 6 m. S.E. the E. extremity of Lake Thun, 2450 ft. above the sea, in the celebrated valley to which it gives its name, and so hemmed in between romantic precipices that at midsummer the sun is not seen before 7 o'clock, and in winter not till 12 o'clock. There are numerous cascades in its neighbourhood, but the most celebrated of all is the Staubbach [Dust stream], one of the loftiest falls in Europe, being 800 to 900 ft. in height; the body of water is comparatively small, and, falling from such a great elevation, it is dispersed by the wind ere it reaches the bottom, and descends in the form of a dust-like spray. The valley of Lauterbrunnen, at the foot of the Jungfrau, is about 15 m. long, and scarcely at any place exceeds 1 mile in width. It is hemmed in between limestone precipices nearly vertical, down which innumerable rivulets tumble in long threads of silvery foam. Owing to the height, only the hardier species of grain grow, and the climate is almost too rough for apples and pears, but cherries ripen. In different patches, potatoes are planted. Parts of the valley, also, are wooded with fine beeches and maples, while majestic oaks clothe the lower mountain slopes. Pop. 1706.

**LAUTEREKEN**, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinat, at the confluence of the Lauter with the Glan, 48 m. N.W. Spies; with a justice-of-peace court, two churches, a castle in ruins, and a trade in cattle and wine. Pop. 1155.

**LAUTREC**, a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 16 m. S. Alby, once the capital of a viscounty of Albigeois, and defended by a castle, of which only a few vestiges remain. It has manufactures of coarse cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1090.

**LAUTSCHITZ**, or **BLUCZNA**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 10 m. S. Brünn, on the Sazawa; with a church. Pop. 1040.

**LAUVEN**, a river, Norway, which rises in Mount Hartegien, belonging to the Hardanger range, on the E. frontier

of S. Bergenhuus, flows through Buskerud, first due E., then S.S.W., passing the town of Kongsberg, (about 1 m. above which it forms a magnificent fall), afterwards turns almost due S., enters the dist. of Laurvig, and falls into the fiord at the town of that name, after a direct course of 120 m. and an indirect of at least 200 m. Its mouth forms one of the finest natural harbours of Norway. It abounds with fish, particularly salmon, and is the best fishing stream in the S. portion of the kingdom. In its course it expands into numerous lakes, but none of its affluents are large.

**LAUWER ZEE**, a gulf of the N. Sea, Holland, between provs. Friesland and Groning, stretching inland N. to S. about 8 m., and about 6 m. broad; it receives the Ee with the Dockum diep, the Lauwers, and the Hunse.

**LAUZERTE**, a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 20 m. N.W. Montauban. It has a considerable trade in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 1650.

**LAVADOKES** (SANTA CHRISTINA), a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and about 14 m. from Pontevedra, on the Cambeles; here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has a church, townhouse, prison, primary school, manufactures of linen and leather, and several flour-mills. Pop. 2715.

**LAVAGNA**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 25 m. E.S.E. Genoa, near the mouth of a river of same name, in the bay of Rapallo. It is a large place, but only indifferently built; has a court of justice, several public offices, a beautiful parish church, of three naves; several other churches, three palaces, one of them with well-laid-out gardens; a communal house and small hospital; a trade in mules and cattle, and extensive slate quarries. Pop. 6232.

**LAVAL** [anc. *Lavallum*, *Vallis Guidonis*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Mayenne, on an acclivity washed by the Mayenne, 154 m. W.S.W. Paris; lat. 48° 2' 24" N.; lon. 0° 46' 37" W. (L.) It is surrounded by a chain of mural forts, some only in good preservation; and is ill built, consisting of piles of old houses huddled together, or separated, by dark, narrow, winding streets; some of which are so steep as to be almost inaccessible to carriages. Many of the houses are of wood, and are supposed to be at least six centuries old. Amid these gloomy piles, and near the river, are the remains of an ancient castle, of great extent, with a lofty round donjon tower, now occasionally used as a jail; the gallery, which is of a more modern date, is used for law courts. The other buildings of note are the church of the Trinity, a Gothic edifice, supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Jupiter; the church of the Cordeliers, more interesting still from its painted wooden ceiling, and 36 pillars of red and black marble, which adorn its principal altar; the churches of St. Venerand and Avenières, two hospitals, founded in the beginning of the 10th century; a public library of 10,000 volumes, and a large and elegant cloth hall. On the opposite side of the river there is a suburb, which is nearly as large as a third of the town, with which it communicates by a handsome stone bridge. Laval possesses a communal college, courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce, and an agricultural society. Its staple manufacture is linen. Linen thread, also, is spun to a considerable extent; and there are manufactures of damasks, calicoes, bombasines, serges, flannels, and green soap; also, numerous bleachfields, dye-works, and tanneries. The trade, in addition to the articles mentioned, is in clover, wine, brandy, wood, iron, and marble. Laval was taken by the English, under Talbot of Shrewsbury, in 1466, but recovered in the following year. Pop. 15,424.

**LAVANSARI**, an isl. Russia, Gulf of Finland, 70 m. W. Cronstadt; 4 m. long by about 1 m. broad; very rocky, but in many parts growing rye, vegetables, and faggage. It has three havens, one of which, on the W., though difficult of entrance, has depth of water for large vessels. Pop. 400.

**LAVANT**, two pars. Eng. Sussex:—1, (*East*); 2970 ac. Pop. 370.—2, (*Mid*); 350 ac. Pop. 279.

**LAVAU** [anc. *Varium*], a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 23 m. S.W. Alby, r. bank Agout; here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society, and a communal college; manufactures of silk furnishings, serges, some coarser stuffs, and silk hosiery; silk and cotton mills, dye-works, and tanneries, and is the entrepot for the silks of Upper Languedoc, which are spun here for Nîmes and Lyons. Near it coal is wrought, and much silk produced. Its castle gave an early refuge to the persecuted Albigenes; but,



though valiantly defended, was taken by a horde of barbarous fanatics, who marched against it in 1211; and, after taking it by storm, committed horrible atrocities. Pop. 4014.

**LAVELANET**, a vil. France, dep. Ariège, 12 m. E. by S. Foix. It has manufactures of woollens; saw, worsted, and fulling mills, dye-works, a tannery, and several forges. P. 2710.

**LAVELLO** [anc. *Labellum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 9 m. N.E. Melfi. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral and two convents. Pop. 2300.

**LAVENDON**, par. Eng. Bucks; 2320 ac. Pop. 691.

**LAVENHAM**, a tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The town, 15 m. W. by N. Ipswich, has a handsome parish church, two Dissenting chapels, a free school, an endowed national school, and a set of almshouses. Area of par., 2800 ac. P. 1871.

**LAVENO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Como, on Lake Maggiore. It has a church, and saw and flour mills. Pop. 1048.

**LAVENTRE**, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. N.E. Bethune. It has linen manufactures, and tanneries, and rears a great number of bees. Pop. 1330.

**LAVENZA**, a tn. Modena, 6 m. W. Massa di Carrara, at the mouth of a river of same name in the Gulf of Genoa, with a small harbour and a fort. Pop. 1280.

**LAVER**, three pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*High*); 1960 ac. P. 478.—2, (*Little*); 680 ac. P. 128.—3, (*Magdalen*); 880 ac. P. 217.

**LAVERNOCK**, par. Wales, Glamorgan. Pop. 85.

**LAVERSTOCK**, par. Eng. Wilts; 2060 ac. Pop. 539.

**LAVERSTOKE**, par. Eng. Hants; 1530 ac. P. 123.

**LAVERTON**, par. Eng. Somerset; 1060 ac. Pop. 199.

**LAVEY**, par. Irel. Cavan; 10,679 ac. Pop. 5931.

**LAVINGTON**, or **LENTON**, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 4540 ac. P. 329.—2, (*West*, or *Bishops*), Wilts; 5140 ac. P. 1595.

**LAVINGTON, EAST**, or **MARKET LAVINGTON**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. The town, 4½ m. S. Devizes, has a parish church, two Dissenting chapels, a national and a British school, and a considerable trade in corn and malt. Area of par., 5840 ac. Pop. 1610.

**LAVINO** [anc. *Labinius*], a river, Papal States, which rises in a branch of the Apennines, 15 m. S.W. Bologna, flows N., and joins r. bank Samoggia, after a course of about 30 m.

**LAVIS**, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 5 m. N.N.W. Trent, on the Avisio. It has a church, and a trade in silk; the white mulberry being here extensively cultivated for the rearing of silk-worms. Lavis is considered the boundary between the German and the Italian Tyrol. Pop. 2207.

**LAVORO** (*TERRA DI*), a prov. Naples, bounded N. by Abruzzo Ultra, W. by the Papal States, S.W. by the Mediterranean, S. by prov. Naples, and Principato-Citra, and E. by Principato-Ultra and Sannio; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 88 m.; greatest breadth, 70 m.; area, about 2000 sq. m. The coast-line, forming an irregular sweep N.W. to S.E., is not much broken by smaller indentations, but contains the large bay of Gaeta. The interior is a good deal broken by the Apennines. The principal rivers are the Volturno, the Garigliano, and the Lago-Regi; near the coast are several lagoons, of which the principal are Lakes Fondi, Lungo, and Carinola. The part of the province not broken by the Apennines, stretches out into plains, among the richest and most carefully cultivated in Europe; yielding, in those of Aversa, Capua, and Caserta, 12 to 20 fold. Maize, and all the ordinary cereals, are abundantly raised; also flax, hemp, and a great variety of fruits. Forests are of limited extent, but there are many groves of chestnut and orange, numerous vineyards, in which wines of excellent quality are produced; among others the famous Lacryma Christi. Both the olive and mulberry thrive so well that olive-oil and silk are principal articles of export. The pastures rear excellent cattle, and many marshy tracts are covered with herds of buffaloes. For administrative purposes, Terra di Lavoro is divided into five districts—Caserta, the capital; Nola, Gaeta, Sora, and Piedimonte; subdivided into 48 circondarii, and 230 communes. Pop. 721,971.

**LAVOS**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, r. bank, and at the mouth of the Mondego, opposite to Figueira, 24 m. S.W. Coimbra. Pop. 3188.

**LAVRAS DE FENIL**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 170 m. W.S.W. Ouro Preto. It is poorly built; has two churches, a townhouse, with a prison attached; and a trade in

cotton, rice, millet, and various kinds of fruit. Many of the inhabitants are shoemakers and tailors, and a good deal of cotton is spun and woven by women. The mines of gold in the district, at one time very productive, are now all but exhausted. Pop. of dist., 12,000.

**LAVRIANO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, 4 m. from Casalborgone, r. bank Po. It has a parish and three other churches, an elementary school, and the remains of an old castle and limekilns. Pop. 1066.

**LAWÉ**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 27 m. S. Bruges. It has manufactures of tobacco, oil-works, breweries, and flour-mills. Pop. 2350.

**LAWFORD**, two pars. Eng.:—1, Essex; 2160 ac. Pop. 868.—2, (*Church*), Warwick; 2070 ac. Pop. 333.

**LAWHITTON**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2570 ac. P. 487.

**LAWRENCE** (Str.), several pars. Eng.:—1, Berks; 340 ac.

P. 4285.—2, Hants; 350 ac. P. 114.—3, Kent; 3200 ac.

P. 2694.—4, Wales, Pembroke. P. 223.—5, Salop; 280 ac.

P. 5064.—6, York (E. Riding); 2570 ac. P. 1246.—7, (*Newland*), Essex; 2080 ac. P. 176.

**LAWRENCE** (Str.), par. Irel. Limerick; 220 ac. P. 1794.

**LAWRENCE** (Str.), a large isl., Russian America, at the S.W. entrance to Behring's Strait, W. point in lat. 63° 34' N.; lon. 171° 45' W. (n.) It is about 100 m. in length, with an average breadth of from 15 to 20 m., excepting at one point, where it narrows to little more than a mile.

**LAWRENCE STR. (GULF OF)**, a large inlet of the N. Atlantic, British N. America, enclosed by the island of Newfoundland on the E., Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada on the S. and W., and Labrador on the N.; lat. 46° to 50° N.; lon. 58° to 65° W.; length and breadth about 280 m. It communicates with the ocean, by the opening betwixt Newfoundland and Cape Breton, about 65 m. wide, by the Strait of Belleisle and the Gut of Canso. On the N.W. it receives the estuary of the St. Lawrence. It contains numerous islands, the principal of which are Anticosti, Prince Edward's, and the Magdalen. Its more extensive bays are Chaleur Bay, between New Brunswick and Lower Canada; Miramichi Bay, in the former territory; and St. George's Bay, in Nova Scotia; and another of the same name in Newfoundland. Islands of ice are sometimes met with in crossing the Gulf during the summer months.

**LAWRENCE ST. (RIVER OF)**, a large river of N. America. It rises under the name of the St. Louis, in lat. 47° 43' N., and lon. 93° W. After joining the Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, it issues from the last by the name of the Iroquois, and, expanding in its N.E. course into Lakes St. Francis, St. Louis, and St. Peter, it is first known as the St. Lawrence at Montreal, whence it runs N.E. into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and terminates in an estuary 100 m. wide at Point Gaspe. It has a basin of 297,600 sq. m., of which 94,000 are covered with the water of the lakes alone, exclusive of the many lesser lakes with which it is in communication. The entire length of its course is between 1800 and 1900 m., and from Lake Ontario, 650 m. It receives the Ottawa, St. Maurice, and numerous other large streams from the N., but none of any magnitude from the S. The St. Lawrence is navigable for ships of the line as far up as Quebec, and for vessels of 600 tons to Montreal, beyond which, by the River Ottawa and the Rideau canal, navigation is continued to Lake Ontario at Kingston. In part of its course it forms the boundary between the U. States and British N. America.

**LAWRENNEY**, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 432.

**LAWSHALL**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2280 ac. Pop. 925.

**LAXA**, a river, Chili, which rises on the W. slope of the Andes, near lat. 36° 30' S., flows W. between the districts of Rere and Isla-de-la-Laxa, enters that of Concepcion, and, turning gradually S.S.W., joins r. bank Biobío, after a course of nearly 150 m., during which it forms some lofty cascades.

**LAXAS**, or **LAJAS**, a river, Central America, Nicaragua. It flows W. from the country between the Pacific and the Lake of Nicaragua, falling into the lake about 10 m. S.E. of the town of Nicaragua; and has become of some importance as lying in the immediate line of the canal, which it has been proposed to form between the W. side of the lake and the Pacific, as part of the continuous water communication between the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans.

**LAXENBURG**, a market tn., Lower Austria, 9 m. S. Vienna; with a fine church; but its great attractions are its

palace, and fine parks and gardens, connected by an avenue with the palace of Schönbrunn. The whole grounds are beautifully laid-out, and form one of the most agreeable resorts of the citizens of Vienna. Pop. 800.

LAXFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3790 ac. Pop. 1172.

LAXTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Northampton; 1370 ac. P. 136.—2, (or *Lexington*), Notts; 3610 ac. Pop. 642.

LAY, a river, France, formed, below St. Vincent, by two small streams, the Great and Little Lay, which rise in the N.E. of dep. Vendée, proceeding S.S.W.; it begins to be navigable at Mareuil, and falls into the Creek of Arguillon, in the Bay of Biscay, after a course of about 50 m.

LAYBACH, or LAJBACH [Latin, *Æmona*], a tn. Austria, Illyria, duchy Carniola, cap. gov. and circle, in an extensive plain, on both sides of the river of same name, here crossed by five bridges, 35 m. N.E. Trieste, on the railway to Vienna; lat. (castle tower), 46° 2' 27" N.; lon. 14° 30' 49" E. (L). It consists of the town proper, grouped round the castle hill, and of six suburbs; and is, for the most part, very indifferently built, with irregular, narrow, and ill-paved streets, but has two rather spacious squares. Its principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Nicholas, with fine pictures, frescoes, and carvings; St. James' church, the church of the Ursuline nunnery, a very handsome structure; St. Peter's church, the Protestant church, built since the revolution of 1848; the old Gothic townhouse, the old castle, crowning a height in the centre of the town, and now converted into a state prison and house of correction; the bishop's palace, theatre, barracks, and palace of Count Auersberg. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of government of Carinthia and Carniola; of a military governor, and of several important courts and public offices; and possesses a museum, a botanical garden, an infirmary, with lunatic asylum attached; a deaf and dumb institute, a casino, agricultural and musical societies, a library, lyceum, in which theology, philosophy, and medicine are taught; a gymnasium, normal, military, and agricultural schools; a school of design, industrial school, and various benevolent endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and silk goods; and there are oil, paper, and cotton mills; a large sugar refinery, and a considerable transit trade. Laybach is a place of great antiquity, and is understood to occupy the site of the Roman *Æmona*. It makes a considerable figure during the Turkish wars, and is well known to modern times by the Congress which was held in it in 1820-21. Its site was at one time very unhealthy, from the extensive morasses which surrounded it; but these have been almost completely drained, and the environs now furnish many fine rides and walks. Pop. (1846), 17,357. Area of circle, 946 geo. sq. m. Pop. 164,100. Area of gov., 5224 geo. sq. m. Pop. 750,000.

LAYBACH (ÜBER), or VERHNIKE, a market tn. Austria, Illyria, gov. and 12 m. W.S.W. Laybach, on a river of same name, which here becomes navigable, though only 2 m. from its source, and joins the Save, about 20 m. below. It contains a church; and has manufactures of linen, several mills, some shipping, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1400.

LAYD, par. Irel. Antrim; 20,476 ac. Pop. 4218.

LAYD-GRANGE, par. Irel. Antrim; 7834 ac. P. 369.

LAYER, three pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*Bretton*); 970 ac. P. 290.—2, (*De-la-hay*); 2490 ac. P. 731.—3, (*Marney*); 1500 ac. P. 256.

LAYHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2290 ac. Pop. 549.

LAYON, a river, France, which rises on the S. frontier of dep. Maine-et-Loire, flows N.E., then N.W., and joins l. bank Loire, a little above Chalonne, after a course of about 55 m. Its chief affluent is the Hyronne.

LAYRAC [anc. *Lauracum*], a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 5 m. S. Agen, near the confluence of the Gers with the Garonne. A Benedictine monastery was founded here in 1074. Its fine church, and several other parts, still remain. Pop. 1253.

LAYSTERS, par. Eng. Hereford; 2220 ac. Pop. 226.

LAYSTON, par. Eng. Herts; 1580 ac. Pop. 1187.

LAZA (SAN JUAN), a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Orense. It has a large and handsome church of the Tuscan order, with a tower; a townhouse and primary school; manufactures of linen and chocolate, and a trade in chestnuts and honey. Pop. 1300.

LAZAREFF, the most W. isl. of the Low Archipelago; lat. (W. point) 14° 55' S.; lon. 148° 45' E. It is uninhabited.

LAZARO (SAN), a tn. and com. Italy, Parma, 1 m. N.E. Placentia. It has a handsome church, richly decorated; a primary school, and a college, founded by Cardinal Alberone, with a library of 20,000 vols., and some good collections. The trade is in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 4285.

LAZISE, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. and near Verona, on the lake of Garda. It is walled, flanked with towers; and has a small harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on; and a fishery, chiefly employed in supplying the Verona market. Pop. 2200.

LAZONBY, par. Eng. Cumberland; 11,510 ac. P. 891. LAZZARO, an isl. Austrian Italy, within the lagoons hard by Venice, chiefly remarkable for an Armenian cloister of Mechitarists, founded by Abbot Mechitar Pedrosian in 1717, with an educational establishment, a library of 10,000 vols., and 400 valuable Oriental MSS., and an Armenian printing-press, which is kept constantly employed.

LE, the cap. of Ladak. See LEH.

LE BIOT, a tn. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Chablais, on the Dranse, about 9 m. from Thonon. It has a public square, an ancient church, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in corn, fruit, and dairy produce. Pop. 1443.

LE MAIRE STRAIT, S. America, the channel which separates Staten Island from Tierra del Fuego, about 20 m. wide. It is free from obstacles, and has regular tides, which materially assist vessels in their passage, when taken at the right time. The tide rises perpendicularly from 6 ft. to 8 ft., according to the wind.

LEA, a river, England. It rises in co. Bedford, near Dunstable, flows first E.S.E., and then S., through co. Herts, past Ware, Hertford, Cheshunt, and Waltham; thence S., forming the boundary between Middlesex and Essex, and, falls into the Thames at Blackwall; total course, about 40 m.

LEA, four pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester and Hereford; 530 ac. P. 209.—2, Lincoln; 2050 ac. P. 198.—3, Wilts; 1790 ac. P. 446.—4, (*Marston*), Warwick; 1130 ac. P. 278.

LEA, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 18,489 ac. Pop. 7797.

LEADENHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2260 ac. P. 598.

LEADHILLS, a mining vil., Scotland, co. Lanark, 36 m. S.E. Glasgow, on an easy acclivity, both sides the Glegamer water. It consists of scattered thatched cottages; has a chapel, in connection with the Established church; a school, a library, and a benefit society. The male population is chiefly occupied in the neighbouring mines, whence large quantities of sulphuret of lead are obtained—producing, in 1850, about 380 tons of smelted lead. The females are employed in flower- ing muslins. Allan Ramsay, the poet, and James Taylor and William Symington, both claimants of having originated steam navigation, were natives of the village. P. (1850), 900.

LEAKE, four pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 5880 ac. P. 1859.—2, York (N. Riding); 7050 ac. P. 1235.—3, (*East*), Notts; 2540 ac. P. 1057.—4, (*West*), Notts; 1390 ac. P. 208.

LEAMINGTON, or LEAMINGTON-PRIORS, a tn., par., and celebrated watering-place, England, co. Warwick, 20 m. S.E. Birmingham, on the railway thence to Oxford; and among finely-wooded slopes, in the valley of the Leam, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, and joins the Avon, about 1 m. below. It consists of an old and a new town, separated by the gardens of the royal Spa. Both parts have recently risen up and extended themselves with great rapidity, and include many new and handsome streets, terraces, crescents, and squares. This rapid prosperity is owing partly to the peculiar mildness and salubrity of the air, and partly to the mineral springs, which present the three varieties of sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate, and attract numerous visitors. For their accommodation, various bathing establishments have been erected, of which the finest is that at the royal Spa, a large and elegant stone structure, with a Doric colonnade. The other principal edifices of the town are the parish church, an ancient building, which has recently been repaired and enlarged, and is in the decorated English style, with a tower and spire; two Episcopal chapels, one of them Gothic, and the other English, with a square embattled tower, crowned by pinnacles; the college, a spacious and substantial building, founded, in 1845, by a proprietary, and affording education of a superior description; the public library, townhall, assembly-rooms, theatre, music-hall, &c. Besides the above, the Wesleyan and Huntingdon Methodists,



Independents, Baptists, and R. Catholics, have places of worship; and there are grammar, national, British, and infant schools. Among the benevolent institutions, that of the Warford hospital is conspicuous. The only manufacture of any consequence is gloves. Races are held twice a year. Area of par., 1072 ac. Pop. (1851), 15,692.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

LEANG, or LIANG-TCHOU, a city, China, prov. Kansoo, near the Great Wall, which here separates China from the Desert of Gobi, in Mongolia; lat. 37° 58' N.; lon. 102° 25' E.

LEAO-TONG, CHING-KING, or MOUKDEN, a prov. Chinese Empire, N. of the Great Wall, and separated by palisades from Mongolia and Corea; lat. 38° 20' to 42° 50' N.; lon. 119° 15' to 124° 50' E. It is mountainous, and branches off towards the S. in a long peninsula, called the Regent's Sword, forming the E. boundary of the Gulf of Leao-Tong, into which Leao, the principal river of the province, flows. The climate is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful, particularly in wheat, barley, pulse, millet, and buck-wheat. Ginseng and rhubarb are also found, and the mountains are covered with excellent timber. The administration of the province is partly civil, and partly military. Chief town, Moukden.—The gulf is about 110 m. wide at the entrance, and stretches inland about 150 m. The mouth of the Leao, at the head of the Gulf, is in lat. 40° 45' N.; lon. 122° E.

LEASINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2960 ac. P. 472.

LEATHERHEAD, a par. and small tn. England, co. Surrey. The town, pleasantly situated, 17½ m. S.W. by S. London, on the Mole, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches, has an ancient church, an Independent chapel, and a free national school. Malting, brewing, and tanning are carried on. Area of par., 3250 ac. Pop. 1740.

LEATHLEY, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1640 ac. Pop. 382.

LEAU (Flemish, *Leeuw*, or *Zont-Leeuw*), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Little Geete, 83 m. E. Brussels. It has a church of the 13th century, with an elegant and lofty tower; a townhouse of the 16th century, in a somewhat dilapidated state, but with a fine façade; a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1549.

LEAVELAND, par. Eng. Kent; 320 ac. P. 100.

LEBA.—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 67 m. N.E. Cöslin, on a canal which connects the Lake of Leba with the Baltic. It has a church, a fishery, and a trade in wood and salt. Pop. 948.—2, A lake, near above town, about 10 m. long, by 4 m. broad, and formed by the expansion of the river Leba. It communicates, by a canal, with the Baltic.—3, A river, Prussia, which rises in Lake Sianow, circle Carthaus, gov. Danzig, flows first N., forming the boundary between gov. Danzig and Cöslin, then N.N.W., and discharges itself into the lake of same name, after a course of about 45 m. It is well supplied with salmon.

LEBADEA, a tn. Greece. See LIVADIA.

LEBANON, numerous places, U. States, America:—1, A tn. Pennsylvania, on the Union Canal, 24 m. E. Harrisburg; with a courthouse, jail, five churches, an academy, and several schools; and a number of breweries, mills, and printing-offices. Pop. 2500.—2, A vil. Ohio, 70 m. W.S.W. Columbus; with a courthouse, jail, three churches, two iron foundries, two woollen factories, and two printing-offices. Pop. 1500.—3, A vil. Tennessee, 22 m. E. by N. Nashville. It contains a courthouse, jail, three churches, and two academies; and near it is a large steam cotton factory. Pop. 1500.

LEBANON (MOUNTAINS OF) [Latin, *Libanus*; German, *Libanus*; French, *Liban*], two nearly parallel mountain ranges, which, commencing in the N. of Palestine, about lat. 34° 25' N., stretch S.S.W., enclosing between them a valley about 70 m. long, by 15 m. wide, now simply distinguished by the name of El-Bukaa, 'the valley,' but known anciently by the name of Cœleë, or Koileë Syria ['Hollow Syria']. To distinguish the two ranges—that on the W. is called Lebanon, and that on the E. Anti-Lebanon; the Arabs, however, call the former Jebel-Liban, and the latter Jebel-esh-Shurky. Lebanon, which lies almost parallel to the Mediterranean, and at no great distance from it, may be considered as terminating near the coast, a little N. of the mouth of the Litani, between Tyre and Sidon. It is the far loftier range of the two, and presents almost a continuous ridge without any marked break. It has never been accurately measured, but

its loftiest summit—Jebel Sunnin, near Beirout, is supposed to be at least 10,000 ft. above the sea. Though under the snow limit, snow and ice remain throughout the year in the ravines around and below its summit, and, at a distance, assume the appearance of radiant stripes. Anti-Lebanon has a much lower average height, but claims the culminating point of the whole chain in Jebel-esh-Sheikh, which is situated W.S.W. from Damascus, and has, probably, a height of about 11,000 ft. At this point, where the two ranges bend towards each other, and almost meet, leaving only a precipitous, narrow gorge, through which the Litani has forced its way, the chain properly terminates, though a range of lower heights is continued S. as far as the shores of the Lake of Tiberias. The prevailing rock of Lebanon is limestone, of a whitish colour; and from this its name, which means 'white,' is supposed to be derived, though others ascribe it to the snows which cover it. The waters which descend from the W. slopes of Lebanon, are carried directly to the sea, without being accumulated into any proper stream; those on the E. slopes of Anti-Lebanon go chiefly to augment the Barada, to which the plain and environs of Damascus owe so much of their fertility and beauty; the slopes of both ranges bordering El-Bukaa, send their waters to the Litani, which flows between them in a S.S.W. direction, and, shortly after, escaping from their barriers, turns W., and falls into the sea. In the S. part of the chain, the Upper Jordan has its source. The loftiest summits of Lebanon, presenting lofty precipices and wild narrow gorges, are almost absolutely barren; but at some distance below, vegetation makes its appearance, the pastures become verdant, and, by means of artificial terraces, cultivation is successfully carried on upon rugged slopes where it would otherwise be impossible. The forests of cedar, for which Lebanon was anciently celebrated, have almost disappeared, except from some of the more inaccessible crags. It was indeed long supposed that the only cedar-groves upon the chain, was on a lofty summit N. of that of Jebel Sunnin, where several trees, remarkable for their size and age, are seen; but others have since been found; and many trees, old and young, are scattered widely in many parts. The other prevailing forest trees are firs and oaks.—(*Robinson's Researches in Palestine*; Wilson's *Lands of the Bible*, &c.)

LEBBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 18 m. E. by S. Ghent. It has breweries, distilleries, tanneries, dye-works, oil-presses, flour-mills, and a manufactory of chicory. Weaving employs a considerable portion of the inhabitants. Pop. 4376.

LEBEDJÂN, or LEBEDÂN, two tns. Russia:—1, Gov. and 111 m. W.N.W. Tambov, on the Don. It contains seven churches, and carries on a considerable trade, having, in particular, four yearly fairs, at which a great deal of business is done in cattle and Cossack horses. Pop. 5083.—2, Gov. and 77 m. W.N.W. Kharkov, on the Atschanaja. It is surrounded with an earthen wall and ditches, and contains 13 wooden churches. Pop. 3971.

LEBENY, or LEIDEN, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Wieselburg, near the Rapez, 3 m. from Eötvény; having two churches, and the buildings of an abbey, with an old Gothic church. Pop. 2098.

LEBIDA, or LEDA [anc. *Leptis Magna*], a ruined tn., N. Africa, on the Mediterranean, 65 m. E.S.E. Tripoli. It contains magnificent remains of columns, inscriptions, baths, an aqueduct, an amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch.

LEBRIJA [anc. *Nebrija*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 28 m. S. by W. Seville, near l. bank Guadalquivir. It is tolerably well built, and has several squares, wide, though indifferently paved and dirty streets; a large church, formerly a mosque, in a mixture of the Arabic, Roman, and Gothic styles; five chapels, a townhouse, college, several schools, a well-endowed hospital, prison, convent, and the remains of an ancient castle, with eight towers. Manufactures:—cloth, frieze, thread, hempen fabrics, glass, earthenware, soap, chocolate, hats, bricks, tiles, &c. Pop. 6271.—(*Madox*.)

LEBRIJA, or CASCAVERALES, a river, New Granada, which rises about 35 m. S.W. Pamplona, near lat. 7° N., lon. 72° 48' W., flows N.N.W., and joins r. bank Magdalena, a little below the point where it begins to form the Isla de Morales, after a course of nearly 150 m. Its chief affluents, all of which it receives on the right, are the Surata, Samabajeta, and Oro.

**LEBUS**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 7 m. N. Frankfurt, cap. circle, l. bank Oder. It was once strongly fortified, but has become a very insignificant place; with a church and a fishery. Pop. 1744. — The **CIRCLE** is flat, well wooded, and fertile. Area, 470 geo. sq. m. Pop. 68,052.

**LECCE** [Latin, *Lycia*, *Lupia*, or *Aletium*], a tn. Naples, cap. prov. Terra d'Otranto, 50 m. E.S.E. Taranto. It is surrounded by a deep ditch, and walls flanked with towers, and also defended by a castle or citadel. The space which it occupies is far larger than its present population requires, and hence it has somewhat of a deserted appearance. It is, however, a regular, well-built town. The houses are large and solidly constructed, though unfortunately of a soft porous stone, which readily absorbs moisture, and is said to be one cause of the general prevalence of catarrh. The most conspicuous edifices are the churches, of which there are 32; almost all Gothic, and deficient in lightness. The cathedral shares in this defect, but its interior is majestic, and does not offend the eye by the gaudy and grotesque ornaments which have been lavished on the other churches. The roof is of wood, richly carved and gilt. Lecce is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a high criminal, and of a civil court. It also possesses a royal college, seminary, founding hospital, and theatre. The manufactures consist of woollens, cottons, silks, lace, and particularly of snuff, which is made in a large royal factory, and is in high repute throughout the kingdom. The trade is chiefly in snuff and tobacco, cotton, oil, and wine. Pop. 14,450.

**LECCO** [Latin, *Leucum*], a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 16 m. E.N.E. Como, cap. dist., on Lake Como, at the point where the Adda issues from it, and is crossed by a handsome bridge of eight arches. It was once walled, and is the seat of a court of justice; contains a church, and has extensive manufactures of iron wire, and of articles in iron and copper; silk and cotton mills, a small haven, at which a trade is carried on, chiefly in silk of the district and transit goods; and an important annual fair, which lasts 15 days. Pop. com., 4262; dist., 18,427.

**LECERA**, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 36 m. S.S.E. Saragossa, near r. bank Aguas, with a church, and a primary school; manufactures of saltpetre, and woollen and linen cloth, and some trade in drugs. Pop. 1191.

**LECH**, a river, Germany, which rises in the Tyrol, in the mountains of Vorarlberg, a little E. of Bludenz, flows N.N.E., enters Bavaria, and proceeds almost due N., past Augsburg, to its junction with r. bank Danube, about 13 m. above Neuburg, after a course of nearly 150 m. Its principal affluent is the Wertach. Its current is very impetuous, through a deep rocky channel. It forms numerous cascades, and is nowhere navigable.

**LECHENICH**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. S.W. Cologne, at the confluence of the Erft and Nassel. It is walled, entered by two gates, and is poorly, though not irregularly built; has a court of law, two R. Catholic churches, manufactures of linen, and a trade in horses. Pop. 1417.

**LECHHAUSEN**, a tn. Upper Bavaria, r. bank Lech, here crossed by a bridge, 2 m. N.N.E. Augsburg, with a church, manufactures of silk goods and wax-cloth, a trade in cattle, an iron and two other mills. Pop. 2150.

**LECHLADE**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The town, r. bank Thames, 27 m. E.S.E. Gloucester, is neatly built, has a fine ancient church, with a remarkably elegant spire; and a Baptist chapel. Area of par., 3980 ac. Pop. 1800.

**LECK**, a river, Holland. See **LEK**.

**LECK**, par. Irel. Donegal; 10,745 ac. P. 3722.

**LECKFORD**, par. Eng. Hants; 2530 ac. P. 231.

**LECKHAMPTON**, par. Eng. Bucks; 2070 ac. P. 505.

**LECKHAMPTON**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1330 ac. P. 1770.

**LECKONFIELD**, a par. England, York (E. Riding); 4030 ac. P. 346.

**LECKPATRICK**, par. Irel. Tyrone; 13,451 ac. P. 5523.

**LECKWITH**, par. Wales, Glamorgan. P. 121.

**LECROPT**, par. Scot. Perth; 3102 ac. P. (1851), 442.

**LECTOURE** [anc. *Lactora*, *Civitas Lactoratium*], a tn. France, dep. and near r. bank Gers, 20 m. N. Auch, crowning a lofty isolated rock. Its position is thus at once strong and picturesque, but the town itself is by no means handsome. It has a large and massive church, built by the English, in the

Saxo-Gothic style; an old episcopal palace, now occupied by courts and public offices; and a marble statue to Marshal Lannes, Duke of Belluno, who was born here; an hospital, a court of first resort, a communal college, and an agricultural society; manufactures of serges, coarse woollens, and leather; and a trade in corn, cattle, wine, and brandy. When the Romans invaded Gaul, Lactoure was the capital of the Lactorates. It afterwards became a Roman colony, and contains numerous Roman remains. In more modern times, it became a place of importance as a fortress. The Duke of Montmorency was imprisoned in it, in 1632, previous to his execution at Toulouse. Pop. 3107.

**LECZNA**, a tn. Russian Poland, 105 m. E.S.E. Warsaw, on the Wieprz, with three churches, and two important fairs. Pop. 1800.

**LEDA**, a river, Germany, formed by the union of the Ohe and Marka, on the frontiers of Oldenburg and Hanover, flows first N.W., then W., and joins r. bank Ems, a little below Leer, after a course of 24 m., of which part is navigable.

**LEDANA**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Cuenca, with a church, townhouse, prison, and two primary schools, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and cattle. Pop. 1100.

**LEDBURY**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hereford. The town, on a declivity at the S. extremity of the Malvern Hills, 13 m. E. by S. Hereford, has a handsome ancient church, in the Norman style, with a detached tower, surmounted by an elegant spire; various Dissenting chapels, an hospital, several almshouses, a dispensary, a reading and news-room, and an extensive circulating library. There are races in August. The manufacture of silk and broad-cloth, which formerly flourished here, has declined; but malting and tanning are still carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a brisk trade in cheese and cider; for the excellence of both of which articles, produced in great abundance in the vicinity, the town has long been famed. The traffic of the place is materially benefited by the canal between Gloucester and Hereford. Area of par., 9010 ac. Pop. 4591.

**LEDE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. E.S.E. Ghent, with a church, townhouse, school, two distilleries, two breweries, a tannery, tobacco-factory, two dye-works, and a rope-walk. Pop. 4168.

**LEDEBERG**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, at the junction of the railways from Ghent to Termonde, and Ghent to Courtrai, 2 m. S.E. Ghent, with two castles, manufactures of chicory, and distilleries, breweries, oil, flour, and cotton mills. Pop. 2119.

**LEDEGHEM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, l. bank Heule, 22 m. S. Bruges, with manufactures of tobacco and candles, several breweries, an oil-mill, and a trade in flax and linen. Pop. 2898.

**LEDENITZ**, or **LEDENICZ** (UNTER DEM LANDSTEIN), a market tn. Bohemia, circle, and 9 m. E.S.E. Budweis, with a church, a school, townhouse, tile-works, a brewery, and a mill. Pop. 985.

**LEDESMA** [anc. *Bletissa*], a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 20 m. N.W. by W. Salamanca, on a hill, l. bank Tormes, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is well built, has six churches, two chapels, a townhouse, hospital, two schools, and a convent; and manufactures leather and linen. Pop. 1571.

**LEDETSCH** [Latin, *Leducium*], a tn. Bohemia, circle, and 17 m. S.S.W. Caslavan, on the Sasava. It has a fine castle, a deanery church, a townhouse, burgher-hospital, a school, a brewery, and three mills. Pop. 1948.

**LEDHAM**, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 5190 ac. P. 1061.

**LEE**, three par. Eng. —1, Bucks; 500 ac. P. 122.—2, (Botwood), Salop; 1600 ac. P. 233.—3, (Brockhurst), Salop; 550 ac. P. 165.

**LEE**, two rivers, Ireland:—1, Co. Cork, rises in Lake Gougane-Barra, and, after a course nearly E., of 28 m., falls into the harbour of Cork.—2, Rises in co. Kerry, and, after a short course, falls into Tralee Bay.

**LEE**, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent. The **VILLAGE**, 7 m. S.E. by E. London, formerly consisted of a few detached houses, but now contains numerous handsome mansions and elegant villas, has an elegant parish church, with a lofty spire; a handsome grammar-school, several almshouses, and other charities. Area of par., 1470 ac. Pop. 2360.

**LEEDS**, par. Eng. Kent; 1760 ac. Pop. 675.



LEEDS, a municipal and parl. bor. England, co. York (W. Riding), and 22 m. S.S.W. York, on both sides of the Aire, which traverses the town in a direction nearly from W. to E., and is here crossed by six bridges, two of them of stone, one of a single arch of cast iron, and two suspension on what has been called the *bow and string* principle, first introduced

by a Leeds engineer. The part of the town on the r. or S. bank consists chiefly of the populous suburbs of Hunslet and Holbeck; the much more important part on the N. bank forms the town proper, and occupies the summit and sides of a hill sloping E., W., and N. The length of the town along the Aire is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m., and extends nearly 1 m. behind it. In



1. St. Peter's Church.
2. St. James's Church.
3. Trinity Church.
4. St. John's Church.
5. St. Mary's Church.
6. All Saints Church.
7. St. Saviour's Church.
8. St. Luke's Church.

9. St. Mark's Church.
10. St. George's Church.
11. St. Andrew's Church.
12. St. Paul's Church.
13. Christ Church.
14. St. Matthew's New Church.
15. Mill-cloth Hall.
16. White Cloth Hall.

17. Commercial Buildings.
18. Court House.
19. Town Market.
20. Central Market.
21. Stock Exchange.
22. Central Railway Station.
23. Great Northern Railway Station.
24. Wellington Railway Station.

- d. North Millard Railway Station.
- e. Leeds and Selby Railway Station.
- f. Wellington Bridge.
- g. Monk Bridge.
- h. Victoria Bridge.
- i. Leeds Bridge.
- j. Crown Bridge.
- k. Hunslet Suspension Bridge.

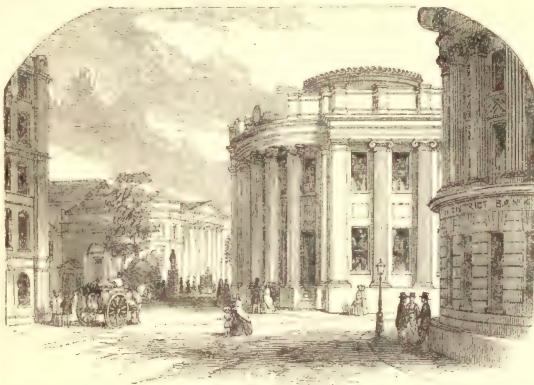
the older quarters, the streets are generally narrow and crooked. The only exception is the Briggate, which is at once spacious and handsome, gradually ascending from the old bridge in a direct line of about 600 yards, and forming the main thoroughfare. In the more modern quarters, particularly on the W. slope, are several good streets and squares; but, on the whole, the appearance of Leeds is by no means prepossessing. Its atmosphere, owing to the number of factories, is always hazy with smoke; and at least in the narrower streets, the cleansing process is very imperfect. In both these respects, however, important improvements have recently taken place. The houses are in general neatly and substantially built of brick, and roofed with gray slate; and many elegant mansions, possessed of all modern embellishments, have recently risen up. These are situated for the most part in Park Place, Park, Hanover, and Woodhouse squares, in all of which the unoccupied ground is well laid-out in pastures and shrubberies. In regard to paving, lighting, and the supply of water, Leeds is already in a tolerably satisfactory state; and a system of sewerage has been commenced on a scale which, when completed, will leave it unsurpassed by any provincial town in the kingdom.

The ecclesiastical edifices within the townships of Leeds,

Holbeck, and Hunslet, include 24 Established churches and chapels, nine belonging to Wesleyan, and 13 to Methodists of other denominations, five Independent, five Baptist, two R. Catholic, two Unitarian, a Friends' meeting-house, &c. Among the parish churches, the greater part of which are modern, the most deserving of notice are St. Peter's, a decorated cruciform structure; St. John's, in the later English style, with an embattled tower; Holy Trinity, a Doric structure, with a tower, one stage of which is Corinthian and the other Ionic; St. Paul's, entered by a handsome Ionic portico; Christ Church, in the decorated English style; St. Mary's, in a similar style; and St. Saviour's, completed in 1845, at an expense of £20,000. Two of the Wesleyan chapels are conspicuous both for their elegance and dimensions, each containing 3000 sittings. The new Independent chapel, East Parade, is a handsome Grecian, and Mill-Hill Unitarian chapel (opened 1848), a fine Gothic building; and one belonging to the R. Catholics has a spire 150 ft. high.

The other public edifices of Leeds are neither numerous nor very remarkable. The more conspicuous are the Commercial buildings, a large and massive Grecian structure, so situated as to have three fronts, one of which, containing the main entrance, has an imposing appearance, and so arranged as

to combine a news-room, concert-rooms, and various public offices; the Stock Exchange, of the composite order, recently completed, and justly regarded as the most ornamental structure of which the town can boast; the Court-House, a plain build-



TOWNHALL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, LEEDS.—Drawn and engraved by J. L. Williams.

ing, with a neat Corinthian portico, and a fine bronze statue of the late Sir Robert Peel placed in front of it; the industrial school, and the new House of Recovery, beautiful Elizabethan structures, with highly decorated fronts and octagonal turrets; the borough jail, a recent erection on improved principles, at an expense of £43,000; the philosophical hall, a handsome building, partly occupied as a museum; and the central market, a spacious covered building, with a Grecian front, spacious shops, and avenues of stalls. A townhall suited to this important borough is (1852), about to be erected by the corporation, for which a spacious site has been purchased. The principal educational establishment in which classical instruction is given, is the free grammar-school, originally founded in 1552, and subsequently enriched by bequests, so as to have an income of about £2000, and the privileges of an exhibition at Oxford, and four scholarships at Cambridge; the average attendance is about 170. For a humbler education, a first place belongs to the industrial school, already mentioned; the buildings and grounds of which cover 6 acres, and provide accommodation for 400 children; teachers' apartments, dining-hall, dormitories, and all other requisites on the most complete scale. There are also a mechanics' institute school, a model infant school, and numerous other schools in connection with the establishment, or the various bodies of Dissenters. Among literary and scientific institutions, are the literary and philosophical society, and the mechanics' institute, the latter one of the most flourishing of its kind in the kingdom; and there are several good libraries, especially the Leeds library, originally founded by Dr. Priestley in 1768, and the new subscription library, of much more recent origin. The leading charitable establishments are the infirmary, in the benefit of which in-door or out-door patients, to the number of above 3000, annually participate; the house of recovery, intended for fever and other infectious diseases; the dispensary; the eye and ear infirmary; several hospitals and almshouses; and a variety of philanthropic associations, as the Tradesman's Benevolent Society, the Strangers' Friend Society, the Church Visiting Society, &c. There are three public cemeteries; that on Woodhouse Moor was opened in 1835, the other two more recently.

Few towns are more favourably situated, both for manufactures and trade. It stands near the centre of one of the most important coal-fields of England, is accessible from the sea by the river Aire, by vessels of 120 tons; communicates by canals both with the Mersey at Liverpool, and the Humber at Goole, and many manufacturing towns; and has recently become the centre of a network of railways, leaving it almost nothing to desire in respect to facility of transport. These great advan-

tages have been turned to good account, and the prosperity of the town, already rapid almost beyond example, continues to increase. In woollens, one of the great staple manufactures of the kingdom, it takes a decided lead. For a long

time, only the coarser kinds of woollens were manufactured, and the greater part of the weaving was performed by domestic looms. A great number of these are still employed, but the valuable improvements in machinery and other processes, in the invention and perfecting of which Mr. William Hirst, a native of the place, greatly distinguished himself, have led to the general introduction of the factory system; which, under whatever defects it may otherwise labour, has certainly tended both to an immense increase of the quantity, and improvement in the quality of the goods. Cloths which, for fineness and colour, cannot be surpassed, are now regularly produced; and, in many instances, from the first step in the process to its completion, by the agency of steam. The most important woollens made here are superfine broad-cloths, coarse narrows, pelisse cloth, shawls, Scotch camlets, blankets, &c. The greater part of the cloth made, at least by the domestic manufacturers, is disposed of in the cloth halls. These are two immense and most ungainly brick buildings, in each of which two weekly markets are held, and the goods ready for

sale are brought forward and arranged for inspection in avenues of stalls. The one, called the White Cloth Hall, is for undyed goods; the other is for dyed goods, on which all the processes of manufacture have been performed except shearing or finish. Flax spinning and weaving are likewise extensively carried on, and employ almost as many hands as the woollen manufactures, as will be seen from the following Table, obligingly supplied by the Government Local Inspector of Factories:—

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE FACTORIES situated in the BOROUGH OF LEEDS.

NATURE OF WORK.	No. of Works.	Aggregate Persons Employed.	Aggregate Steam Horse Power.	Aggregate Spindles.	Aggregate Power-Looms.
Woollen Manufacturing	54	6,406	1564	118,637	883
Woollen Dressing.....	45	3,944	824	...	...
Aggregate Woollen Manufactures.....	103	10,350	2388	118,637	883
Worsted Spinning and Weaving.....	9	1,077	186	9,716	655
Flax Spinning and Weaving.....	37	9,453	1831	198,076	140
Silk Spinning.....	1	...	...	...	...
Worsted Printing.....	1	...	...	...	...
	160	20,885	4405	326,429	1678

The manufacture of locomotives employs about 2000 hands; there are three tool-making establishments, and machine-making is extensively carried on. Other manufactures, of a greater or less extent, are cotton and silk goods, leather, Spanish morocco leather, glass, earthenware, mustard, chicory, and tobacco. There are also several extensive oil-mills in the town and neighbourhood. Ordinary markets are held every Tuesday and Saturday; cattle markets every fortnight; leather fairs eight times a year; and general fairs in July and November.

Leeds received its first charter of incorporation in the 2d of Charles I.; and a second, the former having been forfeited, in the 13th of Charles II. The parliamentary borough is co-extensive with the parish, and 30 m. in circuit. It returns two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 6300. The vicinity of the town is crowded with villages, most of the inhabitants of which are employed in manufacturing for the Leeds market; and adorned with many handsome villas, but the only object possessed of much interest is the fine ruin of Kirkstall Abbey, about 2 m. distant. The most eminent natives of Leeds or its vicinity, are Smeaton, the



engineer of Eddystone lighthouse; Dr. Priestley, Dr. Richard Bentley, and the two Milners, Joseph and Isaac, both distinguished as theologians, and the former author of a well known church history.

The population of the different townships which make up the parish or parliamentary borough of Leeds, and of which the town proper is considered as a single township, is exhibited in the following Table:—

Townships.	Pop. 1841.	Pop. 1851.
Leeds.....	68,741	101,831
Holbeck.....	18,309	24,153
Hunslet.....	15,532	19,472
Armley.....	5,676	6,108
Beeston.....	2,175	1,973
Brimsley.....	8,875	8,999
Clapel Allerton.....	2,580	2,497
Forley.....	1,330	1,732
Washinggreen, Busby, with Kirkstall	4,768	6,105
Potter-Newton.....	1,341	1,384
Worley.....	74,90	7,363
Hamlet of Calverley.....	16	16
Hamlet of Osmaudthorpe, Skelton, and Thorpes.....	...	244
Total population of borough.....	151,850	171,805

—(Local Correspondent.)

**LEEFDAEL**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Voer, 13 m. E. Brussels. It has a fine castle, and a blast-furnace, the first established in the province. The chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1722.

**LEEK**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Stafford. The town, 28 m. S. by E. Manchester, has well-paved, lighted, and remarkably clean streets; some houses of rather an antique appearance, and many good modern buildings, two churches, a R. Catholic and several Dissenting chapels, a townhall, a union workhouse, a grammar-school, two news-rooms, a mechanics' institute, a dispensary, eight almshouses, and other charities. The manufacture of sewing silks, twist, ribbons, galloons, and a variety of other small silk wares, is carried on to a great extent. Many females also find employment in embroidery. Leek is likewise noted for the excellence of its black dye. Area of par., 34,370 ac. Pop. 11,748.—(Local Correspondent.)

**LEEK** (Wooton), par. Eng. Warwick; 1860 ac. P. 360.

**LEEK** (DE), a vil. Holland, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Groningen. It is a closely-built, flourishing place, with a church and a synagogue. Around it peats are cut in great quantities, and, with making of besoms, forms the chief employment. In winter, skaters come from all parts round about, and return with bundles of Leek besoms on their heads. Pop. 1084.

**LEENDE**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 6 m. S.E. Eindhoven, on the Kleine-Dommel; with a R. Catholic church and three annual cattle fairs. Pop. 619.

**LEENS**, a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen, 21 m. W. by N. Appingedam; with two churches and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 828.

**LEER**, a tn. Hanover, E. Friesland, gov. and 17 m. S. Aurich, cap. bail., r. bank Leda. It is poorly built, has dark narrow streets, two churches, a townhouse, gymnasium, and three almshouses; manufactures of linen, vinegar-works, distilleries and breweries, building-yards, at which a considerable number of vessels are fitted out; and a harbour, at which a considerable trade, chiefly in agricultural produce, is carried on. In 1845, 880 vessels entered, and 933 left the port; they were mostly Hanoverian. P. 6719; bail., 8588.

**LEERDAM**, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 25 m. E. Rotterdam, l. bank Linge. It is very regularly built; streets nearly all E. and W., and forms a parallelogram, surrounded by walls, now planted with trees and ditches; and has two churches, several schools, an orphan hospital, some tanning and glass-blowing, and a horse market. Pop. 1685.

**LEERSUM**, a vil. Holland, prov. and 15 m. S.E. Utrecht; with a church and a school. P. (agricultural), 684.

**LEESBURG**, a post-vil., U. States, Virginia, 34 m. N. Washington; with a neat court-house, jail, market-house, bank, three churches, an academy, a female seminary, and 500 houses.

**LEEST**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 16 m. S. Antwerp, on the Senne; with manufactures of linen, a distillery, a corn and a malt mill. Pop. 1430.

**LEEUW** (St. PIERRE), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 6 m. S.S.W. Brussels. It has breweries, distilleries, an oil-works, and two flour-mills. Pop. 3614.

**LEEUWARDEN** [Frisian, *Lieuwert*; Latin, *Leovardia*], a tn. Holland, the largest in prov. Friesland, 70 m. N.E. Amsterdam; lat. 53° 12' 14" N.; lon. 5° 47' 41" E. (w.), in a fertile plain, on the Ee, 10 m. from the sea, though once it lay on the shores of a deep bay. It is surrounded by a deep, broad ditch, with an exterior talus planted with trees; and the site of the walls has likewise been formed into a planted promenade. The town is well built, adorned with numerous elegant buildings, both public and private; is intersected by numerous canals, and is rapidly increasing. The principal buildings are the former court of the stadtholders of Friesland, a plain-looking structure, now converted into a royal palace; the Government house, a large, fine edifice; the old Landhuis, now used for the courts of first resort; the house of correction, an extensive building, in which the prisoners are arranged in four classes, and are employed in manufacturing wool into yarn, cloth, night-caps, &c.; the civil and military prison, completed in 1571, a rich specimen of mixed brick and stone work; the large handsome townhouse, which stands near the palace; the weigh-house, corn exchange, new barracks; and the churches, of which there are three Calvinistic, one Evangelical Lutheran, a Baptist, a R. Catholic, and a synagogue. The benevolent institutions include two general and three orphan hospitals; two poorhouses, and several schools for the poor. Of other schools there are three Latin, a town's commercial, and numerous elementary and intermediate; and there are, likewise, several learned societies, as the society for Frisian history, antiquities, and language; a natural history society, &c.; and also various associations for the distribution of tracts, of Bibles, and other religious purposes.

Leeuwarden carries on a considerable trade in the produce of the province. It has a famed weekly market; an annual, well-attended cattle market, and two horse markets, for the convenience of all of which there are several large market-places. It likewise has two breweries, eight distilleries, five potteries, seven tan-yards, eight boat-building yards, as many rope-walks; manufactures of chicory, tobacco, soap, and linen; and saw, oil, cement, walk, and corn mills. P. (1850), 24,505.

**LEEUWIN** (CAPE), the most S.W. point of Australia; lat. 34° 32' S.; lon. 115° 6' E.; 174 m. S. Swan River, and about the same distance W. from King George's Sound.

**LEEWARD ISLANDS**, all the West Indian Islands between lat. 15° and 19° N. See **INDIES** (WEST).

**LEFFE**, a vil. Austria, Italy, prov. and 12 m. E.N.E. Bergamo; with a parish and several auxiliary churches, manufactures of cloth, a silk-mill, and a seam of lignite, which is worked to some extent. Pop. 1300.

**LEFKOSIA**, cap. Cyprus. See **NICOSIA**.

**LEFOUKA**, or **LEFFOGA**, one of the Tonga isls., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 19° 48' 12" S.; lon. 174° 20' W. (w.); about 7 m. long and 3 m. broad. The inhabitants, in 1800, seized on the privateer *Port-au-Prince*, and massacred nearly the whole of the crew.

**LEGAN**, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, 13 m. N.W. Kempen; with two churches, manufactures of tobacco-boxes, three mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1827.

**LEGANES**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Madrid. It is indifferently built, has three squares, a church, three chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, two schools, an extensive infantry barrack, and several handsome palaces and villas of the nobility and wealthy merchants of Madrid. Manufactures—soap, chocolate, and oil. P. 2838.

**LEGANIEL**, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 38 m. from Cuenca. It has ill-formed and irregular streets, a parish church, court-house, prison, primary school, manufactures of articles in esparto, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1106.

**LEGAZIA**, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, in a plain l. bank Urola, 27 m. S.W. St. Sebastian. It consists chiefly of a square and a well-paved street, has a Gothic church with three naves, a handsome townhouse, prison, and a primary school, and manufactures of articles in iron and steel, a paper and several flour mills. P. 1136.

**LEGBOURNE**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1910 ac. Pop. 461.

**LEGE**, a tn. and com. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 22 m. S. Nantes, r. bank Logne. During the war of La Vendée, it was almost reduced to a heap of ruins. It has a

handsome church, entirely of granite, and some trade in grain, cattle, wine, and fruit. Pop. 3401.

**LEGELSHURST**, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Kork; with a church, and several breweries. Pop. 1408.

**LEGEND**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, 8 m. from Recsag; with a trade in wine. Pop. 1121.

**LEGER** (Str.), two places, Belgium:—1, A vil. and com. prov. Luxembourg on the Ton, 9 m. S.W. Arlon. It has two breweries, several oil, paper, saw, and flour mills, and a distillery. Pop. 1805.—2, A vil. and com. prov. Hainaut, on the Espierre, 39 m. W.N.W. Mons. It has two breweries, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1260.

**LEGER** (Str.), several small tns. France:—1, Dep. Yonne, about 10 m. from Avallon; the birth-place of Vauban, to whose unrivalled skill, as a military engineer, almost every fortress in France is indebted. P. 1633.—2, (*Sur D'Henne*), Dep. Saône-et-Loire, 12 m. W.S.W. Châlons. Near it are extensive gypsum quarries, and several coal-pits. Pop. 1856.

**LEGERWOOD**, par. Scot. Berwick; 8430 ac. P. 571.

**LEGHORN** [Italian, *Livorno*; French, *Livourne*; Latin, *Portus Herculis Labronia*], a seaport tn. Tuscany, compart. Pisa, on the extremity of a tongue of land which stretches into the Mediterranean; lat. (lighthouse) 43° 32' 42" N.; lon. 10° 27' 45" E. (R.); 50 m. W.S.W. Florence, with which, and with Pisa, it is connected by railway. It is built nearly in the form of a square, surrounded by modern walls, with five gates, and well built, consisting generally of spacious, regular, and well-paved streets. It is of comparatively recent origin, having been a mere fishing village up to the middle of the 16th century, and hence possesses few objects of interest in architecture and art. The most remarkable buildings and establishments are the Duomo, originally only a parish church, and of such limited dimensions, that a new cathedral, on a larger scale, has been begun, but possessed of a façade designed by Inigo Jones, and several good paintings; the church of the Madonna, with good pictures by Roselli and Il Volleranno; two Greek churches, a synagogue, richly ornamented with marbles; a mosque, a ducal palace of little architectural merit; a marble statue of Ferdinand I., by Pietra Tacca; the lazaretto of San Rocco, San Jacopo, and San Leopoldo, all well-managed institutions and remarkable struc-

by which it is surmounted; a theatre, public library, and aqueduct. The manufactures consist chiefly of articles in coral, of which there is a valuable fishery; woollen and silk goods, straw bonnets, glass, paper, soap, cordage, leather, starch, &c.

Possessing the privileges of a free port, Leghorn has an extensive trade, both general and transit, furnishing the chief source of its prosperity. The harbour is of large extent, but somewhat difficult of entrance, from the numerous shoals which surround it. It is also much silted up, particularly in the inner harbour, which is now chiefly used as repairing and building docks. The outer harbour is protected by a fine mole, which extends about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. into the sea. The depth of water at its extremity, however, is not more than 18 ft., and diminishes rapidly towards the interior, making it inaccessible by vessels of large burden. The roadstead, lying W.N.W. from the harbour, is protected by a long sandbank, which breaks the violence of the waves; and, though exposed at times to a heavy swell, has good anchorage in ample depth. The principal exports are silk, raw and manufactured; straw, raw and plaited; straw bonnets, borax and boracic acid, fruit, wine, oil, coral, marble, paper, timber, corn, hemp, anchovies, &c.; the principal imports, colonial produce, raw cotton, cotton twist, cotton and woollen goods, dye-stuffs, metals, hardware, earthenware, salted fish, &c. The number of vessels frequenting the port, and the British tonnage, are shown in the following Table:—

VESSELS ENTERED, and the BRITISH VESSELS CLEARED, at the PORT of LEGHORN, in 1840–1845, with the TONNAGE of the BRITISH VESSELS.

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonn. British Vessels.	British Vessels.	Tonn. British Vessels.
1840	3902	32,997	183	29,321
1841	4000	35,096	156	27,990
1842	3445	42,138	246	41,814
1843	3779	38,464	254	40,065
1844	3876	31,462	219	35,546
1845	3915	36,294	207	34,415

Leghorn is the see of a bishop, the residence of a civil and a military governor, the seat of a court of primary resort, a



1. Fortezza Vecchia (old fortress).
2. Fortezza Nuova (new fortress).
3. Fortezza di San Pietro (fortress of St. Peter).
4. Bastione San Cosimo (Bastion of San Cosimo).
5. Piazza d'Arme (Place of Arms).
6. Piazza San Benedetto (San B. edifice Square).
7. Piazza Ragoni.

8. Piazza del Condotti.
9. Via Ferdinanda.
10. New Naval Arsenal.
11. Campo di Marte e Piazza San Rocco.
12. Duomo (Cathedral).
13. Porto di San Marco (Gate of San Marco).
14. Nuova Porta a Mare (New Seagate).

tures, particularly the last, which is one of the most magnificent works of the kind in Europe; the Torre de Marzocco, built of red marble, and so called from the Marzocco or Lion

chamber of commerce, foreign consulates, sanitary directory, several important public offices, and literary, scientific, artistic, and benevolent institutions. Though originally a Roman port, it has not a vestige of antiquity, and had dwindled down into a fishing village, when its great capabilities for commerce were discerned by the grand dukes of the Medici family, who surrounded it with fortifications, constructed its harbour, and bestowed upon it valuable privileges, of which not the least important was full toleration to all nations and creeds. It suffered much during the ascendancy of Napoleon from his continental blockade; but recovered so rapidly after his downfall, that it has more than doubled its population since 1833. P. 75,036.

**LEGIEP**, or **COUNT HEIDEN ISLANDS**, a group, N. Pacific, Marshall Archipelago, Carolines; the centre isl. in lat. 9° 51' 30" N.; lon. 169° 13' 30" E. On the N.W. of the group are several large islands, well covered with cocoanut trees. The natives are tall, handsome, robust men, and live chiefly on fish.

**LEGIER** (Str.), a vil. Switzerland, can. Vaud, dist. and about 3 m. from Vevay. It is surrounded by fine villas, and has a trade in wine, and an important annual cattle market, held in winter. Pop. 771.

**LEGNAGO**, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Verona, cap. dist., r. bank Adige, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is regularly fortified, has a court of justice, and several public offices, a parish church, and two oratories; a gymnasium, theatre, and civil hospital; manufactures of hats and fine leather, and a

trade in corn and rice. The cultivation of the latter makes the vicinity unhealthy. The French were defeated here in 1701. Pop. 5900.



**LEGNAJA**, a tn. and com. Tuscany, l. bank Arno, close by Florence, of which it may almost be considered a suburb. It contains a number of fine villas, and has an extensive iron foundry. Pop. tn., 1220; com., 9434.

**LEGNANO**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Milan, on the Olona, here crossed by two stone bridges, connecting the two portions of the town. It has a parish, and two auxiliary churches; an hospital, educational establishment, and manufactures of cotton and silk goods; and cotton and silk mills. In 1176, the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa was defeated here by the Milanese. Pop. 4790.

**LEGRAD**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Szalad, r. bank Drave, at the confluence of the Mur, 24 m. E. Warasdin; with a townhouse, and several mills. Pop. 2337.

**LEGSBY**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3230 ac. P. 326.

**LEH**, or **LE**, a tn. in the W. Himalayas, cap. of Ladak or Middle Tibet, 2 m. from r. bank Indus, 210 m. N. Simla, lat. 34° 11' N.; lon. 72° 14' E., in a fine open valley, about 11,000 ft. above sea-level. It is enclosed by a wall, surmounted at intervals with conical or square towers, and extending, on each side, to the summit of the mountains. The streets are very irregular and intricate; the houses vary in height from one to three stories, and are built partly of stone, and partly of unburned brick, and, being white-washed, have a lively appearance. They have generally wooden balconies in front. The roofs are flat and ill constructed of the trunks of poplars, covered with a layer of willow twigs, and this with another of straw, a coat of mud overlaying the whole. The town contains a palace of the rajah, and several temples, all ex-

**LEHRBERG**, or **LERCHENBERG**, a market tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, here crossed by a stone bridge, 25 m. W.S.W. Nürnberg; with a castle, church, synagogue, and six mills. Pop. 1091.

**LEHREE**, a tn. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch Gundava, 168 m. S.E. Kelat; lat. 29° 14' N., lon. 68° 24' E. It consists of between 1000 and 1500 houses, and is surrounded by a mud rampart strengthened with bastions. Pop. between 5000 and 6000.

**LEHUA**, or **OREEHINA ISLAND**, one of the smaller Sand-wich isls., off N. end Nihau; a mere barren rock.

**LEIA**, a tn. Punjab, on a small branch of the Indus, about 3 m. E. from the main stream, 204 m. W.S.W. Lahore; lat. 30° 59' N.; lon. 71° 5' E. It has a large amount of both direct and transit trade, and is, besides, the mart for the produce of the surrounding country, which is very fertile. The principal articles of sale are indigo, madder, sugar, silk, cotton, wool, iron, copper, glue, and grain. Pop. 15,000.

**LEIBICZ**, or **LYNBICA**, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Zips, 1 m. S. Küssmark; with two churches, a high school, and manufactures of tobacco, ordinary linen, and damask, and sulphur springs, with a bathing establishment. Pop. 2400.

**LEIBNITZ**, or **LINDENSTADT**, a tn. Austria, Styria, 20 m. S. by E. Grätz; with a church, an old castle, a library, and an hospital. Pop. 1100.

**LEICESTER**, or **LEICESTERSHIRE**, an inland co. England; bounded N. by cos. Nottingham and Derby, W. by Derby and Warwick, S. by Northampton, and E. by Rutland and Lincoln; area, 515,840 ac., of which 480,000 ac. are arable, meadow, and pasture. Surface varied and uneven; but possessing no bold features. The county is nearly equally divided geologically, by the lias and sandstone formations; the former, occupying the greater portion of the E.; the latter, of the W. side. The coal formation exists to a considerable extent on the W., and the clay-slate in Charnwood forest. Besides coal, limestone, gypsum, slate, whetstones, and clay, are among the chief mineral productions. The principal river is the Soar, which flows through the centre of the county. Nearly two-thirds of the county are in permanent pasture, the greater proportion of which is on the lias formation, the corn lands being chiefly on the sandstone. Along the banks



LEH—From Moorcroft and Trebe's Travels.

tremely rude. Leh is important as the great rendezvous for the intercourse between the Punjab and Chinese Tartary, and the principal mart for the sale of shawl wool brought from the latter region. Pop. variously stated from 4000 to 12,000.

**LEHE**, a vil. Hanover, principality Stude, dist. Bremen, on the Weser and Geeste, cap. bail., near Bremerhafen; with a church, tile-works, a trade in horses, and some shipping. Pop. vil., 1545; tail., 6160.

**LEHESTEN**, a tn. Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, 7 m. S.E. Gräfenthal; with manufactures of tinware. Pop. 997.

**LEHIGH**, a river, U. States, which rises near Wilkes-barre, Pennsylvania, and after a S.E. course of about 100 m., joins l. bank Delaware, at Easton. A canal from Easton to Whitehaven serves to open up an important coal-field.

**LEHNIN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 14 m. W.S.W. Potsdam; with a church, the ruins of an old monastery, and tile-works. Pop. 988.

**LEHOTA**, numerous places, Hungary:—1, (*Fekete*), A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Gömör, 22 m. from Rosenau; with a church, iron mines, an iron-mill, and some transit trade. Pop. 931.—2, (*Jano*), A vil. Hither Danube, co. Bars, 30 m. from Schemnitz; with a church, and a trade in fruit and timber. Pop. 961.—3, (*Király*), A vil. Hither Danube, co. Liptau, 12 m. from Vichodna, near the Waag. Pop. 900.—4, (*Also*), A vil. Hither Danube, co. Solh, 16 m. from Neusohl; with an iron-mill, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 901.—5, (*Felső*), A vil., close by the former; with a church. P. 1168.

of the streams, the pasture is devoted to the fattening of stock, or for meadows; while on the higher and colder land, it is chiefly applied to dairy farming, and the production of cheese, some of which is of that kind called Stilton; but various qualities are manufactured. Barley is the principal crop; but wheat, oats, and beans, are all extensively cultivated, and produce excellent crops. The Leicestershire sheep consist principally of the old Leicesters, the new Leicesters, or Dishly breed, and the Charnwood or forest breed. They all produce long, combing wool. Leicestershire is one of the great seats of the stocking manufacture, which is carried on in all the towns and villages in the county. Silk plush for hats, lace, agricultural implements, pottery and firebrick, are also made here. Owing to the openness of the country, and other recommendations, Leicestershire has been long famous as a hunting country, Melton Mowbray being the head-quarters of the sportsmen during the season. It returns six members to Parliament; four for the county; registered electors (1851), N. division, 4029; S. division, 5162; and two for the borough of Leicester. Principal towns—Leicester, Loughborough, and Hinckley. It is intersected by numerous railways and canals. Pop. (1841), 215,867; (1851), 230,308.

**LEICESTER**, a tn. England, cap. and near the centre of above co., 88 m. N.N.W. London, on the North-Western and S. Midland railways, r. bank Soar, here crossed by a handsome modern and three ancient bridges. It possesses a fine promenade, called the New Walk; and consists of a great

number of spacious streets, one of which, forming the principal thoroughfare, stretches from S. to N., above 1 m.; the houses, chiefly of brick, roofed with slate, are substantially though not very regularly built; and the whole town is well paved, well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The more important public buildings are the church of All Saints, more remarkable for its antiquity than its architectural merit; with an ancient font, a curious clock, and fine wood carvings; St. Margaret's, a large and beautiful structure of the 15th century, combining the different English styles, and surmounted by a lofty tower, with a fine chime of bells; St. Martin's, in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from its centre, and terminating in a spire, a window, with beautiful stained glass, and an excellent organ; St. Mary's, with a tower, and lofty crocketed spire and roof, formed in part of curiously-carved oak; St. Nicholas, a very ancient Gothic church, said to have been partly built with the materials of a Roman temple, of which a considerable fragment is still seen in an adjoining wall; St. George's, a handsome modern structure, with a fine tower and spire, 170 ft. high; the guild-hall, the collegiate school, in the Tudor style; the public library and news-room, the courthouse, county-rooms, assembly-rooms, theatre, lunatic asylum, county hospital, and county and borough jails. Besides the above, three other places of worship belong to the Established church, and 21 to the Dissenters—including, among the latter, nine Baptist, in one of which the celebrated Robert Hall long officiated; two Independent, three Calvinistic, two Wesleyan, and three Primitive Methodist; one R. Catholic, one Unitarian, and one Friends'. The educational establishments, in addition to the proprietary college, already mentioned, include a free grammar-school, a school of design, and national, British, and infant schools; and among the more important benevolent institutions are Trinity and Wigston's hospitals, a female asylum, and various other charities. The chief literary associations are a literary and philosophical society, with a good museum; and a mechanics' institute, with a library of 3500 vols.

The staple manufacture is cotton and worsted hosiery, which furnishes an important export; and both in the weaving and other accompanying processes, employs the far larger part of the population. The other manufactures are shawls, lace, ropes and twine, thread, needles, pipes, and stocking frames. The trade is greatly facilitated by a canal, communicating with various lines of navigation, and more especially by railway. Markets are held thrice a-week; and fairs, chiefly for horses, cattle, and sheep, 12 times a-year. Leicester is a place of considerable antiquity, and was known to the Romans under the name of *Rata*. A variety of Roman remains have been found in it at various times, and some so recently as 1851. Under the heptarchy, it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia; and in 874 was seized by the Danes, who made it one of their five chief cities, and retained possession of it till Ethelfreda, daughter of Alfred the Great, and widow of the Duke of Mercia, expelled them, with great slaughter. It was afterwards surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle, both of which were demolished in the reign of Henry II. It suffered severely during the wars of Lancaster and York, and also during the Parliamentary war—having, in the latter, been first taken by storm by the Royalists, and then re-taken by the Republicans. It sends two members to Parliament. Electors (1851), 4027. Pop. (1851), 60,584.

LEIGH, several places, England:—1, A market tn. and par., co. Lancaster. The town, 11 m. W. by N. Manchester, with which and with Bolton it is connected by railway; contains an ancient parish church, several Dissenting places of worship, and a R. Catholic chapel; a free grammar-school, a national, infant, and other schools; and has manufactures of silk fabrics, fustians, cambrics, and muslins, carried on to a great extent; and near it are tanneries, glue-works, stone-quarries, and coal-pits. In 1764, Thomas Highs, reed-maker, of this place, constructed the first spinning-jenny, which he named after his daughter. Pop. (1851), 5206. The parish comprises the chapels of Astley, Atherton, and Bedford, and the townships of Pennington and Westleigh, and is noted for its cheese; area, 11,820 ac. Pop. (1841), 22,229.—2, A vil. and par., co. Stafford. The village, 5 m. S. by E. Cheadle, is straggling and irregular, and has a handsome cruciform

parish church, three Dissenting chapels, a free, and several other schools. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par., 7360 ac. Pop. 1012.—3, A maritime vil. and par., co. Essex. The village, 15 m. S.E. Chelmsford, on a steep acclivity, l. bank Thames, has a parish church and a Methodist chapel; the former, an ancient structure, on the top of the hill on the acclivity of which the town is built; two good schools, and, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant, is an extensive manufactory of coarse potteryware. A very limited trade is carried on in coals; but the principal occupation of the inhabitants is fishing, upwards of 150 boats being employed in the shrimp trade; of which from 800 to 1000 gallons are sent to London weekly during the season. Area of par., 930 ac. Pop. (1841), 1271.—(Local Correspondent.)

LEIGH, several pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 1720 ac. P. 489.—2, Kent; 3840 ac. P. 1245.—3, Surrey; 3710 ac. P. 495.—4, Worcester; 6840 ac. P. 2011.—5, (*upon Mendip*), Somerset; 1470 ac. P. 619.—6, (*de-la-Mere*), Wilts; 1360 ac. P. 113.—7, (*North*), Devon; 1450 ac. P. 252.—8, (*North*), Oxford; 2460 ac. P. 617.—9, (*South*), Devon; 2130 ac. P. 357.—10, (*South*), Oxford; 1980 ac. P. 826.—11, (*West*), Devon; 1340 ac. P. 526.

LEIGHLIN (OLD), a vil. and par. Ireland, co. and 8 m. S.W. Carlow; with an ancient cathedral, in which are some interesting monuments. Area, 9920 ac. Pop. 3658.

LEIGHLIN-BUDGE, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Carlow, on the Barrow, by which it is divided into two almost equal parts, communicating with each other by a bridge. It contains the parish church of Wells, a R. Catholic chapel, a national school, and the ruins of Black castle, a strong fortress erected, in the 12th century, as a defence of the English settlers in Ireland; and the remains of a round tower, and of an ancient monastery. Pop. 1748.

LEIGHMONEY, par. Irel. Cork; 2716 ac. P. 896. LEIGHS, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*Great*); 1340 ac. P. 201.—2, (*Little*); 1640 ac. P. 182.

LEIGHTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Huntingdon; 2770 ac. P. 448.—2, Salop; 1300 ac. P. 403.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Bedford. The town, 18 m. S.W. Bedford, on r. bank Ouse, has a market-house, an elegant old cross, a spacious cruciform church, in the early English style, with a tower, surmounted by a spire; two Dissenting places of worship, and a Friends' meeting-house; some trade is carried on in timber, iron, lime, brick, corn, and other articles. The Grand Junction Canal passes near the town; and at a little distance from it, on the opposite side of the river, is a station on the London and Birmingham railway. A portion of the female population are employed in lace-making and straw-plaiting. Pop. (1851), 4465. Area of par., 8990 ac. Pop. (1841), 6053.

LEIMBACH, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 30 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Wipper, with a church, a silver and two copper furnaces, and important mines. P. 999.

LEIMEN, a market tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, 5 m. S. Heidelberg, r. bank Leim. It is walled, has two churches, a townhouse, schoolhouse, manufactures of tobacco, and a trade in tobacco and cattle. Pop. 1498.

LEINACH (OBER and UNTER), two nearly contiguous vils. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 12 m. N.W. Würzburg. They have a church, vinegar-works, several mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. United pop., 2332.

LEINE, a river, Germany, which rises in the Harz Mountains, in the S.W. of Prussian Saxony, to the E. of Heiligenstadt, flows generally N.W., past Göttingen and Hanover, and joins l. bank Aller, 5 m. below Hudemühlen, after a course of nearly 150 m. Its principal affluents are, right, the Ruhme and Innerste; left, the Ilme, Spülig, and Kaspau. It begins to be flutable at Göttingen, and navigable at Hanover.

LEINERSHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. and near Gernersheim, with a parish church. Pop. 1698.

LEININGEN, a principality, Germany, which was situated between the Lower Palatinate and the bishoprics of Spire and Worms; area, 104 geo. sq. m. It is now shared between Baden and Rhenish Bavaria; the latter having the larger portion. The prince resides in Amorbach. P. 89,100.

LEININGEN (ALT and NEU), two nearly contiguous vils. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. Grünstadt. They contain a



church and the ruins of an old castle, and have iron works and several mills. Pop. Alt, 867; Neu, 993.

**LEINSTER**, a prov. Ireland, having, S. and E., St. George's Channel and Irish Sea, N. Ulster, and W. Connaught and Munster. Its length, N. to S., or from Carnsore Point to the head of Carlingford Bay, is about 132 m.; its greatest breadth, which is near the centre of the province, is 82 m.; it comprises 4,356,868 ac., or 6807½ sq. m. The province is divided into 12 counties—Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, Queen's County, King's County, Westmeath, Longford, Meath, and Louth. Leinster is the most favoured by nature of the four provinces of Ireland, being little encumbered by mountains, and having the best soil. It is, in general, also well cultivated. Its coast, however, has fewer good harbours than any of the other provinces. Principal rivers, the Boyne, Slaney, Barrow, Liffey, Nore, and May. Pop. (1841), 1,973,731; (1851), 1,667,771.

**LEINTHAL-STARKES**, par. Eng. Hereford; 970 ac. Pop. 147.

**LEINTWARDINE**, par. Eng. Hereford; 8350 ac. P. 1568.

**LEIPA** (Böhmisch), or **LEIPPA**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, 43 m. N.N.E. Prague. It is substantially built of brick and tiles, has several churches, one of them a very ancient, and another a handsome modern structure; an Augustine monastery, a gymnasium, a superior German and several other schools, extensive manufactures of chintz and cotton, and a trade in cattle. Leipa having been at first built of wood, was repeatedly burned almost to the ground. The last great fire took place in 1820, and advantage has been taken of it to give the town a much improved form, and make it one of the prettiest places in the kingdom. Pop. 5804.

**LEIPHEIM**, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, r. bank Danube, 11 m. E.N.E. Ulm. It is walled, has a church, chapel, castle, hospital, and a trade in hops, which are largely grown in the district. Pop. 1426.

**LEIPNIK**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle, and 9 m. N.E. Preran, r. bank Betschwa. It is defended by two forts, and entered by two gates; has a church, Piarist cloister, with a church; high school, two hospitals, a townhouse, castle, and beautiful cemetery, and manufactures of rosoglio. Pop. 3900.

**LEIPZIG** [*Kreis-directions-bezirk*], a circle, forming the N.W. part of the kingdom of Saxony, being one of the four great divisions of the country. It is bounded N. by Prussia, W. by Prussia and Saxe-Altenburg, S. by circle Zwickau, and E. by circle Dresden; area, 1012 geo. sq. m. It lies lower, and is likewise more level and fertile, than any other part of Saxony. Its highest ground is in the S., where some ramifications of the Erzgebirge appear, but nowhere rise more than 1350 ft. above the sea. From these it slopes gradually N. It belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which drains it by its tributaries Elster, Pleisse, Mulde, Striegitz, Chemnitz, Zschoppau, and Döllnitz. In the N.E. are several lakes, of which the only one of any consequence is the Gottewitz. The circle is generally well cultivated, and yields good crops of corn, and rears great numbers of cattle, and more especially of sheep. The minerals are not important, but both limestone and marble are abundant; and a great number of fine pebbles, including amethysts, agates, topazes, and rock-crystal are found. Manufactures have made great progress, and include cotton and linen tissues, and fine earthenware. The book trade, carried on principally in the town of Leipzig, is perhaps the most important branch of industry. For administrative purposes, the circle is divided into four hauptmannschaften, subdivided into 12 bailiwicks. Pop. (1849), 428,532.

**LEIPZIG** (Latin and Italian, *Lipsia*; English, *Leipsic*; French, *Leipzig*), the second city of Saxony, cap. above circle, and one of the chief seats of commerce in Germany, 64 m. E.N.E. Dresden; lat. (observatory) 51° 20' 19" N.; lon. 12° 22' 15" E. (L.) It lies in an extensive and fertile plain, on the Elster, here joined by the Pleisse and Parde, and consists of an old central town, formerly surrounded by fortifications, which have been converted into beautiful walks and shrubberies, called the Promenade, and extensive and rapidly increasing suburbs. In the central town the houses are mostly lofty, some of them quaint-looking; the streets are narrow, but generally straight, and clean, and well lighted with gas; the principal ones open into the market-place, or square, which has a very picturesque appearance; the townhall [Rathaus], built

in 1556, being on the one side, and the others being partly occupied by buildings in the renaissance style. The other principal buildings, within the old boundaries, but none of which are architecturally remarkable, are the churches of St.



- |                                 |                           |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. St. Thomas' Church.          | 6. St. John's Church.     | c. Ponatowski's Monument.       |
| 2. St. Nicholas Church.         | 7. R. Catholic Church.    | d. Post Office.                 |
| 3. St. Paul and the Associates. | 8. Booksellers' Exchange. | e. Town school [Bürger-Schule]. |
| 4. Theatre Platz.               | 9. Theatre Platz.         |                                 |
| 5. New Church.                  | a. R. Catholic Platz.     |                                 |
| 6. St. Peter's Church.          | b. Market [Markt Platz].  |                                 |

Nicholas, St. Thomas, St. Paul, and St. Peter; the Augusteum, an elegant modern edifice, containing the university, founded 1409, with a library of 110,000 volumes, 45 ordinary, and 30 extraordinary professors, and about 24 private teachers and language masters, and attended by above 900 students; the booksellers' exchange, used, during the fairs, for the arrangement of accounts between the country houses and their agents and correspondents in Leipzig, and, at other times, for exhibitions of paintings, &c.; the cloth-hall [Gewandhaus]; the town-school [Bürger-Schule], with a collection of antiquities; the theatre, and the Pleissenburg, or castle, now partly used as a barrack, and containing the observatory; it formed part of the old fortifications, withstood the attacks of Tilly, and is memorable as the scene of the famous Leipzig disputation between Luther and Dr. Eck, though the portion of the building in which that interesting event took place, is understood no longer to exist. Not far from the Pleissenburg, opposite the Petersthor, the only remaining one of the old gates, and in the centre of the Königsplatz [King's Place], is a colossal statue of king Frederick August, who died in 1827. The suburbs, which have doubled the number of houses in Leipzig, since 1840, are composed of lofty, elegant, and sometimes rather ambitious-looking buildings, laid off in regular streets, interspersed with gardens, possessing altogether, in like manner with the central town, an air of substantiality and comfort. They contain the elegant post-office buildings, the church of St. John, and the R. Catholic church in modern Gothic, by Heidehoff, in some respects the finest building in the city; the Rosenthal [Valley of Roses], a favourite summer's evening resort, composed of pleasant wooded walks; and numerous gardens and such-like places of recreation. Besides the university library, Leipzig possesses a town library of 60,000 volumes, containing some valuable MSS. Schools of various kinds are numerous and good, including two gymnasias, an academy of designing, painting, architecture, &c.; a music school and a commercial school, both, but especially the former, of considerable celebrity; four charity schools, &c. There are eight learned societies, a botanic garden, several hospitals, including one for deaf mutes; and numerous baths.

Leipzig possesses considerable manufactures, as of cotton-stockings, leather, hats, silken and half-silken goods, soap, sealing-wax, tobacco, and numerous minor articles; it has likewise an extensive wool-spinning establishment; but the great feature of the manufactures is books. There are 130 booksellers, 31 printing-offices, with 200 hand-presses and 40

printing-machines; producing, it is estimated, 50 millions of printed sheets annually; and there are several type-foundries. Though important for its manufactures, Leipzig is still more important for its commerce, carried on especially through its noted fairs, particularly those at Easter and Michaelmas, the one at the New Year being comparatively unimportant. To these fairs are congregated people from all quarters of Europe; from Asia, and from America, in numbers often equalling that of the entire population of the town. Turks, Greeks, Persians, Armenians, Polish Jews, and Hungarians, may be seen walking about in their native costume. Every house and yard is converted into a place of business; and the central market-place, the main streets, and a large portion of the promenade, are covered with booths of dealers in porcelain, Bohemian glass, lace, linens, domestic and heavy cloths of all kinds, tobacco, pipes, leather, shoes, jewellery, hardware, furs, and other articles, too numerous to specify; but the more important portion of the business is transacted in the premises of the many agents of manufacturing houses, both German and foreign, who, either permanently or temporarily, are located here. Goods, to the value of 60 millions of thalers (£9,000,000), change hands at these fairs, of which 8 millions of thalers (£1,200,000) are for books. Though for a time on the wane, the fairs, in recent years, have been rapidly increasing.

Leipzig is the capital of one of the four circles of Saxony, and the seat of several courts of justice. It is of Wendish origin; was destroyed by the Bohemian Duke Wratislav, in 1082; and after being walled, it was again destroyed by Otto IV., in 1212; and 400 houses were burned down in 1420. It early received the Reformation, and has maintained its steadfastness so far, that its population is almost exclusively Lutheran; in 1519, the disputation between Luther, Eck, and Carlstadt took place in the Pleißenburg. In 1680-81, the plague carried off 3000 people. After this its commerce increased, its fairs became more important, and the seat of the book-trade was transferred to it from Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It suffered much from the Seven Years' War, but soon recovered. October 16-19, 1813, the great battle of the nations

insignificant-looking monument to commemorate the event has been erected near the spot. Excepting some political outbreaks in 1830, 1831, 1848, and 1849, the most important events in recent times are the founding and opening of the different railways, of which there are three. One connecting with Dresden and Austria; a second with Berlin, Halle, Magdeburg, Hanover, and Hamburg; and also with Eisenach and Frankfurt-on-the-Main; and a third with Bavaria. Pop. (1834), 44,802; (1843), 54,519; (1849), 62,374.—(Huhn's *Lez. Deutschland*; Leipzig, in der Brusttasche, *Städtisches Jahrbuch*, 1851; Private information.)

LEIRE, par. Eng. Leicester; 870 ac. Pop. 406.

LEIRIA [anc. *Callipo*], a tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, in a fertile district near r. bank Liz, 39 m. S.S.W. Coimbra. It is walled, defended by an old castle, and contains



LEIRIA.—From Vivian's *Scenery of Portugal and Spain*.

a cathedral, two parish churches, a college, diocesan seminary, three convents, and an hospital. A considerable manufacture of rock-crystal has been established in the neighbourhood, and the general trade is of some importance. Leiria is the see of a bishop, and has repeatedly been occupied as a residence by the kings of Portugal. It was taken from the Moors in 1145.

Pop. 2320; comarca, 74,899.

LEISNIG, a tn. Saxony, circle and 28 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, cap. bail, 1. bank Mulde. It is walled, has several public offices, a church, and an old castle, with a chapel, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, quilts, and articles in horn; spinning, and other mills, dye-works, tile-works, and bleach-fields. Pop. (1849), 5183; bail, 30,940.

LEISSNITZ, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Leobschütz, on the Ströda, with two mills. Pop. 1497.

LEISTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 5220 ac. Pop. 1177.

LEITENS DORF (OBER), a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 23 m. N.W. Leitmeritz, on the Goldbuss. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, cassimere, and hosiery; alum-works, a brewery, a distillery, a mineral spring, and a seam of lignite, which is partially worked. Pop. 2146.

LEITH, an anc. seaport tn. and parl. bor. Scotland, co. and 2 m. N.N.E. the cross of Edinburgh, of which city it is the port, and almost a suburb, S. shore Firth of Forth, on both sides the water of Leith, and near its confluence with the sea; lat. 55° 58' 54" N.; lon. 3° 10' 30" W. (a). The portion of the town situated on the N.W. side of the river, is known as North Leith, that on the opposite, as South Leith; the former, although pretty extensive, being little more than a suburb of the latter, where all the chief business of the town is transacted, and where the counting-houses and residences of the



THE MARKET-PLACE, LEIPZIG, during the Fair.

[*Völkerschlacht*], was fought around and in Leipzig, by which Germany was freed from the French yoke, and in which Napoleon received his first decisive defeat, at the hands of the combined forces of Prussia and Austria. The French, on this occasion, lost 25,000 men, as prisoners, besides a larger number slain in battle; and in the retreat, Prince Poniatowski lost his life in attempting to cross the Elster; an



merchants principally are. The town, on both sides of the river, stands on nearly a perfect level. The streets and lanes in the more ancient parts, particularly in the vicinity of the harbour, are narrow, tortuous, and filthy, and the houses old, dilapidated, and mean; but the more modern quarters are sufficiently spacious, airy, and well built. Here, also, handsome houses line two sides of what is called the 'links' or downs, a fine large open space on the S.E. side of the town. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, a Grecian structure, with pediment and columns; exchange buildings, new courthouse, Leith Bank, now a branch of the National; and the Trinity House. An elegant bathing establishment, at Seafield, within about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. of the centre of the town, may also be included. The parish churches of North and South Leith are also both respectable edifices; the former modern, with a spire 158 ft. high; the latter an old Gothic structure, with a turret and spire, recently rebuilt. The other places of worship are St. Thomas' church, erected and endowed by Sir John Gladstone; St. John's church or chapel of ease; five Free churches, four U. Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one Methodist, two Congregationalist, one Episcopalian, and one R. Catholic. The chief educational establishments are the Leith High School, and Dr. Bell's school; the latter on the Madras system of mutual instruction. This school is at present (1852), attended by about 700 children. There are two principal libraries in the town—the Leith public library, and the Leith Mechanics' Subscription Library. The charitable and benevolent institutions comprise the Leith hospital, and Edinburgh and Leith Humane Society; the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, Gladstone's Female Asylum, the Leith Boys' Charity School, a society for the relief of the sick, and several societies of a religious character. The chief manufactures are ropes, cordage, sail-cloth, bottles, soap, candles, paints, and colours. There are one or two breweries, a distillery, several ship-building yards, a sugar-refinery, a large establishment for preserving meat, several extensive saw-mills, cooperages, and iron foundries. The foreign trade of the port is chiefly with the N. countries of Europe, particularly those on the Baltic: there is also some colonial, and an important coasting trade, a number of shipping companies being engaged in trading with London, Hull, Newcastle, Aberdeen, and several other Scotch ports. The principal imports are grain, wine, tobacco, timber, hemp, hides, and tallow.

The following Table shows the declared amount of the exports for each year, from 1839–1850:—

DECLARED VALUE OF EXPORTS from 1839 to 1850.

	£		£
1839.....	156,388	1845.....	88,349
1840.....	191,317	1846.....	95,474
1841.....	153,371	1847.....	124,033
1842.....	105,047	1848.....	172,568
1843.....	115,645	1849.....	254,700
1844.....	128,070	1850.....	366,552

In 1849, the number of vessels registered at the port was 206, tonn. 22,475; and, in 1850, the number was 187 sailing, tonn. 19,490; 23 steam, tonn. 3790. The number of vessels, with their tonnage, that entered and cleared, in 1850, was as follows:—

	Sailing Vessels.	Tonn.	Steamers.	Tonn.
Entered.....	2349	164,000	807	191,060
Cleared.....	1203	98,872	800	190,687

Of these above a half in tonnage, and far above a half in numbers, consisted of coasting vessels.

The harbour has been greatly improved of late years by the extension of the pier, which enables vessels to get into smooth water, in E. gales, sooner than formerly, and into considerably deeper water. A W. pier or breakwater advances towards the E. pier, but leaves an entrance of 250 ft. width. By this breakwater, the harbour is sheltered from N. winds. The harbour has gained considerably in depth, in consequence of the improvements. The average depth at high water, spring-tides, is 17 ft.; and, at neap-tides, 13 ft. in the fair way. There are two wet-docks, each 250 yards in length, and 100 yards in breadth, with basin of 10 ac. extent, capable of containing 150 vessels; and, adjoining to these, three dry-docks, each 136 ft. long. On the W. side of North Leith there is an artillery barrack and battery, while the entrance to the harbour is protected by a martello tower.

Leith is mentioned, for the first time, under the name of

Inverleith, in a charter of David I.; and, in 1329, a charter of Robert I. made a grant of the port and mills of Leith to the city of Edinburgh. It early acquired a considerable trade, but suffered repeatedly by war. In 1541, an English fleet took possession of it, and it was nearly destroyed; in 1549, it was occupied by French troops sent to the assistance of Mary of Guise; and, in 1560, it was besieged by a body of English, sent by Elizabeth to assist the Reformers. In 1650, Cromwell repaired Leith fort, and erected a citadel with five bastions, which were demolished at the Restoration. During Cromwell's possession, the inhabitants petitioned him to relieve them from the sad condition and most grievous oppressions they lay under from the magistrates of Edinburgh. The petition failed to produce any effect; and the grievances complained of were not finally removed till 1832, when it first obtained a separate and independent magistracy, and 1838, when the docks and harbour were put under commissioners, of whom Leith appoints three. Leith communicates with Edinburgh by a branch of the Edinburgh and Granton Railway. Pop. (1851), 30,676.

LEITMERITZ, a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle, beautifully situated on a height above r. bank Elbe, here crossed by a bridge, 34 m. N.W. Prague. It is walled, has three gates, and, though old, is well built. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a civil and criminal court, and several public offices; contains a fine old cathedral, six other churches, a townhouse, in which many curious charters are deposited; an episcopal palace, diocesan seminary, gymnasium, formerly a Jesuit college; a Dominican and a Capuchin monastery; two hospitals, and an infirmary; and has a considerable trade in corn, fish, wine, and fruit, particularly an apple called Borsdorf, which is sent to Berlin and Petersburg. Pop. 4300.—THE CIRCLE, on the frontiers of Saxony, though hilly, produces much grain, and rears great numbers of cattle. Among the minerals are iron, tin, and lignite. Area, 1100 geo. sq. m. Pop. 361,900.

LEITOMISCHL, or LEUTOMISCHL, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 24 m. S.E. Chrudim, l. bank Lauchna, and on the railway from Vienna to Prague. It is on the whole well built, having, in particular, a large ring or market-place, lined by lofty stone houses of good construction, and even elegant appearance. It contains a castle, one of the finest buildings of the kind in Bohemia, built in the 16th century, in the Italian style, in the form of a square, with a tower at each angle, and adorned within with fine sculptures and frescoes; a handsome deanery church, and several chapels; a courthouse, Piarist college, gymnasium, a townhouse, a large and massive structure with a lofty tower, and an hospital; and has manufactures of linen; saw and other mills, tile-works, and a trade in corn, linen, and flax. Pop. 6395.

LEITRIM, a maritime co. Ireland, N.E. extremity of prov. Connaught; bounded N. by Donegal Bay and cos. Donegal and Fermanagh, E. by Fermanagh and Cavan, S. by Longford, W. by Roscommon and Sligo; greatest length, 51 m.; breadth, 21 m.; area, 392,363 ac. of which 249,350 are arable; 85,199 ac. were under crop in 1850. There are some mountain tracts in the N. part of the county and elsewhere, but in general its surface is nearly flat, exhibiting, for the most part, either green fields or bogs. The substratum is principally limestone, particularly in the valleys, where the soil is fertile; in other parts it is cold, stiff, and retentive. The best tracts are along the Shannon, Kinn, and Bonnet rivers. The county is rich in minerals: iron, lead, and copper were at one time raised, but are now neglected. Manganese, fullers' earth, potters' clay, steatites, and marls have also been obtained; and coal is raised to some extent on the S. side of Lough Allen. Chalybeate springs are numerous on the borders of the same Lough. There are several small rivers in the county, including a portion of the earlier course of the Shannon; and numerous lakes, of which Lough Allen, which is about 7 m. long, and 1 to 4 m. broad, is the largest. The shore along the Bay of Donegal is for the most part a rocky bluff, with a rough stony beach along the foot of it, and is exposed to the whole swell of the Atlantic. Oats form the chief crop, occupying 36,125 ac. out of 85,199 ac.—the whole surface under crop in 1850. Potatoes covered 16,332 ac. The rest was taken up with wheat, barley, beans, pease, &c. But Leitrim is more a grazing than an agricultural county; raises large numbers of young stock, chiefly horned cattle, on the pastures of the S. district. Linens and coarse woollens for

domestic use are the only manufactures; the general trade being almost exclusively confined to the sale of grain, butter, and live stock. The county is divided into five baronies and seventeen parishes, and contains no town with above 2000 inhabitants: in 1850 it possessed 99 national schools, attended by 10,648 children. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. (1841), 155,297; (1851), 111,915.

LEITRIM, two pars. Ireland:—1, Cork and Waterford; 7128 ac. P. 2579.—2, Galway; 4099 ac. P. 1562.

LEITZKAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 9 m. S.E. Magdeburg. It has a law court, two Protestant churches, an hospital, and two mills. Pop. 1407.

LEIXLIP, a market tn. and par., Ireland, co. Kildare. The town, near the confluence of the Rye with the Liffey, 9 m. W. Dublin, has a miserable and dilapidated appearance. It has an ancient parish church, a small R. Catholic chapel, and several schools; limited woollen manufactures; and near it are rolling-mills for the manufacture of bar and sheet iron, a flour-mill, and an extensive distillery. The Royal Canal approaches within  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. of the town. Pop. (1841), 1086. Area of par., 3202 ac. Pop. 2033.

LEIZA, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, 20 m. N.W. Pampe-luna, tolerably well built, with a parish church, chapel, spacious townhouse and prison, public school; and manufactures of iron and copper vessels, hatchets, paper, and cloth. P. 1724.

LEK (DE), or LECK, a river, Holland, which branches off from the Old Rhine at Wijk-bij-Duurstede, prov. Utrecht; flows W. by N., and then W.S.W., forming, first the boundary between provs. Utrecht and Gelderland, and then between Utrecht and S. Holland, and, at Krimpen, unites with an arm of the Maas. The Netherlands, in the treaty of 1826 for the free navigation of the Rhine, recognized the Lek, politically, as a continuation of that river.

LEKA, or LECKENHACS, a market tn. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Gyöngyös, 7 m. W.N.W. Güns. It has a castle, an Augustine monastery, and manufactures of flannel, glass-works, and paper. Pop. 1169.

LEKCHA, or LEKTA, a lake, Russia, in the N.W. of gov. Olonez; forming a long and narrow crescent, stretching N.W. to S.E. about 24 m., with a breadth of about 3 m.

LEKENTZE, or LECHNITZ, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, dist. and about 20 m. from Bistritz. It has a church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Pop. 1121.

LEKKERKEKK, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 9 m. E. Rotterdam, on the Lek; with a neat cruciform church, and a school; two boat-building yards, two tanneries, corn-mills, a vinegar-work, and a salmon fishery. P. (agricultural), 2054.

LELANT, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4240 ac. P. 2012.

LELEK (SZENT), a vil. Austria, Transylvania, about 45 m. from Kronstadt. It has two churches, and is the head station of a military district. Pop. 2750.

LELESZ, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 11 m. N.E. Zemplin, with a R. Catholic church, and an old Premonstratensian abbey. Pop. 1609.

LELUNDA, a river, Africa, Congo, which rises in a mountainous district E. of San Salvador, flows W., and, after a course of above 200 m., falls into the S. Atlantic, about 40 m. S.S.E. the mouth of the Zaire.

LEMA ISLANDS, the outermost group of the great archipelago (Chinese Sea) that fronts the entrance to Canton river. They consist of three large and one small island, extending E.N.E. and W.S.W.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  m. The largest, called Great Lema by Europeans, but Tam-quoon-tow by the Chinese, lat. (N.E. end)  $22^{\circ} 4' 45''$  N.; lon.  $114^{\circ} 18' 30''$  E.; is 6 m. long, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, and of moderate height. These islands are all steep and rocky on the S. side, not affording a single bay for a boat to find shelter. They have a barren appearance, but a few men reside on them, preparing charcoal from small quantities of brushwood found between the rocks, which they send to Macao for sale. Fresh water may be obtained along the N. side of the longest island, at several places.

LEMAN (LAKE). See GENEVA (LAKE OF).

LEMANAGHAN, par. Irel. K.'s co.; 19,615 ac. P. 5806.

LEMBECQ, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 10 m. S. Brussels, on the railway thence to Mons. It has a very old castle, extensive distilleries of gin, breweries, a beet-root sugar factory, and a paper and a corn mill. Pop. 2396.

LEMBERG, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. and 3 m. E. Pirmasens, with a church, glass-works, and mills. Pop. 1240.

LEMBERG [Polish, *Lwów*], a tn. Austria, cap. kingdom of Galicia, in a beautiful and romantic district, 365 m. E.N.E. Vienna; lat.  $49^{\circ} 51' 52''$  N.; lon.  $24^{\circ} 3' 11''$  E. (L.). It was originally surrounded by walls and ditches, which have been levelled, and converted into walks; and, though founded in the 13th century, has all the appearance of a modern town, having increased so rapidly as to treble its population since 1773. This rapid increase has taken place since Austria made it a capital. Besides being the seat of the Government, and the important courts and public offices necessarily connected with it, it possesses three metropolitan sees—Greek, Armenian, and R. Catholic. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Greek metropolitan church, with the archbishop's palace, magnificent structures in the Italian style, finely situated on a height on the W. side of the town; the Latin cathedral, built by Casimir the Great, in 1370; the Dominican church, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome; the Protestant church; three synagogues, one of them a recent erection, of large dimensions, and remarkably handsome; the new townhouse, built on a magnificent scale, at an expense of about £60,000, with a very lofty tower; the university, possessed of a library of 48,000 volumes and numerous collections, and attended by about 1400 students; the Ossolinsk institute, with a library of 58,000 volumes, relating mostly to Slavonic history and literature, 1200 MSS., and 15,000 coins and medals, and numerous collections of paintings, engravings, antiquities, &c.; the new theatre, built at the sole expense of a Count, who bequeathed all his property for its maintenance; the theological and philosophical institute, for the regular clergy; two seminaries, two gymnasia, an academy of arts, a normal and numerous other schools, superior and elementary; a deaf and dumb institute, a general infirmary and lunatic asylum, a large military hospital, an hospital of the sisters of charity, a workhouse, penitentiary, and large new house of correction, extensive barracks, a military swimming-school, and bathing establishment. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton tissues; and, in the vicinity, about 1 m. from the town, there is a very extensive tobacco-factory, belonging to Government. But Lemberg depends far less on manufactures than on trade. This, which is very much in the hands of the Jews, who here muster to the number of more than 20,000, is very important, and concentrates a great part of the trade of the kingdom. Much of it is merely transit, and extends over the whole year; but a considerable portion of the whole is confined to the large fairs, which take place at stated periods. One of these, called the Drei Königs Messe, lasts six weeks, and attracts vast numbers of dealers from all quarters. The quantity of business then transacted is very great. In 1856, Lemberg successfully resisted the Russians; in 1871, it was laid under contribution by the Turks; and, in 1704, was stormed by the Swedes under Charles XII. Pop. (1846), 70,970.—THE CIRCLE of Lemberg, though not properly mountainous, is rugged throughout, and is extensively covered by morasses, or by a thin, sandy, and stony soil, of very little fertility. Area, 796 geo. sq. m. Pop. 201,500.

LEMENE, a river, Austrian Italy, which rises near San Vito, prov. Friuli, flows S.S.W., past Porto-Gruara, where it becomes navigable, and falls into the Adriatic by several mouths, one of which enters port Falconera; total course about 35 m.

LEMFÖRDE, a vil. Hanover, dist. and 10 m. S. Diepholz, cap. bail; with a castle, a custom-house, and an active general trade. Pop. vil., 912; bail, 4814.

LEMGO, a tn., principality Lippe-Detmold, on the Bega, 42 m. S.W. Hanover. It is walled, has a very antiquated appearance, and contains many specimens of Gothic architecture; among others a townhouse. It has also four churches, a royal palace, a synagogue, gymnasium, and female institute; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, and meerschaum-pipes, and a considerable book trade. Pop. 4022.

LEMHENY, or LEHMEN, a vil. Transylvania, about 50 m. from Kronstadt, with a Greek church. Pop. 1842.

LEMIE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and S. from Turin, in the valley of Lanzo, l. bank Chiara, with a church and canonry, finely situated on a precipitous mass of rock, overhanging the valley. Pop. 2050.

LEMINGTON, a vil. England, co. Northumberland, par. Newburn, N. bank Tyne, containing the extensive works of the Tyne Iron Company, and also large crown-glass works.



**LEMINGTON (LOWER)**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 660 ac. Pop. 53.

**LEMLOOM**, or **LAMLUU**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, l. bank Euphrates, pash. and 112 m. S. by W. Bagdad. It has a singular appearance; the houses, of which there are about 400, being entirely of reeds, neatly constructed. About 10 m. to 15 m. S. from the town are the marshes of the same name, into which the Euphrates spreads. Rice is grown to a considerable extent in the district around.

**LEMMER** (DE), a maritime vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, N. shore Zuider Zee, 27 m. S. Leeuwarden; and, after Harlingen, possessing the best harbour in the province. It is a well-built place, with two churches, two schools, two boat-building yards, a rope-walk, tanneries, potteries, herring-curing, and saw and corn mills. Its shipping trade has greatly fallen off from what it once was. Pop. 2581.

**LEMMONGAN**, or **LAMONGAN**, a volcano, Java, prov. Bezoeki, about 60 m. E.S.E. Soerabaya; height, 6561 ft. Eruptions took place in 1818, 1824, and 1843. Around it are several lakes or *tarns* of brackish water, of unpleasant taste.

**LEMNOS**, or **STALIMINE**, an isl. Turkey in Europe, in the Archipelago, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, from which it is S.E. about 40 m.; lat. 40° N.; lon. 25° E.; length, E. to W., about 22 m.; breadth, about 20 m. It is very irregular in shape, and is divided by the port of Paradise, on the N., and that of St. Antonio, on the S., into two parts, united by a narrow isthmus. On the E. it is rendered almost inaccessible by a sandbank, but in other directions it presents several good harbours. The interior consists generally of low hills, of a rugged and barren appearance, and in part, evidently the result of volcanic agency; and the soil is, for the most part, thin and sandy, but in some parts, particularly in the W. and S., possesses considerable fertility, and produces much corn, oil, wine, fruit, and some cotton. Silk is also obtained. The manufactures are confined to a few cotton stuffs; a great many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Grain and wine are the only exports. The principal town bears the same name. It stands on the W. coast, and is defended by a fort; is the residence of a Greek bishop, and has three Greek churches, a small well-frequented harbour, and a building-dock. Pop. isl., 8000; tn., 2000.

**LEMPA**, a river, Central America. It rises in Guatemala, flows E.S.E., forming the boundary between Honduras and Salvador, turns nearly due S., across Salvador, and falls into the Pacific, 9 m. W.N.W. the Bay of Conchagua.

**LEMPIS** (LE GRAND), a tn. France, dep. Isère, 22 m. N.W. Grenoble, with six annual fairs. Pop. 1703.

**LEMVIG**, a small seaport tn. Denmark, Jutland, bail. and 33 m. N. Rinkjoberg, on a bay of the Liimfjord. It has a small building-yard, an active fishery, and a harbour, which admits vessels drawing 9 ft. Pop. 800.

**LENA**, a river, Siberia, and one of the largest rivers in the world. It rises on the N.W. side of the mountains which skirt the western shore of lake Baikal; lat. 52° N.; lon. 106° E.; near Ordinska, gov. and about 70 m. E.N.E. Irkutsk. It proceeds N. to Ust-Kulsk, thence E.N.E., passing Kirensk and Vitinsk, where it receives the Vitim, to the town of Yakutsk. Here it suddenly changes its course to the N., and on the r. bank receives one of its most important tributaries, the Aldan; then turns N.W., and shortly after receives, on its l. bank, at Ust-Viliouisk, the Viliouik, another, and indeed the last, of its important tributaries. Now a mighty stream, it flows generally N., till, separating into branches, it forms a great number of islands, and discharges itself into the Arctic Ocean by several mouths, in lat. 73° N., and lon. about 128° E., having thus passed over 21° of lat., and 22° of lon. Its direct course, making no allowance for windings, is 1280 geo. m.; and its actual course, windings included, 2480 geo. m. Its basin has an area of 594,400 geo. sq. m.; exceeded in the Old World only by those of the Obi and Yenisei, and in the New World only by those of the Amazon, Mississippi, and La Plata.

**LENCH**, two pars. Eng. Worcester;—1, (*Church*); 2600 ac. P. 393.—2, (*Rouse*); 1380 ac. P. 280.

**LENDELIDE**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, about 19 m. S. Bruges, on the road to Courtrai. It has a church, communal-house, and hospital; manufactures of linen, oil, and tobacco, and a trade in corn and oil-seeds. Pop. 4190.

**LENDINARA**, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Polesine, cap. dist., on the Adigetto, 9 m. W. Rovigo. It is very well built, has a court of law, and several public offices, a handsome parish and two auxiliary churches, a court-house, and public library. Pop. tn., 5500; dist., 19,000.

**LENDZIN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Pless. It contains a townhouse, and has limekilns, limestone quarries, and two mills. Pop. 1440.

**LENGEFELD**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 30 m. S.E. Zwickau. It contains a church, and has numerous spinning and other mills, dye-works, bleachfields, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2774.

**LENGENFELD**, several places, Germany;—1, A tn. Saxony, circle and 11 m. S.W. Zwickau. It has a church, considerable manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, woollen and cotton spinning, several dye-works and bleachfields, saw and walk mills, and a trade in manufactures and cattle. Pop. (1849), 4032.—2, A market tn. Lower Austria, near Krems, with a church. P. 1500.—3, A vil. and par. Tyrol, circle Imst, near Selz, with a church. P. 1544.—4, A vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Erfurt, circle Heiligenstadt, on the Friede, with a church, an oil, a saw, and a flour mill. Pop. 1200.

**LENGERICH**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 19 m. N.N.E. Münster, with a church and a synagogue, limekilns, and manufactures of silk and tobacco. Pop. 1425.

**LENGFURT**, a market tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Markt-Herdenfeld, on the Main. It has an hospital, some shipping, a transit trade, and trade in fruit and wine, stone-quarries, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1100.

**LENGGERN**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, cap. circle, l. bank Aar, N.N.E. Aarau, with a trade in corn, fruit, and wine. Pop. 1030.

**LENGNAU**, two places, Switzerland;—1, A vil. and par. can. and 17 m. N. Bern, with a church and mineral springs, bathing establishment, and extensive stone-quarries. P. 716.—2, (*Ober* and *Unter*), Two contiguous vils. can. Aargau, dist. and near Zurzach. They form a parish of same name, and contain a handsome Protestant church, a synagogue, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1781.

**LENGSFELD**, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, principality and 16 m. S.S.W. Eisenach, cap. dist. It is walled, has two churches, and manufactures of flannel. Pop. 2239. Area of dist., 12 geo. sq. m. Pop. 4600.

**LENHAM**, par. Eng. Kent; 6890 ac. Pop. 2214.

**LENK**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 33 m. S. Bern, in a valley of same name, on the Simmen, in a wild and mountainous district, with magnificent cascades. It contains an old parish church, more than 3000 ft. above the sea-level, a handsome parsonage, and a school. Pop. 2338.

**LENKORAN**, a tn. Transcaucasian-Russia, Jalish, gov. Schemachi, near the Caspian Sea, S.W. of the mouths of the Kur. It occupies a large space, the houses being generally placed apart from each other, and surrounded with trees. The roads afford good anchorage, and the Russians have built a fort in the vicinity. Pop. (1850), 2172.

**LENNE**, a river, Rhenish Prussia, which rises in the frontiers of Waldeck, flows W.N.W., and joins the Ruhr 18 m. N.E. Elberfeld, after a course of nearly 60 m.

**LENNEP**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. E. Düsseldorf, cap. circle, in a beautiful valley, watered by the Lenne. It contains two churches, a superior burgher school, and orphan hospital, and is a principal seat of the woollen manufactures, particularly fine broad-cloth and cassimeres, and shawls. The other manufactures are hats, gunpowder, and ironmongery. The trade in the above articles, and also in wine, is considerable. Pop. (1846), 7234.—The circle is watered by the Wupper and Lenne, and being hilly, has not much good arable land. Area, 88 geo. sq. m. Pop. 67,464.

**LENNICK**, two places, Belgium, prov. Brabant;—1, (*St. Martin*), a vil. and com. 9 m. W.S.W. Brussels, with a brewery, distillery, oil-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1281.—2, (*St. Quentin*), A vil. and com. near the former, with a flour-mill and trade in corn. Pop. 2481.

**LENNO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Lombardy, prov. Como, 6 m. from Menaggio. It is celebrated for a number of antiquities, particularly a small subterranean temple, with marble columns and curious inscriptions, and contains a parish church, with an ancient baptistry attached. Pop. 1090.

**LENNOX**.—1, An ancient dist. Scotland, comprising Dumbartonshire, and portions of cos. Renfrew, Perth, and Stirling. It gives the title of Duke, in the Scotch peerage, to the Duke of Richmond.—2, (*Lennox Hills*), A range of hills, Scotland, extending from Dumbarton to Stirling. Greatest height, about 1500 ft. above sea-level. They include the Campsie Fells.

**LENNOXTOWN**, a large vil. Scotland, co. Stirling, 9 m. N. Glasgow, on a branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, with a parish and a U. Presbyterian church, and a school; inhabitants employed in the collieries, print-works, bleachfields, and alum-works of the vicinity. Pop. 2821.

**LENO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 13 m. S. Brescia, cap. dist. It has a court of justice, a parish and an auxiliary church, and an hospital; manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and several silk-mills. P. 3805; dist., 20,902.

**LENOLA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 15 m. N.W. Gaeta. It stands on a hill; and contains two churches and an hospital. Its site is supposed to be that of the ancient *Inola Campana*. Pop. 2080.

**LENOX**, a small vil., U. States, Massachusetts, 132 m. W. Boston. It is neatly built; has three churches, a courthouse, jail, and an academy. Pop. 1313.

**LENS**.—1, [anc. *Elena, Lenense*], A tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Souchez, 9 m. N. Arras. It is a place of great antiquity; was at one time strongly fortified, and stood repeated sieges. In 1648, the Spaniards were signally defeated by the Prince of Condé, under its walls. Lens has considerable distilleries, tanneries, and soap-works; and some trade in corn, flax, and hemp. In the neighbourhood are coal-works, and brick and lime kilns. Pop. 2768.—2, A vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. N.N.W. Mons, on the Dendre, with one of the finest châteaux in the province; limestone and building-stone quarries, a trade in corn, horses, cattle, and poultry. Pop. 2190.—3, (*-Saint-Remy*), A vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Liège, on the Geer; with a brewery, a steam and a flour mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1410.—4, (or *Lenz*), A vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Valais, 5 m. N.W. Sion. It has a beautiful church, with an elegant tower. Pop. 1622.

**LENT**, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, opposite to Nijmegen, with which it is connected by a flying bridge. It has two churches, and a school; and is surrounded by orchards, which form a favourite summer resort of the inhabitants of Nijmegen. Pop. 1171.

**LENTA**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and 12 m. N. Verceili, r. bank Sesia; with a parish and two other churches; and manufactures of agricultural implements. Pop. 1200.

**LENTCHEK**, **LENCIKA**, or **LENCZYC**, a tn. Russian Poland, 77 m. W.S.W. Warsaw. It is walled, and defended by a fort, crowning a steep rock; and has a collegiate and five other churches; several convents, a synagogue, and some general trade. Pop. 2700.

**LENTINI**, or **LEONTINI** [anc. *Leontium*], a tn. Sicily, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Syracuse, r. bank river of same name, near Lake Biveri, or Lentini. It is of Greek origin, and is often referred to by ancient writers. It continued even to modern times to be a place of considerable importance, but suffered dreadfully by an earthquake in 1693, and has never recovered since. Most of the inhabitants find employment in connection with fishings in the lake, which are very productive. The district around is remarkably fertile, but the climate is unhealthy. Pop. 7276.

**LENTON**, a par. and tn. England, co. Nottingham, the latter consisting of the contiguous villages of Old and New Lenton, 1½ m. W. by S. Nottingham, of which it may be considered an appendage. It lies on the Leen, near its confluence with the Trent; and has a handsome Gothic church, a chapel of ease, a Baptist and two Methodist meeting-houses, a national and an infant school; manufactures of lace, starch, leather, and hosiery; and a station on the Midland railway. Area of par., 5080 ac. Pop. (1851), 5590.

**LENY**, par. Irel. Westmeath; 4232 ac. P. 1455.

**LENZBURG**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, cap. dist., on the Aa, 7 m. E. Aarau. It has a church, an old Gothic castle, on the summit of a cliff, now converted into a school; manufactures of shawls, linen, and cotton, bleach-fields, and printfields. Pop. 1755.

**LENZEN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 79 m. N.W. Potsdam, near the confluence of the Löckenitz with the Elbe. It is walled; has three gates, a church, and hospital; a court of law, several public offices, a distillery, brewery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2972.

**LENZINGHAUSEN**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Minden, circle Herford; with a church. Pop. 1060.

**LEO** (Sr.), a tn. Papal States, deleg. Urbino and Pesaro, on a hill 27 m. W. Pesaro. It is the see of a bishop, is defended by a fort, near which was found, buried in a large chest, several vessels and sceptres of gold, a crown of gold, set with diamonds, and a number of jewels. They are supposed to have belonged to king Beranga, who long defended himself on Mount St. Leo, before he fell into the hands of Otto I. P. 1200.

**LEOBADDA**, a tn., W. Africa, r. bank Niger; lat. 9° 20' N.; lon. 5° 45' E., surrounded by an immensely thick wall. The inhabitants are extremely poor, but are contented and happy; and kind and hospitable to strangers. Pop. 6000.

**LEOBEN**, a tn. Austria, Styria, circle and 9 m. W.S.W. Bruck, r. bank Mur. It is walled, entered by three gates; has a large and handsome square, adorned with three fountains; a deanery church, townhouse, and theatre; extensive iron and steel works. Both coal and lignite are worked to a considerable extent in the vicinity. Pop. 2000.

**LEOBERSDORF**, or **LOIBERSDORF**, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Triesting, about 21 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on the S. railway; with a church, manufactures of silk goods, mineral springs, and a cotton, saw, and other mills. Pop. 1290.

**LEOBSCHEITZ**, or **LUBCZEC**, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 31 m. S.S.W. Oppeln, cap. circle, on the Zinna. It is walled, flanked with ten towers, has a law-court, and several public offices; two churches, two chapels, an old Franciscan monastery, occupied as a R. Catholic gymnasium; and two hospitals; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, ribbons and leather, and a walk-mill. P. 6922.—**THE CIRCLE** is mostly hilly, but produces much corn. Area, 207 sq. m. Pop. 72,289.

**LEOCHEL**-AND-**CUSHNIE**, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 13,440 ac. Pop. 1084.

**LEOGANE**, a maritime tn. Hayti, N. side of S.W. peninsula, 22 m. W. Port-au-Prince; lat. 18° 28' N.; lon. 72° 40' W. There is good anchorage off the town.

**LEOMIL**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, near l. bank Tavora, about 15 m. S.E. Lamego. Pop. 1187.

**LEOMINSTER**, a par. and municip. bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Hereford. The town, 12 m. N. Hereford, in a fertile valley, r. bank Lugg, is intersected by the Kenwater and Pinsley; has several antique-looking houses, of timber and brick; a spacious church, of various styles; several Dissenting chapels, a Friends' meeting-house, several charities, including a free grammar-school and an almshouse; also a theatre, a townhall and jail, and a reading-room. The wool and hops produced in the neighbourhood are much esteemed, and the town has long been famed for the quality of its cider. There is a race-course in the vicinity, on which races are run every August. The bor. returns two members to parliament. Registered electors (1851), 428. Area of par., 9250 ac. Pop. (1851), 4195.

**LEON**, a tn. Spain, cap. prov. and ancient kingdom of same name, on a low and level tract, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Torio and the Bernesga, each of which is here crossed by a bridge, 176 m. N.W. Madrid. It is built in the form of an octagon, surrounded by ancient walls in a somewhat dilapidated state, and entered by 11 gates. The streets are generally narrow, irregular, ill paved and dirty, and many of the houses are untenanted, and in a state of decay. The streets, called Nueva and Plegaria, or Bajada de San Martin, however, having been recently widened and improved, are decidedly handsome; and there are four principal squares, all of them lined by handsome edifices, while that called the Plaza Mayor, or Plaza de la Constitución, is remarkable for the regularity of its form, and a fine front of balconies. The fountains, also, some of them composed of marble and jasper, with allegorical figures, are elegant structures; and a finely planted space, called the Espolón de Puerta Castillo, affords a beautiful and much-frequented promenade. The principal public edifices are the cathedral, a beautiful specimen of the purest Gothic, with a façade composed of five richly sculptured pointed arches, and flanked by two remarkably elegant and lofty towers; the church of San Isidoro, an ancient massive



structure, also Gothic; several suppressed convents, among which, that of San Marcos de Leon, is the most conspicuous; four nunneries; the townhouse, courthouse, and other public offices, occupying a handsome structure with two towers; the episcopal palace, with a fine garden attached to it; the public library, contained in an ancient nunnery; a fine old palace, called La Casa de los Guzmanes; the theatre, several hospitals, the diocesan seminary, the gymnasium or institute, which has been recently established to afford a superior general education; the primary, normal, and various other schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of linen goods, once the great staple of the town, but now almost extinct; leather, hats, and earthenware. There is no trade worthy of the name, but there are two weekly markets and three annual fairs, each of which is well frequented, and lasts several days. Pop. 7074.—

THE PROVINCE of Leon is bounded N. by prov. Oviedo, E. by Palencia, S. by Valladolid and Zamora, and W. by Lugo and Orense; greatest length, E. to W., about 120 m.; mean breadth, 60 m. The surface in the N. and W. is covered by the mountains of Asturias, a branch of which, proceeding S., divides the prov. into two unequal portions; an E., the larger of the two, belonging to the basin of the Douro, which receives its waters chiefly by the Esla, Origo, Tuerto, Luna, Bernesga and Torio; and a W. belonging to the basin of the Minho, being drained by its tributaries—Sil, Boeza, Burbia, Cua, and Valence. The W. portion is generally so rugged as to be far better adapted for pasture than agriculture; but the E. portion, in receding from the mountains, descends by a succession of terraces, and ultimately merges into wide and undulating plains, on which the vine is successfully cultivated, and abundant crops of corn, maize, hemp and flax, are raised. The minerals include argentiferous lead, antimony, iron, coal, and marble; but none of them, except iron, is turned to much account. Manufactures and trade are very limited. For administrative purposes it is divided into ten judicial districts, of which Leon is the capital. Pop. 288,833.—The kingdom of Leon was founded in 915, by Ordonez II.; and in the 11th century was annexed to the crown of Castile, by Ferdinand the Great. It made attempts to resume its independence in the 12th century, but, though still retaining the name of a kingdom, was finally incorporated with the monarchy in the 13th century, by Ferdinand III. As a territory, still recognized by geographers, and frequently mentioned by historical and other writers, it is bounded N. by Asturias, E. by Old Castile, S. by New Castile and Estremadura, W. by Portugal, and N.W. by Galicia; and comprises the five modern provinces of Leon, Palencia, Valladolid, Zamora and Salamanca.

LEON, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 36 m. W.N.W. Guanajuato; lat. 21° 6' 38" N.; lon. 103° 39' W. It lies 6004 ft. above the sea; has two Franciscan convents, a nunnery, a college, an hospital, and a considerable trade in corn. P. about 6000.

LEON, a tn. Central America, cap. Nicaragua, occupying the site of a large Indian town, called Subtiaba, on a large and fertile plain, nearly equidistant from Lake Leon or Managua and the Pacific; lat. 12° 25' N.; lon. 86° 57' W. It stands between deep ravines, the numerous springs in which furnish it with copious supplies of pure water, and covers a large area, laid out on a regular plan, in spacious streets, with intervening squares. The houses, built of adobes, are seldom of more than one story; but each encloses a spacious court, planted with trees, and entered by a portal, which is often lofty, in the style of the Moresque arches, common in Spain, and profusely and tastefully ornamented. At first few of the houses had windows looking into the street, and the effect was to give the whole town a gloomy appearance; but the windows have recently become much more numerous, and, projecting 2 or 3 ft. from the wall, are guarded by iron balconies, in which the inmates usually sit in the cool of the evening to receive and return the salutations of their passing acquaintance. In the disturbances and revolutions which have long agitated the country, Leon has had its full share. Many of its houses have, in consequence, become dilapidated, and even considerable portions are mere heaps of ruin. On one occasion above a thousand houses, in its richest and best built quarter, were burned down in a single night. The public edifices are considered among the finest in Central America, and include a large and massive cathedral, crowned by a lofty, central dome, and two flanking towers, with pyramidal tops, and presenting so much of the appearance as well as the

reality of a fortress, that 30 pieces of artillery were at one time planted on its roof; and the indentations made by shot during the repeated bombardments which it has sustained, are visible on almost every square inch of its walls; the Episcopal palace, built of adobes and tiles, entered by a well-proportioned portico, and surrounded by fine gardens; the churches of La Merced, Recolection, and Calvario, remarkable for their size and fine façades, and various other churches; the Tridentine college of St. Ramon, once a flourishing establishment, with professorships of law and medicine, and numerous students; but now possessed only of a nominal existence; the government-house, Cuartel General, or head barracks; and the hospital, occupying the old convent of San Juan de Dios. The Indian village of Subtiaba is properly part of Leon, though constituting a distinct municipality. It is all that now remains of the larger town which Leon supplanted; and has a number of public buildings, among which its church, consisting of three naves, supported by cedar columns, with gilt capitals, surmounted by lofty and well-proportioned towers, is conspicuous. The manufactures of Leon, are confined chiefly to articles in dressed leather and cutlery; and the trade, owing to its inland situation, does little more than supply its local wants. The markets are well-supplied, and display fruits and vegetables in great variety and almost boundless profusion. Pop. (1847), 30,000.—(Squier's *Nicaragua*; Bailey's *Central America*.)

LEON (LELA DE), an isl. Spain, on which are situated the city of Cadiz and the town of San Fernando.

LEON (LAKE OF), Central America. See MANAGUA.

LEON, (New), a dep. Mexico; lat. 23° 50' to 27° 25' N.; lon. 98° to 100° 50' W.; enclosed by Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, and Cohahuila; area, 23,400 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, and is watered by several streams, of which the Tigre is the principal. The soil is fertile, but little cultivated. Horses, mules, and horned cattle, are reared in great numbers; and there are gold, silver, and lead mines; salt is also obtained from mines on the banks of the Rio Tigre. The principal towns are Monterey, the cap.; Florida, Linares, and Saltillo. Pop. 130,000.

LEONARD (Str.) [anc. *Nobilisacum*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 10 m. E. Limoges, on the Vienne, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is surrounded by finely-planted boulevards, and has an ancient parish church, several tanneries, and paper-mills; manufactures of coarse woollens, blankets, worsted, and copper utensils; and some trade in cattle. Pop. 3803.

LEONARD (Str.), two pars. England;—1, Devon; 80 ac.; forming a suburb of Exeter. Pop. 1129.—2, York (N. Riding); 55 ac. Pop. 2391.

LEONARDO (SAN), two tns. Naples;—1, Prov. Capitanata, dist. and 17 m. N.E. Foggia, a fortress of the third class.—2, A tn. Sicily, prov. and 14 m. S.W. Trapani, N. shore isl. of Favignana; with a tunny fishery. Its harbour, which affords good anchorage, is defended by two forts.

LEONARDS (Str.)—1, A watering-place and par. England, co. Sussex. The town is beautifully situated on a bay in the English Channel, S.W. from Hastings; has baths and assembly-rooms, agreeable promenades, a subscription-garden, and archery grounds; a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, and one in connection with the Free Church of Scotland; a national school, a mechanics' institute, and an infirmary. Area of par., 760 ac. Pop. 768.—(Local Correspondent).—2, A par. Scotland, Fife; 981 ac. Pop. (1851), 587.—3, A tn. New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, on the shore of Port Jackson harbour. Pop. 412.—4, (Stanley), A par. England, Gloucester; 910 ac. Pop. 864.

LEONBERG, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, cap. bail., 9 m. W. by N. Stuttgart. It is an old but thriving place; has a castle, church, and hospital; manufactures of cloth, and woollen hosiery, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2200. Area of bail., 74 geo. sq. m. Pop. 27,200.

LEONDING, a vil. Upper Austria, circle Mühl, about 4 m. from Linz, with a church. Pop. 2220.

LEONESSA, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., dist. and 13 m. N. Civita Ducale, l. bank Corno. It stands in an amphitheatre, surrounded by lofty precipices, which in winter exclude the sun till mid-day; contains five churches, four monasteries, and three nunneries, and has two important fairs, the one lasting eight and the other four days. Pop. 7000.

**LEONFELDEN**, an anc. and once fortified market tn., Upper Austria, 15 m. N. Linz, with two churches. Pop. 600.

**LEONFORTE**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Catania. It is walled, and consists chiefly of an extensive square, opened into by two spacious well-built streets. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, wine, and silk. Both asphaltum and sulphur are found in the neighbourhood. The annual produce of the latter is great. Pop. 10,678.

**LEONHARDT**, several places, Austria:—1, A vil. Tyrol, circle Botzen, in a valley of same name, with a church. Pop. 1560.—2, A tn. Illyria, circle and 35 m. N.E. Klagenfurt. It is walled, and has a remarkable church, a ruined castle, and iron-works, supplied from mines in the vicinity. Pop. 790.

**LEONI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 5 m. S. St. Angelo dei Lombardi, with an hospital. P. 4100.

**LEONIL**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, r. bank Guapore, about 30 m. above Fort Principe da Beira. It has a parish church, and is inhabited chiefly by Indians, who subsist by the chase and fishing. The females make articles of earthenware. Pop. 1000.

**LEONTARI**, or **LONDARI**, tn. Greece. See **LEUTRA**.

**LEOPOLD**:—1, A port, N. America, near the N.W. entrance of Prince Regent's Inlet from Barrow's Strait; lat. 73° 50' N.; lon. 90° 10' W. Sir James Ross, in his search for Sir John Franklin, was frozen up here from September 1848, to August 1849.—2, An isl. Barrow's Straits, N.N.E. of the above port and of Cape Clarence; lat. 74° 3' N.; lon. 89° 53' W. (a).—3, A cape, W. coast Baffin's Bay; lat. 75° 47' N.; lon. 78° 10' W. (a.)

**LEOPOLDO** (São), a tn. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, between the Sino and Cahi, 30 m. N. Porto-Alegre. It was founded in 1824, by a colony of Germans, under the patronage of the Empress Leopoldina, wife of Don Pedro I., to whom it owes its name; and was making great progress, when its prosperity was arrested by the revolution of 1835, and the troubles of 1840 and 1841. It has again begun to prosper, and sends garden stuffs, milk, butter, and cheese to Porto-Alegre. Pop. dist., 4000.

**LEOPOLDOVA**, a vil. Hungary, Banat, on Lake Welikulpin, about 20 m. from Pancsova, with two churches. The inhabitants are chiefly frontier soldiers. Pop. 2257.

**LEOPOLDSTADT**, a tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, near r. bank Waag, 36 m. E.N.E. Pressburg. It is a place of some strength, being surrounded by walls and bastions, and otherwise fortified; contains two churches, a synagogue, hospital, barracks, and large magazine. Pop. 1666.

**LEPANTO**, or **EPAKTO** [anc. *Naupactus*], a seaport tn. Greece, nome Phokis, N.W. part of the gulf, near the strait of same name, 103 m. W.N.W. Athens. It stands on the side of a hill, and, when viewed from the sea, presents the form of a triangle, the apex of which, occupying the summit, is crowned by a castle, while the walls, diverging down towards, and then skirting the shore, form the three sides. It is at present a very insignificant place; and, owing to the siting up of its harbour, has almost no trade, but was anciently of considerable importance; stood a siege, in 1475, from the Turks, who, after four months, were obliged to retire, with a loss of 30,000 men; and is memorable for the naval battle fought within the gulf, in 1571, between the Ottoman fleet, and the combined fleets of the Christian States of the Mediterranean, under Don Juan of Austria; when the former, consisting of 200 galleys and 60 other vessels, was destroyed. Cervantes, author of *Don Quixote*, distinguished himself in this battle, and received three wounds, one of which cost him the use of his left arm ever after.—The STRAIT connects the Gulf of Corinth with the Gulf of Patras, and is about 1 m. wide at its narrowest part, which is defended by a castle on either side.

**LEPANTO** (GULF OF). See **CORINTH**.

**LEPE**, a tn. and port, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 12 m. W. by S. Huelva, r. bank Piedra; with a church, two convents, a townhouse, customhouse, hospital, four schools, manufactures of linen, marine stores, wine, and oil, and a trade in fruits, salt fish, &c. Pop. 3024.

**LEPEL**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 54 m. W.S.W. Vitepsk, cap. dist. It is traversed by the Beresina Canal, and, by its means, exports much wood to Riga. Pop. 2000.—The DISTRICT is level, well wooded towards the E., and covered with small lakes towards the W. Pop. 50,000.

**LEPER'S ISLAND**, one of the New Hebrides' isls.; lat. 15° 22' S.; lon. 167° 54' E.; between the isls. Espiritu Santo and Aurora.

**LEPSENY**, or **LEPSIN**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 17 m. E.S.E. Veszprim, with two R. Catholic churches. Pop. 1233.

**LEQUETITIO**, a tn. Spain, prov. Biscay, 24 m. E.N.E. Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay. It has ancient massive walls, with five gates; a very ancient and magnificent Gothic church, a well-built townhouse, two old convents, a superior, and a primary school; manufactures of iron, a fishery, and a small harbour, with some coasting trade. Pop. 2335.

**LEQUIO**, or **LECCO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Mondovì, between the Tanaro and the Mondalavia; with a church, a palace, a communal house, a monastery, and a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Pop. 1520.

**LERCHENFELD**, or **NEU-LERCHENFELD**, a vil. Lower Austria, so near Vienna as to be properly one of its suburbs. It is well and regularly built, and consists chiefly of wine and beer shops, much frequented by the citizens of the capital. It has a parish church, and an hospital for wounded officers. Pop. 7680.

**LEREZ** (SAN SALVADOR), a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 5 m. E. Pontevedra, at the confluence of a river of its own name with the Pontevedra. It has a parish church, a suppressed convent, a primary school, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn, wool, and fruit. Pop. 2041.

**LERICI** [Latin, *Erix*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Levante, E. shore Gulf of Spezia, 57 m. E.S.E. Genoa. It is pleasantly situated, but not well built; is defended by a pentagonal castle; has a church, with some good paintings; a Capuchin monastery, with one of the largest churches which that order possesses; the buildings of an old Augustine monastery, beautifully situated on a tongue of land projecting into the sea; several palaces, some of large dimensions, and adorned with stuccoes and marble façades; an hospital, an elementary school, and a harbour, which, though deficient in shelter, is much frequented by coasting vessels, and carries on a considerable trade. The fishery on the coast is productive, and employs a great number of the inhabitants. Pop. 5217.

**LERIDA**, a prov. Spain, Catalonia, bounded, N. by France, N.E. by prov. Gerona, E. by Barcelona, S.E. by Tarragona, S.W. by Saragossa, and W. by Huesca; area, 6141 sq. m. It is irregular in shape, and mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of the Pyrenees, the main chain of which separates the province from France. The mountains are usually well wooded, and contain iron, copper, zinc, lead, manganese, and coal; with quarries of granite, marble, jasper, gypsum, and lime. The plains and valleys are fertile, yielding grain of all kinds, and fruits and vegetables in great abundance; domestic cattle are reared in considerable numbers, and great attention is paid to the culture of bees and silkworms. The principal rivers which irrigate the province are the Segre, Valira, Tuxen, Noguera Palabresa, Noguera Rivagorana, with many smaller streams. Linen, woollen, silken, and cotton fabrics, are manufactured; also leather, paper, soap, iron and copper vessels, hats, shoes, brandy, &c. The inhabitants are far more industrious, and consequently more affluent, and the country is better cultivated, than is generally the case in Spain. Pop. 197,445.

**LERIDA** [Catalan, *Lleyda*; anc. *Ilerda*], a tn. Spain, Catalonia, cap. above prov., partly on a hill, on which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and partly in a plain, r. bank Segre, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, 84 m. W.N.W. Barcelona. Being regarded as the key of Aragon and Catalonia, it is one of the most important military points in Spain; and possesses great strength, being both surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and by a wet fosse, and defended by a castle and several batteries. It is a very ancient place, and, having in recent times suffered much by the ravages of war, presents, in many places, a very ruinous appearance. The houses, though very substantial, and usually of three or four stories, are frequently in a very dilapidated state; and the streets, with very few exceptions, are narrow, winding, and ill-paved. The principal edifices are the old cathedral, presenting a curious, and rather incongruous mixture of styles—Byzantine, Gothic, and Moorish—with a portal formed of four concentric arches, curiously sculptured columns, and Byzantine windows of great interest, as speci-



mens of early art; the new cathedral, an imposing structure of the Corinthian order, with some good sculptures; the church of San Lorenzo, a very ancient building, occupying the site, and supposed still partly to consist of what was originally a Roman heathen temple; the church of San Juan, attributed to the time of Constantine the Great, and remarkable for its Byzantine porch; the episcopal palace, the townhouse, courthouse, and prison; the gymnasium or *institutio*, the diocesan seminary, the normal and other schools, the theatre, baths, and civil and military hospitals. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton goods, leather, earthenware, glass, and paper; and the trade, particularly in corn and timber, is important. There is also a considerable transit trade, greatly favoured by the advantageous situation of the town on the high road from Barcelona to Madrid.

Lerida, originally the capital of the Illegertes, in the wars between the Carthaginians and Romans, adhered to the former, and suffered much from both. In its vicinity, Scipio gained a signal victory over the Carthaginian general Hanno; and, at a much later period, Julius Cæsar defeated Afranius and Petreius, Pompey's lieutenants. After the departure of the Romans it fell into the hands of the Goths, during whose domination a celebrated council, known by its name, was held at it. It was long held by the Moors, from whom it was taken by Raymond Berenger, king of Aragon, and continued, for several centuries after, to be the capital of his kingdom. It has stood several regular sieges. Pop. 12,236.—(Madoz.)

LERIN, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, 28 m. S.S.W. Pampeluna, l. bank Ega. It has a handsome parish church, a spacious townhouse, hospital, prison, two schools, six chapels, two of which are ruinous, and one used as a cemetery; a magnificent palace of the Counts, and manufactures of brandy, wine, and oil. Pop. 2398.—(Madoz and Mellado.)

LERIN'S ISLANDS (Latin, *Lerina insule*), an island group, France, dep. Var, in the Mediterranean, close upon the coast, opposite Cannes. It is composed of the fortified islands of St. Honorat and St. Marguerite (the first the *Lerina*, and the second the *Lero* of the Romans), and several smaller islets, and some shoals. In the castle in the latter, long used as a state prison, was imprisoned the Man in the Iron Mask; and, in a monastery in the latter, Francis I. spent a night on his way to Spain as a prisoner. They are inhabited by the garrison, and a few fishing families.

LERMA.—1. A tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 21 m. S. Burgos, with three churches, four chapels, six convents, a town and chapter-house, prison, three schools, an hospital, and other charitable institutions; the ruins of an extensive ducal palace, and manufactures of earthenware and leather; and a trade in grain and fish. Pop. 1198.—2. A vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Novi, r. bank Piotta, with a church, an old castle, manufactures of fustian and sackling, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1346.

LERO, or LEROS, a small isl. Grecian Archipelago, off W. coast Anatolia. One of its loftiest peaks, Mount Klidi, 1060 ft. high, is in lat. 37° 10' 42" N.; lon. 26° 51' 30" E. (n.) It is about 9 m. long, N. to S.; average width, 4 m.; rocky and mountainous, but in some parts tolerably fertile, producing grapes, olives, figs, wheat, Indian corn, &c. It is famous for its honey, as it was in ancient times for its aloes. Great numbers of sheep are reared on its heights. On the E. side is the town of Lero; and, on the N., a commodious port, called Partheni. Pop. 2000.

LEERS, a river, France, which rises in the S.E. of dep. Ariège, flows very circuitously N.W., forming part of the boundary between that department and Aude, enters dep. Haute-Garonne, and, after a course of above 70 m., joins r. bank Ariège, a little above Cintegabelle.

LERWICK, a seaport tn. and par., Scotland, cap. Shetland Isles, in Bressay Sound, on S.E. shore Mainland, 21 m. N.N.E. Sumburgh Head; lat. (fort) 60° 9' 24" N.; lon. 1° 8' 45" W. (n.) It consists of a principal street, leading to the harbour, and opened into by a number of lanes; and, though in general irregularly and rather poorly built, has received many recent improvements; and contains several substantial modern houses. The church, occupying a height in the N. part of the town, is modern, and has a Doric front; and on a lake, in the vicinity, are the remains of a castle, supposed to be of Pictish origin. There are no manufactures of any con-

sequence; but the trade, greatly favoured by the fine anchorage in the bay, with easy access both from the N. and S., is considerable. The chief exports are fish, butter, hides, rabbit skins, and stockings; the imports—coal, cloth, grain, groceries, and timber. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries. Pop. 2787. The par. is about 6 m. long, by 1 m. broad. Pop. 3284.

LES ALLUES (Latin, *Allodia*), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Tarantaise, about 3 m. from Bozel, with an old but handsome parish church, an elementary school, and a trade in cheese, of the nature of Gruyère. Pop. 1463.

LES CHAPELLES, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. Tarantaise, 2 m. from Bourg San Maurice; with a church, and some trade in cattle and dairy produce. P. 1063.

LES GETS (Latin, *Jactus*), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 6 m. N.E. Taninges, with a church, and a trade in wood, cattle, and butter. Pop. 1545.

LESA (Latin, *Lesia*), a tn. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and 7 m. S. Pallanza, on a hill slope, amid vineyards, r. bank Verbano. It has a church, the remains of an old castle, and a considerable trade in fruit. Many families from Milan, Novara, and other places, spend the autumn here. P. 1554.

LESACA, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, 28 m. N.N.W. Pampeluna, with a church, townhouse, and school; manufactures of iron, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1895.

LESBOS, an isl. Grecian Archipelago. See MYTILENE.

LESBURY, par. Eng. Northumb.; 4540 ac. P. 1108.

LESCAR (anc. *Bencarnum*), a tn. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 4 m. W. Pau, on the Herre, and near the Gave de Pau. It has a church of great antiquity, a lofty edifice, partly in the Romanesque style, which stands, with the castle, on a detached eminence above the town; manufactures of linen cloth and woollen hosiery, and cotton-mills. Pop. 1796.

LESCHENAULT, a settlement and inlet, W. Australia, co. Wellington. The entrance to the inlet is in lat. 33° 20' S.; lon. 115° 37' E.

LESCHE, a vil. Croatia, generalship Karlstadt, l. bank Gaczka. It has a parish church, and near it are the ruins of the old castle of Kattum. Pop. 1432.

LESCHNITZ, or LESNICA, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Oppeln; with two churches, an hospital, manufactures of linen and tobacco, and several mills. P. 1256.

LESEGO, or LEZEGNO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and about 8 m. from Mondovì, with a church, several chapels, a monastery, a palace, and a commercial school. Pop. 1370.

LESGNANO.—1. (*de' Bagnò*), A vil. and com., Italy, Parma, l. bank river, and 14 m. S. city of Parma, famous for its mineral springs, which are considered efficacious in nervous and cutaneous affections; and attract a good many visitors, though the accommodation is very indifferent. Pop. 2842.—2, (*di Palmia*). A vil. and com., Italy, Parma, in a mountainous district, l. bank Baganza, 18 m. S.S.W. Parma; with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2786.

LESINA, a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 11 m. N.N.E. San Severo, S. shore of Lake Lesina. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 1100.—THE LAKE, called also Salso or Salpe, the Pantanus of Pliny, forms a kind of lagoon along the Adriatic, into which it discharges itself, being only separated from it by a low and narrow belt of land; length, E. to W., 13 m.; breadth, 3 m. It is well stocked with fish.

LESINA, or LESSINA (anc. *Pharia*).—1. An isl. Austria, in the Adriatic, off Dalmatia, circle Spalatro, separated from the peninsula of Sabbioncello by the straits of Narenta on the N.W.; lat. (fort) 43° 10' 42" N.; lon. 16° 27' 15" E. (n.) It forms a long and narrow stripe, stretching E. to W.; length, about 40 m.; breadth, 2 m. to 4 m.; and mostly composed of a chain of hills, which, descending to the coast, form high and precipitous cliffs, and furnish few harbours. The arable and fertile ground is almost confined to the two valleys of Verboaco and Verbagnò, both on the N. side. The climate is remarkably mild; and though the corn raised barely suffices for two months' consumption, both wine and fruit of exquisite quality are produced. Among the latter may be mentioned figs, and among the former the so-called shore wine (*vino di spiaggia*). Large tracts are covered with rosemary: from the flowers the inhabitants distil a spirit called *acqua di regina*, which greatly resembles *eau de Cologne*; and from the leaves they extract an oil, known in commerce by the name of *oleum*

*anthos*. The anchovy fishery is of considerable importance. Pop. 9000.—2, A tn., S.W. coast of above island, 24 m. S. Spalatro. It is defended by two forts, and presents a striking appearance, rising from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre; is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of justice; contains a cathedral-church, a seminary, large barracks, and a vaulted building, converted into a storehouse, but originally used by the Venetians as a naval arsenal; and has manufactures of oil and spirit from rosemary. The harbour, naturally good, is most resorted to in stormy weather. Pop. 1400.

LESKAU, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and W.N.W. from Pilsen; with a church, school, townhouse, hospital, and a trade in corn, wood, and sheep. Pop. 907.

LESLIE.—1, A manufacturing tn., bor. of barony, and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The town, 11 m. S.W. Cupar, is neatly built; and has a parish, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, a school, and some charities; several flax-spinning-mills and bleachfields, in which, and in weaving, the inhabitants are principally employed. Area of par., about 6000 ac. Pop. (1851), 3799.—2, A par. Scot., co. Aberdeen; 4000 ac. Pop. 553.

LESMAHAGOW, a par. Scotland, upper ward of Lanarkshire; 34,000 ac. It includes the villages of Abbey-Green and Turfholm, Boghead, Crossford, Hazelbank, Kirkfieldbank, Kirk-muir-hill, and New Trows, and is noted for its cannel or gas-coal. Pop. (1851), 7747

LESMO, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. and 15 m. N.N.E. Milan, near l. bank Lambro, with a church, two oratories, a paper-mill, manufactures of flax and hemp, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1760.

LESNEVEN [anc. *Evenopolis*], a tn. France, dep. Finistère, 16 m. N.N.E. Brest. It has a communal college, an infirmary, and a considerable trade in corn. Within a mile of Lesneven, in a bleak and dreary spot, is the church of Notre Dame of Folgoat, one of the most remarkable Gothic structures of Brittany. Pop. 2734.

LESNEWITH, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1940 ac. P. 137

LESSA, or LECA DO BALIO, a seaport tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 4 m. N. Oporto. It has a small harbour, and is much frequented as bathing quarters. Pop. 1180.

LESSE, a river, Belgium, which rises about 6 m. N.W. Neufchateau, prov. Luxembourg, flows N. and N.W., with a remarkably winding course, receives several small tributaries, and joins l. bank Meuse, a little above Dinant, whole course under 50 m., and no port navigable.

LESSE, a vil. Brunswick, dist. Wolfenbüttel, 12 m. W.S.W. Brunswick, with a handsome manor-house and a quarry; a great deal of yarn is handspun. Pop. 1062

LESSEN, a tn. W. Prussia, gov. and 16 m. S.S.E. Marienwerder; with a church, and a trade in horses and cattle. P. 1295.

LESSINES [anc. *Lessinia*], a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 21 m. N.E. by E. Tournay, l. bank Dendre. The town, nearly isolated by the Dendre, has four gates, and is surrounded by gardens on the site of its old walls. It has a handsome and spacious townhall, three churches, four primary schools, an hospital, literary association, society of arts, and several benevolent institutions; manufactures of leather, soap, tiles, bricks, and earthenware; dyeing, salt-refining, brewing, distilling, and grinding oil, and an active trade in wood and paving-stones. Pop. 4969.

LESSINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 560 ac. P. 241.

LESSOLO, or Lezzolo, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and N.W. from Ivrea, r. bank Dora Baltea, with a church, limestone quarries, and a trade in cattle. Valuable seams of iron exist in the vicinity, but are not worked. Pop. 1745.

LESSON ISLAND, the most E. of the Schouten isls., N. coast Papua; lat. 3° 35' S.; lon. 144° 48' E. (n.); consisting of a very high, tolerably regular cone, 5 or 6 m. in circuit. It is covered with a rich verdure.

LESSONA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 5 m. from Biella; with a parish church, beautifully seated on a gentle height; and a large turreted castle, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1184.

LESVE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 7 m. S.S.W. Namur. The spinning of hemp, hewing of wood, and quarrying of marble are the chief employments; and there are also saw, flour, and other mills. Pop. 1561.

LESWALT, par. Scot. Wigton; 8 sq. m. P. 2712.

LESZA, or LISZA, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 37 m. S.S.E. Hermannstadt; with two churches; inhabitants Walachians, and are all soldiers. Pop. 1220.

LETA (Kis), a vil. Hungary, co. Szabolcz, dist. and about 6 m. from Bathor, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1479.

LETA (Nagy), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, between Hosszapaly and Szekelyhid, on the road to Klausenburg, with three churches, and a trade in corn, wine, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Pop. 3980.

LETCHWORTH, par. Eng. Herts; 1120 ac. P. 103.

LETSCOMBE, two pars. Eng. Berks.—1, (*Bassett*); 1260 ac. P. 293.—2, (*Regis*); 4540 ac. P. 1030.

LETHAM, two vills. Scotland.—1, Co. Fife, 4 m. W. Cupar, with an Independent chapel, and a school. Inhabitants chiefly linen-weavers. Pop. 383.—2, Co. and 5 m. S.E. Forfar, with a chapel, connected with the Established church; a Free and U. Presbyterian Church, and an Independent chapel; several well conducted schools, a literary institute, reading-room, and library. Weaving, agriculture, and quarrying form the chief employments. Pop. 745.—(*Local Correspondent*).

LETHENDY and KINLOCH, par. Scot. Perth; 1633 ac. P. 662.

LEATHERINGHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1090 ac. P. 164.

LEATHERINGSETT, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1010 ac. P. 273.

LETHNOT and NAVAR, par. Scot. Forfar; 15 m. by 5. Pop. 400.

LETHMATE, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 22 m. W. Arnsberg, on the Lenné; with a church, manufactures of hardware, a cotton printfield, and an annual fair. Pop. 1052.

LETTI, a marshy isl. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, delta of the Danube, formed by the Kilia and Sulina mouths, between which it lies. It is about 32 m. long, E. to W., and 20 m. broad at the widest part.

LETICHEV, a tn. Russia. See LETYCEW.

LETO, an isl. China, in the Yellow Sea, Bay of Sang-kow, near the promontory of Shantung. It is rocky, but produces apples, grapes, and other fruits in abundance; has a spacious and deep harbour, surrounded by rocks, and at the head of which is a small town. The houses are of granite, covered with sea-weeds, and miserably furnished; but the inhabitants are represented by Gutzlaff as neat in their appearance, polite, and industrious.

LETTE, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Münster, circle Kösfeld, with a parish church. Pop. 1350.

LETTERE, a tn. Naples, prov. Naples, dist. and 4 m. E.N.E. Castellamare; the see of a bishop, with a cathedral, and three other churches. Pop. 4000.

LETTERHAUTEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, about 10 m. E. Ghent, with manufactures of linen, a distillery, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. P. 1085.

LETTERKENNY, a market tn. Ireland, co. Donegal, 18 m. S.W. Londonderry, l. bank Swilly. It has an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, and four Presbyterian meeting-houses; several schools, a fever hospital, dispensary, and union work-house. Oats, flax, butter, and eggs are sold to a large extent in the weekly market on Friday, and shipped by the Swilly, and also from Londonderry. Agriculture and retail shop trade, with the embroidering of muslins by the females, are the chief occupations. Pop. 2080.—(*Local Correspondent*).

LETTERLUNA, par. Irel. King's co.; 8430 ac. P. 1115.

LETTERMACAWARD, par. Irel. Donegal; 20,801 ac. P. 2475.

LETTERSTON, par. Wales, Pembroke. P. 493.

LETTI, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Timor group; lat. 8° 20' S.; lon. 127° 50' E. It is surrounded with coral reefs, is full of wooded hills in the interior, and the coast is covered with cocoa trees. It produces sheep, pigs, goats, and sago. The inhabitants are laborious; part are Christians, part heathens.

LETTON, two pars. England.—1, Hereford; 1330 ac. P. 224.—2, Norfolk; 1440 ac. P. 154.

LETTOWITZ, a tn. Moravia, circle and 27 m. N. Brünn, on the Zvitawa. It has a R. Catholic church, a castle, a monastery, an hospital, and manufactures of calico. Coal is mined, and asbestos found in the vicinity. Pop. 1660.

LETUR, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 44 m. S.S.W. Albacete, with a church, townhouse, old castle, two primary schools, a paper and several flour mills, and some trade in wool and silk. Pop. 2400.



**LETYCZEW**, **LATYCZEW**, or **LETITCHEV**, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, r. bank Deraznia, a tributary of the Bug, 69 m. N.N.E. Kamenetz. It has two churches, manufactures of ironware, and some general trade. Pop. 1600.

**LETZLINGEN**, a vil. Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circle and near Gardelegen, with a hunting seat, manufactures of potash, tile-works, and a mill. Pop. 1073.

**LEUBSDORF**, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Angersburg; in a flax district. Pop. 1439.

**LEUBUS**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 23 m. W.N.W. Breslau, r. bank Oder, with two churches, one of them rich in monuments and paintings; manufactures of leather, tile-works, limekilns, and several mills. Pop. 1309.

**LEUCA** (**CAPO DI**) [*anc. **Leucagium** or **Salentinum Promontorium***], a cape, Naples, prov. Terra di Otranto; lat. 39° 47' 10" N.; lon. 18° 24' 15" E. (c.) It is at the S.E. entrance of the Gulf of Taranto, and forms the tip of the heel of the boot which the whole peninsula of Italy so curiously represents.

**LEUCE**, an isl. Black Sea. See **SERPENTS** (ISLE OF).

**LEUCHARS**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The **VILLAGE**, about 5 m. N.W. St. Andrews, is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; is generally well built, and has a fine old parish church, a Free church, two schools, and some weaving of white dowlas, but not to the same extent as formerly. Area of par., 12,350 ac. Pop. (1851), 1991.

**LEUCHTENBERG**, a market tn. Bavaria, prov. Ober-Pfalz, l. bank Luhe, 24 m. N.E. Amberg. It contains two churches, and a ruined castle; was once capital of a county, and gives its name to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the title assumed by Eugene Beauharnais on quitting the throne of Italy in 1814. Pop. 563.

**LEUCI** (**SAN**), a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 4 m. S. Benevento, l. bank Sabato. Pop. 3000.

**LEUCTRA**, the anc. name of several tns. in Greece:—1, (now *Lefka*), in Boeotia, about 7 m. S.W. Thebes, famous for the victory gained (371 B.C.) by the Thebans, under Epaminondas, over a much superior force of Spartans. It is now in ruins.—2, (now *Leftro*), A tn. on the E. shore of the Gulf of Coron, 1 m. S.W. Pyrgos.—3, (now *Leontari*), A tn. Peloponnesus, 17 m. S.S.W. Tripolitza.

**LEUGAST**, or **MARKT-LEUGAST**, a market tn., Bavaria, Upper Franconia, dist. Stadtsteinach. It has manufactures of linen, a serpentine quarry, and several mills. Pop. 1021.

**LEUK** (Latin, *Leucia*; French, *Louèche*), a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Valais, r. bank Rhone, near the confluence of the Dala. 15 m. E.N.E. Sion. It contains two churches,

connects Leuk with the road on the Simplon. Pop. 930. About 5 m. to the N., on the Dala, are the celebrated thermal baths of Leuk [Leukerbad], 4500 ft. above the sea, which annually attract large numbers of visitors, chiefly Swiss and French. They are slightly saline, and have a temperature of 124°. The Ladders [Leiter], are the chief curiosities here. They are placed at a short distance from the baths, along the face of the precipice which encloses the valley, and form the only access to the valley of Albinen, which is situated on the heights above, about a mile from its edge. These ladders, about ten in number, are fixed almost perpendicularly on the cliff, and though often awry, and rather unsteady, are climbed or descended at all times of the day and night, by all persons, male or female, often with heavy burdens. The situation of Leukerbad is dreary, and the accommodation imperfect. Since the establishment of the baths in 1501, they have been thrice carried away by avalanches. Pop. 474.

**LEUKA**, or **LOKENHAUS**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, on the Gyöngyös, 5 m. from Güns; with a church, and an old castle. Pop. 1169.

**LEUKERSDORF**, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. and near Chemnitz; with tile-works, and manufactures of sailcloth and coarse linen. Pop. 1302.

**LEUM**, a tn., Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 38 m. E.N.E. Coblenz, r. bank Lahn, here crossed by a bridge. It has a parish church, a synagogue, a bell-foundry, an iron and two other mills, and a trade. Pop. 890.

**LEUEGHEM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, r. bank Scheldt, 15 m. S.S.W. Ghent; with an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1034.

**LEUR**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 6 m. W. Breda, with two churches and a school, and a good trade in grain; three breweries, a salt-work, and a pottery. Pop. 1101.

**LEUTENBERG**, a tn. Germany, princip. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, cap. bail., in a mountainous district, on the Sormitz, 13 m. S.S.E. Rudolstadt; with a church, castle, courthouse, and manufactures of potash and saltpetre; bark, paper, and other mills; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1034. Area of bail., 48 geo. sq. m. Pop. 6700.

**LEUTENDORF** (**OBER**), a tn. Bohemia, circle and 24 m. W.N.W. Leitmeritz; with a church, manufactures of ordinary and table linen, a saw and two flour mills. P. 2150.

**LEUTERSDORF**, a vil., Rhenish Prussia, gov. Coblenz, circle Neuwied, on the Rhine; with a church, some shipping trade, and several general and cattle fairs. Pop. 1271.

**LEUTERSHAUSEN**.—1, A tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. Weinheim; with a church, a castle, and a trade in corn, cattle, tobacco, and wine. Pop. 1429.—2, A tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, cap. bail., 12 m. S.S.E. Würzburg; with a church, and a synagogue; manufactures of cotton and mixed silk goods; and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1422. Area of bail., 64 geo. sq. m. Pop. 17,510.

**LEUTHEN**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Neumarkt; with a castle, and two churches. In 1753, a great victory was gained here by Frederick the Great, over the Austrians. Pop. 732.

**LEUTKIRCH**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Danube, cap. bail., r. bank Eschach, 39 m. S. Ulm. It was once an imperial free town; and has a church, townhouse, and theatre; manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and a trade in linen. Pop. 2292. Area of bail., 328 geo. sq. m. Pop. 20,557.

**LEUTOMISCHEL**, a tn. Bohemia. See **LEITOMISCHEL**.

**LEUTSCHAU**, a tn. Hungary, cap. co. Zips, finely situated on a hill, above an affluent of the Hernad, 125 m. N.E. Pesth. It was once a place of great strength, though its fortifications are now in a very dilapidated state; and its ditches have been filled up, and converted into gardens. It has, in general, irregular, uneven, and badly-paved streets; and contains one large square, the centre of which is occupied by a large and handsome church, which has suffered much from an accidental fire, but still possesses many interesting antiquities. The other buildings, deserving of notice, are the large townhouse, courthouse, where the county meetings are held; two monasteries, with churches; a gymnasium, normal school, guardhouse, and barracks. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture; and have a considerable trade in corn, flour, hops, and vegetables, particularly pease. A peculiar kind of mead is made here; has a large sale throughout Hungary, and also in Poland and Silesia. Pop. 5500.



THE LADDERS NEAR LEUKERBAD.—From *Saenger, Lettres sur le Saenger*.

and a large townhouse; and several ruins, which give it a very picturesque appearance. A bridge across the Rhone

LEUZE [anc. *Lutosa*], a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 10 m. E. Tournai, on the railway thence to Brussels, r. bank Little Dendre. It is regularly built; and has well-kept streets, a handsome church; manufactures of woollen and cotton hosiery, and lace; tanning, dyeing, brewing, distilling, bleaching, expressing oil, and refining salt. P. 5827.

LEVA, or LEWENZ, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bars, on the Pecz, a tributary of the Gran, 54 m. N.N.W. Pesth. It was once fortified, and was repeatedly beleaguered by the Turks, who were here defeated by the Austrians in 1664. It has a church, and a gymnasium; a distillery, tanneries, and a considerable trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 4299.

LEVAL-TREAGNIES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 13 m. E. Mons. Pop. (agricultural), 1405.

LEVAN (Str.), a par. England, co. Cornwall,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Penzance; in the W. part of which, on the summit of a rock overhanging the sea, is a mass of granite, called the 'Logan stone,' estimated at 90 tons' weight, which can be moved by a single person. Area, 2400 ac. Pop. 531.

LEVANE, formerly CASTEL DI LEONA, a vil. and par. Tuscany, in the Upper Val d'Arno, r. bank Ambra, 28 m. S.E. Florence; with a church, and a small castle. P. 1600.

LEVANGER, a tn. Norway, prov. and 35 m. N.E. Trondhjem, on the N.E. shore of the Trondhjemfjord. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1846, and has been rebuilt; houses clean and comfortable, but streets unpaved and filthy. The harbour is well sheltered, and forms a kind of commercial outpost for Trondhjem; and as the fiord never freezes, the navigation is at all times unimpeded. Hence it is much used even by the Swedes, who, as soon as the snow has fallen, and made the transport of heavy goods by sledges practicable, proceed to bring them across the country for export. Levanger has two large annual fairs, at which considerable quantities of iron, copper, corn, dried fish, &c., are sold. Pop. 745.

LEVANT, or SOUTH-EAST, a name given to the E. part of the Mediterranean Sea, and often extended to the countries which there lie along its shores.

LEVANTE, a prov. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, bounded N. by Duchy Parma and the Apennines, E. by Tuscany, W. by prov. Chiavari, S. and S.E. by the Gulf of Genoa. It is in general mountainous; and in its much indented coast is the Gulf of Spezzia. It is divided into six mandamentos; and the chief towns are Spezzia, the cap.; Lerici, Levanto, and Sarzana. Area, 450 sq. m. Pop. (1848), 78,859.

LEVANTINA, or LIVINENTHAL, a dist. and valley, Switzerland, can. Tessin, commencing in the N. of the canton, at Quinto, where the valley of Bedretto terminates, and extending S.E. to Biasco, near the confluence of the Blegno with the Tessino. Its direct length, thus defined, is about 16 m.; its breadth nowhere exceeds 1 m. The Tessino occupies its centre, while its sides are hemmed in between magnificent mountain precipices. At Dazio, a little above Faïdo, the river enters a defile, formed by a huge rent in Mount Piotino or Platifer, and forms a magnificent cascade. The valley above this point takes the name of Upper Levantina. Here the valley contains only pastures and rich meadows. Lower down, fruit trees grow, and the soil becomes arable. At the S. extremity, both the fig and the mulberry ripen. The district of Levantina includes the valley of Bedretto; and is divided into four circles—Airolo, Quinto, Faïdo, and Giornico.

LEVANTO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Levante, on a small bay of the Mediterranean, 11 m. W.N.W. Spezzia. On the land side, it is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers; and, towards the sea, defended by a castle and several batteries. It contains several churches, one of them a large and ancient structure; a Franciscan and Augustine monastery; has a court of justice, and several public offices; a small harbour, and a trade chiefly in oil and wine. P. 4596.

LEVANZO [anc. *Baccina* or *Phorbantia*], one of the Egades isls., off W. coast Sicily, 9 m. W. Trapani; length, N.E. to S.W., 4 m.; breadth, 3 m. Though elevated and mountainous, it is very fertile; and yields, in considerable abundance, corn, wine, oil, fruits, and pasture. Pop. 4500.

LEVARD (Nagy), or GROSS-SCHÜTZEN, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 26 m. N.N.W. Pressburg, near the Rudava; with a parish church. Pop. 2762.

LEVEL, or KALTENSTEIN, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 4 m. from Wieselburg; with two churches. Pop. 1184.

LEVEN, several rivers and lakes, Great Britain:—1, (or *Line*), A river, England, co. Cumberland, formed by the junction of the Black and White Levens or Lines, which unite about 2 m. N.W. Stapleton, whence the stream flows S.W. and joins the Esk about 3 m. above its embouchure in the Solway Firth.—2, A river, co. Lancaster, the outlet of Windermere Lake to the sea; it falls into Morecambe Bay.—3, A river, Scotland, co. Dumbarton. It issues from the S. extremity of Loch Lomond, and falls into the Firth of Clyde at Dumbarton, after a course of 7 to 9 m., through a beautiful level called the Vale of Leven, in which are numerous works for bleaching, dyeing, calico-printing, &c. At high water, the river is navigable for large vessels up to the quay of Dumbarton. Its waters are remarkably pure and transparent, and form the subject of Smollet's 'Ode to Leven.'—4, A small stream, Scotland, Argyshire, flowing into Loch Leven, well stocked with salmon and fine trout.—5, A stream, Scotland, co. Fife, which issues from the E. end of the lake of same name, flows E. for about 12 m., and falls into Largo Bay, in the Firth of Forth.—6, A loch, Scotland, co. Fife, of irregular oval figure, and 10 to 11 m. in circumference. It contains four islands, on one of which are the ruins of the ancient castle where Queen Mary was confined, in which she signed her abdication, and from which she escaped on the 2d May, 1568, shortly before the battle of Langside. The trout caught in this lake have been long celebrated for their fine flavour.—7, A long, narrow arm of the sea, Scotland, off Loch Linnhe, extending in nearly a straight line, W. to E., between coes. Inverness and Argyre. It is remarkable for the wildness and grandeur of its scenery.

LEVEN, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 5070 ac. P. 997. LEVEN, a seaport and bathing-place, Scotland, co. Fife, 8 m. S. Cupar, mouth of the Leven. It is neatly built, kept clean, and has Free, U. Presbyterian, and Independent churches; linen manufactures, and tile and iron works. Pop. 1827.

LEVENSHULME a township, England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. S.E. Manchester, with a station on the Manchester and Crewe branch of the London and North-Western railway. The inhabitants are mostly occupied in the cotton manufacture. Pop. 1239.

LEVENZO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 11 m. N. Nice, near the Vesubia, here crossed by a bridge. It has three churches, and a trade in cattle and plants used in dyeing. Massena, one of Bonaparte's marshals, though born in Nice, was brought up in this town, and is claimed by the inhabitants as their townsman. Pop. 1504.

LEVEQUE (CAPE), Australia, N.W. coast, the most N. point of Dampier's Land; lat. 16° 20' S.; lon. 123° E. It is a red cliffy point, 60 ft. in height.

LEVER (LITTLE), a chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, par. and about 3 m. E.S.E. Bolton, on the Bolton and Manchester Canal; with terra-cotta works, bleachfields, cotton and paper mills, and coal-mines. Pop. 2580.

LEVERANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 10 m. W.S.W. Lecce, with a collegiate church, convent, and hospital. Inhabitants chiefly fishermen. Pop. 1670.

LEVERINGTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 9000 ac. P. (1851), 1195.

LEVERN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Minden, circle Lübbecke, with a parish church. Pop. 1230.

LEVERTON, three pars. England:—1, Lincoln; 3390 ac. P. 687.—2, (North), Notts; 1050 ac. P. 344.—3, (South), Notts, 2530 ac. P. 451.

LEVICE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 10 m. from Alba, r. bank E. Bormida, here crossed by a bridge. It has an ancient parish church, and the ruins of an old castle; and a trade in wine, particularly sweet wine of excellent quality. Pop. 1124.

LEVICO, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 12 m. E.S.E. Trent, on a lake, and cap. dist., in the Val Sugana, with several churches, a castle, an hospital, mineral springs, and vitriol works. Pop. tn., 3670; dist., 10,941.

LEVINGTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1660 ac. P. 214.

LEVISHAM, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 2670 ac. P. 163.

LEVITA [anc. *Lebinthos*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, 20 m. E.N.E. Amorgo; lat. 37° N.; lon. 26° 32' E. (N.); 4 m. long, by 4 m. broad; good anchorage on S. side.

LEVIZZANO, a tn. Italy, duchy and 17 m. S.W. Modena, near 1. bank Secchia. Pop. 2200.



**LEVONE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, dist. and about 4 m. S. Turin, with a church, and a small sanctuary; manufactures of earthenware, limekilns, and a trade in wine and dairy produce. Pop. 1026.

**LEVROUX** [anc. *Galatum* or *Leprosium*], a tr. France, dep. Indre, 12 m. N. Chateauroux, on the Nahon. Its church is the finest in the department. It manufactures cloth and leather, and trades in corn, wine, wool, and cattle. P. 2668.

**LEWANNICK**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 3920 ac. P. 733.

**LEWES**, a parl. bor. and market tn., England, co. Sussex, 7 m. N.E. by E. Brighton, on the S. coast railway, r. bank Ouse, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. It consists of one principal street, nearly a mile long, built on an acclivity, remarkably clean; and of several minor streets and lanes. The town is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water, and has seven parish churches, a number of Dissenting places of worship, a Unitarian chapel, and a Friends' meeting-house; a new county jail, and county hall, containing a handsome ball-room; grammar-school, national, British, and infant schools, and several respectable private seminaries; a dispensary, a subscription library, and a mechanics' institute. The Sussex Archeological Society, and Sussex Agricultural Association have their headquarters here. Agricultural implements are manufactured to some extent, and a considerable trade is carried on in corn, malt, lime, and coals. The Ouse is navigable for several miles above the town. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 724. Lewes is of great antiquity, and contains the ruins of numerous ecclesiastical buildings; Roman remains also are from time to time discovered. Here, in 1264, the royal army, under Henry III., was signally defeated by the confederated barons under Simon de Montfort. Pop. (1851), 9533.

**LEWIN**—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 58 m. S.S.W. Breslau, on the Ratschenberg and the Schnellbach, with a church, chapel, schoolhouse, and hospital; manufactures of cotton goods, calicoes, and starch; tile-works, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 1372.—2, (or *Els*), A vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, on the Wolesschka, 6 m. from Neu-Pakau, with a church, a school, an old castle, and a mill. Pop. 913.

**LEWIS**, the largest of the Hebrides, separated from the mainland of Scotland by a sea 30 to 35 m. wide, called the Minch. The N.E. extremity of the island, named the Butt of the Lewis, is in lat. 58° 31' N.; lon. 6° 14' W. (r.) The S. portion is called Harris, and is connected with the former by a narrow neck of land. These two divisions are in two different counties—Lewis being in Ross-shire, and Harris in Inverness-shire. The entire length of the island, S.W. to N.E., is 52 m.; breadth, varying from 30 m. to 5 and 10 m.; area, nearly 700,000 ac. It is of irregular form, and is deeply indented all round by bays and inlets—the most remarkable on the W. coast being Lochs Reasort, and W. Tarbert; on the E., Broad Bay, Stornoway Harbour, and Lochs Erisort, Seaforth, E. Tarbert, and Roddal. Several small islands are dispersed along its coast; the principal of which are Scalpy, on the S.E. shore; and Pabay, Taransay, Scarp, and Bemera, on the W. coast. The shores are low and rocky, and full of wave-worn caves. The island is, in general, flat; but contains some considerable elevations, two of which rise, each to 2700 ft. above sea-level. Numerous beautiful slopes and valleys also occur—the latter traversed by clear rivulets. The rocks are granitic; and the subsoil, generally speaking, is a rich gravel, without any vegetable remains, excepting mossy plants. In the interior, the appearance of the country is peculiarly bleak and desolate, especially in the after part of the year, when the brown bent, which grows on its boggy surface, becomes decayed. This bog is from 2 to 10 ft., and in some places 20 ft. deep, although the general depth may be stated at about 4 ft. The rivers, which are numerous, have all short courses, flowing directly to the coast on either side. Small lakes are thickly dispersed over the whole island; and both the former and the latter abound with fish, including salmon and sea trout. Fish are also in great plenty along the shores. The bulk of the soil is deep peat-moss, but the cultivated parts have a soil composed of the debris of the granitic rocks, in all conditions and mixtures of gravel, clay, and sand; but so scanty is the available soil, that the cultivation is generally on the lazy-bed system—the trenches, in many instances, occupying nearly as much space as the ridges.

Agriculture, formerly in an extremely backward state in this island generally, has in recent times been greatly improved by a new and wealthy proprietor, who bids fair to effect a complete change for the better, both on the island and those who inhabit it. The Gaelic language is almost universally spoken; the people are social, of kind dispositions, and intelligent; they are also industrious, and ready to exert themselves when sufficient inducements appear. They manufacture a considerable portion of their own potteryware, from the clay found amongst the granitic gravel, fashioning the vessels merely with finger and thumb; the strength and thinness of the ware proving the excellence of the clay. The principal town on the island is Stornoway (*which see*). Pop. estimated at 17,000.—(Smith of Deanston, in the *Proceedings of the Glasgow Philosophical Society*; Wilson's *Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland*; *Statistical Account*, &c.)

**LEWIS**, or GREAT SNAKE RIVER, N. America, Oregon territory, one of the largest affluents of the Columbia. It issues from a small lake in the Rocky Mountains; lat. 42° 30' N.; lon. 110° 0' W.; whence, after having made a S. bend, it flows N.W., to about lat. 46° 20' N., when it proceeds W., and falls into the Columbia, near fort Nezperces, about lat. 46° N. In its earlier course, it is joined by a number of tributaries from the S., which are seen pouring into it at nearly equal distances, 5 m. from each other. It has, also, some large affluents from the E., and a N. branch, called Wapiticacoo, which unites with the main stream at lat. 45° 40' N. Its whole course is about 650 m.

**LEWIS**, an isl. off N.W. coast Australia, belonging to the Dampier Archipelago; lat. 20° 35' S.; lon. 116° 13' E. It is separated from Enderby Island by a strait about 2 m. wide; and is apparently inhabited.

**LEWISHAM**, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, about 6 m. S.E. London, on the road to Tunbridge. The VILLAGE extends about 1 m. along the road; and the whole neighbourhood, owing to the beauty of its situation, and its proximity to the metropolis, is covered with villas and splendid mansions. The parish church has a square tower, and a handsome Corinthian portico; and there are three endowed schools, one of them for girls. Besides the church, there are, within the parish, several Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Independent chapels. Area of par. 5190 ac. Pop. 12,276.

**LEWISTOWN**, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Mifflin, 142 m. W.N.W. Philadelphia, N. side of Juniata river, at the junction of Kishicoquillas Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Canal. It has a large courthouse and public offices, in the middle of an open square; four churches, an academy, seven schools, three tanneries, a brewery, a pottery, a printing-office, and a grist and a saw mill. Pop. 2058.

**LEWKNOB**, par. Eng. Oxford; 4690 ac. P. 847.

**LEWTRENCHARD**, par. Eng. Devon; 3530 ac. Pop. (1851), 436.

**LEXHAM**, two pars. Eng. Norfolk;—1, (*East*); 1600 ac. P. 236.—2, (*West*); 1140 ac. P. 124.

**LEXIMIR**, or LESHIMIR, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Syrmia, about 4 m. from Csalma; with a church, numerous mills, and extensive limestone quarries. Pop. 1442.

**LEXINGTON**, several places, U. States;—1, A city, Kentucky, 23 m. E.S.E. Frankfort. It is regularly laid out; has 10 churches, a courthouse, jail, masonic hall, lunatic asylum, and the halls of Transylvania university, founded in 1793; having 14 professors, and above 400 students. There are, likewise, a college, two academies, and 12 schools. It is the oldest town in the state, and was once the capital; and though it has several tanneries, rope-works, and other manufacturing establishments, it is more a place of fashionable residence than of trade. Pop. 6997.—2, A vil. Virginia, 105 m. W. by N. Richmond; with a courthouse, jail, four churches, a school, a military institute, and a college. Pop. 1200.—3, A vil. Massachusetts, 10 m. N.W. Boston; with two churches, an academy, and several schools. Pop. 1642.—4, A vil. New York, 55 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2813.

**LEYBOURNE**, par. Eng. Kent; 660 ac. P. 255.

**LEYBURN**, a market tn. England, co. and 31 m. N.W. York. It has an Episcopal chapel, a national school, and various charitable institutions. Pop. 829.

**LEYDEN**, or LEIJDES [Latin, *Lugliunum Batavorum*; French, *Leyde*], one of the most important towns in Holland, and in extent, though not in population, next to the capital.

It lies in prov. S. Holland, 22 m. S.W. Amsterdam, on the railway thence to Rotterdam, on both sides the Old Rhine, and is intersected besides by the Does, Mare, Vliet, and Zyl; lat. (observatory) 52° 9' 30" N.; lon. 4° 29' 30" E. It was formerly fortified, but the walls and ramparts have been cleared away and planted with trees; the only remaining two towers have been converted into storehouses, five of the earthen bastions have been formed into burying-grounds, four are covered with wind-mills and factories, and the remaining four have been levelled and turned into gardens. Seven well-built gates and the castle [*de Burg*], one of the oldest and most remarkable buildings in the town, but now converted into an inn, and its grounds into tea-gardens, are the chief mementos of the former fortress. Leyden is encompassed by wind-mills, and surrounded by country-seats, pleasure-grounds, gardens, and fertile meadows; the last of these depasture kine which, excepting that made near Delft, produce the best butter in Holland. The streets of the town are straight, broad, and kept exceedingly clean; that one named Broad Street [*Brede-sstraat*], is esteemed one of the finest in Europe, being compared to the High Street in Oxford. In it is situated the townhall [*Stad-huis*], originally founded about 1415,

with the university are a well-laid-out botanic garden, an observatory, a library, with numerous MSS.; an anatomical theatre and museum of comparative anatomy, one of the richest collections of natural history in existence, cabinet of coins, museum of antiquities, and a rich Japanese museum. There are also a valuable collection of agricultural implements, an economic garden, for the promotion of native gardening and agriculture, and a national herbarium. There are, likewise, several learned societies, a fine arts society, and associations for the distribution of Bibles, of tracts, and for missionary purposes. A century ago, a fourth part of the inhabitants of Leyden was said to be paupers. The number is understood not to have diminished in recent times, and some raise the proportion as high as a third; a second third being self-supporting, and the last third providing wholly for the paupers. The benevolent and charitable institutions are very numerous, and include poorhouses, orphan, and old men and old women hospitals, connected with the various religious bodies; a general poorhouse, called the *Huiszittenhuis*, for those who have no claim on other institutions; and various societies for assisting the poorer householders. The heavy taxes thus incurred, together with foreign competition, render

it difficult for the manufacturers to maintain their place. The cloth manufactures, for which Leyden was at one time greatly famed, reached their greatest extent in 1670; they subsequently fell off greatly, but have revived in recent years, though not to their former extent. There are now 16 steam-factories in the town, including three cloth-factories; several coverlet, baize, and camel factories, wool-spinneries, calico print-works, &c.; also a manufactory of paper-hangings, tanneries, skinneries, soap-works, breweries, distilleries, a machine-factory, anchor-smith, and the former great trade in books, carried on in the latter part of the 17th, and during the greater part of the 18th century, and rendered world-renowned by the Elzevirs, is represented by five printing-offices. The weekly markets are very well attended, and large quantities of grain, butter, and cheese are sold in them.

The most memorable event in the history of Leyden is the siege it sustained from the Spaniards in 1573-74, when Pieter Adriaan-zoon Van der Werff was burgomaster. By his resolution and heroic example, the inhabitants were enabled to stand out nearly four months. For seven weeks there was no bread within the walls, and horses, dogs, cats, and roots of all kinds were eagerly eaten up; when hunger became no longer bearable, and the people, dying in hundreds, implored the burgomaster to surrender the town, he offered his body to appease their appetite, and thus the most clamorous were abashed. To relieve the town, the Prince of Orange at last broke down the dykes, and a favouring wind accompanying, the waters came over the land so rapidly that above 1000 of the besiegers were drowned. The same wind wafted a fleet of 200 boats from Rotterdam to the gates of Leyden, and relieved the place. It has at various times been severely visited by pestilence; in 1509 and in 1529 deaths were numerous; in 1624, in a few months, 9897 died; and in 1635, from July to December, the deaths amounted to 14,582. Leyden is the birthplace of many eminent and remarkable men, among whom may be specified Jan Bockholtz, or John of Leyden, the founder of the Anabaptists; Karel van Maets, one of the translators of the New Testament; the medical doctors, Gerard van Swieten and Pieter Camper; the naturalist, Muschenbroek; the learned brothers Gerard and Isaac Vossius, Gronovius, and Nicholas Hensius; and the painters, Lucas van Leyden, the brothers Van der Velde, Metz, Mieris, father and two sons; Gerard, Douw, and Rembrandt, &c. The pop. of Leyden, at one time 90,000, is now (1850) 35,954.—(Vander Aa, *Aardrijks Woorden. Nederland*; *Statistisch Jaarboekje*, 1851.)

LEYDERDORP, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, about 1½ m. E. Leyden, and on the Rhine, crossed by a bridge. It is a favourite place of resort of the Leyden people many of whom reside here. It has two churches and a school, an



THE TOWNHALL, LEYDEN.—From Van Kampen's Holland and Belgium.

but since that period often altered and repaired; about 1597 nearly wholly renewed, and enlarged in 1663, and again in 1704. It is a picturesque old building, with its prominent parts gilt, 30 windows in a line in front, a tall spire, and three highly-ornamented projecting gables. In the council-chamber are the painting of the Last Judgment, by Lucas van Leyden, and several good historical portraits; and in part of the lower floor is situated the flesh-market. Near the townhall, in the same street, is the Gemeene lands-huis van Rijnland, containing the offices of the superintendent of dykes. Other noteworthy edifices are the prison, weigh-house, butter-house, cloth-hall, infantry barracks, and town dockyards. It has 14 churches and a synagogue, besides sundry congregations worshipping in halls, &c.; they include four Reformed, one Walloon, one Dissenting, one English, one Evangelical Lutheran, one Remonstrant, four R. Catholic and one Jansenist. None of them are very remarkable buildings; but in the Reformed church of St. Peter are monuments to Beerhave, Spanheim, Scaliger, &c. There are numerous ordinary, poor, and Latin schools; also academies of drawing, design, architecture, and music; but the most important educational institution is the university, formerly one of the most famed in Europe, and still in excellent repute. As some indemnification for the privations suffered during the siege of 1574, the Prince of Orange offered the inhabitants exemption from certain taxes or a university. To their lasting honour, they chose the latter; and it was accordingly inaugurated by the Prince the following year, 1575. Its buildings possess no remarkable architectural features. In 1849, it was attended by 454 students, of whom nearly a half were studying law. Connected



orphan hospital, and a poorhouse; some brick and tile making, brewing, and saw and walk mills. Pop. 1698.

LEYDSCHENDAM, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 2 m. E. the Hague, with two churches and two schools; inhabitants chiefly engaged in dairy farming. Pop. 930.

LEYLAND, a tn. and par. England, co. Lancaster. The town,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Chorley, has a fine parish church, in the decorated style, with an ancient tower; two Dissenting chapels, a grammar, national, and infant school; several benevolent associations, the Union Hall, a fine public room, built for the Leyland agricultural society; and, in the centre of the village, the remains of an ancient cross. Agriculture and market-gardening, and hand-loom weaving, for the manufacturers of Preston, Chorley, and Bolton, are the chief employments. Area of par., 17,950 ac. Pop. 14,032.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

LEYMUIDEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 14 m. S.W. Amsterdam, with a church, and a considerable transit trade, both by water and by land. Pop. 1005.

LEYNI (Latin, *Laniacum*), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 8 m. N. Turin. It is well built; has a large public square, a number of fine villas, belonging to the inhabitants of Turin, who make this their summer residence; an ancient parish and several other churches; a feudal castle in ruins, an elementary school, several tile-works, and a trade in wine and dairy produce. Pop. 3090.

LEYRE, a river, France, formed by the junction of the Leyre-de-Luxey and Leyre-de-Pissos, in dep. Landes. It flows N.N.W. into dep. Gironde, and, after a course of above 40 m., of which 20 m. are used for floating, falls into the basin of Aracchon, a little below La Mothe.

LEYSOWN, par. Eng. Kent; 2370 ac. P. 310.

LEYSELE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 25 m. S.W. Bruges. It has three breweries, a rope-work, several mills, and a trade in horned cattle and agricultural produce, particularly tobacco. Pop. 2096.

LEYTE, an isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the most S. of the Philippines, and, with the small isls. adjacent, forming a prov. of the same name; lat. 9° 49' to 11° 34' N.; lon. 124° 25' to 125° 25' E. The narrow strait of San Juanico separates it from Samar on the N.E., and that of Surigao from Mindanao on the S. It is mountainous and volcanic, abounding in land-shells of the richest hues, and in quarries of sulphur, iron, loadstone, and asbestos. The mountains are well wooded. Hurricanes prove most destructive to the cocoa palms, which are cultivated for their oil; and also tobacco, and the abaca, a species of banana. The shores produce edible birds'-nests, and tortoise-shell. The manufactures are the same as those of Samar (*which see*). Perpetually exposed to the attacks of pirates, the inhabitants are few, poor, and miserable. Near Leyte, Magellan anchored to water and provision his ships, and here a monk is said to have planted the first cocoa tree brought to the Philippines. The capital is Tacloban, situate at the S.E. extremity of the strait of San Juanico. The province contains 33 pueblos, with a population amounting in all to 87,275.—(Mallat; De Rienzi.)

LEYTHA, a river, Austria, which is formed in the S. of Lower Austria, by the junction of the Schwarza and the Pitten, about 6 m. S. Neustadt; flows first N.E., past the town of Brück, forms part of the boundary between Lower Austria and Hungary, turns S.E., enters Hungary, and joins the Raab at the town of that name, after a course of about 90 m.

LEYTON (Low), a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, 6 m. N.E. London, on the Lea. From the number of coins and other antiquities found in the vicinity, it appears to have been a Roman station, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Duroilitum. The village consists of a long street, occupying a gentle slope above the river. In addition to the parish church, there are a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. The E. Counties railway passes through the parish; area, 1700 ac. Pop. 3274.

LEZ, two rivers, France. The one rises in dep. Drôme, in a mountainous dist. to the W. of Dien-le-Fit; flows S.S.W., and joins l. bank Rhone, a little below Pont St. Esprit; total course, nearly 45 m.—The other river, sometimes called Les, descends from a branch of the Cévennes, dep. Hérault; flows S., intersects the lagoon of Etangs, thereafter takes the name of Grau-du-Lez, and falls into the Mediterranean, after a course of 24 m., of which 6 m. are navigable.

LEZANT, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4660 ac. P. 905.

LEZAT [anc. *Lexatum*], a tn. France, dep. Ariège, 17 m. N.W. Pamiers, r. bank Leze. It was the capital of a district called the Lezadois. A great number of Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1642.

LEZAY, a tn. and com. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 7 m. E.N.E. Melle. It is the seat of a Calvinistic consistory; is famous for its breed of horses; and has rope, brick, and tile works, limekilns, and some manufactures of linen. Near it are nine castles. Pop. 2432.

LEZAYRE, par. Isle of Man. P. 2322.

LEZIATE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1310 ac. P. 172.

LEZIGNAN, a tn. France, dep. Aude, 20 m. E. Carcassonne; with several distilleries, and two fairs. Pop. 2253.

LEZOUX, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, r. bank Allier, 15 m. E.N.E. Clermont. It is an ancient town, in general well built, and has some agreeable promenades. It manufactures delft and common earthenware, has tanneries and oil-works, and trades in corn and hemp. Pop. 1054.

LEZUZA [anc. *Libisozona* or *Livisosa*], a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 29 m. W. by S. Albacete. It is tolerably well built, and has a parish church, chapel, townhouse, prison, two schools, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, tiles, and bricks. Pop. 2348.

LEZZENO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Como, dist. and 5 m. S.W. Bellagio, E. shore of Lake Como. It is beautifully situated, surrounded by a number of fine villas, and has a parish church, adorned with paintings. Pop. 1051.

LGOW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. W. Koursk, cap. circle, l. bank Lem; with a church. Pop. (1849), 2610.—The circle is finely adapted for agriculture and the growing of hemp, but is not well wooded. Pop. 75,939.

LHA-Ri, a large vil. Tibet, about 180 m. N.E. Lassa, in a gorge, among barren and desolate mountains. The inhabitants (a dirty and half-savage race of people, their houses shapeless masses of stones cemented with mud) are mostly shepherds, and rear great numbers of sheep, cattle, and more especially she-goats, whose soft and silky hair is in great demand for the manufacture of Cashmere shawls. The Chinese government have here a depot of provisions, under the charge of a mandarin. Near the village is a large Buddhist convent and a handsome temple.—(Huc, *Voy. Tibet*.)

LHASSA, cap. Tibet. See LASSA.

LHENICZE, or ELHENITZ, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, 6 m. from Peterhof; with a church, chapel, school, townhouse, the remains of an old castle, manufactures of linen and shoes, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1218.

L'HOPITAL, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, r. bank Arly, here crossed by a wooden bridge, opposite to Confans, 22 m. N.N.E. Chambéry. It is well-built, having spacious streets and pleasant promenades; has a church, of a simple but elegant architecture; and a trade in wine, brandy, cheese, and wood. Pop. 1100.

LHOTA, numerous places, Bohemia and Moravia, particularly:—1. (*Fanezoma*), A vil. Moravia, circle and 50 m. from Hradisch; with a church. Pop. 1000.—2. (*Neu*), A vil. Moravia, circle and 12 m. from Hradisch, on a mountain ridge which separates Moravia from Hungary. Pop. 1200.

LIAMONE, a river, France, in isl. Corsica. It rises near Mount Rotondo, near the centre of the island, flows S.W., and, after a course of about 30 m., falls into the Mediterranean near Sagona, and 12 m. N. Ajaccio.

LIANCOURT, or LIANCOURT-SOUS-CLERMONT, a vil. France, dep. Oise, arrond. and about 4 m. S.S.E. Clermont, containing the family seat of the Dukes of Rochefoucault.

LIANE, a small river, France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, which, after a course of about 20 m., nearly W., falls into the English Channel, and forms the harbour of Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

LIAZOMINSKOI, one of three isls. Russia, White Sea, near the mouth of the Dwina, gov. Archangel, 13 m. long, by 6 m. broad, frequented by fishermen.

LIBAN, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bidechow, on the Bistritz, 5 m. from Kopidlou; with a church, townhouse, school, and trade in fruit and agricultural produce. Pop. 1264.

LIBANUS, a mountain range, Syria. See LEBANON.

LIBAU, a seaport tn. Russia, gov. Courland, at the mouth of the river or lake of the same name, 120 m. W.S.W. Riga. It is walled, and entered by a single gate; is irregularly built, most of the streets being narrow and ill-paved; and houses, chiefly of wood, and only one story, indifferent.

It has one R. Catholic, and two Lutheran churches—one of the latter the handsomest church in Courland; an hospital, poor-house, and town-school. The harbour, the most S. which Russia possesses in the Baltic, is tolerably secure, depth 8 to 12 ft.; and has a quay formed by wooden piles, and well supplied with warehouses. Its trade is considerable. The chief exports are corn, linseed, flax, hemp, leather, butter, wax, honey, tallow, beef, and deals; the imports, colonial produce, and manufactured goods. Pop. (1852), 8961.

**LIBBERTON-AND-QUOTHQUHAN**, a par. Scot. Lanark; 8703 ac. Pop. 796.

**LIBEN** (Alt), a vil. Bohemia, circle Kaurzin, r. bank Moldau, which here forms several islands, about 3 m. from Prague. It has a castle, a chapel, a synagogue, two schools, one of them for Jews; manufactures of beet-root sugar and copperware, machine-works, and a cotton printfield. P. 1909.

**LIBERIA**, a republic, W. coast of Africa, midway between Sierra Leone, and Cape Palmas, extending 320 m. along the coast, with an average breadth inland of 80 m., and having Cape Mesurado; lat. 6° 19' N.; lon. 10° 50' W. (n.); near the centre of its coast-line. It was founded as a colony of free blacks, by the American colonization society, in 1820, under the philanthropic idea, that many, if not all, of the liberated slaves, would prefer returning to Africa to staying in America, where they were denied political rights, and treated as an inferior race; and the experiment, notwithstanding the grievous discouragements it met with at the outset, has been eminently successful. The whole territory of Liberia has been purchased, from time to time, from the aboriginal owners. It is well watered, being traversed by several considerable streams, having their sources in the interior. Its natural resources are immense, and are steadily in process of development. Cotton is indigenous, and yields two crops a-year; and the cultivation of it succeeds well where it has been tried. Coffee thrives well; a single tree at Monrovia yielding 30 lbs. at one gathering. Sugar-cane grows in unrivalled luxuriance; cam-wood grows in unlimited quantities; and red-wood, bar-wood, and other dyes, are likewise plentiful; the oil-palm is abundant; and indigo, caoutchouc, ginger, arrow-root, cacao, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, castor-nuts, yams, plantains, bananas, figs, olives, tamarinds, limes, oranges, lemons, &c., may be added to the list of vegetable products, many of which are exported, to a greater or less extent. Ivory is easily obtainable; and rich metallic veins exist, only requiring capital to open them up. A considerable export and import trade is now carried on; and a large number of the inhabitants of the interior depend upon Liberia for their supplies of European goods. A thirst for education has likewise been awakened among the surrounding aborigines, many of whom send their children 400 m. and 500 m., to be educated in the Republic. The Liberians have built for themselves 30 churches of brick and stone; and possess numerous schools, and a considerable number of printing-presses. More than 20,000 natives have requested to be taken under the protection of the state, while not less than 100,000 live on its territory, and 350,000 are bound to it by treaties to abolish the slave-trade. At different times, ten buildings, erected by slave-traders for the storage of slaves, have been burned down by the Liberians, and at the same time hundreds of fellow-creatures, therein confined, liberated; and they at all times afford refuge to the weak and the oppressed. The climate, though still fatal to Europeans, has been greatly improved by clearing, drainage, &c. Monrovia, the capital, and port of the colony, is situated on Cape Mesurado; in it resides a British consul. There are, besides, above 20 towns and villages in the territory. The government of the country is precisely on the American model: consisting of a president, a vice-president, a senate, and a house of representatives; the number of members in the former being six, and in the latter 28. Liberia was declared an independent state in July, 1847; and, in the following year, was recognized as such by Great Britain and France, when a treaty of trade and commerce with the state was concluded. A large proportion of the inhabitants speak English. Pop. (1850), 250,000.

**LIBERTON**, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 4700 ac. P. 3450.

**LIBERTH (BANYA)**, **LIEBETHEH**, or **LUKETOVA**, a mining tn. Hungary, co. Söhl, at the confluence of the Hútna and Udvočka, 12 m. E. Neusöhl; with two churches, a townhouse, and extensive mines of iron and copper, manufactures of

cutlery and earthenware, and a considerable trade in grain, flour, wood, and cattle. Pop. 1400.

**LIBOURNE** [anc. *Condate Lilla*], a tn. France, dep. Gironde, r. bank Dordogne, here joined by the Isle, and crossed by a fine suspension-bridge, 17 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux. It is walled, and built with great regularity, with a large and handsome square in the centre; has spacious and almost mathematically straight streets, lined with elegant houses. The chief buildings are the public library, theatre, museum, and fine cavalry barracks. The manufactures consist of glass, which is important; woollen stuffs, leather, nails, and ropes. The harbour, in which the tide rises from 12 to 15 ft., admits vessels of 300 tons; and, serving as an entrepot for Bordeaux, has an important trade in wine, brandy, salt, coal, ship-timber, iron, &c. There are also commodious building-yards. Libourne has courts of first resort, and of commerce; a commercial exchange, a school of hydrography, an atheneum, a communal college, and a botanical garden. The present town was founded by Edward I. of England, and figures much in the wars of his times. Pop. 8850.

**LIBRIJLLA**, a tn. Spain, prov. and 15½ m. S.S.W. Murcia. It consists of the town proper, built in the form of a parallelogram; and the suburbs, situated on the opposite side of a ravine, and communicating with it by a bridge; and has a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of saltpetre, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 3083.

**LIBYAN DESERT**, that part of the Sahara or Great Desert, bounded N. by Tripoli, E. by Egypt and Nubia, S. by Darfur and Waday, and W. by Fezzan, and the country of the Tibboos. Here the continent of Africa shelves down towards the Mediterranean in a series of terraces, consisting of vast level sandy or gravelly deserts, lying E. and W., separated by low rocky ridges. This desert is probably not less than 1000 m. in length, N. to S., and from 500 m. to 600 m. in breadth.

**LICATA**, a seaport, Sicily. See **ALICATA**.

**LICCA**, or **LIKA**, a river, Austria, which rises in the N. side of the mountains of Velebit, between the frontiers of Dalmatia and Croatia; flows N.W., and, after a course of about 35 m., disappears below the ground at the foot of Mount Taliba, a little N.W. of the village of Lipovopolje. It gives its name to a regimental district of Military Croatia.

**LICENZA** [anc. *Digentia*], a vil. Papal States, 12 m. from Tivoli, on a bright mountain stream, celebrated by Horace. The poet's Sabine villa stood about midway between the road and the river; but the only remains of it are two capitals, some other fragments of Doric columns, and a white mosaic pavement, partly covered by a vineyard. Pop. 700.

**LICH**, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, on the Wetter, 7 m. S.E. Giessen. It is walled, flanked with towers; and has a Gothic parish church, a castle, several schools, tile-works, and mills. Pop. 2357.

**LICHFIELD**, an episcopal city, forming itself a county, England, Staffordshire, in a pleasant and fertile valley, on the London and N.W. railway, and 15 m. S.E. Stafford. It is well paved and lighted, amply supplied with water, and contains a number of well-built, commodious, and handsome streets. The principal edifice is the cathedral, presenting, from its elevated site, a very conspicuous object at a distance; and consisting of a large and handsome structure, partly in the early English, and partly in a more recent style, with a richly-decorated W. front, and three spires—two on the W., each 180, and one in the centre, 280 ft. high. The other buildings, deserving of notice, are the church of St. Chad, by far the oldest in the town; the church of St. Mary, a handsome modern edifice; the church of St. Michael, finely situated, and recently restored in admirable taste; the guildhall, theatre, jail, house of correction, and market. Besides the above churches, are several chapels connected with the Establishment; and places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, and R. Catholics. Among schools, the free grammar and national are the most important. The mechanics' institute has a good collection of books, and natural curiosities. The chief benevolent institutions are St. John's hospital, with 13 almshouses, a female hospital, and an endowment for the benefit of the widows and unmarried daughters of clergymen. The staple manufactures are carpets, coaches, and harness; and there are several extensive breweries. The most distinguished native is Dr. Samuel Johnson,



to whom a monument has been erected. Lichfield sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 863. Pop. (1851), 7003.

LICHTAERT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 23 m. E. Antwerp, near the Little Nethe; with malt and flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1541.

LICHTEN, a vil. Austrian Silesia, circle Troppan, on the Raben, about 12 m. from Trendenthal. It has a parish church, and a chapel. Pop. 1760.

LICHTENAU, numerous places, Germany, particularly:—1, A tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, cap. bail., near the source of the Losse. It is walled; has a church, and an hospital, manufactures of linen, and four mills. Pop. 1476; bail. 8708.—2, A tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 16 m. N.E. Strasburg; with manufactures of silk and woollen goods, dye-works, and oil-mills. Pop. 1300.

LICHTENAU, two places, Prussia:—1, A tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 50 m. S. Minden, on the Sauer. It has a R. Catholic church, manufactures of leather, and several mills.—2, (*Ober* and *Nieder*), two nearly-contiguous vils., prov. Silesia, gov. and W.S.W. from Liegnitz, with a church, and oil, saw, and other mills. Pop. 1278.

LICHTENBERG, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 30 m. N.N.E. Bamberg, with a townhouse, hospital, and Latin school; blast-furnaces, iron, vitriol, and copper-works; and a trade in flannel, woollen cloth, worsted, and iron. Pop. 900.

LICHTENBURG, a vil. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 48 m. N.N.E. Merseburg, with a castle, called Hedwigsburg, which is now converted into a house of correction, and is historically interesting, as the place where a meeting was held, in 1518, between Luther, Frederick the Wise, Spalatin, Melancthon, and Miltitz. Pop. 598.

LICHTENFELS, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, cap. dist., 1 bank Mur, 15 m. N.N.E. Bamberg, on the railway thence to Hof, with a court of justice, two churches, a synagogue, a castle, hospital, manufactures of linen and porcelain, and a trade in wood, corn, hops, and fruit. Pop. 2105. Area of dist., 80 geo. sq. m. Pop. 22,236.

LICHTENSTEIG, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 16 m. W.S.W. St. Gall, on a height, above r. bank Thur, here crossed by a covered bridge. It is the only place which ranks as a town in the Toggenburg, and contains an ancient church, used in common by the Protestants and R. Catholics; a townhouse, and has a considerable trade in corn and cattle. Near it, on a lofty height, are the remains of the castle of New Toggenburg, the last seat of the Counts of the name. P. 744.

LICHTENSTEIN, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 14 m. W.S.W. Chemnitz, with a modern castle, an hospital, manufactures of linen, and several paper and cotton mills. P. 3218.

LICHTENSTEIN, state, Germany. See LICHTENSTEIN.

LICHTENVOORDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. S.E. Zutphen, with two churches, and a school, two tanneries, oil and corn mills, and a trade in bacon and butter. Pop. 1139.

LICHTENWERD, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Fischa, and the railway from Vienna to Gloggnitz. It has a parish church, and extensive manufactures of steelware, particularly needles. Near it lignite is worked to a large extent. P. 1200.

LICHTERVELDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 12 m. S. Bruges, with manufactures of woollen and linen goods, dye-works, tanneries, breweries, brick-works, a snuff and numerous flour mills. Pop. 6088.

LICKBIA, par. Irel. Westmeath; 8838 ac. P. 2394.

LICKERIG, par. Irel. Galway; 4468 ac. P. 1191.

LICKFINN, par. Irel. Tipperary; 680 ac. P. 548.

LICKING, a river, U. States, Kentucky, which falls into the Ohio at Newport, opposite Cincinnati, after a N.W. course of 180 m.; for 70 m. of which it is navigable.

LICKMOLASSY, par. Irel. Galway; 12,113 ac. P. 5742.

LICKORAN, par. Irel. Waterford; 2415 ac. P. 635.

LICORDIA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Catania, dist. Il-Vallo, on the Dirillo. Pop. 7000.

LICOSA, a promontory, Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, forming the E. entrance to the Gulf of Salerno; lat. 40° 14' N.; lon. 14° 53' E. (R.)

LIDA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 59 m. E.N.E. Grodno, cap. dist.; with a castle, a college of Piarists, and a school. Pop. 4094.—The district, watered by the Niemen, is fertile, well wooded, and rich in pastures.

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LIDDEL, a river, Scotland, co. Roxburgh, which flows S.W., and enters the Esk, 7 m. S. Laughton, after a course of about 24 m.; for the last part of which it forms the boundary between England and Scotland. The romantic valley through which it flows forms the district of Liddesdale.

LIDDES, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Valais, in the valley of Entremont, on the road from Martigny to the Great St. Bernard. It stands on a well-cultivated slope, is well built, and has a trade in dairy produce. Pop. 1411.

LIDDIARD, two pars. Eng. Wilts:—1, (*Millicent*); 1850 ac. P. 564.—2, (*Treegoose*); 5930 ac. P. 960.

LIDDINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Rutland; 2020 ac. P. 589.—2, Wilts; 2280 ac. P. 554.

LIDFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 4490 ac. P. (1851), 1502.

LIDGATE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1780 ac. P. 450.

LIDI, a group of isls. in the Adriatic, opposite the lagoons of Venice, and extending, in a curve, from the mouth of the Piave to that of the Brenta. They are merely an alluvial deposit, formed by these rivers and the action of the waves, and produce beautiful flowers and excellent fruit. They are seven in number, and have the names of Lido-di-Sollomarina, Lido-di-Palestina, Lido-di-Malamocco, Lido-delle-Vignole, Lido-di-St.-Erasmo, Lido-di-Bordello, and Lido-del-Cavallino.

LIDINGÖE, an isl. Sweden, in the channel leading up to, and a little N.E. of Stockholm; length, E. to W., 6 m.; breadth, about 3 m.; communicating by a bridge with the park of Stockholm, and a great holiday resort of its inhabitants.

LIDKÖPING, a tn. Sweden, län Skaraborg or Marienstad, at the mouth of the Lida, in a beautiful bay, on the S. side of Lake Wener, 136 m. W.S.W. Stockholm. The river divides the town into two parts, both of which are well built. It has a handsome townhouse, an orphan asylum, and an important trade in corn; furthered by the recent formation of two parallel stone jetties, about 9000 ft. long, having for their object to prolong the course of the Lida, the mouth of which was sometimes rendered inaccessible by the great variations in the level of Lake Wener. Pop. 2081.

LIDLINGTON, par. Eng. Bedford; 2520 ac. P. 926.

LIDNEY, or LYDNEY, a tn. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The town, 15 m. S.W. Gloucester, at the termination of the Severn and Wye railway, consists principally of cottages, which give it the appearance of a large village, and has a handsome church, two Dissenting chapels, two schools; and extensive manufactures of tin-plate and sheet-iron. By the Severn, which forms the boundary of the parish, coals and iron-ore, from the Dean forest, are shipped. Area of par., 7320 ac. Pop. 1885.—(*Local Correspondent*).

LIEBAU, two places, Moravia:—1, (*Mährisch*), A tn., circle Prerau, 16 m. N.E. Olmütz, with a church, townhouse, and manufactures of linen and yarn. Pop. 1600.—2, (*Deutsch*), A vil., circle and 25 m. N.W. Olmütz, with a church, and salt-works. Pop. 3260.

LIEBAU, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 32 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, with a court of law, a townhouse, two R. Catholic churches, four chapels, an hospital, poorhouse, manufactures of linen, and several dye-works. Pop. 1912.

LIEBEMÜHL, or MILOMETHN, a vil. Prussia, gov. and 73 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the Liebe. Pop. 1222.

LIEBENAU, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 19 m. N.N.E. Bunzlau, r. bank Mohelka. It has a large square, in which a handsome townhouse stands; a Protestant church, a brewery, a trade in corn, flax, and linen, and six mills. Pop. 2282.

LIEBENAU.—1, A vil. Hanover, Unterhoya, on the Ave, 31 m. W.N.W. Hanover, with a townhouse, and manufactures of scythes and lace. Pop. 1965.—2, A tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, on an isl. of the Diemel, 17 m. N.W. Cassel, with a church, manufactures of linen, and a spinning-mill. It was once fortified. Pop. 650.

LIEBENSTEIN, or SAUERBRUNN, a watering-place, Saxe-Meiningen, in a beautiful valley, watered by an affluent of the Werra, 18 m. W.S.W. Gotha. It has a number of fine walks on the skirts of the Thuringian forest, and a very complete bathing establishment, with a theatre. The water is one of the strongest chalybeates in Germany, and is more used for bathing than drinking. Near it is the old castle of Liebenstein, the cradle of the family of Saxe-Meiningen. Pop. 791.

LIEBENTHAL, two places, Prussia, Silesia, gov. Liegnitz:—1, A tn., circle Löwenburg, with three churches, a nunnery, hospital, manufactures of linen, and tile-works

Pop. 1602.—2, (*Hohen*), a vil., circle Schönau, with a castle, two churches, and several mills. Pop. 1020.

LIEBENTHAL, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, about 20 m. from Leitomischel, with a church, school, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2175.

LIEBENWALDE, a tn. Prussia, Brandenburg, gov. and 37 m. N.N.E. Potsdam, l. bank Havel. It has a court of justice, a church, building-docks, some shipping, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2491.

LIEBENWERDA, a walled tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 60 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, cap. circle, l. bank Black Elster, with a court of law and several public offices, a church, a castle, and a trade in wool. Luther had several interviews here with the papal nuncio, Miltitz. Pop. 2073.—The circle is flat and well wooded; sandy, but in general not unfertile. Area, 232 geo. sq. m. Pop. 33,243.

LIEBENZELL, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, in a deep valley, on the Nagold, 20 m. W. Stuttgart. It is an ancient place, contains the ruins of a strong castle, and has a small bathing establishment. Pop. 1052.

LIEBEROSE, a tn. Prussia, Brandenburg, gov. and 27 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt, on a canal, with a court of law, two churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. In the neighbourhood, which is well wooded, there are several pitch ovens. Pop. 1491.

LIEBICH (Ober), a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, on the Rohnbach, about 38 m. from Prague; with a church, a school, tile-works, a brewery, a distillery, and a mill. P. 1008.

LIEBSTADT, a tn., E. Prussia, gov. and 53 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Mühlle, between two lakes; with a court of justice, a church, a castle, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1730.

LIECHTENSTEIN, or LICHTENSTEIN, the smallest principality in the Germanic Confederation, forming the 27th state, bounded N.E. and E. by the Austrian circle of Vorarlberg and the Tyrol, S. by the Swiss can. Grisons, and W. by the Rhine, which separates it from can. St. Gall. In the N., it terminates almost in a point; greatest length, N. to S., 15 m.; average breadth, about 5 m.; area, 53 sq. m. The surface consists of a low ramification of the Alps, which stretch across the principality from S. to N., and of two valleys, one on the E., and the other on the W. side of the ridge. The former valley is that of the Samina, so called from a small tributary of the Ill; the latter is part of the E. valley of the Rhine. The climate is tolerably mild, and the soil almost everywhere fertile; yielding abundance of corn, wine, fruit, and flax. The pastures, too, are excellent, and feed great numbers of cattle. For administrative purposes, it is divided into the two lordships of Schellenburg and Liechtenstein; the latter, formerly called Vaduz, is the capital; it is a small place, with a pop. of 930. The family of Liechtenstein is a branch from that of Este. The Prince has extensive domains in Germany, and particularly in Moravia. Pop. 7360.

LIEDEKERKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 12 m. W. Brussels, with manufactures of linen, a brewery, and some trade in corn. Pop. 2131.

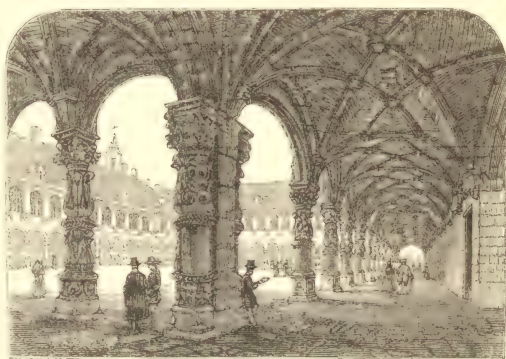
LIEDOLSHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail, and N. from Carlsruhe, with a church, and a trade in hay, corn, cattle, hemp, and turf. Pop. 7613.

LIEFLAND, a prov. Russia. See LIVONIA.

LIEGE [Dutch, *Luikerland*], an E. prov. Belgium, bounded N. by Limburg, E. by Rhinish Prussia, S. by Luxembourg, S.W. by prov. Namur, and N.W. Brabant; length, E. to W., 52 m.; breadth, N. to S., 33 m.; area, 1117 sq. m. Its surface is much diversified. In the S. it is mountainous, and covered with forests. The culminating point, belonging to the Ardennes, is Baraque Michel, 2230 ft. In the N. and N.W., the surface is flat. The province belongs to the basin of the Meuse, by which it is traversed S.W. to N.E.; and, during its course, receives the Ourthe, already augmented within the province by the Lierne, the Amblève, and the Vesdre. About three-fourths of the whole surface are under cultivation; rather more than one-sixth in wood, and less than one-twenty-second waste. The banks of the Meuse consist

of long sweeps of well-cultivated plains and rich pastures, which extend uninterruptedly without any visible acclivity, and are scarcely ever broken by a hill. The principal crops are wheat, rye, spelt, barley, oats, beans, and peas; hops, clover, and potatoes. Vegetables and fruit also are extensively raised. Both portions are rich in mineral treasures, particularly coal. The other minerals of importance are iron, the carbonate, chiefly in the form of balls embedded in clay schist, and the hydrate, in layers; calamine, alum, building-stone, limestone, and marble. Manufactures have made great progress, and consist principally of broad-cloth, and various articles of iron manufacture, among which fire-arms hold a principal place. The trade of the province is facilitated both by water communication and railways. For administrative purposes, Liège is divided into four arrondissements—Liège, the capital; Verviers, Huy, Waremmé; subdivided into twenty-five military, and twenty-four civil cantons. The ancient inhabitants of this province were the *Eburones*, afterwards succeeded by the *Tungri*. Subsequently it took the name of *Luvia*, *Luiga*, and *Leuckia*; and, in the 10th century, became an independent state, governed by prince-bishops of the German empire. This government continued till 1795, when Belgium was declared a part of France, and this prov. included in department Ourthe. Pop. 452,828; of whom 427,442 speak French or Walloon, 29,971 Flemish or Dutch, and 4087 German.

LIEGE [Latin, *Leodium*; Dutch, *Luik*; German, *Lüttich*], a tn. Belgium, cap. above prov., 54 m. E. by S. Brussels. It stands in a longitudinal valley, terminated W. by a hill, called Sainte-Walburgue, and E. by another hill called Le Cornillon, and is traversed from S.W. to N.E. by the Meuse, which is here joined by the Ourthe. Though once strongly fortified, it is now only defended E.S.E. by Fort Chartraeus, N. Cornillon, and N.W. by a vast citadel, recently constructed on its ancient site on the summit of Sainte-Walburgue. Liège is the Birmingham of Belgium, and hence, on approaching it, the first thing usually seen is a dense cloud of smoke. The interior corresponds, and is by no means inviting. The streets are narrow, often steep, and almost without exception, ill cleaned; while the houses have a dingy, dirty look, and are so high, as both to exclude the sun and confine the air. The rivers, however, are generally lined with stone quays, several of which are well planted, and afford good promenades, and there are eleven squares, which afford a good deal of open space. The chief of these are the Place du Grand Marché or Hotel de Ville, adorned with a fine fountain; and the Place St. Lambert. The principal buildings are the Cathedral of St. Paul, in pure Gothic, begun to be rebuilt in the 13th century, but not finished till 1557; the church of St. Jacques, one of the finest existing specimens of ogival



INTERIOR COURT OF THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE, LIÈGE.

From *La Belgique Monumentale et Pittoresque*.

architecture; the churches of St. Martin, St. Croix, St. John, St. Denis, St. Barthelemy, the last at once one of the oldest and most genuine specimens of the Romanesque period; the Palais de Justice, the ancient residence of the prince-bishops,



of an imposing appearance, and adorned with a portico of rich composite columns; in the interior are two large square courts, surrounded by broad vaulted galleries, supported on candelabra-shaped columns adorned with a great variety of carvings; the Hotel de Ville, the University, occupying the extensive buildings of a Jesuit convent, and rich in collections of various kinds; the Communal College, a large, elegant, and well-arranged structure, and only inaugurated in 1843; the theatre, &c. Liège is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Mechlin, and possesses a superior court of justice, with jurisdiction over provinces Liège, Limburg, Luxembourg, and Namur; courts of first resort and commerce, a university, with a special school of mines annexed; an episcopal seminary, a royal college, veterinary, artillery, industrial, commercial, and several other schools; a public library of 75,000 printed vols., and 600 MSS.; cabinets of natural philosophy and natural history, a botanical garden, a royal conservatory of music, an academy of fine arts, deaf and dumb and blind asylums; and numerous other beneficent institutions.

The great staple manufacture of Liège is iron. Some of its establishments in different branches of this manufacture, particularly that of fire-arms, and the construction of machinery, surpass those of France, and almost rival those of Great Britain. The other principal manufactures are broad-cloths, and various woollen stuffs, jewellery, tobacco, carriages, soap, hats, and leather. The trade in all these articles is considerable, and is much aided by roads, railways, canals, and navigable rivers, which bring the town into communication with the different quarters of the kingdom, and with foreign countries.

Founded in the 6th, Liège was not surrounded with walls and fortifications till the 10th century. In 1212, it was taken by Henry I., Duke of Brabant, and pillaged for six successive days by his soldiers. In 1467, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, having forced an entrance into it, levied enormous sums from the inhabitants, and razed its fortifications. The following year he returned at the head of 40,000 men, and committed atrocities at which humanity shudders. In 1691, Marshall Boufflers bombarded it for five days; and, in 1702, both the town and citadel were taken by the Duke of Marlborough. Pop. 66,463.

LIEGNITZ, a gov. Prussia, in the N.W. of prov. Silesia, bounded N. by gov. Posen, E. and S. by Breslau, S.W. and W. by Bohemia, and N.W. by Saxony and gov. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder; area, 4009 geo. sq. m. The surface in the S. is mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of the Riesengebirge, several of the ridges of which attain a height exceeding 4000 ft. The culminating point, the Schneekoppe, is about 5000 ft. The surface rapidly declines N., and at the Katzbach and Schwarzwasser it has become an extensive plain. It is watered by the Oder, the Spree, and their tributaries. The soil along the lower slopes, and at the foot of the mountains, is very fertile; and in the E., along the banks of the Oder, are tracts of excellent wheat land; but in the plains in the centre and towards the W. the soil is very sandy, and is covered to a great extent with mere heath. The minerals include iron in various forms, and in considerable quantities, copper, tin, arsenic, cobalt, coppers, alum schist, coal, and lignite. Excellent beds of potters' clay occur along the banks of the Bober. For administrative purposes, Liegnitz is divided into the nineteen circles of Grünberg, Freistadt, Sagan, Sprottau, Glogau, Lüben, Bunzlau, Hainau-Goldberg, Liegnitz, Jauer, Schönan, Bolkenhain, Landshut, Hirschberg, Löwenberg, Lauban, Görlitz, Rothenburg, and Hoyerswerda. Pop. (1846), 912,497.

LIEGNITZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. above gov. and of circle, agreeably situated between the Katzbach and Schwarzwasser, near their junction, and on the Silesian and Saxon railway, 4 m. W.N.W. Breslau. It is an old but well-built, handsome town, with five suburbs; is defended by a castle, and surrounded by a boulevard, planted with fine trees. It contains five churches, of which the R. Catholic church of St. John is particularly deserving of notice; a Ritter Academie, a handsome edifice, in which the sons of the Silesian nobility are educated; the Fürstencapelle, the hospitals of St. Nicolas and Stanislaus, a public library, gymnasium, industrial and several other schools. Liegnitz has several courts and public offices, a Bible society, a deaf and dumb institution, and various benevolent endowments. Its manufactures

include table linen, hosiery, hats, tobacco, &c.; and it has numerous mills. Pop. (1846), 14,302.—The circle is tolerably fertile; area, 184 geo. sq. m. Pop. 60,549.

LIEN-TCHOU, a city, China, prov. Quangtung, l. bank of a river which falls into the Gulf of Tonquin, 320 m. S.S.W. Canton; lat. 21° 43' N.; lon. 109° 20' E. The mouth of the river forms a harbour for Chinese barks.

LIENDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 12 m. N.W. Nijmegen, on the Rhine-dike; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 829.

LIENZ [anc. *Leontium*], a tn. Austria, Tyrol, in the Pusterthal, at the confluence of the Isel with the Drave, 72 m. E.S.E. Innsbruck. It has a church, a monastery, nunnery, and gymnasium; manufactures of wire and brass, and a considerable transit trade in metals. Above the town stands the old castle of Bruck. Baths, and numerous other Roman antiquities, have been found in the vicinity. Pop. 8000.

LIENZINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Maulbronn, on the Schmieh; with two churches, one of which was wont to be a famous resort of pilgrims; and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 900.

LIEPVRE, LEBERAU, or LEVRAU, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 13 m. N.W. Colmar, on the Leuburg; with some manufactures of cotton. Pop. 1449.

LIERDE, two places, Belgium, prov. E. Flanders:—1, (*St. Marie*), A vil. and com., 16 m. S. Ghent; with a church, chapel, townhouse, primary school, two breweries, an oil, and several flour-mills. Pop. 2070.—2, (*St. Martin*), A vil. and com., 18 m. S. Ghent; with a church, townhouse, two schools, and a large flour-mill. Pop. 1439.

LIERGANES, a vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 10 m. from Santander, in a valley, on the Miera; with two churches, a courthouse, primary school, sulphureous springs, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several flour-mills. An extensive cannon foundry once existed here. Pop. 1665.

LIERNEUX, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 25 m. S.S.E. Liège; with a brewery, tanneries, a bark, and several other mills, extensive quarries of building-stones, whet-stones, and large slates, and mines of manganese. Pop. 1980.

LIERRE, or LIER, a tn. Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Antwerp, at the confluence of the Great and Little Nethe. It is surrounded by a rampart, planted with trees; is generally well built; has wide and regular streets, a townhouse, five churches, three chapels, three convents, an hospital, prison, barracks, orphan asylum, several almshouses, and eight primary schools; and manufactures of leather, soap, tobacco, cutlery, hair-combs, musical instruments, and linen, woollen, silken, and cotton fabrics; extensive calico print-works, dye-works, bleacheries, distilleries, breweries, salt refineries, flour and oil mills; and numerous establishments, wherein embroidery and lace-making are carried on. The town has an active trade in manufactured goods and white beer, called '*carvease*.' Its commerce is much facilitated by the Nethe, which, up to this point, is navigable at high tides for vessels of considerable tonnage. P. 13,425.

LIESDORF, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Treves; with a church, and several mills. Pop. 1381.

LIESER, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 19 m. N.E. Treves, l. bank Moselle, near the confluence of the Lieser; with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1314.—The river flows S. and S.E. 45 m., and joins l. bank Moselle.

LIESTAL, or LIESTHAL, a tn. Switzerland, cap. Basel-country, beautifully situated on the Ergolz, 8 m. S.E. Basel. The principal buildings are St. Catharine's church, the townhouse, adorned with fine carvings; the record-office or chancery, the parish school, and two poorhouses, situated a little above the town. The manufactures, particularly of gloves, are considerable, and there are three important annual fairs. In the neighbourhood there is a small lake, called the Fischteich or Liestalersee, and a considerable cascade formed by the Ergolz. Pop. (1850), 3032.

LIESZECK, two places, Hungary:—1, (*Morava*), A vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 9 m. from Trentschin; with two churches. Pop. 2932.—2, A vil., co. Arva, with manufactures of linen, and a trade in linen and wood. Pop. 1399.

LIETOR, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 27 m. S. Albacete, l. bank Mundo; with a parish church, three chapels, a town and session house, hospital, school, and public storehouse; manufactures of linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics; and bee and silk-worm culture. Pop. 2002.

**LIETTANI**, **LITANI** (NAHR-EL), or **LEONTES**, a river, Asiatic Turkey, Palestine, pash. Acre, issues from a small lake, 6 m. S.W. Baalbec, from which it flows S.S.W. along the centre of the fertile valley of Bekaa, between the two ranges of Lebanon, from which it receives many tributaries. It afterwards turns W., traverses the Lebanon range, and falls into the Mediterranean, about 5 m. N. Tyre.

**LIEZTEN**, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle and W.N.W. from Judenburg, on the Birnbach; with a church, manufactures of ironware, and important horse-markets. Pop. 1600.

**LIEZGÖHRICKE** (ALT and NEU), two nearly contiguous vills. Prussia, gov. Frankfurt, circle and near Königsberg; with a parish church, a saw, and other mills. P. 1339.

**LIEU** (LE), a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Vaud, on lake Joux, 19 m. W.N.W. Lausanne; has a handsome church, and an annual fair. Pop. 1059.

**LIEU-TOU**, a city, China, prov. Quangsee, l. bank of a large navigable stream, tributary to the Canton River; lat. 24° 14' N.; lon. 109° 30' E. It is a city of the first rank, and is situated in a mountainous and well-watered district.

**LIEUVIN** (LE), a dist. France, which belonged to the former prov. of Upper Normandy, and had Lisieux for its capital. It is now included in depts. Eure and Calvados.

**LIEZELE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 15 m. S. Antwerp; with manufactures of linen, two breweries, two mills, and a trade in linen, flax, and corn. Pop. 1048.

**LIFF-AND-BENVIE**, a par. Scot. Forfar; 6000 ac. P. 3948.

**LIFFEY**, a river, Ireland, which rises in the Wicklow mountains, about 12 m. S.W. Dublin; and, after a remarkably tortuous course of 50 m., passes through Dublin, and falls into Dublin Bay.

**LIFFORD**, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Donegal. The town, l. bank Foyle, 13 m. S. by W. Londonderry, has an Episcopal church, and a Presbyterian meeting-house; several public and private schools; a court-house, and county jail. Pop. (agricultural), 752. The par., also called Clonleigh, area, 12,517 ac. Pop. 5686.

**LIFTON**, a par. Eng. Devon; 6480 ac. P. (1851), 1588.

**LIFU**, the largest and most N. of the Loyalty Islands, S. Pacific; lat. (N. end) 20° 27' S.; lon. 167° 47' E.; 37 m. long, N. to S., and 10 to 20 m. broad. It is of coral formation, and has an elevation of 250 ft., level on the top, and thickly wooded with various kinds of trees, including the sandal-wood tree. It has no harbour, but there is a large bay on the N.W. side; all the other parts present an iron-bound shore, with perpendicular cliffs, and no soundings within 100 yards of the breakers. The only good ground on the island is to be found in small spots of low lands near the shore, where the villages are. The greater portion of the interior of the island is destitute of soil. The natives are treacherous, cruel, and cowardly. Pop. 3000 to 4000.

**LIGETH**, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. Temesvar, on the Temes, in a fertile district; with two churches. Pop. 2210.

**LIGHTHORNE**, a par. Eng. Warwick; 1950 ac. P. 384.

**LIGITAN**, or **LEEGETAN**, a group of isls. Indian Archipelago, in the Sooloo Sea, to the N.E. of the E. coast of Borneo; lat. 4° 19' N.; lon. 118° 33' E. (r.) They are surrounded by reefs and sandbanks, without any soundings near them.

**LIGNANA**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and about 8 m. from Vercelli; with a church; and around it grow large quantities of rice. Pop. 1043.

**LIGNE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Dendre, 17 m. N.W. Ghent; with manufactures of tiles and earthenware, a bleachfield, two breweries, a distillery, a flour-mill; and a trade in linen, flax, and corn. Pop. 1004.

**LIGNIERES**, a tn. France, dep. Cher, on the Arnon, near the extensive lagoon of Villiers, 25 m. S.S.W. Bourges. It was once surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a castle, in which Charles VI. and Charles VII. of France often took refuge during the English ascendancy. It is celebrated for patés, which bear its name; and carries on a trade in cattle, and has nine annual fairs. Pop. 2281.

**LIGNY** (anc. *Lincivum*), a tn. France, dep. Meuse, 10 m. S.E. Bar-le-Duc, r. bank Ornain. It is well built; and has clean, spacious, regular streets, which converge towards a handsome square. It is famous for its anvils; and has tanneries, and cotton-mills; a trade in wine, wood, wool, &c. There are numerous forges and blast-furnaces in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3246.

**LIGNY**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Namur, on the Ligne. It has a church, a commercial house, and primary school. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an old castle, and several quarries of a fine-grained and variegated marble. Here, in June, 1815, the Prussians, under Blücher, were defeated by the French under Napoleon. Pop. 1000.

**LIGOR**, or **LIGORE**, a tn. Lower Siam, Malay peninsula, on the great trade route between Bengal and the Siamese capital, and on the r. bank of the Yangtze; lat. 8° 17' N.; lon. 100° 10' E. It is built of bamboos, covered with reeds; and contains many temples, with small steeples, which appear, at a distance, like masts. The Dutch had formerly a factory here, but it has been abandoned.

**LIGOURE**, a dist. France, which belonged to the ancient prov. Limousin; and is now included in arrond. Limoges, dep. Haute-Vienne. Its cap. was St. Jean-Ligoure.

**LILM-FIORD**, an arm of the sea, Denmark, separating N. Jutland into two portions. Its original entrance is from the Kattegat, whence it penetrates W. by N. as far as Aalborg, by a channel often under 1 m. broad. From this point it spreads out into a series of broad lakes and bays, the largest of which is above 15 m. long by 9 broad; and in some of them are considerable islands. The lakes have a S.W. direction, are at times connected by narrow channels, and the most W. of the series is only separated from the N. Sea by a narrow sandbank, along which a road is carried, and through which, in 1825, a natural opening, named Agger-canal, was formed; total area, 424 geo. sq. m. It is navigable for small vessels, but a bar, near midway, at Lögstör, on which there is but 3½ ft. water, prevents vessels from going right through. The name is derived from the limestone and chalk which abound along the shores of the fiord.

**LIKHVIN**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 31 m. S. Kaluga, cap. dist., r. bank Oka; with five churches, and some trade in cattle, corn, and hemp. Pop. 2022.—The district is rich both in corn and pasture. Area, 554 geo. sq. m. P. 51,175.

**LILBOURNE**, a par. Eng. Northampton; 1920 ac. P. 279.

**LILFORD**, a par. Eng. Northampton; 1940 ac. P. 133.

**LILLE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 21 m. E. Antwerp, on the Langebeek; with two breweries, an oil, and other mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1076.

**LILLE** (anc. *Isala*, *Insula*; English, *Lisle*; Italian, *Lilla*; German and Flemish, *Rijsel*), an important tn. France, cap. dep. Nord, 127 m. N. Paris, on the railway thence to Brussels; lat. (La Madeleine) 50° 38' 44" N.; lon. 3° 4' E. (L.) It is remarkably well built; has spacious, regular streets, lined with large massive houses of brick, or the calcareous stone of the neighbourhood, and generally with handsome fronts, two or three stories high. Lille is surrounded with walls, and regularly fortified, ranking as a fortress of the first class. The citadel, in particular, in the form of a regular pentagon, and provided with all the accessories of defence, including the means of inundation, is regarded as a masterpiece of Vauban, and almost impregnable. One of the worst things in the town is its number of cellars, a series of low damp vaults, which form the ground story of the houses and are let out to the poorer classes. There, crowded together, and breathing a noxious atmosphere, they contract and spread diseases, the prevalence of which has made Lille proverbially unhealthy. This sickness is probably increased by the Haute and Basse Dente, sluggish streams, which traverse the town, and are connected by a canal; while the country around is so flat, that, for about 1½ m., it can be laid under water. Compared with the size and importance of the town, its public buildings are of little note. The most remarkable are the church of St. Maurice, said to date from 1022, but, from the style of its Gothic, apparently later; the church of St. Paul; the palace of Rihour, built by Jean-sans-Peur, 1430, and now chiefly occupied by municipal and law courts, but partly appropriated as a school of art, and containing a fine collection of paintings by old masters; the Mont-de-Piété; the Paris gate, a triumphal arch in honour of Louis XIV.; the general hospital, a noble building, endowed for old men and children; the theatre, adorned with a Doric colonnade; the music-hall, one of the finest in France; and the museum, occupying the extensive buildings of an ancient convent, and containing a valuable library, a picture-gallery, and a chartulary. Lille possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a bank, a society of arts



and sciences, a royal academy of music, an academical school, a communal college, a school of painting, a botanical garden, &c. The manufactures are numerous and extensive, and some of them have long enjoyed a high reputation. One of the oldest and most important is fine linen thread for lace, tulle, and gauze, together with all kinds of linen and cotton twist for general purposes. The other manufactures are broad-cloth, bed-covers, camlet, cotton, silk, and woollen stuffs of all sorts; moleskins, bed and table linen, carpets, hats, carriages, paper, beet-root sugar, raw and refined; soap, glue, ribbons, and tulle, which try to rival those of England. The preparation of oil is carried on to a great extent. Lille has also tobacco factories, works for making Prussian blue and white lead, engine-works, iron and brass foundries, dye-works, bleachfields, numerous breweries, and gin and brandy distilleries. Its situation on the frontier, and extensive railway and water communication, make Lille a great entrepot for general goods, and also colonial produce, which reach it from the ports of Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, and even Havre. Its trade, extending directly or indirectly to almost every country of Europe, consists of linens and linen thread, lace, cotton twist, printed woollens, tobacco, madder, coffee, spices, wine, brandy, gin, hops, wax, coal, oil, &c.

Lille, formerly the cap. of French Flanders, is said to owe its origin to a strong castle, built towards the downfall of the Roman empire; and called, from its position, *Insula*—hence *Lisle*, easily changed to Lille. In 1007, Baldwin IV. both extended it, and surrounded it with walls and ditches. From that time, but not without many vicissitudes, Lille has continued to increase, passing through the hands of various masters, till ultimately secured to France, by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. In 1792, it was ineffectually besieged and bombarded by the Austrians. Pop. 67,775.

LILLEBONNE [anc. *Julia Bona* or *Illebona*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 19 m. E. Havre, near the confluence of the Becquet with the Bolbec. Notwithstanding its fine position, it has a dull and heavy appearance; the houses are clumsily constructed of wood, and many of them are manufacturing establishments, with long rows of monotonous fronts. The principal objects of notice are the church, with a Gothic spire; and the old castle of Lillebonne, sometimes called Chateau d'Harcourt. This castle is one of the most curious and best-preserved monuments of Normandy. Almost all the inhabitants of the town are of the working-class. The whole valley between Lillebonne and Bolbec is crowded with cotton factories. There are also numerous tanneries. The trade is chiefly in cloth, leather, groceries, ironware, cattle, and honey. Pop. 4310.

LILLEHAMMER, a tn. Norway, län. and 80 m. N.N.W. Christiania, at the N.E. extremity of lake Mjøsen, near the mouth of the Løngren. It was formerly the see of a bishop, and possessed both a cathedral and a monastery, but now consists of a small number of tolerably well-built and pleasantly-grouped houses, with a wooden church. It is the centre of a considerable trade, extending from Christiania to the Dovrefield mountains. Steamers ply daily on the lake between it and Minde. Pop. 701.

LILLERS, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Nave, 24 m. N.N.W. Arras. It contains the first artesian well made, and has manufactures of earthenware, a bleachfield, brewery, tanneries, dye-works, and oil-mills. Pop. 3056.

LILLESAND, a small seaport tn. Norway, 15 m. E.N.E. Christiansand, with some export of iron and timber.

LILLESALL, a par. Eng. Salop; 6140 ac. Pop. 3851.

LILLEY, par. Eng. Hertford; 1620 ac. Pop. 475.

LILLIANES, a vil. and com., Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Aosta, at the extremity of the valley of Valesa, l. bank Esa or Lys. It has a church and primary school, and manufactures of iron. Pop. 1210.

LILLIESLEAF, a par. Scotland, Roxburgh; 7000 ac. Pop. 771.

LILLINGSTONE, two pars. England:—1, (*Dayrell*), Bucks; 2210 ac. P. 187.—2, (*Lovell*), Oxford, 1280 ac. P. 140.

LILLINGTON, two pars. England:—1, Warwick; 1550 ac. P. 272.—2, Dorset; 1620 ac. P. 191.

LILLO.—1, A fort, Belgium, prov. and 7 m. N.W. Antwerp, r. bank Scheldt, on the Dutch frontiers, constructed in 1584. With Fort Liefkenshoek, which faces it on the opposite bank, it completely commands the passage of the river.—2, A tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 35 m. E.S.E. Toledo, with a church, chapel, townhouse, hospital, Latin and two other schools, and manufactures of linen. P. 1036.

LILLOIS-WITTEZÉE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 15 m. S.S.E. Brussels, with a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1122.

LILSTACK, a par. Eng. Somerset; 710 ac. P. 48.

LIMA, a dep. Peru, lat. 10° 30' to 15° 20' S., and stretching from the shores of the Pacific to the Andes. Its principal streams are the Rimac, the Chancay, the Mala, and the Rio Grande. The climate is very warm, particularly on the coast, and rain seldom falls; but the soil is fertile, and well cultivated. The department is divided into seven provinces, and contains, besides the capital, Callao, Canete, Chancay, and other towns. Pop. 149,112.

LIMA, the cap. city of Peru; lat. 12° 3' S.; lon. 77° 6' W. (n.); at the foot of granitic hills, on both banks of the Rimac, which divides it into two unequal portions, connected by a handsome stone bridge of six arches, and 530 ft. in length, which forms a favourite afternoon lounge, when the mountain breezes are peculiarly grateful. The larger division of the town is on the S. or l. bank of the river; it is enclosed on all sides except the N. (on which is an agreeable alameda) by a brick wall, 18 to 20 ft. high, having nine gates; the smaller, or suburb of San Lazaro, is on the r. bank, and is backed by hills having only two openings through them for ingress and egress. The greatest extent of Lima is from E. to W.; its greatest circumference 10 m. At first sight, it presents a general appearance of decay, from the number of its ruined tenements, the frail look of its buildings, and from the absence of stir and bustle in its streets; but, in the central parts, a considerable improvement in all these respects becomes apparent. The streets are equidistant, intersect each other at right angles, and have an average breadth of 34 ft. They are in general badly paved, and not very clean; but improvements are gradually going on in the more central parts of the city, where the pavements have been lately restored, and



THE CONVENT OF SAN FRANCISCO, LIMA.—From *Voyant, Voyage autour du Monde*.

footpaths formed of broad flags from England; those lying E. to W. have each a deep stream of water running down the centre, which is crossed by four bridges at the cross streets. The grand square of Lima, the Plaza Mayor, is the central point of its life and business, together with the adjoining streets, Mantas, Bodegones and Mercaderes; this fine square is a regu-

lar quadrangle, each side of which is 510 ft. long, having in the centre a magnificent bronze fountain with three basins; two sides are occupied by the Portales or Piazzas, the most attractive places in Lima for a stranger. They are about 500 ft. long, well paved with small stones, interlaid with the knuckle-bones of sheep, which produces a kind of mosaic pavement. In these portales all kinds of dry goods and fancy articles are sold; here also are lace and fringe workers, &c. On the N. side of the square stand the palace and offices of the government, in which dwells the President, a square building of mean aspect, once the property and residence of Pizarro; on the E. the bishop's palace and the cathedral, and on the W. the senate-house, the townhall, and a row of shabby houses. The next public square in respect of size is the Plazuela de la Inquisicion, now called the square of Independence (*Plazuela de la Independencia*), in which stand the Hall of the Congress, the Jail, and the Palace of the Inquisition, where cruelties were practised no less terrible, and perhaps in hardly fewer instances, than in those of the Inquisition of Madrid. Few traces, however, of the internal arrangements of this dread tribunal now remain; an enraged populace having, on the suppression of the Inquisition by the Cortes, forced their way into the building, gutted the rooms, and destroyed the furniture. Among the numerous churches and convents, a few only are deserving particular notice; of these the cathedral is the most remarkable. It is richly decorated within; and beneath its grand altar lie the remains of Francisco Pizarro. The convent of San Francisco is the largest monastic establishment in Lima, occupying nearly 7 ac. of ground; it is an elegant structure, now out of repair, and exhibiting evident signs of decay. Amongst the other churches and convents of note, are Santo Domingo, San Pedro, and La Merced. Besides the cathedral, Lima contains five other parish churches; 12 attached to convents, 13 to monasteries, and 22 chapels, making a total of 63 places of worship. The monasteries and convents, at one time very numerous, have to a great extent been suppressed. The university, once the most important, as it was the first established seat of education of the kind in the New World, has connected with it a national library of about 20,000 vols., and the museum, in which are collections of Peruvian antiquities, and objects of natural history. There are also a college of advocates, a college of pharmacy, with a botanic garden attached; another of medicine and anatomy; four Latin, and about 40 primary schools, and various other educational institutions. There are likewise a number of well-conducted hospitals, including one for foundlings, and two for lunatics. The places of public amusement are three alamedas or promenades—the *Veja* or old alameda; the Alameda de Acho, on the banks of the Rimac, containing the bull-ring, capable of accommodating 10,000 to 12,000 spectators, and formerly the scene of the *autos-da-fé* of the Inquisition; and the Portada del Callao; two theatres, and an amphitheatre for cock-fights; and several small saloons for dancing.

Lima has several manufactories of gold-lace and fringes, and a manufactory of glass, of cotton, of chocolate, and of paper, &c.; but nearly all the goods sold and consumed in the country are foreign. Mechanical employments are numerous, but all are in a rude state. It has also a considerable foreign trade through its port Callao—which see)—7 m. W. from the city, and connected by a recently-constructed railway.

The general walking dress of the ladies of Lima is singular, and evidently of Moorish origin; it consists of two garments, called, respectively, the *saya* and the *manto*. The former is a silk petticoat, with numerous small vertical plaits, containing about 30 yds. of silk. Formerly it was drawn in close at the bottom of the dress, so that the wearer was obliged to make very short steps; it was a little elastic, and fitted to the shape, whether natural or artificial, from the waist downwards; but the *saya desplegada* or loose saya is now in general use. The *manto* is a veil of thick black silk, fastened by a band at the back of the waist, where it joins the saya. It is then brought over the head and shoulders, and drawn so closely over the face as to leave but one small triangular space open for one eye to peep through. Before the *manto* is put on, a shawl, generally of Chinese manufacture, is thrown over the shoulders, and brought between the openings of the *manto* in front, hanging down nearly to the feet. But the French costume is now gradually displacing the *saya* and *manto*. The shoes are usually made of embroidered satin, or of very fine

kid; and it is usual to have two new pairs every week. The Limenians are very fond of music and dancing; they are like their Spanish ancestors, a thoughtless race, witty, light-hearted, and more given to pleasure than to intellectual pur-



LIMENIAN LADIES, ATTIRED IN THE LOOSE SAYA.  
From *Du Petit Thouars, Voyage autour du Monde*.

suits. The climate is very agreeable, rather relaxing to the young, but highly favourable to the middle aged and elderly. The range of the thermometer throughout the year is from 73° to 75° in winter, and 86° to 87° in summer. From April to October, a heavy and sometimes chilly mist overhangs the city in the mornings and evenings. Rain, even in partial showers, is of exceedingly rare occurrence; thunder and lightning are unknown. Lima is very subject to earthquakes, and has frequently suffered from these terrible visitations. The most destructive on record occurred in October, 1746, when many houses and public buildings were destroyed. On the same occasion, the port of Callao was suddenly submerged by a huge wave; and, with exception of some 20 or 30, all the inhabitants, amounting to 5000, were swept away.

Lima was founded by Pizarro in 1535, and called *Ciudad de los Reyes* [Kings' town], in commemoration of the festival day of the kings, on which the site was chosen. This name having been confirmed in 1537 by Charles V., from that time Lima became capital of Peru, and the seat of the viceroys. The population has fluctuated greatly from time to time, and at present (1852) is supposed to be about 70,000.—(Von Tschudi's *Peru*; Wilkes' *U. States' Exped.*; Castelnau's *Expédition dans les parties Centrales de l'Amérique du Sud*, 1843-47; *Private information*.)

LIMAGNE (LA), a dist. France, which belonged to the former prov. of Lower Auvergne, and had Billom for its capital. It is now included in dep. Puy-de-Dôme.

LIMAL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 m. S.E. Brussels, with a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1333.

LIMARI, a river, Chili, dep. Coquimbo, which rises on the W. slope of the Andes, flows W., and falls into the Pacific, 65 m. S.S.W. Coquimbo; total course, 120 m.

LIMASOL [anc. *Nemosis*], a small seaport tn., S. side isl. Cyprus, a few miles N.N.E. Cape Gatto, on a large plain, about 1 m. distant from the sea; lat. 34° 41' 12" N.; lon. 33° 1' 45" E. (n.); distinguished by a white castle, which stands on the shore. It consists of some miserable mud houses, inhabited by Greeks and Turks; but has a commodious harbour, though exposed to the S.E. winds, and a small trade in wine. Ancient Limasol [*Amathus*], celebrated for its temple of Venus and Adonis, stood at a little distance N.E. from the modern town, but no vestige of it now remains.

LIMATOLO, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, dist. and 6 m. N. Caserta, 1 bank Volturno. Pop. 1506.

LIMBACH, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, 5 m. from Fürstenfeld, with a church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1035.



LIMBACH, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. and 6 in. N.W. Chemnitz, with manufactures of silk. Pop. 2681.

LIMBER-MAGNA, par. Eng. Lincoln; 5180 ac. P. 480.

LIMBIATE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, about 5 m. S. Barlassina, with a church and a school. P. 1606.

LIMBOURG, a prov. Belgium. See LIMBURG.

LIMBURG, or LIMBOURG, a prov. Belgium, bounded N. by Holland, E. by Dutch Limburg, S. by prov. Liège, and W. by S. Brabant and Antwerp; length, N. to S., 50 m.; breadth, 34 m.; area, 926 sq. m. It is flat throughout; strata chiefly calcareous, and remarkably rich in fossils, furnishing many fine quarries of limestone. Iron, calamine, and lead are found in several localities. The E. frontier is skirted by the Meuse, which, along with the canal from Maestricht to Hertogenbosch, afford water communication to Holland. Another canal leads to Herenthals, in prov. Antwerp. These facilities enable Limbourg to carry on an important transit trade. A considerable part of the province, particularly towards the N., belongs to the Campine [see BELGIUM]; and, consisting almost entirely of barren heath or pure sand, is desolate in the extreme. Towards the centre and the S., the soil is tolerably fertile; on the E., along the valley of the Meuse, its quality becomes superior, and the banks are covered with rich pastures. Buckwheat, rye, spelt, barley, and rape-seed are grown; a few cattle, and large numbers of pigs, are reared, 20,000 to 30,000 of the latter being annually sent to other parts. Distilleries are numerous; there are several beet-root sugar-refineries; and the manufactures include soap, salt, potteryware, paper, tobacco, straw-hats, &c. The chief towns are Hasselt, the capital; Tongres, Maeseyck, and St. Trond. The province was formed, in 1839, of the greater part of the ancient province of Limbourg, which formerly belonged to Belgium, but a portion of which was now given up to Holland. Pop. (1849), 185,621.

LIMBURG.—1, A tn. Nassau, cap. bail. I. bank Lahn, here crossed by a picturesque bridge, 20 m. N.N.W. Wiesbaden. It is a very ancient place, the see of a bishop, and consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs; contains a superb cathedral, partly in the latest

iron-works. Pop. 2210.—3, A tn. Belgium, prov. and 17 m. E. Liège, on the railway thence to Aix-la-Chapelle. It lies on a kind of peninsula, on a steep rock, overhanging the Vesdre and the pretty village Dolhain, which properly forms its low town; while the upper part, forming the high town, though once the capital of Austrian Limburg, and a place of strength, consists only of a single street, tolerably well built. Dolhain, which is well situate, and larger than the high town, contains a handsome church, is surrounded by fine villas, and has four primary schools, manufactures of broad-cloth, machinery, and beer. Pop. 2202.

LIMBURG (DUCHY OF), a prov. Holland, belonging to the Germanic Confederation, bounded N. by prov. N. Brabant, E. by Rhenish Prussia, S. by Belgium, and W. by Belgian Limburg and prov. N. Brabant. It contains all of the former Austrian province of Limburg lying on the right side of the Maas, the districts N. of a line drawn from the most S. point of N. Brabant to the Maas, S. of Thorn, and the town and district of Maestricht; area, 592 geo. sq. m. It is partly flat, partly undulating, rich, and fertile along the Maas; but, in the N. and W., cold and sterile, large portions being covered with heath and marsh, and belonging to the extensive morass named the Peel. Besides the Maas, the chief streams are the Roer, Geule, Itterbeek, and Tongelreep. Rye, wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax, oil-seeds, and green crops are cultivated; good butter and cheese are made, and pigs are very numerous. Coal, potters'-earth, and building-stone are found. Agriculture and cattle-rearing are the chief occupations, but the distilling of gin and other spirits, and manufacturing tobacco, chicory, paper, cloth, glass, leather, soap, &c., are carried on; also cotton-spinning and calico-weaving. In 1849, the province contained 205 common schools, attended by 18,000 pupils. Besides Maestricht, its chief towns are Roermond, Venlo, and Weert. Pop. (1850), 205,431.

LIMEHOUSE (St. ANNE), par. Eng. Middlesex; 280 ac. Pop. 21,121.

LIMEKILNS, a vil. and seaport, Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 m. S. Dunfermline; with a U. Presbyterian church and a school; and two small harbours, which are left dry at ebb tide, but in high streams are accessible to vessels of 300 tons. Pop. 949.

LIMERICK, an inland co. Ireland, prov. Munster, bounded S. by co. Cork, E. by Tipperary, N. by the Shannon, and W. by Kerry; greatest length, N. to S., 35 m.; breadth, 54 m.; area, 680,842 ac., of which 526,876 ac. are arable. The surface is in general flat, or an undulating plain, excepting in the N.E., S., and S.W., where it rises into mountains. The principal rivers, exclusive of the Shannon, are the Maig, Deale, and Mulkerna. The subsoil is limestone, trap, and sandstone; and a large proportion of the soil friable and sandy loam. Iron, copper, and lead ores are found in various localities throughout the district occupied by the trap protrusions, but no veins are at present worked. The county is peculiarly fertile, particularly on the banks of the Shannon and in the 'Golden Vale,' a tract which extends from the borders of Tipperary W., through the centre of the county. In 1850, there were 204,234 ac. under crop—oats, 55,785 ac.; wheat, 19,716 ac.; barley, bere, and rye, 17,492 ac.; potatoes, 25,574 ac.; turnips, 14,532 ac.; meadow and clover, 67,395 ac.; and the remainder in pease, beans, mangold-wurzel, carrots, &c. Some of the best long-horned cattle in the empire are produced and fattened in this county. The occupations are chiefly agricultural; pasturage and dairy farming are most cultivated, tillage is less attended to. The condition of the larger farmers is generally good. Both men and women are industrious; their cottages neat and well kept, and the farms comparatively well managed. Large quantities of the produce of the county are exported. The manufactures are coarse woollens, lace, paper, flour, and meal. In 1850, there were 103 national schools, attended by 16,975 children. The county is divided into 14 baronies and 131 parishes, and



LIMBURG.—From Barriani's sketches on the Lahn, &c.

Byzantine style, and partly in the earliest pointed Gothic, on an elevated site, overlooking the river, with lofty towers, and several monuments of the Nassau princes; another church, a mint, superior school, and theological seminary; and has some shipping and general trade. The *Limburg Chronicle* is one of the oldest sources of German history. Pop. 3146. Area of bail, 36 geo. sq. m. Pop. 7794.—2, A tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 21 m. W. Arnsberg, I. bank Lenne, with a church, a synagogue, a picturesquely-situated castle, and manufactures of linen and cotton goods, blast-furnaces, and other

returns four members to Parliament—two for the county, and two for Limerick city. Its chief towns, besides Limerick, are Rathkeale and Newcastle. Pop. (1841), 329,923; (1851), 262,176. Exclusive of Limerick city, the pop. in 1851 was 208,688, being a decrease since 1841 of 72,844.

**LIMERICK**, an important city, municipal and parl. bor. Ireland, cap. above co., and a county of itself. It lies on an extensive plain, at the interior extremity of the estuary of the Shannon; lat.  $52^{\circ} 39' 36''$  N.; lon.  $8^{\circ} 39'$  W. (n.); 106 m. S.S.W. Dublin, with which and with Cork it is connected by railway. It consists of three portions, distinguished by the names, respectively, of English and Irish towns, and Newtown-Perry. The first, and oldest, occupies the S. end of the King's Island, a tract formed by the Shannon, here divided into two streams; the other two stand on either side of the river. The different parts of the city are connected by five bridges; one of which, the Wellesley bridge, a magnificent structure, crossing the harbour, cost £85,000. In English-town the houses are chiefly built in the Flemish fashion. Irish-town is also old, but here the streets are wider, and the houses generally more modern, than in the former, where everything has an appearance of misery and decay. Newtown-Perry, which is of comparatively modern date, occupies elevated ground, parallel with the course of the river, and is one of the finest modern towns in Ireland. It contains a handsome square; its streets are spacious, intersect each other at right angles, and are lined by elegant houses, shops, and merchants' stores. The principal civic buildings are the city court-houses and prisons, custom-house, chamber of commerce, exchange, assembly-house, linen-hall, corn and butter markets, several hospitals, and barracks. The places of worship are the cathedral, five Protestant churches, four parochial and three conventual R. Catholic chapels, and five Dissenting meeting-houses. The manufacture of linen is now nearly extinct, that of gloves continues; but both have been supplanted by those of lace and fishing-hooks, both of which are carried on to a considerable extent. There are, besides, distilleries, breweries, tanneries, foundries, flour-mills, a patent slip, for vessels of 500 tons; and three ship-building slips, where 100 men are employed. Limerick is the leading port on the W. coast of Ireland for the shipment of raw produce. The harbour extends about 1600 yards in length, and 150 in breadth, with from 2 to 9 ft. at low water, and 19 ft. at spring-tides; which latter enables vessels of 600 tons to moor at the quays. The commerce of the port has considerably increased, and will be further improved, it is expected, when the new docks, now (1852) in progress, are completed. The number of sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port, in 1848, was 107; aggregate tonn., 13,934. The number of vessels that entered the port in the same year, including the cross-channel and coasting trade, the British colonial, and foreign trade, was 787; tonn. 110,182; departed, 664; tonn. 79,279. The borough returns two members to Parliament; registered electors (1851), 1144. The county contains 38,863 ac.; of which 2618 ac. are in the city, and 31,245 ac. in the rural district. Pop. of the latter (1841), 16,905; of the city, 48,391; city (1851), 53,448.

**LIMERLE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 7 m. E.N.E. Houffalize; with a brewery, several mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1063.

**LIMIA**, or **LIMA**, a river, which rises in a valley of the same name, in Galicia, Spain, 15 m. S.S.E. Orense, flows S.S.W. into Portugal, past Ponte de Lima, and falls into the Atlantic, a little below Viana, after a course of about 120 m. It is navigable for small vessels from Ponte de Lima.

**LIMINGTON**, par. Eng. Somerset; 1450 ac. P. 342.

**LIMMAT**, a river, Switzerland, through which Lake Zürich sends its waters to the Aar, total course, W.N.W., 20 m. Immediately after leaving the lake, it receives the Sihl, and becomes an important stream.

**LIMOIRO**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, 1. bank Capibaribe, 86 m. W.N.W. Recife; with a church, and considerable exports of cotton. Pop. dist., 10,000.

**LIMOGES** [anc. *Augustoritum Lemovicum*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, crowning the top and occupying the acclivity of a hill, washed by the Vienne, here crossed by three bridges, 88 m. W. Clermont. Almost all the houses are of wood, at least above the first story; and the streets are irregular, narrow, and tortuous. The old walls and towers

which formerly surrounded the town, have been thrown down, and their site converted into fine shady boulevards. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, commenced in 1272, and not completed till 1515; indeed, the only part properly finished is the choir, which is built of granite, and very beautiful. The church, St. Michel des Lions, a Gothic edifice, is remarkable for the light and airy appearance of the pillars which support its roof; and the boldness of the belfry, which terminates on a ball of extraordinary size. The church of St. Pierre du Queyroix is surmounted by a fine spire. Limoges has a bishop's palace, built of granite, the finest modern edifice of the town; a fountain, public library, containing 12,000 vols.; a theatre, cavalry barracks, and several hospitals; manufactures of porcelain, worsted, broad-cloth, cassimeres, druggists, woollen covers, flannel, napkins, tapers, clogs, glue, horse-nails, paper, plain and stained cards, &c., numerous printing-presses, and an extensive book trade. It has also a considerable trade in corn, chestnuts, wine, brandy, liqueurs, salt, iron, coppers, brass, enamel, kaolin, &c. Limoges is an entrepot for the trade of Toulouse, and generally of the S. departments of France. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of courts of first resort, and commerce; of a consulting chamber of commerce, a royal college, a university, academy, and societies of agriculture, sciences, and arts.

Limoges was originally the capital of the Gallic tribe Lemovices. Under the Romans, it was adorned with a capitol, an amphitheatre, fine temples, and palaces. From the Romans it passed to the Visigoths. The Romans burned it in 836. Henry II. of England was here crowned Duke of Aquitania; and, in 1189, Nothilda, queen of Richard Cœur de Lion, laid siege to it, and afterwards gave it up to pillage. Pop. 26,924.

**LIMONE** [Latin, *Limo*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 13 m. S. Coni. It has a parish church of bastard Gothic, with three naves; several other churches; a Capuchin convent, a school, and an hospital; a court of law, several public offices, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 3436.

**LIMONIA**, a small isl., Grecian Archipelago, near W. shore isl. Rhodes; length, 3 m. It has some good sheep-pastures, and a small village of same name, with a harbour.

**LIMOSANI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. and 7 m. N.N.W. Campobasso, 1. bank Biferno; with two parish churches, two convents, and an hospital. Pop. 2600.

**LIMOUSIN** (L<sup>e</sup>), a former prov. France, which was divided into Upper Limousin, cap. Limoges; and Lower Limousin, cap. Tulle. It is now included in depts Haute-Vienne and Corrèze.

**LIMOUX** [anc. *Limosum*], a tn. France, dep. Aude, 1. bank Aude. It has well laid-out streets; and the houses which line them are generally good. There are four fountains—the principal one situated in an irregular square, where the markets are held; a spacious parish church, richly ornamented; an hospital, and a small theatre. It has important manufactures of broad-cloth, numerous worsted-mills, tanneries, and dye-works; and a trade in iron, wine, olive-oil, green soap, leather, &c. Limoux has a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, an agricultural society, and communal college. Pop. 7270.

**LIMPENHOE**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 940 ac. P. 186.

**LIMPIAS**, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 17 m. E.S.E. Santander, on the Bay of Biscay; with a church, a large school, and manufactures of iron and leather; several mills and a harbour; with some trade, particularly in fish and grain. Pop. 1090.

**LIMPSFIELD**, par. Eng. Surrey; 4040 ac. P. 1344.

**LIMREE**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat; lat.  $22^{\circ} 36'$  N.; lon.  $71^{\circ} 54'$  E., celebrated for the number and influence of its bankers.

**LIN-KIANG**, a city, China, prov. Kiangsee, 1. bank, a tributary to the Kan-kiang; lat.  $27^{\circ} 58'$  N.; lon.  $115^{\circ}$  E. It is said to be neither commercial nor populous.

**LIN-TSING**, a city, China, prov. Shantung, 1. bank Imperial Canal, 360 m. S. Pekin; lat.  $34^{\circ} 50'$  N.; lon.  $117^{\circ} 15'$  E. It is populous and flourishing, much frequented by vessels passing along the canal; and contains a splendid pagoda, adorned with porphyritic granite and glazed bricks, and roofed in with cast iron.

**LINACAPAN**, one of the smallest of the Philippines, off N.E. end Palawan; lat. (W. point)  $11^{\circ} 40'$  N.; lon.  $119^{\circ} 55'$  E. (n.)



**LINARES**, several places, Spain, particularly:—1, A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 21 m. N.N.E. Jaen, near r. bank Guadalimar, capital of a mining district. It is well built; has a market-square, a parish church, two chapels, a town-house, prison, several schools, an hospital, convent, public storehouse; and manufactures of cloth, soft soap, earthenware, tiles, and bricks. Pop. 6567.—2, A tn. Leon, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Salamanca; with a church, townhall, prison, and cemetery. Pop. 968.

**LINBY**, or **LYNBY**, a par. Eng. Notts; 1190 ac. P. 271.

**LINCENT**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 24 m. W.S.W. Liège; with manufactures of linen, yarn, and hemp thread; and a flour-mill. Pop. 1058.

**LINCH**, a par. Eng. Sussex; 199 ac. Pop. 70.

**LINCHLADE**, or **LINSLADE**, a par. Eng. Bucks; 1830 ac. Pop. 883.

**LINCHMERE**, a par. Eng. Sussex; 2170 ac. P. 280.

**LINCOLN**, or **LINCOLNSHIRE**, a large maritime co. E. coast, England, bounded N. by the estuary of the Humber; E. by the German Ocean and the Wash; S. by cos. Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland; and W. by Leicester, Nottingham, and York. Area, 1,671,040 ac. It is divided into the three districts, Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland. The surface is an uninterrupted plain, the greater portion of which lies below the level of the sea, being protected by embankments. Great parts of this fenny tract were, at some unknown period, a woody country, but were afterwards inundated, and are now again recovered from the sea. Some of the fens were embanked and drained by the Romans; but, after their departure, the sea returned, and large tracts were covered with beds of silt, containing marine shells, now again converted into productive lands. Many dreadful catastrophes are recorded of incursions by the sea, whereby several parishes have been at different times overwhelmed. In a few places, the fens and marshes continue nearly in their natural state; but, in general, they have become, through the long-continued and well-directed efforts that have been made for their drainage and improvement, sound and dry, and constitute one of the most productive and best-cultivated tracts in the kingdom. Round the Wash, a great deal of very fine land has been gained from the sea since the commencement of the present century, and the embankments are gradually extending. In 1847, there were about 250 wind-mills, and from 40 to 50 steam-engines, constantly at work in carrying off the drainage from those lands where a natural outfall could not be secured to it. By these means, 680,000 acres of land have been brought into cultivation. The soil thus redeemed from waste consists principally of an alluvial deposit, the chief feature of which is a blue calcareous clay. In consequence of the richness of its pastures, Lincolnshire has been long celebrated for its breed of horses, cattle, and sheep. Some of the finest dray horses seen in London are bred in the fens. The cattle are a coarse, large sort of short-horns; but they have latterly been a good deal improved, by crossing with the Teeswater breed. The native sheep of the fens are remarkable for their great size, and for the extraordinary length of their wool. This breed, however, is now become scarce. In the best parts of the fens and marsh under tillage, the crops chiefly cultivated are oats and wheat. The farm-buildings, on the better class of farms, are of a very superior description. Manufactures and minerals are of no importance. Principal rivers, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancholme. The Witham has been made navigable from Boston to Lincoln; and the Foss-dyke canal, first excavated by the Romans, extends from the latter city to the Trent, near Torksey, completing the important internal navigation between the Wash and the Humber. There are also canals from the Witham to Horncastle and Sleaford, and from Titney Haven, on the E. coast, to Louth. Climate insalubrious. The county is intersected by various railways; and is divided into 629 parishes. It returns 15 members to Parliament: four for the county; two for the city of Lincoln; two each for the boroughs of Bos-

ton, Grantham, and Stamford; and one for Great Grimsby. Pop. (1841), 362,302; (1851), 407,222.

**LINCOLN**, a city, municipal and parl. bor. England, cap. above co., 120 m. N. London, pleasantly situated on the slope and summit of an eminence, rising gradually from I. bank Witham, and on the Great N. railway, where it is joined, from the S.W. by the Nottingham and Lincoln, and from the N.E. by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln lines. It is indifferently built, particularly in the upper part, which consists of a number of narrow, irregular streets. In the lower part, a spacious street, commencing on the r. bank of the river, is continued across it by a bridge, and then traverses a considerable part of the town; here many recent improvements have been made, and several handsome houses erected. The whole town is paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The principal edifice is the cathedral, finely situated on the top of the eminence, and forming, from the flatness of the surrounding country, a very conspicuous object at a considerable distance. It is one of the finest of the English cathedrals; and is built in the form of a double cross, chiefly in the early English, but partly also in later styles. The W., or principal front, has richly decorated doorways, windows, arcades, and niches; and is flanked by two pinnacled towers, each 180 ft. high. A still more magnificent tower rises, from the intersection of the nave and principal transepts, to the height of 300 ft., and terminates likewise in pinnacles. The famous bell, known by the name of the 'Great Tom of Lincoln,' hung in the N.W. tower, having become cracked in 1827, after several ineffectual attempts at repair, was taken down in 1834, and recast into a new bell, 6 ft. 10½ inches in diameter at the mouth, 5 tons 8 cwt. in weight; now hanging in the central tower. The principal access to the cathedral, from the W., is by three doorways, of handsome proportions, and richly decorated. That in the centre has, immediately over it, a series of canopies, containing statues of 11 English kings. The interior, which is 482 ft. in length, has a very imposing effect, though the fine vaulting of the nave is generally considered deficient in elevation; and the side aisles are unusually narrow. In addition to the cathedral, there are 13 churches and chapels belonging to the establishment, two chapels to the Wesleyans, two to the Independents, and one each to the General and Particular Baptists, Huntingdon and Primitive Methodists, Friends, R. Catholics, and Unitarians. None of them is possessed of so much architectural merit as to deserve particular notice. The other most conspicuous buildings



LINCOLN.—From Britton's Picturesque Antiquities.

are the Guildhall or Stone-bow (of the time of Richard II.), spanning the High Street, and perhaps the finest antique gatehouse in the kingdom; the remains of the castle, which was founded by William the Conqueror, as one of his four great strongholds, but was completely ruined during the Commonwealth; the County Hall, a fine specimen of modern Gothic;

the old episcopal palace, once a noble structure, but now only an interesting ruin; the old arch, spanning Hermin Street, and considered the most perfect Roman gateway in England; the county and city assembly-rooms, the theatre, county hospital, lunatic asylum, county and city jails, railway stations, &c. The most important educational establishments are Christ's Hospital, or the Blue-coat School, which has about 100 boys on the foundation, and an annual revenue of £2000; the free grammar, the diocesan, national, British, infant, and various other schools. Among the charities, the most prominent, in addition to those already mentioned, are the Sibthorp almshouses, the Penitent Females' Home, the lying-in charity, and Dorcas' charity. The manufactures are unimportant; but, among them, may be mentioned extensive engine-works, coach-works, tanneries, roperies, and numerous mills. The trade is chiefly in flour and wool; and, besides a weekly market, and fortnightly cattle markets during a part of the year, there are four annual fairs, one of which lasts a week, and is one of the great horse fairs of the kingdom.

Lincoln has been identified with the Roman *Lindum*; and, from the number of antiquities which have been found, and the ancient remains still existing within it, it appears to have early attained considerable importance. After the departure of the Romans, it became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and suffered much during the struggles between the Saxons and the Danes. Under William the Conqueror, the strong castle which he erected added greatly to its importance as a military station, but cannot be said to have contributed to its prosperity, as it became a marked place in all the civil wars, and became the theatre of a series of keen struggles for its possession. During the Parliamentary war, its adherence to the royal cause cost it many sacrifices. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 1327. Pop. (1851), 17,532.

LINDAU.—1, A tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist., in the S.W. angle of the kingdom, on two islands in Lake Constance, connected with the shore by wooden bridges above 1000 ft. long. It is walled, and otherwise fortified, so as to be a place of considerable strength; has a court of law, and several public offices, four churches, a castle, Latin, agricultural, and industrial schools; manufactures of surgical and musical instruments; a fishery, a harbour, which is visited by steamers and other vessels on the lake; and considerable trade, both general and transit. A Roman fort once stood on the island. Pop. 3902; of whom 2593 are military persons. Area of dist., 24 geo. sq. m. Pop. 5146.—2, A tn. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, 12 m. N.E. Göttingen; with a church, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1473.

LINDE, a tn. Sweden, län Örebro, on a tongue of land between two lakes, 99 m. W. by N. Stockholm. It is well built; forms the centre of an important mining district; has a church, and manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 760.

LINDENAU, numerous small places, Germany, particularly.—1, A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Grottau. Pop. 1036.—2, A vil. Saxony, circle of and near Leipzig, towards which Napoleon retreated after his defeat at Leipzig. Pop. 1672.

LINDENAU, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 30 m. E.N.E. Leitmeritz, on the Zwitterbach; with a church, a school, manufactures of cotton, and calico, and mirrors; dye-works, bleachfields, spinning and other mills. Pop. 1890.

LINDENFELS, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, in the midst of the Odenwald, N.E. Heidelberg; with two churches, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 880.

LINDESAY, a mountain, E. Australia, 65 m. S.S.W. Moreton Bay; lat. 28° 18' S.; lon. 152° 45' E. It rises 4750 ft. above the plain on which it stands, and 5700 ft. above sea-level, being the loftiest known summit in Australia.

LINDENAE, a cape, Norway. See NAZE.

LINDEWIESE (OBER and NIEDER), two nearly contiguous vils. Austria, Silksia, circle Troppau, about 20 m. from Zakmantel; with a church, and two mills. Pop., Ober, 1138; Nieder, 2087.

LINDFIELD, a par. Eng. Sussex; 5350 ac. P. 1939.

LINDO, a vil., at the extremity of a gulf on the E. shore of the island, and 9 m. S.S.W. the town of Rhodes. It has a small harbour, frequented only by fishing-boats, but was anciently, under the name of Lindos, a place of some importance, having given birth to Cleobulus, one of the sages of Greece; and

also to Chares and Laches, the one of whom commenced, and the other finished, the famous colossus of Rhodes.

LINDOW, a tn. Prussia, Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 34 m. N.N.W. Berlin; with a church, manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, tobacco, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1549.

LINDRIDGE, a par. Eng. Worcester; 6250 ac. P. 1815.

LINDSAY, an isl., N. Pacific; lat. 19° 20' N.; lon. 141° 15' 30' E.; 4 m. long, and about 40 ft. high; very barren, and of a dark-brown colour.

LINDESELE, a par. Eng. Essex; 2530 ac. Pop. 393.

LINDSEY, a par. Eng. Suffolk; 1850 ac. Pop. 290.

LINDSEY, one of the three parts into which Lincolnshire is divided. It is far the largest of the three, occupying the N. portion, and nearly a half of the whole county; while the other parts, Kesteven and Holland, are confined to the S.W. and S.E. respectively. Each of the parts is subdivided into several hundreds or wapentakes.

LINDY, a tn., E. coast, Africa; lat. 10° S.; defended by a fort, on low ground, 1. bank river of same name, near its mouth: composed of circular, capacious, and neatly-constructed huts, interspersed with groves of cocoa-nuts, and other trees. The entrance to the river is 8 m. across, and the depth inside considerable, although on the bar it does not exceed 3 fathoms at low water. At the distance of 8 m. up, the river branches off into several inconceivable channels, forming a complete archipelago of low, swampy islets, covered with mangroves. The land, on either side, rises into lofty hills, clothed with verdure.

LINFORD, two pars. Eng. Bucks.—1, (*Great*); 1810 ac. P. 474.—2, (*Little*); 550 ac. P. 64.

LINGA, two small isls. Scotland, Shetland group, between Yell and Mainland.

LINGAYEN, a seaport tn. Philippines, isl. Luzon, cap. prov. Pangasinan, on the S. shore of a bay of same name, and near the mouth of a large river called the Agno; lat. 16° 2' N.; lon. 120° 16' E. (R.) It is a wealthy and industrious place, with well-built houses, and several beautiful churches; manufactures of leather, &c., and a trade, chiefly in rice and indigo. Pop. dist., 17,410.

LINGE (DE), a stream, Holland, which rises in prov. Gelderland, about 8 m. N.E. Nijmegen, flows, in a very crooked course, generally W.S.W., enters prov. S. Holland, and at Heukelum turns due S., and joins the Waal at Gorinchem; total course, exclusive of windings, 40 m.

LINGEN, or LINGA, an isl. Indian Archipelago, off E. coast Sumatra, on the equator; lon. 104° 26', to 105° E. The narrow channel of Dassi divides it into two parts; its whole length is about 50 m., and its average breadth 15 m. It is surrounded with reefs and islets; has a flat coast stretching some miles inland, when the land rises into mountains, and these terminate in a double peak at the S.W. end, and called 'the Ass' Ears.' Both gold and tin are found in Linga. Some parts of the coast are marshy; the hills are covered with wood; and the plains abound in fruits, vegetables, pepper, gambir trees, farinaceous roots, and sago palms. It grows hardly any bamboos or rice. The natives are Malays, governed by a sultan, who keeps his court at Koowala Dai, on the S. coast. Pop. 9000 to 10,000.

LINGEN, a tn. Hanover, gov. and 35 m. W.N.W. Osna-brück, cap. co. Nieder-Lingen, on the Ems Canal, near its junction with the Ems. It is surrounded by ramparts; has three churches, a gymnasium, town school, and poorhouse; manufactures of linen drills, starch, gunpowder, hats, leather, and vinegar; some shipping trade, and several mills. Pop. 2776.—THE COUNTY forms an extensive plain, well adapted for the growth of flax. Area, 144 geo. sq. m. Pop. 29,079.

LINGEN, par. Eng. Hereford; 2380 ac. P. 285.

LINGENAU, a vil. Austria, co. Vorarlberg, 9 m. E.S.E. Bregenz; with a church. Pop. 1790.

LINGENFELD, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. and near Germersheim; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1357.

LINGFIELD, par. Eng. Surrey; 9440 ac. P. 1866.

LINGUAGROSSA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Catania, upon a declivity N.E. of Etna, and near the forest of same name. Pop. 2500.

LINGUETTA (CAPE), a headland, European Turkey, Albania. It projects N.W. from the mainland, into the Strait of Otranto, and is 2290 ft. in height; lat. 40° 26' 17" N.; lon. 19° 17' 17" E.



LINGWOOD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 810 ac. P. 473.

LINHARES.—1. A tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 13 m. W. Guarda, on a lofty height, near the W. slope of Mount Estrella. It is defended by a fort; and contains an hospital and almshouse. P. 915.—2. A small tn. Brazil, prov. Espirito-Santo, near l. bank Doce, 63 m. N.N.E. Victoria.

LINKEBEEK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 5 m. S. Brussels; with a flour-mill, and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 1104.

LINKENHOLT, par. Eng. Hants; 540 ac. P. 109.

LINKINHORNE, par. Eng. Cornwall; 8270 ac. P. 1525.

LINKÖPING, a tn. Sweden, cap. län of same name, in a fertile district, l. bank Stång, at its mouth, in Lake Roxen, here crossed by a bridge of three arches, 108 m. S. W. Stockholm. It is irregularly, yet tolerably well built; is the residence of a governor, and the see of a bishop; has a handsome Gothic cathedral, somewhat injured in appearance by an incongruous Italian tower, but possessed of some interesting monuments; two other churches, a gymnasium, with a library of 25,000 vols., particularly rich in rare editions of the Bible; and a small museum of natural history, antiquities, and coins; a castle, townhouse, assembly-house, and theatre; manufactures of linen, tanneries, several much-frequented fairs, and a considerable inland trade. Linköping is one of the oldest towns in Sweden, and possesses considerable historical interest. In its immediate vicinity was fought, in 1596, the battle of Stångebro, in which Sigismund was defeated by his uncle, who was soon after elected king of Sweden, under the name of Charles IX. Pop. 4767.—The LÄN is bounded N. by Örebro and Nyköping, E. by the Baltic, S. by Kalmar and Jönköping, and W. by Lake Wetter; greatest length, N. to S., 90 m.; greatest breadth, 85 m. It is divided into two nearly equal parts—a N. and a S., by the Motala, a river, or rather canal, which connects Lake Wetter with the Baltic; is well wooded, and, though mountainous in the S.W., and sandy in the N.W., is generally fertile, producing much corn, and rearing large herds of cattle; and has valuable minerals, including iron, lead, antimony, alum, marble, and fine pebbles. Pop. 207,044.

LINLEY, par. Eng. Salop; 510 ac. P. 111.

LINLITHGOW, LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, a co. Scotland; bounded N. by the Firth of Forth, E. and S. by Edinburghshire, and W. and S.W. by Stirling and Lanark; area, 76,800 ac., of which about three-fourths are arable. The surface is varied with knolls; but there are few hills of any height. Coal is abundant, particularly in the vicinity of Borrowstonness, where are some large iron-works; limestone and freestone are also plentiful. The soils are generally strong, and are well drained, and well manured. In the S.W. parts of the county, there is a considerable extent of thin, moorish ground, and some morasses. Climate, rather cold. No manufactures worth mentioning. Principal rivers, Almond and Avon. The county returns one member to Parliament; and Linlithgow and Queensferry are each contributory to a parliamentary district. Principal towns—Linlithgow, the county town; Bathgate, Borrowstonness, and Queensferry. Pop. (1841), 26,872; (1851), 30,135.

LINLITHGOW, a royal and parl. bor. and market tn., Scotland, cap. above co., 17 m. W. Edinburgh, in a hollow, along the S. bank of a small sheet of water, called Linlithgow Loch, on the Union Canal, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. It consists principally of one irregular E. and W. street, about a mile long, of various width, expanding at the cross into a large open square, narrowing in other places, and widening at either end. Though modern buildings are gradually changing the aspect of the place, the town has still a certain air of antiquity about it, which harmonizes well with its historical associations, and with the decaying grandeur of the ancient palace, a massive quadrangular edifice, beautifully situated on an eminence which advances a little way into the lake; once a favourite residence of the kings and queens of Scotland, now a splendid ruin. The principal buildings are the old parish church of St. Michael, the townhouse, with sheriff's court-room and jail; to these may be added the Cross Well, an elaborate structure, of a hexagonal figure, adorned with a variety of sculptural and grotesque figures, cleverly executed. The church is of great antiquity, and is considered one of the most perfect existing specimens of the early ecclesiastical architecture of Scotland.

There are places of worship for members of the Free and U. Presbyterian churches, and Independents; also a burgh and several other schools, including a charity school for girls; and a number of minor charitable and benevolent institutions. The manufacture of boots and shoes, and the tanning and currying of leather, are carried on to a considerable extent—the former employing about 300 persons, and the latter about 80; and part of the female population is occupied in needlework for Glasgow houses. In the vicinity are an extensive distillery, a large brewery, and several glue-works. It was from a house in the main street of Linlithgow that Regent Murray was shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. Pop. (1851), 4213. Area of par., 11,960 ac. Pop. (1841), 5950.

LINNHE (LOCH), a large inlet of the sea, W. coast Scotland, co. Argyle, extending from the Sound of Mull N. to Loch Eil. It is about 20 m. long, by 5 m. average breadth. Its branches are Lochs Creran, Etive, and Leven. It contains the islands of Lismore, Bannagowan, Shuna, and sundry islets.

LINNICH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 17 m. N.N.W. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Roer; with manufactures of white and common leather, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1427.

LINSELLES, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 6 m. N. Lille. It has a brewery, and oil-mills. Coal is raised, and much flax grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1351.

LINSENHOFEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. Nürtingen, on the Steinach; with a church, and a trade in fruit, wine, cherry brandy, and honey. Pop. 1115.

LINSTEAD, three par. England:—1, Kent; 1640 ac. P. 1050.—2, (Magna), Suffolk; 1070 ac. P. 92.—3, (Pavey), Suffolk; 1010 ac. P. 205.

LINTH, a river, Switzerland, in the S. of can. Glarus, flows N.E. through the can., and falls into Lake Wallenst., which is connected with Lake Zürich by a canal of same name. Total course, about 30 m.; principal tributaries, r. the Serfft, l. the Lüntsch.

LINTHWAITE, a chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), 4 m. S.W. Huddersfield; with a handsome church, and chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. Inhabitants chiefly employed in woollen manufactures. Pop. 3310.

LINTIN, an isl. mouth of the Canton river, terminating, at the summit, in a high conical peak, in lat. 22° 24' 30" N.

LINTON, five par. England:—1, Cambridge; 3663 ac. P. 1838.—2, Devon; 1530 ac. P. 1027.—3, Hereford; 2730 ac. P. 750.—4, Kent; 1250 ac. P. 900.—5, York (W. Riding); 11,110 ac. P. 2060.

LINTON, several places, Scotland:—1, A vil., co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Haddington, neatly built, with a U. Presbyterian church, two schools, a library, and several friendly societies. P. 775.—2, A vil. and par., co. and 10 m. N.W. Peebles, on the Lyne; with antique-looking, irregularly-built houses; and hand-loom weaving. Pop. 550. Area of par., 25,400 ac. P. 1515.—3, Par. co. Roxburgh; 6500 ac. P. 526.

LINTHATHEN, par. Scot. Forfar; 10,000 ac. P. 925.

LINTHAL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 9 m. S.S.W. Glarus, l. bank Linth; with an old Protestant, and a new R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1617.

LINWOOD, a vil. Scot., co. Renfrew, par. Kilbarchan, 2½ m. W. Paisley; with several cotton factories. Pop. 1126.

LINWOOD, a par. Eng. Lincoln; 2410 ac. P. 226.

LINZ (English, *Lintz*), the cap. of Upper Austria, beautifully situated r. bank Danube, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, on the railway from Budweis to Gmünd. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, one of them on the opposite side of the river; and is defended by a circle of detached forts, thirty-two in number, twenty-three on the r. and nine on the l. bank of the Danube, communicating with each other by covered ways, and extending over a circuit of 9 m. It is well built, containing several handsome streets, and two squares; one of them large and elegant, and adorned, in its centre, by two fountains, surmounted by figures of Jupiter and Neptune; between which there has been rather incongruously placed a monumental-column to the Holy Trinity, erected in remembrance of a visitation of the plague. It also possesses a finely-placed promenade, and is both well lighted and well paved. Its principal public edifices and establishments are the cathedral, flanked with two towers; the town church, and the Matthias and Capuchin church, containing the monument of the celebrated General Montecuculi, who died here; the Landhaus, a large edifice, originally a Fran-

ciscan convent, and now the place of meeting for the Estates of Upper Austria; the Schloss, on a commanding height facing the Danube, anciently the palace of the Austrian dukes, but now converted into a prison and penitentiary, the town-

Stromboli and Panaria, in the N.E.; Vulcano, in the S.; Alicudi or Alicuri, and Filleudi or Fillicuri, in the W.; and the largest of all, Lipari, and Salina, near the centre. Several of them have volcanoes occasionally active, while that of

Stromboli is the only volcano of Europe in constant activity. They all rise abruptly on their W. side to a considerable height, and slope gradually away towards the E. They are much subject to earthquakes; but the air is pure, the climate healthy, and the soil both remarkably fertile and well cultivated. Corn, oil, silk, and many excellent fruits, including figs, are produced, but the principal object of culture is the vine, the produce of which is partly made into wine, partly dried, and largely exported. Pop. about 22,000.

**LIPARI.**—1, The principal island of above group, about 21 m. N. Sicily, and 33 m. N.W. Messina; length, N. to S., 7 m.; breadth, 6 m.; lat. 38° 29' 18" N.; lon. 14° 56' 15" E. (n.) Its E. side is deeply indented, but its coast in other directions is little broken. The interior is mountainous, composed entirely of volcanic matter, particularly pumice-stone; this island forming the great magazine from which Europe derives its supplies. Other mineral products are sulphur, saltpetre, sal-ammoniac, pozzuolana, bitumen, and cinabar. A little wheat, some maize, cotton, almonds, oranges, and olives are grown; but the far largest space is devoted to the vine, from the produce of some of which an esteemed wine, called Malvasia, is made; while the greater part is dried, by being placed, when ripe, in ley of ashes, and afterwards exposed to the sun. Lipari was anciently celebrated for its hot springs and baths, and many remains of antiquity show the importance attached to them. Only one hot spring now exists. Pop. 18,000.—2, A tn., E. coast above isl., on a steep acclivity, and tolerably well built. Many of the streets, however, are narrow, and by no means well cleaned. The most conspicuous object is the castle, built by Charles V., which crowns a vast volcanic mass overhanging the town, and contains several public edifices within its enclosure, the principal of which is the cathedral. Lipari likewise possesses a college, episcopal palace, several convents, and an hospital. The bay, immediately beneath the town, is about 2 m. in circuit, and has good anchorage; but the shelter, from want of a mole, is very insecure. A considerable trade, however, is carried on in the different products of the island. Lipari is the capital of the whole group, and the see of a bishop. Pop. 12,500.

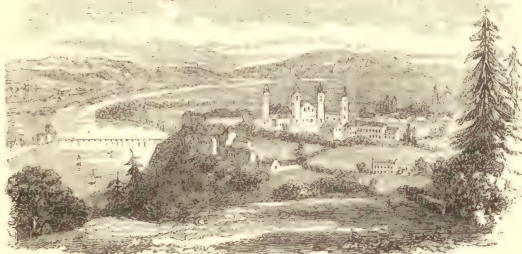
**LIPAU, LIPPAU, or LIPOW,** a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and about 12 m. from Hradisch, on the Wieliczka; with a church, and three mills. Pop. 1059.

**LIPCESE,** several places, Hungary:—1, (*Nemeth*, or *Deutsch-Liptsch*), A market tn. Hither Danube, co. Liptau, 21 m. N.N.W. Briesen, originally founded by German colonists. It has two churches, a high school, numerous tanneries, and mines of iron and antimony. Pop. 3216.—2, (or *Lipcese*), A vil., co. Marmaros, on the Nagy-Ag, 31 m. N.W. Szeged; with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1042.

**LIPES, or LIPEZ,** a tn. Bolivia, dep. and 162 m. S.W. Potosi, cap. prov., formerly a large, rich town, now much reduced.—The province, bounded N.W. by Peru, and S. by La Plata, is mountainous and cold. Vicuñas, alpacas, lamas, deer, and chinchillas abound; blue, copperas, rock-alum, and sulphur, also amethysts and other precious stones are found. To the N.E., and partly included in Lipes, is an immense plain, covered with salt, 120 m. long, by 48 m. broad.

**LIPETZK,** a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. W.S.W. Tambov, on the Voronezj. It has three churches, and once had blast-furnaces. A mineral spring in the neighbourhood, over which a building was first erected by Peter the Great, is much frequented. Pop. (1851), 9281.

**LIPNICZA,** several places, Hungary:—1, (*Also*), A vil. Hither Danube, co. Arva, 28 m. N.E. Also-Kubin; with a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3403.—2, (*Felső*), A vil. near the former, with a considerable trade in cattle and in cheese. Pop. 1514.



LINZ.—From Lange, Ansehen von Deutschland.

house, bishop's palace, seminary, gymnasium, an Ursuline convent, a lyceum, with library and good collection of philosophical apparatus; a normal high school, a school of design, and various other schools; a museum, a theatre, two infirmaries, a lunatic asylum, and other benevolent institutions. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollens, including broad-cloth, carpets, and other stuffs; linen, silk, and cotton goods; leather, salt, iron, yarn, gold lace, cards, and tobacco; and the trade in these articles, formerly important, has become much more extensive in consequence of the steam traffic on the Danube, and the opening of the railway to Gmünden and Budweis. There are also two important annual fairs, each of which lasts a fortnight. Linz, as the seat of the Government of Upper Austria, has many important public offices; is also the see of a bishop, and has several associations for art, music, &c. It was originally a Roman station; from the 10th to the 12th century it belonged to the House of Hinzberg, from which it was purchased by Duke Leopold IV. It has since remained with the House of Austria. The most remarkable event in its modern history is the construction of the great chain of forts described above. The beauty of the environs, its educational institutions, and the superiority of its society, make it a favourite place of residence. P. (1846), 26,676.

**LINZ,** a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 17 m. N.W. Coblenz, r. bank Rhine. It is an ancient fortified town, partly surrounded by walls of basalt; has a court of law and several public offices, a parish church, with curious monuments; a castle, and a progymnasium; potash and vitriol works, some shipping, and a trade in wine, potash, fullers' earth, iron, copper, and lead. Pop. 2510.

**LION** [*anc. Gallicus Sinus*], a gulf of the Mediterranean, which washes the shores of the French depts. Var, Bouches-du-Rhône, Gard, Hérault, Aude, and Pyrénées-Orientales, and the N.E. of the Spanish kingdom of Catalonia, stretching across from the isles of Hyères to Cape Creux, for about 170 m., with a breadth of about 90 m. The largest rivers which empty themselves into the gulf are the Tet, Aude, Hérault, and Rhone; and the principal ports situated on it are Marseilles, Toulon, and Cette. The name of the gulf is said to be derived from the fury with which the waves are often lashed by the violence of the winds, and not, as is sometimes supposed, from the French city of Lyons.

**LION-D'-ANGERS,** a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 14 m. N.W. Angers; with oil-works, and a trade in wine, cider, cattle, and mercury. Pop. 1580.

**LIPARI ISLES** [*anc. *Æolice* or *Vulcanica Insule**], an isl. group, Tyrrhenian Sea; Lipari, the central and most important of which, is about 21 m. N. Sicily. They are 17 in number, all volcanic, but only seven are important, namely,



**LIPNIK**, or **LEIPNIK**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, 36 m. from Leutschau; with a Greek church, manufactures of linen, and a mill. Pop. 1428.

**LIPNITZ** (GROSS), a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 24 m. S. Czáslau; with a church, chapel, and castle, manufactures of linen and hosiery, and a mill. Pop. 1355.

**LIPOVETZ**, or **LIPOWIEC**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 104 m. S.W. Kiev, on the Sab. Pop. (1842), 5936.

**LIPPA**.—1, (or *Lipova*), a market tn. Hungary, Bamat, co. and 30 m. N.E. Temesvar, cap. dist., l. bank Maros. It was once walled, flanked with four bastions, and defended by a strong castle. Only the castle now remains habitable, but the town, though much decayed, is still of some importance. It has two churches, manufactures of liqueurs, and a trade in maize, cattle, wax, and honey; excellent potters' clay, quarries of paving and building stone. Pop. 7937.—2, A vil. and par. Illyria, Istria, 29 m. S.E. Trieste, cap. dist.; with a church. Pop. par., 6000; dist., 18,000.

**LIPPE**, a river, Germany, which rises in the Teutoburger Wald, about 3 m. N.E. Lippspringe, Lippe-Deimold, flows S.W., enters Rhenish Prussia, passing Lippstadt, Hamm, Lunen, and Dorsten, and joins r. bank Rhine, at Wesel, after a course of nearly 120 m.; affluents, on the r., the Gienne and the Stever; and, on the l., the Sauer and the Ahshe.

**LIPPE-DETMOLD** (DUCHY OF), a principality, Germany, forming the 33d state of the Germanic Confederation, and bounded N. N.W., W., and S. by Rhenish Prussia, and E. by Hanover, Lippe-Schaumburg, and Hesse-Cassel; area, 363 geo. sq. m. Detmold, the capital, in lat. 51° 56' N.; lon. 8° 50' E. It lies on the Teutoburger Wald, and is covered almost throughout by mountains and hills, which divide it into three small basins; one, in the N., belonging to the Weser, which drains it by the Werra, Bega, and Exter; another belonging to the Ems, and the third belonging to the Rhine, which receives its waters by the Lippe. In the S.W., where both the Lippe and Ems rise, there are several lakes. The climate is mild, but humid, and hence mists are frequent. Some parts of the surface are waste, or fit only for pasture, on which considerable numbers of cattle are reared; but others are fertile, producing much corn, rape, hemp, and flax. The mountains are generally well wooded. The principal metal is iron, and there are good quarries of limestone and gypsum, and some valuable saline springs. Weaving is the chief branch of industry, though there are also glass-works, several paper and numerous saw mills. The principal exports are wood, thread, linen, and wool. For administrative purposes, it is divided into 13 bailiwicks, of which Detmold is the capital. The other chief towns are Lemgo and Horn; formerly it likewise possessed a portion of Lippstadt, but, by treaty of May 1850, this was given to Prussia, for a yearly rent of 9000 thalers (£1350). Since 1836, the government has been constitutional, the diet meeting once in two years; contingent to the federal army, 731 men. A very large majority of the inhabitants are Protestants of the Reformed or Calvinistic church. Pop. (1849), 104,674.

**LIPPE-SCHAUMBURG**, **SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE**, or **LIPPE-BÜCKEBURG** (DUCHY OF), a principality, Germany, forming the 32d state of the Germanic Confederation, and consisting of two portions, a N. and a S.; the former bounded N. and N.E. by Hanover, E. and S.E. by Hesse-Cassel, and S.W. and W. by Rhenish Prussia; and the latter situated between Lippe-Deimold, Pyrmont, and Hanover; area, 156 geo. sq. m. Bückeburg, the capital, is in lat. 52° 15' N.; lon. 9° 1' E. The surface is partly covered by the Bückeburg, but is generally flat. In the W. is the large forest of Schauenburger Wald. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Weser, which drains it by a number of small streams, of which only the Aue and Aul deserve mention. The climate is mild and salubrious, and the soil so fertile as to leave a surplus of corn for exportation. The other principal crops are rape, flax, and potatoes. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. The principal mineral is coal, of which there are said to be rich seams in the Bückeburg [Bücke hills]. The manufacturing industry is confined almost entirely to weaving. The chief exports are corn, wood, wool, coal, thread, and linen. It is divided into four bailiwicks. Chief towns, Bückeburg, the capital; Hagenburg, and Stadthagen. Government, constitutional monarchy; contingent to the federal army, 200 men. Pop. (1848), 28,837.

**LIPPEHNE**, a tn. Prussia, Brandenburg, gov. and 47 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt, on the lakes of Mandel and Wendal; with a church, manufactures of linen and woollen cloth and leather, and a trade in corn. Pop. 2763.

**LIPPESPRINGE**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 35 m. S. Minden, near the source of the Lippe; with a church, a poorhouse, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1521.

**LIPPESTADT**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 24 m. N.N.E. Arnsberg, cap. circle, l. bank Lippe. It is walled, has five gates, a court of law, and several public offices; six churches, a courthouse, an ordinary, and an orphan hospital; manufactures of leather, vinegar, and starch; and a trade in corn and linen. Prior to May, 1850, a portion belonged to Lippe-Deimold. Pop. 4335.—The **CIRCLE** is generally flat, has good arable land and iron-mines, and rears a great many cattle. Area, 146 sq. m. Pop. 31,514.

**LIPSK**, two towns, Russia.—1, Russian Poland, r. bank Bober, 22 m. W. Grodno. Pop. 950.—2, Gov. Grodno, 42 m. S.E. Slonim. Pop. 1000.

**LIPSO**, one of the E. isls. Grecian Archipelago, about 10 m. S.E. Patmos; lat. (S.W. point) 37° 18' 15" N.; lon. 26° 44' 15" E. It is surrounded by a number of small islands, covering an extent of more than 8 m. N. to S., and 6 m. E. to W. On the W. side of the island there is a well-sheltered harbour, called Port Sokoro.

**LIPTAU**, a co. Hungary, forming the upper part of the valley of the Waag, bounded N. by Galicia and co. Arva, E. by Leutschau, S. by Gömör and Neusohl, and W. by Thurocz; area, 890 sq. m.; capital, Szent-Miklos. Its soil is of medium fertility, yielding oats, barley, and potatoes; cattle are reared, and good butter and cheese made, and mines of copper and iron are wrought; but the principal wealth of the county lies in its forests, which cover above half its surface. Pop. 79,753.

**LIPTHAL**, or **LIPTAL**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle and N. of Hradisch; with two churches, a castle, and three mills. Pop. 1470.

**LIPTOD**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, in a hilly district, 4 m. from Mohacs, with a church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1019.

**LIRIA** [anc. *Edeta* or *Laurona*], a tn. Spain, prov. and 17 m. N.W. by W. Valencia, l. bank Guadalaviar. It is tolerably well built, has a principal and five smaller squares, two churches, one of which is a handsome modern structure; a chapel, town and session houses, a prison, hospital, four schools, a storehouse, and manufactures of linen, soap, leather, earthenware, tiles, brandy, wine, &c. On the summit of a hill in the vicinity, which bears its name, is the royal monastic establishment of San Miguel, an extensive and venerable pile, with a handsome and richly-decorated church. Pop. 8524.

**LISBON** [Portuguese, *Lisboa*; French, *Lisbonne*; Latin and Italian, *Lisabona*; German, *Lissabon*], the cap. and principal seaport of Portugal, r. bank Tagus, about 9 m. above its mouth; lat. (marine observatory) 38° 42' 24" N.; lon. 9° 8' 12" W. (u.) It is built on a succession of hills, rising more or less abruptly from the quays in the form of an amphitheatre, and exhibits an extensive assortment of churches, convents, and houses of dazzling whiteness, which have an imposing effect when viewed from the river. Being an open town, it is not easy to define its limits, or to distinguish between city and suburbs; but from the stream of Alcantara, which is generally regarded as its W. boundary, to the termination of the continuous buildings on the E., the length, in a straight line, is about 3½ m.; while the breadth, from S. to N., or from the Tagus inland, is from 1 to 1½ m.; area, about 3000 ac. The whole of this space, however, is not densely covered with buildings; considerable portions of it being occupied by gardens, ruins, and the naked declivities of the hills. The favourable impression which a distant view of the city is fitted to produce, is destroyed by a nearer survey. The streets in general, and more especially in the E., which is the oldest portion of the city, are steep, narrow, crooked, wretchedly paved, and disgustingly filthy; and the houses, with exception of a neat and substantial building here and there, are old-fashioned and mean. That part of the town, however, which has been rebuilt since the great earthquake in 1755, and which lies on even ground, in the valley between the Castle-hill, on the E., and the hills of San Francisco and Do Carmo, on the W., consists of several parallel streets, crossed by others at

right angles, and is regular, well built, and kept at least decently clean. Of these, Gold, Silver, and Cloth Streets extend about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., N. to S.; having, at their S. extremity, the Praça do Commercio, a large and handsome square, sur-

are profusely, and some of them elegantly decorated. The numerous convents which crown the hills, and appear like palaces and fortresses, are for the most part massive and imposing structures. The palace of Necessidades, in which the



1. Citadel, or Castle of St. George
2. Praça do Commercio (Commerce Square)
3. Arsenal da Marina (Naval Arsenal)
4. Praça de Rocio (Rocio Square)
5. Passeio Publico (Public Walk)
6. Casa da Moeda (Mint)
7. Rua da Boa Vista (Boa Vista Street)
8. Convent of São Bento

9. Convent del Rato
10. Quartel do Valle Pereira (Barracks of Pereira Valley)
11. Praça das Américas
12. Convent of Coagão de Jesus (Convent of the Heart of Jesus)
13. Campo da Sra. Anna (Field of Santa Anna)
14. Convent da Graça (Convent of Grace)
15. Quartel da Graça Taborda (Barracks of la Cruz do Taborda)
16. Palácio de Nossa Senhora de Necessidades

rounded on three sides by the naval arsenal, the exchange, custom-house, India-house, and other public buildings, and having the Tagus on the S., with an equestrian statue of Joseph I., in bronze, in the centre. At the N. extremity of these streets are the Praça da Figueira, a square of a remarkably picturesque appearance, used as a public market; and a handsome square, called the Rocio, containing a magnificent national theatre, recently erected on the site of the former Inquisition. The only other open spaces and squares worthy of particular notice are the Passeio Publico, or promenade, which, although small, is elegantly laid out; the fine shady avenue called the Salitre; Praça das Américas, containing a large reservoir for supplying the different fountains of the city with water; and Praça de Algeria, in which a sort of rag fair is held. The W. quarter of Buenos Ayres, built along the slope of the W. hill, is airy and pleasant, and contains numerous respectable dwellings, chiefly occupied by foreigners, with vineyards and gardens well-stocked with olive, orange, and other trees.

No capital, and indeed very few cities of Europe, are so deficient in ornamental architecture as Lisbon. Excepting the castle of St. George, remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the only other note-worthy buildings, besides those already adverted to, are churches and convents. The principal of the former are the cathedral or patriarchal church, on the slope of the Castle-hill, on the E.; the church do Coração de Jesus, on the hill of Estrela, on the W., surmounted by a splendid dome; the church of the Martyrs, erected on the spot where Alphonso I. mounted the walls of the city, and rescued it from the Moors; the handsome church of Santa Engracia, and the church of San Roque. Besides these, there are numbers of other churches, many of which

meetings of the Cortes are held, has a respectable appearance; and the theatre of San Carlos, or Italian opera-house, is a large and handsome edifice. But unquestionably the most remarkable specimen of architecture of which Lisbon can boast, and one of the greatest works of the kind either in ancient or in modern times, is the aqueduct which conveys water to the city, from springs rising near the village of Bellas, about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant. It is partly conducted under ground, but on approaching Lisbon it crosses a deep valley, which is spanned for nearly 2500 ft. by a bridge of 30 arches, the loftiest of which is 240 ft. high, and 110 ft. wide.

The scientific and literary institutions comprise the royal academy of sciences, founded in the latter part of last century; college of the nobles; royal marine academy, or school of navigation and ship-building, with its observatory; royal academy of artillery and engineers, royal military college, school of music, national library, in Praça do Commercio, containing about 150,000 vols., and that of the Cortes, in the La Convento São Bento, of about 30,000 vols.; the royal schools of Vicente de Fora, for instruction in philosophy, geometry, physics, and the ancient languages; royal school of drawing and civil architecture, and numerous primary or elementary schools. The buildings belonging to some of these institutions are spacious. The places appropriated to public amusement are very few, consisting of the Italian opera-house, the new national theatre, and an erection for the exhibition of bull-fights; but as the people are all R. Catholics, the numerous saints' days, and other festivals of the church, afford them ample opportunities for dissipating their time.

The population of Lisbon is very mixed, containing natives from every province of Portugal, numerous negroes, mulattoes, and Gallegos, or natives of Galicia, who perform the greater part of the heavy laborious work, and are water-carriers and household servants, noted for their honesty and fidelity. The lower classes are remarkably filthy and indolent; but frequent intercourse with foreigners has rendered them not so intolerant to strangers, as the inhabitants of many R. Catholic countries are. After the general filth of the place,



LISBON, with BELEM.—After Lewis Leblond.

in which, however, improvements have, in recent times, been made, the greatest nuisances in Lisbon are hordes of importunate beggars, and troops of unowned dogs; the latter, by their howling during the night, rendering sleep impossible. The climate is variable, but genial and healthy; for although, in summer, the thermometer often reaches 96° Fah., the exces-



sive heat is rendered tolerable by refreshing breezes from the N.W. Snow is of very rare occurrence, but a good deal of rain falls in November and December, January is generally dry and sharp, and in February spring commences.

Lisbon is admirably situated for commerce. The harbour, or rather the roadstead, is one of the finest in the world; and the quays, which extend between 2 and 3 m. along the bank of the river, are elegant and commodious. The entrance of the Tagus is guarded by Fort St. Julian, on the N., with a lighthouse 120 ft. above sea-level; and Fort Bugio, having a lighthouse 66 ft. high, stands near the S. bank. Farther up the river, and forming a W. suburb to Lisbon, a short distance beyond the Alcantara, stands the town of Belem, with its well-known Tower, one of the defences of the harbour. There are two channels by which the river may be entered, one on the S., with a minimum depth on the bar of 6 fathoms; and another, on the N., with a minimum depth of 4 fathoms. Within the roadstead the water is about 20 fathoms in mid-channel, but gradually shoals towards the edge. The commerce of Lisbon, which was formerly very extensive, has greatly fallen off since the separation of Brazil from the crown of Portugal. The exports consist chiefly of wine, oil, fruit, and salt; and the principal imports are hemp, flax, corn, silk, linen, cotton, and woollen cloths, iron, steel, hardware, dried fish, ale, porter, and coals. In 1843, the total exports amounted to £398,840; and the imports to £1,544,760. The domestic manufactures are silk, paper, and soap, all of very bad quality; there are also sugar refineries and potteries. The goldsmiths and jewellers are highly esteemed; but in most of the mechanical trades, the workmen are very deficient.

Lisbon was anciently called Olisipo, some say on account of its foundation being ascribed to Ulysses. Felicitas Julia was its name under the Romans. It was captured by the Moors in 716, and remained in their possession till 1145. In 1755, it was visited by an earthquake, which threw down a considerable portion of the city, and destroyed about 60,000 of its inhabitants. From this calamity, traces of which are still visible, it has never thoroughly recovered. It was taken by the French in 1807; but resisted an attack by Massera in 1809. Pop. about 260,000.

LISBUNNY, par. Irel. Tipperary; 4394 ac. P. 1141.

LISBURN, a parl. bor. and market tn. Ireland, co. Antrim and Down, 8 m. S.W. Belfast, on the railway to Armagh. It is in general well built, and has altogether a clean and thriving appearance. It has a market-house, courthouse, and a parish church, which is also the cathedral church of the united dioceses of Down, Connor, and Dromore, &c., a handsome structure, with a tower and spire, and contains a monument to Jeremy Taylor, who died here in 1667; there are also a neat R. Catholic chapel, meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and the Society of Friends, and a Salem chapel; several well-conducted schools, a county infirmary, fever hospital, and the union poorhouse. Flax-spinning and weaving, and the manufacture of thread and muslin, employ the greater number of the inhabitants; and there are also extensive bleachfields in the neighbourhood, together with some powerful corn-mills. Lisburn first rose to importance by the erection here of a castle by Lord Conway, about 1627. The finer branches of the linen manufacture, to which the town chiefly owes its prosperity, were introduced, after the Revolution, by French Huguenot refugees. Part of the town and the castle were burned down in 1707. The latter has never been rebuilt; but its grounds, finely laid out and kept in order by the Marquis of Hertford, afford pleasant walks for the inhabitants. Lisburn returns a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 188. It gives the titles of earl and viscount to the family of Vaughan. Pop. (1841), 6284.

LISCANOR, a vil. Ireland, co. Clare, 4 m. W. Ennistymon, on the N. shore of bay of same name. It has a R. Catholic chapel, a school, and the ruins of an ancient castle. Lobsters, turbot, and other fish, are taken in the bay. Liscanor is a coast-guard, and a constabulary police-station. P. 562.

LISCARD, a township, England, co. Chester, 2 m. N. by W. Birkenhead, at the mouth of the Mersey. It contains a handsome church, Primitive Methodist, and R. Catholic chapels; and numerous elegant villas, occupied by families from Liverpool. Pop. 2873.

LISCARROLL, a par. Irel. Cork; 4028 ac. P. 2249.

LISCARTAN, par. Irel. Meath; 1303 ac. P. 318.

LISCIAU, or LISSOW, a market tn., Bohemia, circle and 9 m. E.N.E. Budweis; with a church, school, townhouse, hospital, and three mills. Pop. 2283.

LISCHNICZ, or LISSNITZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle and about 20 m. from Königgrätz, in a valley on the Wild Adler, at the foot of the forest and mountain of Napredj. It has a school, and two mills. Pop. 1139.

LISCIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 12 m. S.W. 11 Vasto. Pop. 1238.

LISCLEARY, par. Irel. Cork; 4305 ac. P. 1432.

LISCOLMAN, par. Irel. Wicklow; 2483 ac. Pop. 639.

LISGENAN, or GRANGE, par. Irel. Waterford; 5710 ac. Pop. 2527.

LISGOOLD, par. Irel. Cork; 3154 ac. Pop. 969.

LISIANKA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S. Kiev, on the Znigly. It has mineral springs, over which a bathing establishment has been erected. Pop. 2500.

LISIANSKY, a small low coral isl., Pacific Ocean; lat. 26° 3' N.; lon. 173° 42' W. (R.), about 6 m. in circumference. It is overgrown with grass and creeping plants, and full of holes; but has neither trees, shrubs, nor water.

LISIEUX (anc. *Neomagus* or *Leuconium*), a tn. France, dep. Calvados, on the Touques, 27 m. E.S.E. Caen. It is beautifully situated between two gorges, forming the entrance into a rich and fertile valley, and is surrounded by villas and gardens; but is ill built. The houses, though lofty, are of wood, and have generally a decayed, gloomy look; while the streets are mostly narrow and winding. It has a cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice of the 12th century, situated in the corner of an extensive square, and containing a curious *expiatory* monument, erected by Pierre Cauchon, one of the bishops of Lisieux, who had disgraced himself by the share he took in the execution of Jeanne d'Arc, an episcopal palace, a handsome structure; and a theatre. The manufactures are muslin, broad-cloth, flannel, moleskins, hair-cloth, ribbons, and weaving combs. There are also worsted and cotton, paper and fulling mills, bleachfields, dye-works, and tanneries; and a trade in corn, fruit, cider, hemp, flax, cattle, &c. Lisieux is the seat of courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a small seminary, and a communal college. It was taken and almost completely destroyed in the 4th century by the Saxons, who employed the materials of the old in founding a new town. Four centuries after, it was taken and pillaged by the Normans, who afterwards kept possession. In 1130, during an incursion of the Britons, it was almost burned down. It was subsequently taken by Philip Augustus in 1203; by the English in 1415; by Charles VII. of France in 1448; by the Leaguers in 1571; and lastly, by Henri Quatre in 1588. During these events, Lisieux was a place of strength, and an Episcopal town, whose bishop took the title of prince, and combined the temporal with the spiritual power. Pop. 11,345.

LISKEARD, a parl. bor., market tn., and par., England, co. Cornwall. The town, 15 m. N.W. Plymouth, stands principally on steep hills; has a handsome market-house, townhall, small prison, a church, several Dissenting places of worship, a Friends' meeting-house, a classical and commercial, and a British and foreign school. Tanning is carried on extensively; and trade is facilitated by the canal to Looe. It returns a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 324. Pop. (1851), 6204. Area of par., 7740 ac. Pop. (1841), 4287.

LISKEEVEY, par. Irel. Galway; 7207 ac. P. 3118.

LISKINFERE, par. Irel. Wexford; 5381 ac. P. 1260.

LISKO, a tn. Austria, Galicia, 80 m. W.S.W. Lemberg, r. bank San. It is well built; has two large squares and excellent water-works; a considerable trade with Hungary, and important cattle markets. The district is converted into one large swamp by inundations.

LISKOWA, a vil. Russia, gov. and 48 m. E.S.E. Nijnei-Novgorod, on the Volga, over which there is a ferry to Makaria. It contains six churches and a castle; and has a large annual fair, chiefly for horses and cattle. Pop. 4000.

LISLE.—1, A tn. France. See LILLE.—2, A tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 12 m. N.W. Périgueux, 1 bank Drôme. It has five annual fairs; and near it are the remarkable and picturesque ruins of the old castle of Maroite. Pop. 1790.

LISLEE, par. Irel. Cork; 6302 ac. P. 5211.

LISMAKEERY, par. Irel. Limerick; 3032 ac. P. 1056.

LISMALIN, par. Irel. Tipperary; 4242 ac. P. 1417.

LISMAITEIGE, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 1644 ac. P. 545.

LISMORE, a market tn., par., and seat of a diocese, Ireland, cos. Cork and Waterford. The town is romantically situated on the summit of an eminence, rising from the r. bank of the Blackwater, which is here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 33 m. W.S.W. Waterford. It has a castle, supposed to have been erected by King John, and now possessed by the Duke of Devonshire; an imposing structure, in the feudal style, and, from its commanding position, on the verge of a rock overlooking the Blackwater, having a stately and picturesque appearance; a cathedral, now used as the parish church, an ancient edifice, in the mixed Norman and Gothic style; a large and handsome R. Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a Convent of the Presentation; numerous public and private schools; a sessions court and bridewell, forming one building; a police barrack, an hospital, and dispensary. There are no manufactures, and there is very little trade; but it has a valuable salmon-fishery on the Blackwater. Pop. 3007. Area of united par. of Lismore and Mocollop, 64,037 ac. The poet Congreve, and the philosopher Boyle, were natives. Pop. 21,552.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

LISMORE:—1, An isl. Scotland, co. and off W. coast Argyle, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, 8 m. N.W. Oban; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 10 m.; average breadth, about 1½ m.; area, 15 sq. m., or 9600 ac. It forms a long and narrow belt, of a somewhat oval form, and has an uneven surface, pierced in many places by abrupt rocks. These, however, as well as almost all the strata, are calcareous; and the soil formed by their decomposition has the double advantage of being both of considerable depth and great natural fertility. The greater part of the island is under regular culture, yielding excellent crops of grain. Where too rocky for cultivation, if any vegetable mould exists it is covered with a rich green sward. Timber is deficient; but small clumps, consisting chiefly of sycamore, beech, and ash, are seen in different quarters, and give a pleasing diversity to the scenery. Among the domestic animals is a good breed of gray and dappled horses, and a considerable traffic is carried on in pigs, eggs, and poultry. The herring-fishery also employs a good many of the inhabitants, and salmon are occasionally taken. A considerable quantity of limestone is exported. The low elevation of Lismore makes its own scenery tame; but nowhere can finer views be obtained of the magnificent scenery of the W. Highlands. In ancient times, Lismore was the residence of the bishops of Argyle and the Isles, who were hence frequently styled Episcopi Lismorensis; and the remains of their castle are still seen. It is not long since a R. Catholic college for the education of priests existed here, under the superintendence of a bishop. Pop. 1399.—2, (*and Appin*), Par. Scot. Argyle, 357,760 ac. Pop. (1851), 3670.

LISMULLIN, par. Irel. Meath; 939 ac. P. 150.

LISNADILL, par. Irel. Armagh; 18,557 ac. P. 9895.

LISNAKILL, par. Irel. Waterford; 2534 ac. P. 674.

LISNASKEA, a market tn. Ireland, co. Fermanagh, 10 m. S.E. Enniskillen; with a market-house, workhouse, hospital, and Methodist and R. Catholic chapels. Pop. 915.

LISPITZ, or BLISKOWICE, a market tn. Moravia, circle and 16 m. N.W. Znaim; with a church and two mills. P. 1249.

LISONAGH, par. Irel. Tipperary; 3046 ac. P. 928.

LISSA [Slavonic, *Vis*; Latin, *Issa*], an isl. Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, circle and 35 m. S.W. Spalatro, and 17 m. W. the isl. of Lesina; length, E. to W., 10 m.; breadth, 5 m. The coast generally presents bold, steep cliffs, and is accessible only at a few bays—several of which afford good shelter, as that of St. George's or Lissa, Manega, Chiave, and Carober. The interior is almost completely covered by lofty hills, culminating in Mount Hum, in the centre, above 1800 ft. high. Lissa yields oil and wine of excellent quality. It was first peopled by a Greek colony from Lesbos. From 1810 to 1815, it was held by the British, who built some fortifications, and defeated all the attempts of the French to dislodge them. It thus became an import depot for British goods, which, notwithstanding Napoleon's blockade, found a large market on the mainland. Pop. 4600.

—The towns of Lissa or San Giorgio, on a bay, N.E. side of the island, is built picturesquely in the form of an amphitheatre. Its fisheries yield annually large quantities of sardines. Pop. 2800.

LISSA.—1, (*Or Leszno*), a tn. Prussia, prov. and 42 m. S.S.W. Posen. It is indifferently built, for the most part of wood; but has a modern castle, a R. Catholic and three Protestant churches; a synagogue, gymnasium, Jewish educational institute; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, cassimere, tobacco, chicory, and waggons; a tannery, a bell-foundry, some general and transit trade, and four annual fairs. Pop. (1846), 9931.—2, (*Neu and Alt*), two nearly contiguous places, Bohemia, circle and 16 m. S.S.W. Bunzlau, 21 m. E.N.E. Prague. Neu Lissa is agreeably situated among gardens; and has two churches, a distillery, and a mill. Pop. of lordship, 6840.

LISSEAN, par. Irel. Derry and Tyrone; 24,684 ac. P. 6282.

LISSE, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 16 m. S.W. Amsterdam; with a church and school. Dairy-farming and gardening are the chief occupations; the easy access to Leyden, Haarlem, and Amsterdam affording a ready market for the produce. Pop. 1544.

LISSELTON, par. Irel. Kerry; 6882 ac. P. 2221.

LISSEWEGHE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. N. Bruges; with a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1458.

LISSINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1570 ac. P. 186.

LISSEITZ, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 20 m. N. Brünn; with a church, a castle, and two mills. Coal is worked; and many fine fossils and jaspers, of various colours, are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1370.

LISSONE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and N. from Milan, in a fertile district, almost completely covered with vineyards and mulberry plantations. It has a church, and, though now decayed, was once a place of considerable importance. Pop. 2827.

LISSONUFFY, par. Irel. Roscommon; 11,665 ac. P. 4832.

LISTERLIN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 5432 ac. P. 1565.

LISTON, par. Eng. Essex; 530 ac. P. 80.

LISTOWEL, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kerry. The town, 15 m. N.E. Tralee, is pleasantly situated on gently-sloping ground, r. bank Feale, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is neatly built and well kept; has a spacious square, a courthouse, bridewell, a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, several schools, and a dispensary. The castle, some portions of which still remain in a tolerable state of preservation, was the last fortress held by the Lord of Kerry against Queen Elizabeth. Listowel gives its name to an earldom. Pop. 2598. Area of par., 8302 ac. Pop. 5934.

LISVANE, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 48 ac. P. 207.

LISZA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 23 m. N.N.E. Trentschin; with a church and stone-quarries. P. 2523.

LISZKA-OLASZ, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 22 m. S.W. Zemplin, r. bank Bodrog; with two churches, a synagogue, a fishery, and a trade in Tokay wine. Pop. 2556.

LISZKOFALVA, or LISZKOVA, a vil. Hungary, co. Liptau, r. bank Waag, in a densely-wooded district, 2 m. from Rosenberg, with a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1423.

LITAKOU, a tn. S. Africa. See LATTAKOO.

LITANI, a river, Palestine. See LIETTANI.

LITCHAM, a par. Eng. Norfolk; 2060 ac. P. 846.

LITCHEBOROUGH, par. Eng. Northampton; 1580 ac. P. 408.

LITCHFIELD, par. Eng. Hants; 2900 ac. P. 94.

LITH, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. N.N.E. Hertogenbosch, on the Maas, here crossed by a bridge. It is a very old place, has a church and school, and has often suffered from the overflows of the Maas. Pop. (agricultural), 1279.

LITHADA, a cape, Greece, forming the N.W. extremity of the island of Negropont, and the N.W. entrance of the Gulf of Talanda. In front of it is a cluster of islets, and inland, to the W. of it, a mountain of the same name. It presents a bold face to the sea, and has deep water close to the shore.

LITHANG, or LITANG, a tn. Tibet, 47 m. W. from the confines of the Chinese prov. Sechuen; lat. 30° 2' N.; lon. 99° 50' E. It is built on the sides of a hill rising in the midst of an extensive, but almost barren plain; has two large Lama monasteries, richly painted and gilded, erected on the very summit of the hill; but its streets are dirty, narrow, and remarkably steep. At one of the monasteries is a press for printing Buddhist books. A brisk trade is also carried on in gold dust, chaplets of black beads, and bowls formed from the roots of the vine and the box-tree. A garrison of Chinese soldiers is stationed here.—(*Huc, Souvenirs Voy. Tibet*)



**LITHUANIA** [Polish, *Litwa*; German, *Lithauen* or *Li Chauen*; French, *Lithuanie*], an ancient territory of Europe; bounded, N. by Courland, E. by Russia, S. by Poland, and W. by Prussia. This territory, which, in the 11th century, was tributary to Russia, threw off the yoke in the 13th century, and became a grand duchy under Kingold. One of his successors, named Gedemine, subdued part of Russia; and another, called Jagellon, by marrying the Polish Princess Hedwig, towards the end of the 14th century, became king of Poland, and thus united the grand duchy to that kingdom. On the first partition of Poland in 1773, a considerable portion of Lithuania was appropriated by Russia, and formed into govts. Mohilev and Vitebsk; the remainder, still united to the Polish monarchy, constituted six woiwods—Wilna, Troki, Polozk or Vitebsk, Novogrodek, Brzesc, and Minsk—the first two forming Lithuania proper, and the other four Russian Lithuania. By the subsequent partitions of Poland in 1793 and 1795, Russia obtained as much of Lithuania as formed govts. Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk; while Prussia obtained a portion which is now included in gov. Gumbinnen, prov. E. Prussia.

**LITKE**, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil., Hitler Danube, co. Neograd, 4 m. from Szakall; with a church, a charitable endowment, and a trade in white chalk, obtained from Mount Vajas. Pop. 855.—2, (*Fenyese*). A vil. co. Szabolcs, 2 m. from Kis-Varda; with two churches. Pop. 1174.

**LITTAU**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 11 m. N.W. Olmütz, on an isl. in the March, and a station on the railway from Olmütz to Breslau. It is walled; has three churches, a normal school, and an hospital; manufactures of woollen cloth, and paper-mills. In the vicinity is the Neuschloss, the splendid castle of Prince Liechtenstein, with a park, about 9 m. in circuit, through which the March flows. Pop. 2280.

**LITTE**, par. Irel. Cork; 5405 ac. P. 1951.

**LITTERMORE**, an isl. Ireland, co. and 24 m. W.N.W. Galway, on the S. side of Kilkeran Bay. Area, 500 ac., mostly bog and hill pasture; inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It has a signal tower and a coast-guard station.

**LITTERMULIN**, an isl. Ireland, co. and 27 m. W. by S. Galway, about 1 m. long, by  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, with about 250 ac. of arable and pasture land. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in the herring and cod fisheries, and in the collection of sea-weed for manure.

**LITTLE FALLS**, a vil., U. States, New York, 91 m. W.N.W. Albany, on the Mohawk. It has five churches, an academy, and two printing-offices. Pop. 3881.

**LITTLE HEMPSTON**, par. Eng. Devon; 930 ac. P. 268.

**LITTLE ISLAND**, an isl. and par. Ireland, co. Cork, in the harbour, 4 m. E. the city. Area, 1692 ac. P. 1069.

**LITTLE ROCK**, a city, U. States, cap. Arkansas; lat. 34° 40' N.; lon. 92° 10' W.; 1065 m. S.W. Washington, r. bank Arkansas, here navigable, 300 m. from its mouth. It stands on a rocky bluff, rising nearly 200 ft. above the river, and is the last place where rocks occur going down the stream. It is regularly laid out; has Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist, and R. Catholic churches; a state-house, courthouse, and jail, two banks, a theatre, an academy, a U. States' arsenal, a U. States' land-office, a penitentiary, saw and grist mills, and two printing-offices. First settled in 1820. It is the seat of government, and the meeting-place of the legislature. Pop. (1850), 4138.

**LITTLEBOURGH**, par. Eng. Notts; 290 ac. P. 77.

**LITTLEBOURN**, par. Eng. Kent; 2010 ac. P. 819.

**LITTLEBURY**, par. Eng. Essex; 2300 ac. P. 822.

**LITTLEHAM**, two pars. Eng. Devon:—1, 2260 ac. Pop. 3927.—2, 1290 ac. Pop. 390.

**LITTLEHAMPTON**, a maritime tn. England, co. Sussex, 18 m. W. Brighton. It has straight and well kept streets, many well-built houses, a handsome parish church, in the early English style; a Wesleyan chapel, a national and three other schools, and a mechanics' institution. Rope-making and ship-building are carried on, and there is an iron-foundry. The harbour, formed by the influx of the Arun into the English channel, is defended by a fort, and is accessible to vessels of considerable burden. The trade is principally in coals, provisions, and timber from America and the Baltic. Littlehampton has, of late years, become a fashionable and much-frequented sea-bathing resort. Pop. (1851), 2436.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

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**LITTLEPORT**, par. Eng. Camb; 16,390 ac. P. 3365.

**LITTLETON**, several pars. Eng.:—1, Hants; 1300 ac. P. 135.—2, Middlesex; 1060 ac. P. 111.—3, (*Drew*), or *St. Andrew*, Wilts; 760 ac. P. 251.—4, (*High*), Somerset; 1190 ac. P. 1116.—5, (*North*), Worcester; 1610 ac. P. 296.—6, (*South*), Worcester; 900 ac. P. 189.—7, (*upon Severn*), Gloucester; 900 ac. P. 195.—8, (*West*), Gloucester; 1050 ac. P. 158.

**LITTLINGTON**, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge; 2880 ac. P. 722.—2, Sussex; 570 ac. Pop. 140.

**LITMANOVA**, or **LITMANOW**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, 46 m. from Leutschau; with a Greek church. Pop. 1185.

**LITON**, two pars. Eng.:—1, Somerset; 1500 ac. P. 313.—2, (*Cheney*), Dorset; 2330 ac. P. 463.

**LITORALE**, or **LITORALE** (DEUTSCHES, or ILLERISCHES, and UNGARISCHES), [German, *Küstenland*], the name applied to two Austrian districts, both of which stretch along the coast of the Adriatic; the one along the W. coast of Illyria, gov. Trieste, and the other along the Gulf of Quarnero, including the E. coast of Illyria, and the coast of Military Croatia.

**LITTRY**, a vil. and com. France, dep. Calvados, 10 m. W.S.W. Bayeux. It has a mineral spring, and a small coal-field, which, though containing only a single workable seam of no great value, is remarkable as the spot where the steam-engine was first employed in France. Pop. 2482.

**LIUSNE**, or **LJUSNE**, a river, Sweden, which issues from a lake of same name in Kerjedalen, in S.W. of län Östersund, flows S.E. into län Gefleborg, where it forms several lakes, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, about 36 m. N. Gefle, after a course of about 220 m. Its current is very much encumbered by rocks.

**LIVADIA**, **RUMELIA**, N. or CONTINENTAL GREECE, the most N. division of Greece, bounded N. by Turkey in Europe, W. by the Mediterranean, S. by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto, and the Isthmus of Corinth, S.E. by the Archipelago, and N.E. by the channels of Negropont and Talanda; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 190 m.; breadth, about 47 m. It is traversed, throughout its whole length, by the Hellenic chain, a branch of the Balkan, which separates the basin of the archipelago from that of the Ionian Sea; and has here, among other remarkable summits, those of Klytzeos or Pindus, Axiros, Liakura or Parnassus, Zagora or Helicon, and Cithæron. The largest rivers are Aspropotamos, in the W., and the Ellada or Sperchius, and the Gavrios or Cephissus, in the E. The surface is generally mountainous; but the soil, though often thin, is fertile, and, both on the lower slopes, in the valleys, and on the plains, corn, oil, wine, and fruit, are obtained in considerable abundance. The pastures, also, are rich and extensive, and rear great numbers of cattle. The most valuable minerals are argentiferous lead, and marble. Livadia corresponds nearly to the ancient divisions of Acarnania, Doris, Locris, Boeotia, and Attica; and includes the modern names of Attica and Boeotia, Phocis and Plithiotes, and Acarnania and Ætolia; in this division is also included the insular nome of Eubœa, or Negropont. Pop. (1851), 332,629.

**LIVADIA**, or **LEBADEA**, a tn. Greece, on the Hercyna, a fine mountain stream, 52 m. N.W. Athens. It occupies a considerable space, and, before the revolution, is said to have been the most flourishing town of N. Greece, and to have contained 1500 houses; but it has a dull appearance, is poorly built, and consists of narrow, ill-paved streets. It is defended by a castle; and has manufactures of cotton goods, and a trade in rice, corn, wool, and other articles of raw produce. Higher up the river, in a narrow gorge, is the site of the ancient Hieron, or cave of Trophonius. Pop. about 9000.

**LIVADOSTRO**, a vil. Greece, Livadia, on a small stream, near its mouth, in a bay of same name, in the Gulf of Lepanto, 47 m. W.N.W. Athens. It has a good natural harbour.

**LIVENZA** [anc. *Liguentia*], a river, Austrian Italy, which rises near Polcenigo, dist. Scavie, prov. Friuli, flows circuitously S.S.E., and, after a course of about 30 m., falls, by several mouths, into the Adriatic at Porto-Santa-Margarita. Its current, though rapid, is partly navigable, and communicates with the Piave by a canal.

**LIVERMERE**, two pars. Eng. Suffolk:—1, (*Magna*); 1580 ac. P. 320.—2, (*Parva*); 1500 ac. P. 172.

**LIVERPOOL**:—1, a seaport in British America, Nova Scotia, on the S.E. coast, 65 m. S.W. Halifax, cap. Queen's co. It is well and regularly built, and has an unusual number

of public buildings; a harbour, with a handsome drawbridge across it, and valuable as a fishing station; but, owing to a bar, not accessible by vessels drawing more than 9 ft. On Coffin's Island, at its mouth, is a revolving light, 70 ft. high. Liverpool was made a warehousing port in 1834.—2, A bor. tn., New S. Wales, on the George River, 20 m. S.W. Sydney. It is neatly built, and has a handsome church and hospital, and returns, with Richmond, Windsor, and Campbellton, a member to the Legislative Council. Pop. 601.—3, (*Liverpool Plains*), A dist. New S. Wales, lat. 30° to 31° S.; lon. 149° to 151° E.; area, 10,000,000 ac. It contains the greatest extent of pastoral country, and is the best watered of any district in New S. Wales; it is bounded by two parallel ranges of mountains, from which narrow belts of forest traverse the plains at irregular intervals, and divide them into a series of natural parallelograms.—4, A mountain range, E. Australia, which stretches from W. to E., between co. Brisbane, New S. Wales, and the Liverpool Plains; and forms the watershed between the basins of the Peel or Namoy, on the N. and W., and the Hunter on the S. and E.

LIVERPOOL, a parl. and mun. bor. and seaport, England, co. Lancaster, r. bank Mersey, about 4 m. from its confluence with the Irish Sea; lat. (Observatory) 53° 24' 43" N.; lon. 3° W. (R.) It stands partly on flat ground along the

margin of the river, and partly on a gentle acclivity. Its utmost length, from N. to S., is upwards of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  m. Greatest breadth, E. to W., rather more than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Area, 5002 $\frac{1}{2}$  ac. The principal streets diverge more or less directly from a central area, in which stand St. George's Hall and St. John's Church. In the older parts of the town the streets are narrow, and ill built; but in the more modern portions, particularly in the E., they are wide, airy, and well paved. Here also occur some handsome squares and crescents, lined with elegant mansions, chiefly of brick, roofed with slate. The town is well lighted with gas, and supplied with water at present from wells sunk in the new red sandstone on which the town is built. There are seven wells, the greater part of the water from which is pumped into a reservoir at an elevation of about 200 ft. above the lowest part of the town. From this reservoir it is distributed under high pressure; and there being an abundance of hydrants in the streets, especially in the warehouse districts, fires are easily extinguished by the application of hose and jet. The result is, that serious destruction of property by fire is now unknown. The quantity of water distributed daily amounts to 5,750,000 gallons. At present works are in progress for obtaining an increased water-supply from the hilly district of Rivington, about 26 m. from Liverpool. Reservoirs are there in course of construction,



1. St. George's Hall.
2. Townhall and Exchange Buildings.
3. Revenue Buildings.
4. Sailors' Home.
5. London and North West in Railway Station.
6. Lanchester and Yorkshire Railway Station.
7. Cathedral Institution.
8. Mechanics' Institution.
9. Royal Institution.
10. Alton House News-room.
11. Lyceum News-room.
12. Boroath Jail.
13. Kirkdale Jail.
14. Kirkdale Industrial Schools.
15. St. John's Market.
16. St. James' Cemetery.
17. Neopropolis.
18. Zoological Gardens.
19. St. Nicholas' Church.
20. St. Peter's Church.
21. St. Luke's Church.
22. St. George's Church.
23. St. Michael's Church.
24. St. John's Church.

- a. Brunswick Dock.
- b. Union Dock.
- c. Galt Dock.
- d. Queen's Dock.
- e. Queen's Basin.
- f. King's Dock.
- g. Duke's Dock.
- h. Albert Dock.
- i. Salford Dock.
- j. Canine Dock.
- k. George's Dock.
- l. George's Basin.
- m. Prince's Dock.

- n. Basin.
- o. Waterloo Dock.
- p. Victoria Dock.
- q. Trafalgar Dock.
- r. Clarence Dock.
- s. Halcott Basin.
- t. Salford Dock.
- u. Gillingham Dock.
- v. Nelson Dock.
- w. Bramley Moor Dock.
- x. Wellington Dock.
- y. Sandoz Dock.
- z. Intended Docks.

which, when completed, will form great lakes of the aggregate length of 6 miles; and from these, after being filtered, the water will be conveyed to the distributing-reservoirs in the town in iron pipes, 44 inches diameter.

The most important public buildings are the Townhall, Exchange Buildings, Revenue Buildings, and St. George's Hall. The Townhall is an elegant Grecian structure, which was founded in 1749; a handsome dome, supported by Corinthian pillars, and surrounded by an open gallery, rises from the centre of the building; within are a saloon, drawing-rooms, ball-rooms, banqueting room, and relectory, all splendidly

furnished, forming, probably, the finest suite of entertaining-rooms in the kingdom. The Exchange Buildings form three sides of the square, of which the Townhall constitutes the fourth; it has three interior façades; an arcaded basement, with a walk of 15 ft. in width, extends along each of the façades, and is surmounted by a range of Corinthian pilasters, supporting a handsome cornice and balustrade; in the E. wing of the building is a spacious news-room. The Revenue Buildings, which comprise the Office of Inland Revenue, the Offices of the Commissioners of the Docks, and Post-office, cover an area of 6700 sq. yds., and have an extreme length



of 467 ft., with a total height of 67 ft.; lofty porticoes, each supported by eight Ionic columns, adorn the centre, and E. and W. fronts; the centre of the building is surmounted by a dome, lighted by sixteen windows, and ornamented round by pilasters. St. George's Hall, which comprises also the Assize



ST. GEORGE'S HALL AND LIME STREET RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL.  
From an Original Engraving

Courts, is a sumptuous building in the Corinthian style; the E. façade, or the longer side of the building, is 420 ft. long; the advanced colonnade in the centre is 200 ft. in length, and, being recessed, forms within an ample sheltered ambulatory 26 ft. in depth. The N. portion of the plan forms a concert-room, capable of accommodating 1200 auditors, making the entire extent, from N. to S., 500 ft. The other structures, exclusive of the churches, deserving of notice, are the Royal Bank buildings, the North and South Wales Banks, the Stations of the London and North Western, and the E. Lancashire, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways, Liverpool Apothecaries' Hall, Adelphi Hotel, Infirmary, Collegiate Institution, Philharmonic Hall, and Lyceum. The Theatre and Amphitheatre are also both respectable structures.

Few towns are so well supplied with market-places as Liverpool, there being about a dozen of them in various localities; several of them are spacious, airy, covered structures—that of St. John's,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, by 45 yds. wide, being specially worthy of mention; they are probably better supplied with all kinds of provisions than any other markets in the kingdom. There are altogether 45 churches and 35 chapels in Liverpool, besides numerous other places of worship; the former comprising two churches belonging to the Scotch Establishment, three to the Free Church, one to the U. Presbyterian Church of Scotland, one Irish Presbyterian, and a church of the Holy Apostles. The chapels include five Wesleyan, two Wesleyan Association, five Independent, three Methodist, eight R. Catholic, four Baptist, three Unitarian, one Friends' meeting-house, two Jews' synagogues, one Sandemanian, one floating chapel, and one New Jerusalem; and to almost every place of worship a school is attached. Many of the churches and chapels are exceedingly handsome buildings. Amongst the more remarkable for their architectural beauty are St. Francis Xavier's and St. Mary's R. Catholic churches, the church for the blind, St. Luke's, Great George Street chapel, St. George's Presbyterian church, Baptist chapel, St. Andrew's Scotch church, St. George's, St. Catherine's, St. Michael's, St. Martin's, and the Hope Street Unitarian chapel. Liverpool is remarkable for the number of its charitable and benevolent institutions, and for the suitability of the buildings devoted to these purposes; there being no fewer than fifteen or sixteen different establishments of one kind or another for the alleviation of distress, besides three or four charity schools. The principal are the Infirmary, Fever Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Lock Hospital, and three extensive public bathing establishments, erected by the Corporation, one of which is amply supplied with filtered salt-water, and the others with pure spring-water. To one of these establishments a public washing-house is attached; and there is a separate public washing-house in another locality. There are likewise many religious societies. The educational institutions comprise the Royal Institution, the Mechanics', the Collegiate, and the

Medical Institutions. Associated with these are the news-rooms, among which the Athenæum and Lyceum hold the highest station, and have extensive libraries connected with them. There is also the Free Public Library, and Derby Museum. The schools consist of the Corporation, National,

and Infant schools, and of a vast number belonging to the various religious denominations. The principal places of amusement are the Theatre Royal, the Royal Amphitheatre, the Royal Liver Theatre, the Royal Adelphi, the Philharmonic Hall, one of the finest concert-rooms in Europe; Music Hall, Wellington Rooms, the Zoological and Botanic Gardens; and the race-course at Aintree, where meetings are held in May and July.

But the most remarkable feature of this great seaport is the number and magnificence of its docks, corresponding with the extent of its vast commerce. All of these lie along the margin of the river, or between it and the town; most of them parallel with the

Mersey, but some of them at right angles to it. There are, in all, 30 docks, of three different kinds, namely, wet docks, dry docks or basins, and graving docks. The first are principally for ships of great burden, employed in the foreign trade, such vessels floating in them at all states of the tide, the water being retained by gates; the dry docks, so called because they are left dry when the tide is out, are chiefly appropriated to coasting vessels; and the graving docks, which admit or exclude the water at pleasure, are adapted to the repair of ships, during which they are kept perfectly dry, and when completed, are floated out by admitting the tide. The extreme length of the river wall, which fronts the line of the Liverpool docks, is 5 m. The total water area amounts to 200 ac.; of this 179 ac. are wet docks, and 21 ac. dry basins; and the total quay space exceeds 14 m. The four largest docks are the Huskisson, Prince's, Queen's, and Brunswick docks. The first covers an area of 15 ac., 993 sq. yards; length of quay frontage, 1122 yards; depth of water, 27 ft.; the second nearly 12 ac.; the third above 10 ac.; and the fourth above 12 ac. Nearly £12,000,000 have been expended in Liverpool, and more than £12,000,000 on the river Mersey, in securing safe anchorage, and the most perfect port accommodation ever formed by the skill of man. The following Table of the number of vessels that have entered the docks at various dates, and of the progressive increase of the dock dues and customs, exhibits, in a very clear manner, not only the great extent of the shipping of this port, but the extraordinary rapidity with which it has increased since the commencement of the present century. The decrease of the customs receipts in recent years is mainly due to the abolition of the duty on cotton and wool:—

Year	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dock Dues.	Customs Receipts.
1800	4,796	450,060	£2,379	£1,058,578
1810	6,739	734,791	65,793	2,075,766
1820	7,276	805,033	94,112	1,188,072
1830	11,314	1,411,064	151,359	3,567,144
1835	13,941	1,768,426	198,467	4,372,847
1840	15,998	2,445,708	178,196	4,007,326
1845	20,521	3,016,381	228,247	3,434,521
1850	20,457	3,536,387	242,989	3,366,284
1851	21,071	3,797,666	269,020	3,510,033

In the value of its foreign exports, and the extent of its foreign commerce, Liverpool is now the greatest port in the British empire, and is consequently the first port in the world. In 1850, the foreign exports amounted to nearly £35,000,000 sterling, or considerably more than one-half of the total value of the exports of the three kingdoms for that year, and more than twice that of London. During the five years ending with 1850, the increase of the exports of Liverpool has been from £26,000,000 to nearly £35,000,000, while that of London has been from about £11,000,000 to rather more than £14,000,000.

The quantity of foreign and colonial produce imported into London, in 1850, was 1,374,947 tons; into Liverpool, 1,384,353; into Hull, 639,823. The value of the foreign and colonial produce imported into London that year, was about £43,183,821; of that imported into Liverpool, £37,404,400. The value of the principal articles imported into the latter, was,

Cotton.....	£15,730,800	Sheep's wool.....	£1,380,000
Grain and flour.....	5,198,796	Tea.....	1,831,000
Sugar.....	2,485,000	Hemp.....	770,640
Tobacco.....	3,988,000	Timber.....	725,000

The quantities of the principal articles imported in 1849-51 are shown in the following Table:—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS From 1st January to 31st December.		
	1849.	1850.	1851.
American Provisions, Beef .. (tees. (brls.	26,119	20,443	23,549
Pork.....brls. and tees.	1,349	1,870	2,625
Bacon.....cwt.	36,906	18,576	5,149
Cherise.....casks.	221,231	156,297	62,331
".....boxes.	3,645	3,687	1,718
Lard.....brls.	74,998	64,025	54,589
".....brls.	49,124	74,610	40,992
Ashes, American.....brls.	54,499	54,138	9,111
Brimstone.....brls.	16,750	20,850	17,850
Cassia Lignea.....cases	11,200	10,650	10,900
Cocoa.....brls. and bags	115	165	none.
Coffee, B. P. West India.....casks	13,500	8,835	10,975
" do. do. brls. and bags	2,550	3,420	2,770
" Ceylon.....brls.	1,880	1,815	1,115
".....bags	184,641	204,092	152,706
" All Foreign.....casks	6,650	13,760	820
".....bags, &c.	200	10	..
Cotton.....cwt.	40,770	20,235	34,350
Dyewoods, Logwood.....tons	6,734,821	6,121,428	6,795,535
" Fustic.....tons	14,350	23,550	15,700
" Nicaunga wood.....tons	6,300	7,450	9,950
Ginger, W. India.....brls. and bags	2,400	4,060	4,060
" E. India.....bags and pockets	70	235	665
" African.....bags, &c.	5,950	9,650	1,800
Grain, Foreign and Colonial:—	1,380	1,170	830
Wheat.....qrs.	632,620	728,080	608,640
Flour.....sacks	88,334	400,220	373,653
".....brls.	1,111,997	463,101	1,307,850
Oats.....brls.	184,641	204,092	152,706
Barley.....qrs.	65,215	65,320	61,946
Beans.....qrs.	134,284	104,846	122,564
Pews.....qrs.	43,158	31,649	21,940
Indian Corn.....qrs.	1,003,439	542,785	286,043
Indian Corn Meal.....brls.	63,729	4,804	4,508
Oatmeal.....loads	150,287	235,493	210,095
Guano.....brls.	28,554	28,472	92,583
Gum, Arabic.....cases and brls.	8,550	2,500	2,500
Hides, Ox and Cow.....number	397,100	266,300	287,600
" E. India.....number	205,000	286,400	215,700
" Horse, S. American.....number	129,600	139,700	77,800
Indigo, E. India.....chests	570	405	760
" Spanish.....sacks	110	200	2,000
Jute.....bales	63,000	83,500	95,000
Lac Dye.....chests	700	1,130	315
" Shell.....chests	510	2,680	3,330
Madder.....casks	2,700	3,500	3,450
Madder-roots.....bales, &c.	15,600	19,900	22,550
Molasses, W. India.....casks	13,300	8,565	12,500
" E. India.....casks	1,200	745	590
" Foreign.....casks	13,550	15,400	6,700
Nitrate of Soda.....tons	6,800	7,660	8,070
Olive Oil.....tons	7,300	10,600	5,100
Palm Oil.....tons	17,900	16,250	23,800
Pepper, E. India.....bags and pockets	7,550	8,760	3,500
Pimento.....brls. and bags	1,400	3,050	1,850
Rice, E. India.....bags	297,900	314,100	184,700
" American.....casks	11,000	10,650	2,750
Rum, W. India.....punchons	8,595	8,170	8,845
" E. India.....punchons	370	20	..
" Foreign.....punchons	235	20	310
Saltpetre, E. India.....bags	48,800	42,550	44,500
Sugar, B. Plantation, hlds and tees.	30,650	25,190	26,310
" Brazil, &c.....bags	301,400	334,250	350,950
" Mauritius.....bags	89,660	76,500	79,000
" Manila, Java, &c.....bags, &c.	7,340	22,135	59,970
" Havannah.....boxes	1,110	8,630	10,400
" Brazil.....chests	6,470	4,080	3,915
".....brls. &c.	95,650	54,965	79,300
" Other Foreign.....hlds.	6,280	5,560	12,050
".....brls.	11,300	6,090	4,900
Sunne.....bags	69,950	98,350	85,400
Tar.....brls.	29,350	39,375	43,000
Tallow, European.....casks	26,250	16,200	16,850
" American, &c.....casks, &c.	24,100	22,700	15,100
Tea.....lbs.	9,197,340	9,117,726	16,781,049
Tinical and Borax.....casks, boxes, &c.	700	2,840	2,675
Tobacco.....hlds.	13,200	12,550	10,050
Turpentine.....brls.	51,300	61,600	54,500

The cotton trade of Liverpool, as will be seen from the foregoing statement, forms one of the most important branches of its general commerce. In 1851, the total imports of that article amounted to 1,748,946 bales; while, in 1811, the total amount imported was five bales; which, in 1811, had increased to 93,752 bales; and, in 1841, to 1,164,269 bales. The discovery of the gold of California has recently given Liverpool a great trade in the precious metals, which it did not formerly possess. In 1851, the gold and silver imported into that port from the U. States were of the value of £6,091,433. The Irish and coasting trade is also very large, and, in 1850, gave employment to 896,168 tons of steam tonnage, and 515,836 tons of sailing vessels. The grain, &c., imported from Ireland, in 1849-51, was as follows:—

## IMPORTS OF GRAIN FROM IRELAND.

Years.	Wheat.		Flour.		Oats.		Oatmeal.		Barley.		Bans.	
	Qrs.	Sacks.	Qrs.	Sacks.	Qrs.	Sacks.	Qrs.	Sacks.	Qrs.	Sacks.	Qrs.	Sacks.
1849.....	34,799	73,985	158,535	145,042	6572	7501	232,485	3036	6435	1723	..	..
1850.....	64,724	185,228	158,711	232,485	3036	6435	24,206	42,431	132,533	207,414	2922	1723
1851.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The weight of the goods, merchandise, and produce of all kinds which passes through the port of Liverpool yearly, is at least 6,000,000 tons; the shipping employed in transporting it amounted, in 1850, to 6,011,870 tons.

The export of linen is chiefly through the port of Liverpool, from which there was shipped, in 1850, 122,397,457 yards; and of yarn, 18,559,318 lbs.; and being the chief port for Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, immense quantities of the textile fabrics of these counties, intended for foreign parts, pass through it, to the extent, it is estimated, of £28,000,000; as do also the cutlery of Sheffield, and hardware of Birmingham; the iron of Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and N. Wales, in the form of rails, bars, hoops, and sheets; and the earthenware of the first-named county, of which 61,528,196 pieces were shipped, in 1849, to various parts of the world. Salt, and the alkali called soda-ash, likewise form important items in the commerce of Liverpool. Of the first, 445,633 tons, and of the second, 44,407 tons were exported in the year 1850. In 1850, the value of the beer and ale exported amounted to £558,794; and, in 1851, to £577,874. Liverpool has also been, for some years, the great point of departure for emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. It has now also become the place of emigration for Germans, who find it cheaper to sail from this port than from their own country. The following Table shows the progressive increase of this trade since 1831:—

Years.	No. of Emigrants.	Years.	No. of Emigrants.
1831.....	10,888	1848.....	131,121
1836.....	32,845	1849.....	153,905
1840.....	40,359	1850.....	174,187
1845.....	55,577	1851.....	306,015

The manufactures of Liverpool consist chiefly of shipbuilding, sugar refining, iron and brass founding, brewing, glass staining, alkali making, rope making, and steam-engine making. The manufacture of soap is more extensively carried on there than in any other town in the kingdom, as is that, also, of chronometers, watches, and watch movements; large quantities of the latter being annually exported. There is a large cotton manufactory near the town, also several wind-mills, and steam-engines for grinding corn, colours, dye-woods, &c., and numerous large manufactories of chain cables, anchors, &c.

By railway, Liverpool is connected with all the principal towns and ports in the kingdom; and its trade is further facilitated by an extensive net-work of canals, connecting it with the great seats of manufacturing and mining industry. It has regular communication, by steam-vessels, with Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin, Cork, Holyhead, and numerous places on the coast of England and Wales; with Havre, the Mediterranean, and New-York, Boston, Halifax, Central America, &c.

The suburbs of Liverpool are very extensive and beautiful, being thickly covered with neat rows of houses and handsome villas, and are rapidly increasing in population and importance. Within the parliamentary borough are included the townships of Everton, Kirkdale, W. Derby, and Toxteth Park. In connection with these may be named the important and rising places in Cheshire, on the opposite side of the Mersey, and connected with Liverpool by steam ferries, plying every quar-



ter of an hour; and in which many of the Liverpool merchants reside. They are Soacombe, Woodside, Monk's-ferry, Birkenhead, Tranmere, Rockferry, Eastham, Egremont, and New Brighton; between which and Liverpool there passed by the ferries, in 1851, above 8,000,000 passengers. There are several cemeteries in the town and its vicinity, the most noted of which are St. James's, the Necropolis, and St. Mary's. These are laid out with taste, and kept in good order; and a chapel is appended to each, in which the funeral service is performed. There are also two parish cemeteries, and a Jews' burying-place.

The corporation of Liverpool consists of 48 councillors, a mayor, and 16 aldermen elected by the council. The borough returns two members to Parliament; registered electors (1851), 17,316.

Liverpool was formerly the most unhealthy town in England; but the vigour with which sanitary operations have been carried on of late years, more particularly since the local sanitary act of 1846, has done much to rescue the town from its unenviable notoriety. These measures, comprising sewerage, house-drainage, improved paving and surface cleansing, the regulation of lodging-houses and slaughter-houses, the closing of unhealthy cellars, &c., have effected a marked improvement in the condition of the districts inhabited by the working-classes; and to this must no doubt be ascribed the fact, that the mortality of the borough which, ten years ago, amounted (on an average of years) to 31 in every 1000 inhabitants, has recently fallen to an average of little more than 29 in the 1000.

Great as Liverpool now is, it is of but comparatively recent growth, and has therefore little or no history. Little more than two centuries ago, it was but a small fishing town, with few houses, and still fewer streets. Of the progress of this great commercial port, the following table presents a curious and interesting epitome:—

RISE AND PROGRESS OF LIVERPOOL.

	Under Queen Elizabeth 1570.	Under Queen Anne. 1710.	Under Queen Victoria. 1851.
Population.....	800	8,168	876,085
Tonnage.....	268	12,686	3,737,666
No. of vessels....	15	334	21,971
	£	£	£
Town dues.....	20	878	91,000
Customs.....	271	70,000	3,466,284
Income.....	20	1,115	139,152

In 1644, Liverpool, then surrounded by a high mud wall, was besieged and taken by Prince Rupert, and shortly after retaken by the Parliamentary forces, under Sir John Meldrum. Seven years later, a second visitation of the plague carried off 200 inhabitants. In 1709, a wet dock was constructed, not only the first in Liverpool, but also in the kingdom. From this event may be dated the rapid extension of its commerce and population; though, as evidenced by the following Table, the greater portion of the increase of population has taken place since the commencement of the present century:—

Years.	Pop.	Years.	Pop.
1709.....	6,040	1821.....	138,972
1760.....	26,000	1841.....	224,954
1801.....	77,653	1851.....	876,065

Mrs. Hemans, the Rev. Legh Richmond, and Dr. Currie, the biographer of Burns, and William Roscoe, were natives of Liverpool.—(*Picturesque Handbook of Liverpool; Baines' History of Liverpool; Local Correspondent*).

LIVINGSTON, par. Scot. Linlithgow; 5800 ac. P. 1004.

LIVNO, or HELUNA, a tn. Turkey, in the N.W. of Herzegovina, at the foot of Mount Liubaska, 40 m. N.E. Spalatro, on the Bistritza, here crossed by a handsome bridge of five arches. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, and defended by a castle. The vicinity is fertile in corn, and has fine pastures, in which great numbers of cattle are reared. Pop. about 4000.

LIVNY, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. E.S.E. Orel, cap. circle, l. bank Sosna. It is an ancient place, has ten churches, and a monastery; and some general trade. P. (1850), 8202.

LIVONIA, LIEFLAND, LIFLAND, LIVLAND, or RIGA, a gov. Russia, bounded N. by Esthonia, W. by the Baltic Sea,

S. by Courland, and E. Vitepsk and the Lake of Peipus; lat. 56° 37' to 59° N.; lon. 23° 40' to 27° 8' E.; length, 178 m.; breadth, 111 m.; area, about 13,200 sq. sq. m. The surface is for the most part flat, sandy, and swampy, but has occasional tracts of black loam, well fitted for the plough. The only hilly ground is in the districts of Wenden and Dorpat. The government is well watered, possessing numerous rivers and lakes. Of the former, the principal are the Dwina and Embach; of the latter, the Wertsers and Luban. The climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. Notwithstanding extensive tracts of sand, the greater part of the government is under cultivation, and yields good crops of oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, flax, and hops. The forests are extensive, and furnish good timber. Horses, cattle, and sheep are generally of small inferior breeds. Game, both of the smaller and larger species, is abundant over the whole government. Gypsum, chalk, and a little marble are found. Distilling, sugar refining, and the manufacture of tobacco, woollens, cotton, and linen, are the chief branches of manufacturing industry. The inhabitants consist of Estonians, Livonians, and Letts, and speak the Finnish and Lettish dialects. They are almost all Protestants of the Augsburg Confession. The Livonians and Estonians, previously serfs, obtained their personal freedom in 1824. Livonia is divided into nine districts. The capital is Riga. Pop. (1850), 830,000.

LIVONIA (GULF OF). See RIGA.

LIVORNO.—1, A tn. and seaport, Tuscany. See LEGHORN.—2, A tn. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and 17 m. W.S.W. Vercelli, on a canal communicating with the Dora. It has a parish and four other churches, several fine mansions or palaces, an hospital, and a charitable endowment; and a trade in rice and millet. Pop. 4805.

LIVRON, a tn. France, dep. Drôme, 11 m. S. Valence, near the confluence of the Drôme with the Rhone; the former of which is here crossed by a fine bridge. It has manufactures of delft and common earthenware, and agricultural implements; tanneries, tile-works, and limekilns; and two annual fairs. Pop. 1615.

LIXURI, a seaport tn. Cephalonia, one of the Ionian isls., on the W. side of a long narrow arm of the sea, which penetrates the isl. S. to N. It is a principal depot for wines and currants; the shores are deep, and favourable for erecting wharfs and landing-places, while the country around yields a large produce for exportation. Pop. 5000.

LIZARD, an isl., N.E. coast Australia, N.N.E. Cape Flattery; lat. 14° 41' 24" S; lon. 145° 28' 30" E. (n.) It has a peak 1151 or 1161 ft. above sea-level; greatest diameter, 2½ m.; composed of a coarse gray granite, easily decomposable. A mountainous ridge runs across the island, and divides it into two portions, of which the E. is hilly and the W. low, and intersected by small ridges of slight elevation. A large grassy plain extends W. from the central ridge, and is densely covered with coarse grass and reeds, and scattered over with Pandanus trees. The soil is in general barren. Snakes are numerous, several of them poisonous. Shells of the most beautiful forms and colours abound on the shores.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*).

LIZARD POINT, a headland, England, co. Cornwall, forming the most S. point of Great Britain, 24 m. E.S.E. Land's End, and having two lighthouses, with fixed lights 224 ft. above sea-level; lat. 49° 57' 42" N.; lon. 5° 12' W.

LIZZANELLO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 4 m. S.E. Lecce. Pop. 1787.

LIZZANO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 15 m. E.S.E. Taranto. Pop. 1370.

LJUBIM, a tn. Russia, gov. and 52 m. N.E. Jaroslav, cap. circle, on the Obmora, with four churches, two tanneries, and a general trade; and important annual fairs. Pop. 2237.

—The CIRCLE is tolerably well wooded, and raises a good deal of corn, though in general it is more pastoral than agricultural. Pop. 57,548.

LLACUNA (LA), a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 60 m. from Barcelona, with two small squares, one of which is lined by arcades; several irregular and narrow streets, a church, an old castle, a primary school, and three mills. Pop. 1020.

LLADO, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 20 m. from Gerona, with a church, two primary schools, several mills, and a trade in oil, charcoal, and timber. Pop. 1064.





PARISH.	County.	Area in Acres.	Pop. in 1881.	PARISH.	County.	Area in Acres.	Pop. in 1881.	PARISH.	County.	Area in Acres.	Pop. in 1881.
LIANSYNSIDDO.....	Carmarthen	11,000	1,376	LIANGTRY.....	Cardigan	274	274	LIANSAINTEFRID.....	Montgomery.		1,390
LIANGAFAL.....	Pembroke	1,049	1,049	LIANGYNNOG.....	Montgomery.	4,440	667	Radnor.....		4,000	313
LIANGADFA.....	Montgomery.	7,000	1,070	LIANGYNILLO.....	Radnor	4,000	501	" Glyn-ŷchirio.....	Denbigh.		574
LIANGADWALADR.....	Anglesey	2,132	553	LIANGYNNOG.....	Brecon	2,060	54	LIANSAMLET.....	Glamorgan...		3,375
LIANGAFELACH.....	Glamorgan 10m. by 6	9,394	403	LIANGYNNOG.....	Montgomery.	1,974	516	Higuer & Lower.....			
LIANGAN.....	Carmarthen		1,062	LIANGHAMLACH.....	Brecon	910	324	LIANSANNAN.....	Denbigh		1,406
LIANGAMMARCH.....	Brecon		1,062	LIANHABAN.....	Glamorgan		306	LIANSANNOR.....	Glamorgan	1,100	204
LIANGAN.....	Carmarthen		649	LIANHABY.....			268	LIANSAINTEFRID.....	Merioneth	450	183
LIANGAFAL.....	Denbigh	2,300	1,049	LIANGHILL.....	Pembroke		167	LIANSYNSIDDO.....			
LIANGANTA.....	Glamorgan	1,110	238	LIANDIAN.....	Anglesey		1,370	LIANSAMLET.....	Carmarthen		1,052
LIANGANTEN.....	Brecon	2,900	177	LIANESTYN.....			275	LIANSYDIDID.....	Brecon		492
LIANGAR.....	Merioneth		250	" Carnarvon		4,500	1,090	LIANSADWEL.....	Pembroke		833
LIANGASTY-TAL.....	Brecon	1,540	164	LIANIGON.....	Brecon		647	LIANSAINTEFRID.....	Carmarthen	5,000	1,263
LIALLYN.....			1,108	LIANILID.....	Glamorgan	1,800	148	Radnor.....		5,000	261
LIANGATHEN.....	Carmarthen	5,513	1,108	LIANINA.....	Cardigan		447	LIANSTINAN.....	Pembroke		520
LIANGASTOCK.....	Brecon	12,300	434	LIANSHERN.....	Glamorgan		418	LIANTHETTY.....	Brecon		170
LIANGEDWYN.....	Denbigh		832	LIANLLAWDDOG.....	Carmarthen		779	LIANTHOD.....			170
LIANGENWEN.....	Anglesey	3,519	913	LIANLAWER.....	Pembroke		114	LIANTHOD.....	Pembroke		300
LIANGETHIO.....	Cardigan	3,000	413	LIANLLECHID.....	Carnarvon	18,000	4,957	LIANTHREIDYD.....	Glamorgan		228
LIANGELER.....	Carmarthen	6,414	1,747	LIANLLECHID.....	Brecon	2,697	261	LIANTHREIDYD.....	Anglesey	4,460	523
LIANGELYN.....	Carnarvon		270	LIANLLUGAN.....	Montgomery 3m. by 14	413	413	LIANTHREIDYD.....	Glamorgan		2,192
LIANGELYN.....	Carnarvon		1,033	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Cardigan	3,000	1,475	LIANTHREIDYD.....	Pembroke		1,045
LIANGELYN.....	Carmarthen		8,559	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Montgomery	4,490	333	LIANTHREIDYD.....	Merioneth		1,389
LIANGELYN.....	Carmarthen		2,624	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Carmarthen		918	LIANTHREIDYD.....	Brecon		662
LIANGELYN.....	Carmarthen		893	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Carnarvon	6,000	2,017	LIANVILLO.....			300
LIANGELYN.....	Glamorgan		456	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Glamorgan	450	269	LIANSRYNACH.....			590
LIANGELYN.....	Denbigh		1,118	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....		967	191	LIANSRYNACH.....	Montgomery.		333
LIANGELYN.....	Carnarvon 4 m. by 3		1,144	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Montgomery	1,000	167	LIANSRYNACH.....	Cardigan		1,578
LIANGELYN.....	Carmarthen		404	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Denbigh	10,500	1,196	LIANSRYNACH.....	Carmarthen		1,055
LIANGELYN.....	Montgomery	35,000	1,951	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Carmarthen	11,466	1,769	LIANSRYNACH.....	Cardigan	7,000	1,586
LIANGELYN.....	Carmarthen		328	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Carnarvon		1,237	LIANSRYNACH.....	Montgomery	2,000	325
LIANGELYN.....	Cardigan	5,000	985	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Carmarthen		525	LIANSRYNACH.....	Montgomery	10,480	1,716
LIANGELYN.....	Pembroke	800	255	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Denbigh, 14 m. by 3	2,609		LIANSRYNACH.....	Glamorgan		1,614
LIANGELYN.....	Glamorgan		4,165	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Thames		60	LIANSRYNACH.....	Carmarthen	4,441	523
LIANGELYN.....	Brecon		401	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Denbigh	8,000	2,630	LIANSRYNACH.....	Montgomery	10,280	822
LIANGELYN.....	Merioneth 5 m. by 3		368	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Montgomery		59	LIANSRYNACH.....	Brecon	12,000	668
LIANGELYN.....	Cardigan		804	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Glamorgan		1,760	LIANSRYNACH.....	Montgomery	5,000	517
LIANGELYN.....	Anglesey	8,653	938	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Carnarvon		551	LIANSRYNACH.....	Carmarthen	10,000	1,134
LIANGELYN.....	Cardigan		642	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Denbigh		840	LIANSRYNACH.....	Pembroke		449
LIANGELYN.....	Glamorgan	12,000	2,813	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Anglesey	8,650	1,514	LIANSRYNACH.....	Cardigan		666
LIANGELYN.....	Brecon	13,992	2,775	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Denbigh		735	LIANSRYNACH.....	Denbigh		111
LIANGELYN.....	Cardigan	3,560	481	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Pembroke		912	LIANSRYNACH.....	Pembroke		207
LIANGELYN.....	Carmarthen	5,429	820	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Carnarvon	4,105	1,760	LIANSRYNACH.....	Merioneth		214
LIANGELYN.....	Pembroke		796	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Anglesey	2,891	455	LIANSRYNACH.....	Denbigh		2,467
LIANGELYN.....	Carmarthen	5,770	1,229	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Carmarthen	7,064	1,192	LIANSRYNACH.....	Brecon		623
LIANGELYN.....	Carnarvon	1,500	699	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Carmarthen		237	LIANSRYNACH.....	Denbigh, 8 m. by 14		749
LIANGELYN.....	Denbigh		264	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Brecon	2,000	203	LIANSRYNACH.....	Radnor, 5 m. by 24		745
LIANGELYN.....	Anglesey	1,600	260	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Denbigh		1,232	LIANSRYNACH.....	Carnarvon	6,300	1,241
LIANGELYN.....	Denbigh	10,000	1,017	LIANLLWCHAIRAN.....	Denbigh	5,047	1,286	LIANSRYNACH.....	Brecon		115
LIANGELYN.....	Carnarvon	4,306	726								

LLANBEDR, a tn. and par. Wales. See LAMPETER.

LLANDAFF [*Llan Tâf*, Church of the Tâf], an anc. and decayed city and par., S. Wales, Glamorganshire. The city, now a mere village, with 570 inhabitants, is agreeably situated, r. bank Tâf, 2 m. N.W. Cardiff, with a station on the Tâf Valley and Aberdare Railway. It is only noted for its cathedral, built in the 12th century, but subsequently repaired and contracted in 1751, when a new Grecian W. front was added to the original Gothic one, imparting to the whole edifice a singularly incongruous appearance; its entire length is 300 ft.; breadth, 30 ft. Adjoining it are the chapter-house, in the decorated English style, and the remains of the episcopal palace. Part of the cathedral is now used as the parish church. There are two national schools, and some small charities. The see of Llandaff includes Monmouthshire, and that part of Glamorganshire E. of the Neath, comprising 215 benefices. Pop. par., 1276.

LLANDILO-FABR, or VAWR, a market tn. and par., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen. The town, r. bank Towy, here crossed by a stone bridge, 13 m. E. by N. Carmarthen, has a neat modern townhall, containing accommodation for the sessions courts, and a corn-market underneath; a large heavy-looking church, with a Norman tower; a Baptist, a Wesleyan, and a Calvinistic Methodist chapel; five ordinary, and two infant schools. In the vicinity are limestone, flag, and mica slate quarries. P. 1313. Area of par., 26,000 ac. P. 5471.

LLANDOVERY, a market tn. and municipal bor., S. Wales, co. and 23 m. E.N.E. Carmarthen, near the junction of the Bran with the Towy, pleasantly situated, but poorly built. It has an episcopal church, and independent, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and a national, an infant, and several other schools. In 1848, Thomas Phillips, Esq., founded here 'the Welsh educational institution,' in which a classical and mathematical education is given, along with instruction in the Welsh language. The founder has subsequently bequeathed to it endowments for scholarships to

Oxford, and for professorships of geology, chemistry, botany, and other sciences. On a rocky eminence on the W. side of the Bran, are the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1709.

LLANELLY, a market tn. and municipal and parl. bor. and par., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen. The town, on the Bury, 14 m. S. by E. Carmarthen, on the railway thence to Swansea, is irregularly built, but has of late been well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water. It has a parish church, several Dissenting chapels, a number of schools, and an extensive prison; and is the outlet for the products of a great mining district, comprehending extensive collieries, iron foundries, copper-works, and lead and silver works, in which a large number of the inhabitants are employed. The trade is facilitated by four commodious docks, constructed on the shore of the Bury, from which, in 1848, there were 194,253 tons of coals exported. In 1850, there entered at the port 1912 vessels, tonn. 102,127; and cleared, 3049 vessels, tonn. 193,852. Llanelly is connected by canal with Kidwelly. It unites with Carmarthen in returning a member to Parliament. Pop. bor. (1851), 8710. Area of par., 20,000 ac. Pop. (1841), 11,155.

LLANERCHYMEDD, a market tn. and chapelry, Wales, co. Anglesey, 12 m. W.N.W. Beaumaris. It has an episcopal chapel, with a lofty square tower; several Dissenting chapels, and a national school. The making of shoes, and the manufacture of snuff, are carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 1243.

LLANES, a small tn. and port, Spain, Asturias, prov. and 60 m. E. by N. Oviedo; lat. 43° 27' N.; lon. 4° 38' W. It is well built, has a church, several chapels, a small town-house and prison, two schools, a custom-house, a magnificent palace of the Counts of Vega, an old Roman tower, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, and cider. At its port, only suited for vessels under 120 tons, some timber, iron, cider, fruits, and bark, are exported; and colonial produce, wheat, salt, bricks, and manufactured goods, imported. Pop. 2084.

**LLANFAIR**, or **LLANYAIR CAERINION**, a market tn. and par. Wales, co. and 10 m. N.W. Montgomery; with a church, townhall, and several schools; and manufactures of flannel. Area of par., 7 m. by 6 m. Pop. 2747.

**LLANFYLLIN**, a market tn., parl. bor., and par. Wales, Montgomeryshire. The town, 15 m. N.N.W. Montgomery, on the Cain, over which is a neat bridge, has a church, in the Venetian style; several Dissenting chapels, a neat townhall, with market underneath; a school, news-room, and some trade in leather and salt. It unites with Montgomery, &c., in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. bor. (1851), 1116. Area of par., 8000 ac. Pop. (1851), 1955.

**LLANGADOCK**, a market tn. and par. Wales, co. and 19 m. E.N.E. Carmarthen, near the junction of the Sawdy with the Towy, here crossed by a neat stone bridge. It has an old substantial church, several Dissenting chapels, and near it coal and limestone are worked. Area of par., 22,642 ac. Pop. 2604.

**LLANGEFNI**, a market tn. and par. Wales, co. Anglesey, 9 m. W. Beaumaris. The town, on the Cevni, here crossed by two handsome bridges, has a church, several Dissenting places of worship, a neat market-house, and a school; limited manufactures of woollen cloth, and extensive markets and cattle fairs. Area of par., 2300 ac. Pop. 1755.

**LLANGOLLEN** [pronounced, *Llangothlen*], a market tn. and par., N. Wales, co. Denbigh. The town, 19 m. S.E. Denbigh, and 4 m. from the station of its name on the Chester and Shrewsbury Railway, is picturesquely situated in a narrow valley, r. bank Dee. It is well built, has a handsome ancient church, in the early English style, and five Dissenting places of worship; three schools, a public library, and several friendly societies. In the town and neighbourhood are three extensive mills, where flannel of superior quality is manufactured; and several breweries. Flag, slate, and limestone, abound in the vicinity. Four miles from the town, the Ellesmere Canal is carried across the Dee; and in the neighbourhood is the magnificent aqueduct of Pont-y-Cysylltau, of 19 arches, and 126 ft. high, constructed by Telford. Near the town are the picturesque ruins of the fortress Castell Dinas Brân. Llangollen is much admired for the beauty of its situation, and greatly resorted to by summer visitants. Area of par., 16,386 ac. Pop. 4906.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**LLANIDLOES**, a municipal and parl. bor. and par. Wales, Montgomeryshire. The town, in a fertile valley on the Severn, here crossed by two bridges, 18 m. N.W. Montgomery, formerly consisted chiefly of houses built of timber frames, filled in with plaster; many of these structures have, however, in recent times, been replaced by good modern houses. In the centre of the town is the old market-house, a quaint-looking timber framed structure, little used since the erection of the new market-house, a spacious building, in the upper part of which the wool-market is held, with the shambles, butter-market, &c., in the lower part. There are a venerable old Established church, several Dissenting chapels, and some small charities. The manufacture of flannel is still actively carried on, though not to so great an extent as at one time; and in the town and vicinity are several factories for carding and spinning wool, fulling-mills, a brass foundry, extensive copper and lead mines, and several malkilns, flour-mills, and tanyards. It unites with Montgomery, &c., in returning a member to Parliament; and has extensive sheep fairs. Pop. (1851), 3056. Area of par., 17,278 ac. Pop. 4694.

**LLANOS** (Los), a tn. Canary isls., S.W. side isl. Palma; with a church, five chapels, four schools, and manufactures of sugar, wax, brandy, silk, and cheese. Pop. 4967.

**LLANOS (SANTA MARIA DE LOS)**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 45 m. from Cuena. It is poorly built, and has a church, a primary school, an hospital, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1018.

**LLANRWST**, a market tn. and par. N. Wales, cos. Carnarvon and Denbigh. The town, 1½ m. W. by S. Denbigh, is pleasantly situated on r. bank Conway, here crossed by an elegant bridge of three arches, built about 1636, from a plan by Inigo Jones. It is spacious, well paved, and well built; but the houses and shops are, in general, small; water abundant. It has two churches, four Dissenting chapels, several schools, and some minor charities. Spinning of woollen yarn, and the knitting of stockings, are the chief manufactures. Area of par., 15,769 ac. Pop. 3905.

**LLANSA**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 32 m. N.E. by N. Gerona, on the coast of the Mediterranean; with a large church and school; inhabitants engaged in fishing, salting fish, making brandy, wine, oil, &c. Pop. 2288.

**LLANTRISSENT**, a parl. bor., market tn., and par., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan. The town, romantically situated partly on the declivity, and partly on the summit of a hill, 9 m. N.W. Cardiff, is irregularly built; houses, in general, old and small; and not improving. It has an old castle-yard, with a ruined tower, a large and venerable parish church; and four Dissenting chapels, two national schools, and three friendly societies; inhabitants principally employed in agriculture, or in the extensive collieries in the neighbourhood. Llantrissant unites with Cardiff, &c., in returning a member to Parliament. Pop. 1007; of par., 3222.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**LLAVANERAS**, or **LLEVANERAS**, two places, Spain:—1, (*San Andres de*), A tn. Catalonia, prov. and about 18 m. from Barcelona. It is poorly built; has a large parish church, with a handsome façade; a primary school; manufactures of cotton, and cotton twist; and a trade in wine and mushrooms. Pop. 1298.—2, (*San Vicente de*), A tn., near the former; with a parish church, courthouse, manufactures of cotton, verdigris, earthenware; and two flour-mills. P. 811.

**LAWHADEN**, a par. Wales, Pembroke. P. 634.

**LLERENA**, a city, Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 57 m. S.E. Badajoz. It is well built, walled, flanked with towers; has numerous gates, wide streets, two parish churches, four chapels, four convents, several schools, two hospitals, town and court houses; a prison, theatre, cavalry barracks, bull-ring, and, in the environs, some pleasant public walks; manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, hats, leather, soap, white wax, brandy, wine, and oil. Pop. 4990.

**LLERS**, formerly **EL PERELLO**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 30 m. from Gerona. It is irregularly built; has a handsome modern church, with a tower; a fine old Moorish castle, which was occupied as a fort during the last civil war; a courthouse, hospital, and a trade, chiefly in oil. P. 1343.

**LLIVIA**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 54 m. N.W. Gerona, r. bank Segre, here crossed by a wooden bridge, on the confines of France; with a parish church, townhall, prison, and school; manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics; and some trade in grain, cattle, oil, wool, &c. Pop. 904.

**LLOBREGAT**:—1, (*San Felice de*), A tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 6 m. N.W. Barcelona, l. bank Llobregat; with a church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and a cemetery; and manufactures of cotton fabrics and blonde. Pop. 1820.—2, Two rivers, Spain, one of which rises near Pobia de Lillet, prov. Barcelona, and flows to the Mediterranean, 4 m. S. from Barcelona; total course, about 75 m. The other rises near Junquera, prov. Gerona, on the confines of France, and flows S.E. to the Muga; total course, 30 m.

**LLORET-DE-MAR**, a tn. and port, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 20 m. S. Gerona, on the Mediterranean. It has clean, well-kept streets, two squares, a parish church, several chapels, a custom-house, hospital, a dock-yard for merchant vessels; manufactures of blonde and corks, an active fishery, and a trade in grain, timber, fish, bristles, wool, salt-meat, colonial produce, &c. Pop. 3024.

**LOSA-DE-RANES**, a vil. Spain, prov. and 25 m. from Valencia, near l. bank Albaida; with a parish church, courthouse, primary school, several oil and spinning mills. P. 1383.

**LOSETA**, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, dist. Inca; with a parish church, and a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 1116.

**LOUGHOR**, or **LOUGHOR** [anc. *Leucarum*], a bor., seaport, and par., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. W. by N. Swansea, l. bank Loughor, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church and a national school; a zinc-work, and a manufactory of pyroligneous acid. It exports coal, and imports limestone. Vessels of 200 tons burthen come up to the town. It unites with Swansea, &c., in returning a member to Parliament. Pop. (1851), 821. Area of par., 3029 ac. Pop. 854.

**LOWES**, par. Wales, Radnor; 2500 ac. P. 390.

**LLUBI**, or **CASTELL-LLUBI**, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, near Inca; with a parish church, a primary school; manufactures of linen, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn, sheep, and swine. Pop. 1818.

**LLUCHMAYOR**, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 16 m. S.E. Palma, at the base of Mount Randa. It is tolerably well



built; and has a square, and wide, well-kept streets; a church, chapel of ease, townhouse, two prisons, two schools, a storehouse; and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, hats, brandy, and wine; and a well-attended cattle fair. P. 7784.

LYLSFAEN, par. Wales, Carnarvon and Denbigh; Pop. 679.

LLYSWEN, par. Wales, Brecon. P. 172.

LYSWORNEY, par. Wales, Glamorgan. P. 175.

LYSYFRAN, par. Wales, Pembroke. P. 191.

LLYWELL, par. Wales, Brecon. P. 1684.

LO (Str.), [anc. *Briocera*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Manche, r. bank Vire, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 158 m. W. by N. Paris. It is irregularly built. The central part stands upon a rock, and throws out, in different directions, seven or eight streets, which are all more or less steep, and lined with very indifferent houses. Only a few of recent construction have some appearance of elegance. One square, called the Champ de Mars, is handsome and well planted. Among the public buildings deserving of notice are the church of Notre Dame, with two lofty towers, and finely-painted windows; the church of St. Croix, one of the most ancient in the kingdom, dating from 805; the church of St. Thomas, now used as the corn-market; and the museum. The manufactures are druggery, employing 2400 workmen in the town and neighbourhood; ribbons, lace, linen, and leather. There are also some bleachfields and dye-works. The trade is in cavalry horses, cattle of all sorts, corn, mercery, ironmongery, woollens, linens, timber, &c. St. Lo is the seat of courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, and a communal college. Pop. (1846), 8339.

LO-KIANG, a river, China, rising in a mountainous district, S. part of prov. Hoonan, whence it flows, by a winding course, N.E., and falls into the Heng-Kiang, in lat. 28° 42' N., after a course of about 300 m.

LOA, a seaport tn. Peru; lat. 21° 30' S.; lon. 70° W., at the mouth of a river of same name, which falls into the S. Pacific, after a course of about 60 m., N.E. to S.W., in the latter part of which it forms the boundary between Peru and Bolivia. The town is now only the abode of a few fishermen. To the N. of it are the deserted gold mines of Chipani and Marejo.

LOANDO (St. PAUL DE), a seaport tn. and isl. S.W. Africa, Angola. The town or city, lat. 8° 48' S., lon. 13° 8' E., of considerable extent, is a bishop's see, and the chief settlement of the Portuguese in this part of Africa. The better part of the town is built on an eminence, beneath which, along the sea-shore, are the hovels of the black population. It contains several churches, and many private and public buildings; of which, however, a considerable portion are now in ruins. The market is well supplied, especially with fruit and vegetables; bullocks and goats are also plentiful. The town is well fortified; the harbour is  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in length, deep, and commodious. Principal exports, ivory and bees'-wax. Pop. 8000.

—The ISLAND, which is immediately opposite the town, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, is about 18 m. in length, N.E. to S.W., and 2 m. in breadth. It contains seven or eight villages, and produces abundance of fruits, also goats and sheep.

LOANGO, a considerable maritime country, S.W. Africa, stretching, along the Atlantic, from the equator S. to the river Zaire or Congo. The coast is high, but the hills are covered with earth and luxuriant vegetation. The lakes and rivers abound with fish, and the forests with game. The climate is fine; no hurricanes, nor even violent winds; and rain occurs rarely, its absence being compensated by thick dews, sufficient for vegetation. Manioc, maize, and a species of pulse called *msangen* are cultivated. The finest fruits grow wild, and the sugar-cane attains an enormous size. Palm-trees are very numerous, and the potato and yam are abundant. The wild animals are chiefly tiger-cats, ounces, and hyaenas. The hare and antelope are common, and the Chinese hog is used as a domestic animal; but neither horses, cows, sheep, nor asses thrive. The inhabitants are very superstitious, and practise circumcision. The country is governed by native chiefs.—LOANGO, the chief town, is about 4 m. in circuit, but does not contain a population exceeding 15,000.—The BAY of Loango is well sheltered, has good anchorage, but the surf prevents landing, except in the canoes of the country; lat. 4° 39' 30" S.; lon. 11° 42' E.

VOL. II.

LOANHEAD, a vil. Scotland, co. and 6 m. S. by E. Edinburgh, a favourite summer retreat, with several good houses, handsome villas, and a Reformed Presbyterian church. Inhabitants chiefly employed in collieries and paper-works. Pop. 810.

LOANO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 3 m. N. Albenga, near the sea. It is walled, very irregularly built, has a law court, several public offices, a beautiful parish church, in the form of a regular dodecagon; an elegant palace, belonging to the Doria family; a castle, two handsome convents, and manufactures of soap, vermicelli, and black lace; the last in great demand in Spain and the Papal States. P. 3352.

LOB-NOR, a lake, Chinese Turkestan, prov. or circuit Thian-Shan-Nanloo, on the W. edge of the desert of Gobi; lat. 40° 30' N.; lon. 87° E. The dreary region in which it is situated is uninhabited, and the lake itself is surrounded by extensive swamps, and a series of small sheets of water. Lob-Nor is the recipient of the large river Tarim or Erghen, flowing from the W., and of the smaller river of Kaidou, flowing from the N. It is about 50 m. in length, and half that breadth.

LOBAGUR, or LOBA, a fortified post, Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, 32 m. N.W. Almorá, 6461 ft. above sea-level; lat. 29° 57' N.; lon. 79° 18' E.

LOBAU, an isl. Austria, in the Danube, about 6 m. E.S.E. Vienna, about 110 yards from the l. bank; nearly 3 m. long, and rather more than 1 m. broad; noted for the passage of the French army in 1809. The French remained entrenched upon it between the battles of Gross-Aspern and Wagram.

LOBAU.—1, [Polish, *Lubawa*], A tn., E. Prussia, gov. and 36 m. E.S.E. Marienwerder, cap. circle, on the Jasińska or Sandella. It is walled, has two churches, a bishop's palace, a townhouse, a Bernardine monastery, a law court, and several public offices; manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3209. The CIRCLE is flat and well wooded, but sandy. Area, 390 geo. sq. m. Pop. 34,637.—2, A tn. Saxony, circle and 11 m. S.E. Bautzen, cap. dist., on the Saxon-Silesian railway. It has a court of justice and several public offices, four churches, a burgher school, library, and bathing establishment; manufactures of leather, several mills and bleachfields, and a trade in yarn and cattle. Pop. (1849), 3652; dist., 144,300.

LOBBES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 9 m. S.W. Charleroi, l. bank Sambre; with manufactures of nails, bricks, and chicory; salt-refineries, breweries, a bleachery, and two flour-mills; and some trade in horses, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 2489.

LOBEDA, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, r. bank Saale, about 3 m. S. Jens, with a parish church, townhouse, hospital, manufactures of hosiery, and a trade in wine. Pop. 731.

LOBEID, cap. Kordofa. See OBEID.

LOBEJAN, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 23 m. N. Merseburg. It is walled, has two churches and an hospital, limekilns, saltpetre-works, and several mills; and near it coal is worked. Pop. 2652.

LOBENDAU, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 36 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz; with a church, school, and castellated courthouse; two linen bleachfields, a saw and other mills. Pop. 1810.

LOBENSTEIN, a tn. Germany, principality Reuss-Loebenstien-Ebersdorf, 42 m. S. by W. Gotha, at the confluence of the Kosel and Lemnitz. It stands at the foot, and on the slope of a hill, crowned by the old castle of Lobenstein, and has narrow streets, a court of justice, and several public offices; a castle, in which the Prince resides; a church, courthouse, bathing establishment, workhouse, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a tannery and brewery, and a trade in wool and yarn. Pop. 4180.

LOBNIK, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmütz, about 16 m. from Freudenthal; with a church and a mill. P. 1071.

LOBON [anc. *Licon*], a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 18 m. E. Badajoz; with a church, a fine chapel, an old castle, supposed to be of Roman construction; a courthouse, and primary school; several flour-mills, and a trade in corn. The Romans, under the pro-consul Lucius Emilius, were here defeated by the Lusitani, 188 A.C. Pop. 580.

LOBOS, or SEAL ISLANDS.—1, Three isls. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Peru. The largest and most N., called Lobos de Tierra, is 10 m. distant from the mainland, and is in lat. (S. point) 6° 29' S.; lon. 80° 53' W. (a). It is about 5 m. long, and 2 m. broad, at the widest part. Thirty miles S.

from this island are the Lobos de Afuera, consisting of two islets, separated by a narrow channel. The largest of these two islands is about 2 m. long, by  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. broad, lying S.E. and N.W.; lat.  $6^{\circ} 56' 42''$  S., lon.  $80^{\circ} 44' 15''$  W. (n.). The other, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, and nearly 1 m. broad, lies nearly N. and S., forming, with the S. island, two snug, capacious bays. These islands have attracted considerable attention of late years, on account of the immense deposits of guano they contain—amounting to 2,000,000 tons on the largest island, Lobos de Tierra.—2, An isl., S. America, off S. coast Uruguay, N. side of the entrance to the estuary of the Rio de la Plata; lat.  $35^{\circ} 1' 1''$  S.; lon.  $54^{\circ} 39' 1''$  W.; about 80 m. E. Monte Video, and 8 m. S.S.E. the town of Maldonado.—3, An isl., N. America, Gulf of California, coast of Mexico; lat. (S.W. point)  $27^{\circ} 15' 1''$  N.; lon.  $110^{\circ} 46' 1''$  W. (n.). It is a beautiful little island, of coral formation, and about 2 m. in circumference, covered with a variety of trees and shrubs, and so thickly interwoven with vines that it is difficult to get through them. Water is abundant, at a depth of from 4 to 6 ft., but it is brackish and sweet. Fish and sea-fowl are in great profusion.—4, An isl. Gulf of Mexico, prov. Vera Cruz; lat.  $21^{\circ} 26' 1''$  N.; lon.  $97^{\circ} 8' 1''$  W. (n.).—5, One of the smaller Canary Islands, being about 6 m. long, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, near the N. point of Forteventura; lat. (N. point)  $28^{\circ} 45' 30' 1''$  N.; lon.  $13^{\circ} 48' 30' 1''$  W. (n.).—6, A small isl. Atlantic Ocean, near Cape Blanco, N.W. coast of Africa; lat.  $21^{\circ} 20' 1''$  N.; lon.  $17^{\circ} 1''$  W.

LOBOSITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 4 m. W.S.W. Leitmeritz, l. bank Elbe. It is an old, but tolerably well-built place; has a large castle, church, two chapels, and an hospital; a landing-place, where from 50 to 60 of the Elbe vessels can lie conveniently; a brewery, distillery, large corn magazine, and a trade in cattle. In 1756, a battle was fought here between the Prussians and Austrians. Pop. 1322.

LOBSENS, a tn. Prussia, Posen, gov. and 32 m. W.N.W. Bromberg; with a church, a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen cloth and lace. Pop. 2427.

LOCANA, a tn. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 21 m. W.S.W. Ivrea, in the valley of Pont, l. bank Orco; with a church, mines of iron, and beds of porcelain earth, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 5384.

LOCARNO, or LUCCARUS, a tn. Switzerland, one of the three capitals of can. Tessin, on the N.W. margin of Lago Maggiore, at the entrance of three converging valleys, and at the foot of a hill crowned by the church of Madonna del Sasso, 8 m. W.S.W. Bellinzona. It is walled, and generally well built. Many of its houses are handsome, and it has a spacious square, three churches, two in addition to the Madonna del Sasso, already mentioned, which deserves notice, not merely on its own account, but from the splendid view which it commands over the lake; and four convents. Locarno has some manufactures of hats and coarse woollens, and a bell foundry. Owing to extensive marshes along the lake its situation is not very healthy. Pop. (1850), 2676.

LOCATE, LOCATE TRIULZI, or LOCATE SAN VITTORE, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 8 m. S. Milan, l. bank Lambro; with a church, an old feudal castle, the palace of the Princess Belgiojoso, and some benevolent establishments, including an infant school. Pop. 1939.

LOCCUM, a tn. Hanover, principality Kalenberg, 25 m. W.N.W. Hanover; with a church, a theological seminary, a fine library, and several distilleries. Pop. 1500.

LOCH-GELLY, a vil. Scotland, co. Fife,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Dunfermline; with a U. Presbyterian church, and two schools; and, near it, a small lake. Pop. 770.

LOCH-NA-GAR, a mountain, Grampian range, Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pars. Crathie and Braemar; height, 3777 ft.

LOCH-NA-SEALG, a lake, Scotland, cos. Ross and Cromarty, 32 m. W.N.W. Dingwall, 7 m. long, by 1 m. broad, of considerable picturesque beauty.

LOCHABER, a dist. Scotland, co. Inverness, on Loch Arkegg and Loch Lochy. It is dreary, barren, mountainous, and very thinly inhabited; but is well adapted for the rearing of black cattle. In 1680, Cameron of Lochiel killed a wolf here, the last known to have existed wild in Great Britain.

LOCHALSH, par. Scot. Ross; 52,800 ac. Pop. 2597; separated from isl. Skye by an expanse in the strait of same name; opening E. into Lochs Duich and Ling, S. into Kyle Rhea, and W. into Kyle Hakin.

LOCHBROOM, par. Scot. Ross; 40 m. by 20 m., including loch of same name, an arm of the sea, 29 m. N.W. Dingwall, penetrating 14 m. inland N.W. to S.E., with a breadth of under 1 m. to above 5 m. Pop. 4799.

LOCHCARRON, par. Scot. Ross; 25 m. by 10 m. P. 1960; with an extensive loch or arm of the sea of same name, which, at its N.E. end, receives the river Carron, whence the loch and parish are named.

LOCHEE, a vil. Scotland, co. Forfar,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W., and within the parl. boundary of Dundee. It has Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches; several schools, and a number of flax-spinning mills. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the weaving of coarse linen fabrics. Pop. 3693.

LOCHEM, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 32 m. N.E. Arnhem. It is a pleasantly-situated, good-looking, prosperous little place; and has a substantial townhouse, a church, poorhouse, various schools, several tanneries, a calico-weaving establishment, and bark, oil, and corn mills. Pop. 1587.

LOCHEs, a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, l. bank Indre, 14 m. S.E. Tours. The opposite bank of the river is occupied by Beaulieu, with which a communication is maintained by a series of bridges. Locbes rises in the form of an amphitheatre along a hill. Behind it stand the ruins of an old castle, on an isolated rock inaccessible on three sides. The town is poorly built; houses old, and streets narrow. It has a court of first resort, a communal college, manufactures of linen, coarse woollens, paper, and worsted; and a trade in wine, wood, and cattle. In the neighbourhood are still a few remains of the Chartreuse du Liget, a monastery said to have been founded by Henry II. of England, in expiation of the murder of Thomas à Becket. Pop. 3451.

LOCHGILPHEAD, a vil. Scotland, co. Argyle, 18 m. S.W. Inverary, at the head of Lochgilp, a branch of Loch Fyne. It is well built, lighted with gas, and has an Established and a Free church, and chapels for Covenanters, Baptists, and Episcopalians; several schools, a jail, two branch banks, a rope-factory, a distillery, and meal and carding mills. About 2 m. distant is the village of Ardrishaig, at the end of the Crinan Canal, along which steamers pass to Oban, Inverness, &c. There is frequent communication by steamers with Inverary and Glasgow. Pop. (1841), 2743; (1851), 3052.

LOCHGOILHEAD and KILMORICH, par. Scot. Argyle; 35 m. by 20 m. Pop. (1851), 833; with the watering village of Lochgoilhead at the upper end.

LOCHINVAR, a small lake, Scotland, Kirkcubrightshire, 4 m. N.E. Dalry, 3 m. in circuit, and abounding in excellent trout. Here are the remains of what is said to have been a castle of the Gordons, anciently knights of Lochinvar.

LOCHLEE, par. Scot. Forfar; 15 m. by 7 m. P. 622.

LOCHMABEN, a royal and parl. bor. and par., Scotland, co. Dumfries. The town, in a plain in the centre of Annandale, and nearly surrounded by eight beautiful lakes, 8 m. N.E. Dumfries, has well kept streets; an Established, a Free, and U. Presbyterian church; an old townhall, several schools, two public circulating libraries, a young men's society, and a savings-bank. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the making of hosiery for the Dumfries manufacturers. According to tradition, Lochmaben was created a burgh soon after the accession of Robert Bruce, who was born in a castle hard by, the remains of which still exist. It unites with Dumfries, &c., in returning a member to Parliament. P. (1851), 1092.—Area of par. 10,750 ac. P. 2809.—(Local Correspondent).

LOCHOWITZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 9 m. S.S.W. Beraun, on the Litawa; with a church, and manufactures of cotton cloth. Pop. 1250.

LOCHRUTTON, par. Scot. Kirkcudb.; 8000 ac. P. 659.

LOCHS, par. Scot. Ross; 18 m. by 9 m. Pop. 3653.

LOCHWINNOCH, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Renfrew. The town is 14 m. W.S.W. Glasgow, on the railway thence to Ayr; has four principal and well-kept streets; an Established, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church; six schools, two large cotton-mills, and a wool-mill. Some of the inhabitants are hand-loom weavers; but the generality are employed in the cotton-mills. P. (1851), 2271. Area of par. 19,250 ac. P. (1841), 4716.—(Local Correspondent).

LOCHY (LOCH), a lake, Scotland, co. Inverness, dist. Lochaber, about 11 m. long, and generally under 1 m. broad; communicating at the N.E. end with Loch Oich, and at the



S.W. end with Loch Eil, through a streamlet named the Lochy, and also through a division of the Caledonian Canal, of which this lake itself forms a portion. It is mostly very shallow.

LOCK-HOI, a seaport tn., China, E. coast of isl. Hainan, near the mouth of a river; lat.  $19^{\circ} 15' N.$ ; lon.  $110^{\circ} 25' E.$  It is a large place, surrounded by walls and ramparts 30 ft. thick, in tolerable condition, and entered by four gates, facing the cardinal points. The streets are paved, but narrow; the houses, built of brick, never exceed two stories in height; the shops are elegant, and well supplied with various kinds of merchandize. Pop. about 90,000.

LOCKERBY, a tn. Scotland, co. and 11 m. E.N.E. Dumfries, on the Caledonian Railway. It has an Established, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church; five schools, two libraries, and an active trade in bacon, chiefly for the English markets. In August the largest lamb fair in Scotland is held here. Pop. 1315.

LOCKERLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 1390 ac. Pop. 558.

LOCKING, par. Eng. Somerset; 980 ac. Pop. 166.

LOCKINGE, par. Eng. Berks; 3680 ac. Pop. 325.

LOCKINGTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Leicester; 2135 ac. P. 617.—2, York (E. Riding); 3200 ac. P. 433.

LOCKWOOD, a vil. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The village,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Huddersfield, of which it forms a beautiful rural suburb, is delightfully situated in the vale of the Holme, much resorted to for its medicinal waters, and has a church and two Baptist chapels. P. 4182.

LOCLE (Le), a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 10 m. W.N.W. Neuchâtel, in a valley of the same name, traversed by the Bied, nearly 3000 ft. above the sea. It is a scattered place; but the houses, generally painted outside, have a pleasing appearance. It has an orphan asylum, hospital for old men, important manufactures of clocks and watches, jewellery and lace. Near Locle the Bied disappears in a rocky chasm, which, not having a large enough vent for the water, when increased by melting snows, causes disastrous inundations. The danger has now been removed by an aqueduct, consisting of a tunnel 950 ft. long, cut through the solid limestone rock which encompasses the valley, and carries the superfluous water into the Doubs. The chasm, where the Bied disappears, is 100 ft. deep; and to render the fall available, several mills, one above the other, have been constructed within it. They stand in frightful situations, and are approached by flights of steps, amid darkness and noise. Pop. (1850), 8514.

LOCOROTONDO, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Bari, and 35 m. S.S.E. Bari. Pop. 4270.

LOCSMAND, or LOTHMANSBURG, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, on the Repoze, about 6 m. N.E. Güns; with two churches and an annual fair. Pop. 1221.

LOCZ, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, about 10 m. from Szakall; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1090.

LÖD, two vils. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Veszprim:—1, (Kis-), 13 m. from Veszprim, with a church, manufactures of all kinds of articles in wood, an iron and a flour mill, and a trade in corn and fruit. P. 1388.—2, (Város-), 12 m. from Veszprim, on the Torna, with a church and manufactures of wooden articles, a brewery, saw and flour mills, and a trade in corn, hemp, flax, potatoes, and maize; coal, ironstone, and antimony, are worked in the vicinity. P. 1767.

LODDINGTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Leicester; 2010 ac. Pop. 137.—2, Northampton; 1020 ac. Pop. 226.

LODDISWELL, par. Eng. Devon; 4280 ac. P. 1069.

LODDON.—1, a market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk, on the Chet, an affluent of the Yare, 10 m. S.E. Norwich. It consists of a single street; and has a handsome parish church, with an embattled tower, and a beautiful window of stained glass; a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, malt-kilns, a weekly corn market, and four annual fairs. Area of par., 2988 ac. Pop. (1851), 1206.—2, a river, England, rises in co. Hants, flows N.N.E., and enters the Thames, 6 m. N.E. Reading; total course, about 30 m.—3, a river, England, co. Hereford, a tributary of the Frome.—4, (or Yarrayne), a river, Australia, in Victoria, which flows chiefly N., and enters the Murray, in lat.  $35^{\circ} 37' S.$ ; lon.  $143^{\circ} 40' E.$

LODELINSART, a vil. and com. prov. Hainaut, about 22 m. E. Mons; with important glass-works; manufactures of nails, a brewery, a flour-mill, and coal-mines. P. 1716.

LODERS, par. Eng. Dorset; 2250 ac. P. 952.

LODÈVE [anc. *Forum Neronis Arecomicum*], a tn. France, dep. Hérault, in a pretty valley, at the foot of the Cévennes, r. bank Ergue, here spanned by a handsome bridge, 29 m. W.N.W. Montpellier. It is walled; poorly and irregularly built; has an old cathedral church, containing a fine mausoleum of white marble; important manufactures of army clothing, and of woollen stuffs, hosiery, soap, and wax candles; and a trade in woollens, wine, brandy, almonds, &c. Lodève possesses mineral springs, which were once much resorted to, but have been almost deserted since the discovery of the thermal spring of Balaruc. In the vicinity is a grotto, with fine stalactites. Pop. 10,372.

LODI.—1, A tn. Austrian Italy; cap. prov. of same name, in a fertile plain, on a gentle height, above r. bank Adda, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 18 m. S.E. Milan. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by ancient walls, with four gates; and of eight suburbs. It is well built, has several spacious, well-formed streets, and a very handsome square, lined with arcades. The principal buildings are the Duomo or cathedral, a Gothic structure of the 12th century, of limited dimensions, but very pure in its style of architecture, and possessed of a very curious bas-relief, and several fine frescoes; the church of the Inconolata, in the form of an octagon, after an elegant design by Giovanni Battagio, a native architect; the townhouse, a simple but handsome building; the Episcopal palace, the Barni and Merlini palaces; the theatre, lyceum, and gymnasium; diocesan seminary, and several other schools; the English female institute, public library, old castle, and two hospitals, both handsome and well endowed. The manufactures consist of majolica and delftware; refined wax, saltpetre, and chemical products. The great article of trade is Parmesan cheese, which, though it takes its name from Parma, from which it was first exported, is almost wholly made in the district around Lodi, and employs the milk of more than 30,000 cows. Lodi is the see of a bishop, the seat of a civil, criminal, and mercantile court of first resort, and of several public offices. It is a comparatively modern city, having been built in the 12th century, about 6 m. from the site of Lodi-Vecchio, which had risen to some importance under the Romans, under the name of Laus Pompeia, but was entirely destroyed in 1111 by the Milanese. The only antiquities which the present town possesses, consist of inscriptions and other remains transported from Lodi-Vecchio. In 1796, the French defeated the Austrians at the bridge of Lodi. Pop. 15,709.—THE PROVINCE OF Lodi, also called *Lodi e Crema*, is bounded N. by those of Milan and Bergamo, W. Milan and Pavia, S. the duchy of Parma, from which it is separated by the Po, and E. Cremona; area, 247 geo. sq. m. It consists of gently undulating plains, well watered by the Lambro in the W., the Adda in the centre, the Serio in the E., and the Po in the S.; and of remarkable fertility, producing in abundance corn, wine, flax, and fruit; and more especially the rich and peculiarly flavoured grass, from which the greater part of the cheese, known in commerce under the name of Parmesan, is made. The manufactures are almost confined to linen and cordage; and the chief trade is in Parmesan cheese; and another cheese called Stracchino, which, though less known, is considered superior. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into nine districts—Lodi, the capital; Paullo, Sant' Angelo, Borghetto, Casal Pusterluengo, Codogno, Pandino, and two districts which take the common name of Crema. Pop. (1846), 218,844.—2, (*Lodi-Vecchio*), A vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 3 m. W. Lodi, on the Salarno, occupying the site of the ancient Laus Pompeia. It has a church, an oil-mill, and a trade in cheese. Pop. 3217.

LODOMERIA (KINGDOM OF.) See GALICIA.

LODOSA, a tn. Spain, Navarre, 41 m. S.W. by S. Pampeluna, 1. bank Ebro, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a parish church, townhouse, two schools, a bull-ring, and manufactures of soap and brandy. Pop. 2283.

LODSWORTH, par. Eng. Sussex; 1570 ac. P. 634.

LOEAN, or LOEWANO, an isl., Indian Archipelago, between Timor and Timor Laut; lat.  $8^{\circ} 10' S.$ ; lon.  $128^{\circ} 30' E.$  It is surrounded by a reef, beset with islets; consists of a lofty mountain, visible at a great distance, and is several miles in circuit. A barter trade is carried on with merchants, who visit the island, in pigs and goats; coir and sago being given in exchange for needed articles.

**LOEHOE**, **LOEBOE**, or **LOEWOE**, a native state, isl. Celebes, occupying the N. part of the Gulf of Boni, and once the greatest and most mighty kingdom in the island. Its capital, of same name, lies on a bay, on the W. side of the gulf; lat. 2° 54' S. Gold, iron, and steel are found; and the inhabitants prepare a great variety of excellent outlery, and other articles in iron, which are sent to Macassar and to the neighbouring islands. The sago-palm is the chief vegetable product of Loehoe.—(Van der Aa.)

**LOENEN**, a well-built vil. Holland, prov. and 14 m. W.N.W. Utrecht, on the Vecht; with a church and school. Pop. 965.

**LOENHOUT**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 17 m. N.N.E. Antwerp, on the Little Aa; with manufactures of tobacco, brick-works, several mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1743.

**LOEWANG** and **LOEWANG ISLANDS**. See **LOEAN**.

**LOFFENAU**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. Neuenburg, on W. side of Black Forest, in a deep valley, enclosed by lofty precipices, and watered by numerous mountain torrents, rushing down to the Murg. It has a parish church. Pop. 1093.

**LÖFFINGEN**, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, among the mountains of the Black Forest, 41 m. W.N.W. Constance. It contains a townhouse and school-house. Pop. 1191.

**LOFÖ**, a small isl., entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, and N.W. isl. Åland, to which group it belongs. Preliminaries of peace between Russia and Sweden were signed here in 1718.

**LOFODDEN**, or **LOFOTEN**, a group of isls. off N.W. coast Norway; lat. 67° 30' to 69° 30' N.; and lon. 12° and 16° E.; and stretching S.W. to N.E., about 175 m. The largest are Andøen, Langøen, Hindøen, E. and W. Vaagen and Flagstadøen. They have almost all bold, precipitous, rugged, and deeply-indented coasts, and an elevated and very sterile interior, several of them containing mountains, which, though not very lofty, are covered with perpetual snow. These mountains, and the rocks generally, are composed of porphyry, basalt, and primitive schists. The coasts only of the islands are inhabited, and contain some tracts under such cultivation as the rigour and uncertainty of the climate will admit; but the chief value of the whole group is derived from the immense shoals of cod and herring which frequent them, and the extensive and valuable fisheries which are consequently carried on at the proper seasons. In January, fishermen from all parts of the coast, from Finnmark, Trondhjem, and Bergen, assemble by thousands, and take up their stations along the islands, to await the fish which set in from the ocean in the beginning of February, and occupy the banks of the W. Fiord, a large arm of the sea, extending between the chain of islands and the mainland. In ordinary years, about 3000 boats, each manned by five hands, or 15,000 in all, are employed; and the produce in cod is about 9000 tons dried fish, 22,000 barrels of oil, and 6000 barrels cod roe. The principal cod-fishery ends in April; but the herring-fishery continues, and furnishes an important branch of national revenue. Permanent pop. about 4000.

**LOFTHOUSE**, par. Eng., co. York (N. Riding); 3700 ac. Pop. 1081.

**LOFTSA**, a vil. Sweden, län Westerås, near the source of a stream of same name, 25 m. W.N.W. Upsala. It has a handsome church, and a number of well-built houses, particularly those connected with the iron-works, which are among the most extensive, and make this one of the principal iron marts in Sweden. The manor-house contains a library, and some good paintings.

**LOFTSCHA**, or **LOVATZ**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Bulgaria, 252 m. N.W. Constantinople; lat. 43° 10' N.; lon. 24° 50' E., intersected by the Osma, which is here crossed by a large bridge. It is surrounded by a low, earthen wall, and a small ditch. Pop. 3000.

**LOGAN MOUNTAINS**, a range of E. Australia, in the dist. of Darling Downs, forming the watershed between the Darling and the Logan, near lat. 28° S.; lon. 152° E. One of its culminating peaks, called Mount Lindsay, has a height of 6700 ft., and gives rise both to the Clarence and the Logan. The latter river pursues a very circuitous course, first W., and then N.W., and falls into the sea S. of Moreton Bay, opposite Stradbroke Island. Its principal affluents are the Albert on the right, and the Teviot on the left. It is partly navigable.

**LOGANSPOUT**, a vil., U. States, Indiana, 70 m. N. by W. Indianapolis, at the junction of the Wabash and Eel River, each of which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. It contains a courthouse, jail, and six churches. Pop. 1500.

**LOGAZOHI**, a tn., W. Africa, N. of Dahomey; lat. 8° 55' N.; lon. 2° 30' E. It is strongly fenced, has an inner wall, and a large outer and inner market, well supplied with native produce and manufactures. Rats, mice, and the guana, a kind of lizard, are also sold in great numbers. Nearly one side of the principal square is occupied by corn-mills, at which young female slaves are employed grinding corn. The whole is covered in with a roof neatly thatched. Pop. 8000 to 9000.

**LOGGIA** (La), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, 2 m. from Carignano; with a church, and a primary school. Pop. 1345.

**LOGGUN**, a country, Central Africa, situated S. of Lake Tchad, and intersected by the Shary. The climate is said to be healthy, and the soil fertile. The natives have a name for manufacturing and dyeing cotton goods.

**LOGHILL**, par. Irel. Limerick; 5154 ac. P. 2100.

**LOGHUR**, a strong hill fort, Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Aurangabad, 30 m. N.W. Poona; lat. 18° 41' N.; lon. 73° 37' E.; upon a perpendicular and almost impregnable height. The magazines are excavated in the rock, and are extensive. The fort is supplied with water by numerous tanks, and springs which issue from the rock above. It was taken by the British in 1818.

**LOGIE**, seven pars. Scot.:—1, Fife; 3343 ac. P. 467.—2, Stirling; 12,600 ac. P. 2200.—3, (Buchan), Aberdeen; 6412 ac. P. 713.—4, (Coldstone), Aberdeen; 6 m. by 3½ m. P. 936.—5, (Easter), Ross; 7 m. by 3 m. P. 1015.—6, (Perf), Forfar; 5195 ac. P. 1560.—7, (Rairf), Perth; 27,411 ac. P. 2959.

**LOGNINI**, a small seaport, E. coast Sicily, prov. and 6 m. S.S.W. Syracuse, formed by a large rock joined to the mainland by a reef. It used to be often visited, on predatory excursions, by the Barbary corsairs.

**LOGO**, or **LOKO**, a dist. of W. Africa, N.E. from Sierra Leone. It is naturally very fertile, and capable of producing abundant crops of rice. The capital, Porto Logo, lat. 8° 40' N.; lon. 12° 35' W., is a neat town, rather picturesque in its appearance, extending along the elevated banks of a creek formed by the rivulet Logo.

**LOGROÑO**, a prov. Spain, Old Castile; lat. 41° 59' to 42° 15' N.; lon. 1° 43' to 2° 14' W.; bounded N. by provs. Alava and Navarre, E. by Navarre, S.E. by Soria, and W. by Burgos; area, 2378 sq. m. In the N. parts bordering the Ebro, it is level, and highly fertile, producing heavy crops of grain, abounding in fruits and vegetables of every description, yielding wine and oil of superior quality, and depasturing considerable numbers of sheep, goats, horned cattle, horses, and mules; whilst the S. portions, traversed by the Sierra Neyla or Cebollera, which also forms the boundary towards prov. Soria, are generally barren and little wooded, except in the lower parts; but they abound in copper, antimony, iron, tin, coal, building-stone, marble, &c. The province belongs to the basin of the Ebro, which forms its N. boundary, and is traversed, S. to N., by many affluents of that river, the chief of which are the Tiron, Oja, Nagerillo, Cidacos, and Alhama. The manufactures, which are very limited, consist of linen, woollen, hempen, and cotton fabrics; soap, earthenware, cutlery, agricultural implements, wicker-work, candles, shoes, hats, &c. Pop. 185,519.

**LOGROÑO**, a city, Spain, cap. above prov., 153 m. N.E. Madrid, r. bank Ebro, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It is well built, walled, and overlooked by the remains of an old castle; has five squares, and wide, paved, but badly-kept streets; a collegiate, and five parish churches; three convents, two hospitals, town and session houses, a prison, theatre, Jesuits' college, several schools, an orphan asylum, literary and scientific association, and other useful and benevolent institutions; and manufactures of linen, woolen, and hempen fabrics, hats, cards, leather, candles, soap, brandy, wine, oil, and vinegar. Logroño was twice taken by the French in 1808. Pop. 6348.

**LOGROSAN**, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 54 m. E.S.E. Caceres. It has a large square, a parish church, townhouse, prison, two schools, a storehouse, and manufactures of linen and coarse cloth. Pop. 3396.



**LOGSTOR**, a vil. Denmark, Jutland, bail. and 26 m. W.S.W. Aalborg, on the Limfjord. The shallows in the fiord, in front of the town, oblige vessels of burden to unlade or lighten their cargo on approaching it, and thus secure to it a considerable transit trade. The inhabitants not thus employed live chiefly by fishing. It has a considerable annual fair. Pop. 500.

**LOGURH**.—1, A vil. Afghanistan, cap. dist., and on a river of same name, 18 m. S.S.E. Cabool. The district, extending up the N. slope of the high land of Ghuznee, has an average height of more than 6000 ft.; but is fertile, well-watered, and well-cultivated.—2, A river, which rises in a volcanic district, to the W. of Ghuznee, flows first W., past that town, then circuitously N.E., and, after a course of about 80 m., joins r. bank Cabool, about 10 m. below the town of Cabool, nearly doubling its volume.

**LOHEIA**, a seaport, Arabia, the most N. in Yemen; lat. 15° 42' N. It stands on a sandy tongue of land, running S., and so low, that if, at spring tides, the wind blows from the S., the isthmus connecting the town with the mainland is liable to be overflowed by the sea. This however occurs, on an average, but once a-year. The Bay of Loheia, though capacious, forms but an indifferent harbour, being so shallow that at the ebb—and the tide here rises but 4 ft.—even small boats cannot, if laden, approach the shore. The country around is, like the coast of the Tehama in general, repulsively dry and barren; yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, the town sprang up here towards the end of the 15th century, round the tomb of a saint; and, owing to the influence of the saint's posterity, and some convenience of position, attained, in the course of years, a high degree of commercial prosperity.



MOSQUE at LOHEIA.—From *Head's Eastern and Egyptian Scenery*.

A few houses are built of coral rock, but most of the dwellings are huts constructed of boughs, and covered with matting. The water is bad and very dear, being brought from a distance of some leagues. Nearly all the inhabitants of Loheia, of the better class, are coffee merchants; to these may be added about 40 Banyans, mostly poor artisans, or the clerks and agents of Indian merchants. Ordinarily, the coffee at this port is inferior to that brought down to Mocha; but being cheaper, and somewhat nearer to Egypt, it meets with a ready sale. Pop. about 4000.—(Niebuhr, *Descr. de l'Arabie*.)

**LOHMEN**, a vil. Saxony, circle and 12 m. E.S.E. Dresden, on the Wesniz; with a castle, manufactures of tin and tinware, three mills, and quarries of building-stone. P. 1057.

**LOHR**, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist., r. bank Main, at the confluence of the Lohr and Rechtenbach, which are here crossed by bridges, 79 m. N.W. Nürnberg. It has a court of justice and several public offices, three churches, a castle, a Latin school, a Capuchin almshouse, an hospital, manufactures of ironware, leather, paper, and glass; a fishery, building-yard, some shipping, an extensive trade, particularly in timber, and numerous mills. Pop. 3714. Area of dist., 80 geo. sq. m. Pop. 11,644.

**LOING** [anc. *Lupia*], a river, France, which rises 22 m. S.W. Auxerre, dep. Yonne, flows N.W., across dep. Loiret, in which, from its opposite banks, it supplies the two canals of Briare and Loing, and in dep. Seine-et-Marne, 12 m. S.E. Melun, joins l. bank Seine; total course, about 75 m.; much used for floating timber in the upper part, but in the lower part nearly absorbed by the canals.

**LOIR** [anc. *Lidus*], a river, France, which rises in dep. Eure-et-Loir, in a range of hills which, stretching E. and W., forms the watershed between the basins of the Seine and the Loir. It first flows generally S.E. for a few miles, then turns S.W., crosses dep. Loir-et-Cher, the S. part of dep. Sarthe, enters dep. Maine-et-Loire, and joins l. bank Sarthe, a little above the junction of the latter with the Mayenne, and 7 m. N. Angers; total course, about 150 m., of which 80 m. are navigable. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Ozane and Braye; on the left, the Conie, Long, and Meaulne.

**LOIR-ET-CHER**, a central dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Eure-et-Loir, N.E. and E. by Loiret, S.E. by Cher, S. by Indre, and W. by Indre-et-Loire and Sarthe; lat. 47° 14' to 48° 7' N.; lon. 0° 30' to 2° 20' E.; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 84 m.; average breadth, measured nearly along the Loire, 32 m.; area, 2389 sq. m. It consists almost entirely of extensive plains, having a slope, however, S.W., only indicated by the course of its rivers. The Loire, to the basin of which the whole department belongs, traverses it centrally, receiving the Cosson and Beuvron; the Loir, with its tributary the Bray, traverses its N., and the Cher, with its tributary the Sandre, its S. portion. These three principal rivers have all a W. direction, and are all navigable. The whole department belongs to the cretaceous formation, and is

not rich in minerals. There are some mines of iron, quarries of alabaster and building-stone, excellent marl and potters' clay; but perhaps the most important of the mineral products of the department is, or rather was, its flints, which, before the invention of percussion-caps, supplied the muskets of France, and a great part of Europe. The soil is generally fertile. More than one-half of the whole is arable, and less than one-eighth waste. The latter, which consists of sandy tracts, mingled with gravel and flints, and a minute portion of vegetable mould, contains a vast number of small lakes or ponds; and, where altogether unfit for cultivation, is tolerably well covered with pines. On the far larger fertile tracts, the chief products are cereals of all kinds, hemp, of fine quality; beet-root, for sugar; the ordinary fruits, and wine, both red and white, generally of good name, more particularly the red wine of Gronez, Chambon, and Côte-du-Cher, and the white wines of Néels and Marblaine. The pastures and meadows are excellent and extensive, and rear great numbers of horses, cattle, and

sheep. The chief manufactures are coarse woollen cloths, worsted, flannels, moleskins, cottons, hosiery, leather, leather gloves, native sugar, glass, gun-flints, porcelain, and earthenware. The trade, which is considerable, includes, besides the articles now mentioned, corn, wine, brandy, and wool; and derives great facilities from navigable streams, and from the Cher Canal. In the time of Cæsar, this department was inhabited by the Turones, Carnutes, and Aureliani. In the reign of Charles the Simple, it fell into the hands of the Count of Chartres, one of whose successors sold it, in 1391, to the Duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis XII. It was thus united to the crown as the county of Blois, and became the frequent residence of the court; a circumstance which accounts for the remarkable number of chateaux with which the department abounds, and probably, also, for the superiority of the language of its inhabitants. It is said that in no part of France is French spoken in greater purity than in the town and neighbourhood of Blois, which was the ancient, and is also the modern capital. For administrative purposes, Loir-et-Cher is divided into three arrondissements—Blois, Romorantin, and Vendôme—subdivided into 24 cantons and 296 communes. Pop. (1852), 261,892.

LOIRE [anc. *Liger*], one of the principal rivers of France, which it divides into two nearly equal portions, traversing it almost throughout its whole extent, E.S.E. to W.N.W. It rises on the W. slope of the Cevennes, in the Gerbier des Jones, dep. Ardèche, about 20 m. W. by N. Privas, and flows generally N. and N.W. through depts. Haute-Loire, Loire, Saône-et-Loire, Nièvre to Orleans, in dep. Loiret, passing the towns of Le Puy, Roanne, and Nevers. At the town of Orleans its course changes to S.W., a direction it maintains till it falls into the Bay of Biscay, below Nantes. In this latter part of its course, it flows through depts. Loir-et-Cher, Indre-et-Loire, Maine-et-Loire, and Loire-Inferieure, and passes the towns of Blois, Tours, and Nantes. At Digoin, in dep. Allier, it is crossed by the Canal du Centre. In its course it receives the Arroux on the r., in dep. Saône-et-Loire, and nearly opposite, from the l., the Odde and Bebre, from dep. Allier; and in dep. Nièvre it receives, on the l., the Allier, which almost doubles its volume; on the borders of depts. Indre-et-Loire and Maine-et-Loire, it receives the Vienne, its second great tributary; and also on the l., near the centre of the last-named dep., it is greatly augmented by the Mayenne, which joins it on the r.; bearing in its flood the united waters, likewise, of the Loir and Sarthe. Other two smaller streams, the Endre, and the Sevre-Nantaise, join it at Nantes, one coming from either side. Below Nantes, where it first feels the influence of the tide, it is more an estuary than a river. It becomes studded with islets, and shortly after pours its mighty flood into the Bay of Biscay, about 3 m. below Paimboeuf. The whole course of this majestic river is about 600 m. It first becomes navigable at Noire, but only for vessels following the course of the stream, and not upwards, without tracking. The navigation properly begins about 45 m. lower at Roanne, about 450 m. above its mouth. In the lower part of its course, the navigation is very much interrupted by shifting sands. The river is also much subject to inundations, which have, on many occasions, committed fearful ravages; and the danger of which, notwithstanding of expensive erections intended to guard against it, cannot yet be considered as entirely removed. At the commencement of its course, the Loire flows through a wild and romantic country, and has all the characteristics of an impetuous mountain torrent. As it descends its valley widens out, forming extensive plains, so richly covered with orchards, vineyards, and corn-fields, that they have justly received the name of the *garden of France*. The basin of the Loire has been estimated at one-fourth of the whole surface of the kingdom, or about 50,000 sq. m.

LOIRE, a central dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Saône-et-Loire, E. by dep. Rhône and river Rhone, the latter separating it from Isère, S. by depts. Ardèche and Haute-Loire, and W. by depts. Puy-de-Dôme and Allier; lat. 45° 14' to 46° 17' N.; lon. 3° 45' to 4° 45' E.; 56 m. N. to S., and 32 m. E. to W.; area, 1805 sq. m. The department is traversed centrally, S. to N., by the Loire, into which, and a few smaller tributaries, its waters flow; and consists of the fertile plains which extend on both sides of that river, forming its valley, and long ridges of the Cevennes, which hem the valley in on every side. The only modification that must be made to this description is in the S.E., where the Rhone forms the boundary, and receives the waters of the E. side of Mount Pilate. The highest summit of that mountain, about 1500 ft. above its base, and 3985 ft. above the level of the sea, is the culminating point of the department. The next highest two are Pierre-sur-Haute, in the W., 3883 ft., and Madelaine, 2820 ft. Many of the mountains are covered with verdure to their summits, and feed large numbers of cattle, from the dairy produce of which excellent cheese is made; but many of them, also, particularly in the neighbourhood of Forez, are evidently volcanic, though exhibiting none of the lakes and craters which characterize those of the Vivarais, Velay, and Auvergne. Here they consist of black, heavy, compact basalt, sometimes columnar, and frequently terminating in lofty peaks or cones. This basalt, by exposure to the air, takes a dark gray colour, and decomposes into a blackish ashy clay, forming a soil of great fertility. On the mountain-slopes fine chestnuts are grown, well known in commerce as the chestnuts of Lyon. Above one-half of the surface is arable, rather less than one-twelfth is waste; about one-third is meadows, gardens, orchards, vineyards, and woodland. The chief agricultural products are wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, and potatoes.

The last and chestnuts form a principal article of food among the lower classes. A good deal of wine is produced, but ranks only as *vin ordinaire* of the first quality. There are several extensive forests, chiefly confined to the mountains, producing fine pine, fir, beech, and oak. Iron and lead are wrought to a limited, and coals to a large extent, part of the department being in the coal-field of the Loire, the most important in France. Iron is smelted, and extensively manufactured into articles of hardware, especially muskets and cutlery; silk, ribbons, crape, velvet, linen and cotton goods, porcelain, and common earthenware are made, and glass keeps numerous furnaces in constant operation. Many of the articles enumerated form important branches of export trade. Loire was anciently inhabited by the Segusiani, and afterwards included in the Roman province Lugdunensis [Lyonnais]. At a later period, it took the name of Forez, of which Feurs was the capital, and formed an independency, which was long governed by its own Counts. Ultimately, in the reign of Francis I., it was united to the crown of France. For administrative purposes, Loire is divided into three arrondissements—Montbrison, the capital; Roanne, and St. Etienne—and subdivided into 28 cantons and 319 communes. Pop. (1852), 472,588.

LOIRE (HAUTE-) [*Upper Loire*], a dep. France, bounded N. by depts. Puy-de-Dôme and Loire, E. by Loire and Ardèche, S. by Ardèche and Lozère, W. by Lozère and Cantal; lat. 44° 45' to 45° 25' N.; lon. 3° 10' to 4° 27' E.; 68 m. W. to E., 41 m. N. to S.; area, 1900 sq. m. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, which belong to the Cevennes, and also send off a branch from the S., which, intersecting the dep. centrally, forms the watershed between the Loire and the Allier, whose valleys, accordingly, share the far greater part of the surface between them, and are furrowed by numerous small tributaries hastening on to join their main channels. All the mountains are volcanic; those on the E. side, commencing at Mount Mezene, and stretching N. to St. Maurice, consisting chiefly of trachyte; the others, of basalt. The intervening plateaux and valleys are occupied by large collections of debris from the mountains or filled with scorée; and not unfrequently beds of clay, schist, and marl, lie curiously intermingled with them. Where the basaltic lava prevails, its decomposition has furnished a soil of greater or less depth, but invariably of great fertility. The loftier mountains are generally covered with forests, in which wild boars, wolves, foxes, wild cats, deer, and many varieties of smaller game abound, or with verdant pastures, on which large herds of cattle and mules are reared. On some of the lower slopes magnificent chestnuts grow spontaneously, and vines, also, by careful cultivation, are occasionally made to thrive. The soil of the plains and valleys is generally fertile, and favours the growth of all the ordinary crops. Notwithstanding the rugged nature of the country, the extent of waste land is considerably under one-fifth of the whole; while nearly three-fourths are available either for the plough, or for meadows, gardens, orchards, and vineyards. About one-seventh is under wood. The minerals are apparently of little economic value. Traces of copper have been found, and iron is known to exist; but the only metals actually worked are lead and antimony, each by a single mine. The rocks of the coal formation appear in several districts, and a little coal is raised. Garnets, amethysts, tourmalines, and other precious stones, are not uncommon. The only manufactures are coarse woollen stuffs, ribbons, leather, bells for muleteers, bricks and tiles, earthenware and lace; the last chiefly in the hands of females of the poorer class, who do the work at their own houses. About 3000 workmen annually leave the department; and after an absence of six months return with their gains, not exceeding, on an average, £5 per head. Haute-Loire, in the time of Caesar, was inhabited by the Velavi, and formed part of the Roman prov. Aquitania Prima. In the 5th century it fell under the dominion of the Visigoths, and, a century after, under that of the Franks. At a later period it belonged to the Counts of Toulouse; and, in the 13th century, passed, with the rest of Languedoc, to the crown of France. For administrative purposes, this dep. is divided into three arrondissements—Le Puy, the capital; Brioude and Yssingeaux; and subdivided into 28 cantons and 255 communes. Pop. (1852), 304,615.

LOIRE-INFERIEURE [*Lower Loire*], a W. maritime dep. of France; bounded, N. by dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, N.W. by



dep. Morbihan, W. by the Bay of Biscay, S. by Vendée, and E. by Maine-et-Loire; lat.  $46^{\circ} 52'$  to  $47^{\circ} 58'$  N.; lon.  $0^{\circ} 55'$  to  $2^{\circ} 30'$  W., 65 m. N. to S., and 55 m. E. to W.; area, 2595 sq. m. The surface of this department is flat, occasionally broken by gentle acclivities, but without any lofty eminence; and is furrowed by numerous streams. The coast has an extent of about 50 m.; and is much indented, lying exposed to the billows of the Bay of Biscay, which are continually making encroachments upon it, and forming extensive salt marshes. In the N. and N.W. portion of the department, the rocks consist of gneiss, mica slate, quartz, and granite; in the E. and S.E., the formation is secondary, and the coal measures are considerably developed. Several collieries, accordingly, are in active operation; and their out-put, besides supplying domestic wants, furnishes fuel to numerous iron-works, employed in smelting the bog iron-ore which occurs in extensive seams within the department, and carrying on other processes of the iron manufacture. Lead, and traces of copper have been found; but no other mineral, in addition to those mentioned, is worked, except kaolin, which the decomposed granite furnishes in considerable abundance. The great river is the Loire, which traverses the department E. to W., and discharges itself into the Bay of Biscay. The other navigable rivers are the Vilaine, which, for a short distance, separates this department from those of Ille-et-Vilaine, and Morbihan, the Maine, Moine, Erdre, Tence, Brivé, Boulogne, and Ognon. Lagoons and lakes are very numerous. The largest is Grandlieu, which has an area of 24 sq. m. Both lakes and rivers, as well as the sea-coast, abound with fish, and employ a great number of hands. About one-fifth of the whole surface is waste, consisting of sterile sand or heath. Nearly one-half is arable. The rest of the land is occupied with meadows, vineyards, orchards, gardens, and wood. Rain falls much more frequently than in the interior, and the variations of temperature are both great and sudden. Winter is comparatively mild; but the heats of summer are often so excessive as to be almost tropical. The manufactures consist principally of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, ticks, and serges. Ship-building, also, is carried on to a considerable extent in all its departments, including the manufacture of cordage, cables, anchors, and whatever is necessary for the complete equipment of vessels. Iron-works have been already mentioned. To these may be added—tanneries, glass-works, potteries, and paper-mills. Both the internal and coasting trade is very important. The foreign trade is chiefly to Spain, Portugal, Holland, the N. of Europe, and Senegal. A good many vessels are employed in the whale, cod, herring, mackerel, and sardine fisheries. A great proportion of the inhabitants cannot read; and the belief in ghosts and witches is so very general, that almost every individual has his tale of wonder. The greater part of the original inhabitants of this department were the Namnetes, considered to be of the Armorican stock; those on the l. bank of the Loire were Pictavi or Pictones. About the middle of the 5th century, a great number of the inhabitants of Great Britain, expelled by the Saxons, took refuge here, and formed the kingdom of Brittany. Under the sons of Clovis, the kingdom was broken up, and partitioned among princes, who took the title of counts. Almost the whole of the department was included in the county of Nantes, which, along with the rest of Brittany, was united to the crown of France at the beginning of the 16th century. Loire-Inférieure, for administrative purposes, is divided into five arrondissements—Nantes (the capital), Ancenis, Chateaubriant, Paimbœuf, and Savenay—and subdivided into 45 cantons and 206 communes. Pop. (1852), 535,664.

**LOIRET**, a small river, France, which gives its name to a department. It rises about 3 m. S.S.E. Orleans. It shortly after receives several small streams, and becomes navigable. Its whole course is little more than 7 m.; but the quantity of water carried by it to the Loire, which it joins on its l. bank, is great. Unlike the Loire, it never freezes; a circumstance probably owing to the high temperature of its springs, and turned to account by the bargemen of Orleans, who, in winter, make it the station for their barges.

**LOIRET**, a central dep. France; bounded, N. by deps. Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne, E. by Yonne and Nièvre, S. by Loiret-Cher and Cher, and W. by Eure-et-Loire; lat.  $47^{\circ} 30'$  to  $48^{\circ} 20'$  N.; lon.  $1^{\circ} 28'$  to  $3^{\circ} 10'$  E., 75 m. E. to W., and

50 m. N. to S.; area, 2551 sq. m. The surface is partly flat, partly undulating, with nothing that deserves the name of mountain, and scarcely even any hills, except a low ridge, which stretches across its centre, occupied partly by the forest of Orleans, and forming, in the E., the watershed between the basins of the Seine and the Loire. The latter river, traversing the department E. to W., divides it into two unequal portions, of which the features are very different. The smaller portion, on the S. bank, forms part of the ancient Sologne, and is a bleak, sandy, sterile tract, with occasional patches of vineyards; the N., and larger portion, forms part of what is known as the garden of France, consisting of fertile and well-cultivated plains, extensive forests, fine meadows and pastures. The rivers, in addition to the Loire, are its tributary, the Loing and the Ossonne, tributaries of the Seine. The water communication is much extended by the canals of Orleans, Loing, and Briare. The climate is temperate and healthy; but, owing to exhalations from the rivers, canals, and a vast number of small lakes, of which 800 are counted, some districts are subject to fever and ague. About one-twelfth of the whole surface is waste, one-seventh in wood, one-twentieth vineyard, and considerably more than one-half arable land, generally of remarkable fertility, and admirably adapted for the growth of wheat, which forms the principal crop, and, besides supplying the home consumption, is largely exported. A crop, almost peculiar to some of the N. cantons, is saffron. The minute attention which its culture requires, employs a great number of persons, old and young. The vine is extensively cultivated; but none of the wines bears a high name. Various fruits, of fine quality, are raised, and, when dried, form a considerable article of commerce. There are several extensive forests, particularly those of Orleans and Montargis. The former is about 50 m. long, by 15 m. broad—including, however, several open tracts, with villages and hamlets; the latter is nearly 6 m. long, and as many broad. The principal trees are oak, beech, birch, elm, and chestnut. Cattle are generally of good breeds; sheep still in great want of improvement. An important branch of rural economy is the rearing of bees. Manufactures have made little progress; but the admirable water communication of the department, and its position, secure it an important trade, which centres at Orleans. It consists in corn, flour, wine, vinegar, brandy, groceries, drugs, fruits, cider, fish, honey, saffron, wool, cattle, wood and charcoal for fuel, ship timber, &c. The ancient inhabitants of the department were the Aureliani and Senones. It afterwards formed part of the empire of Clovis; and, on its dissolution, was included in the kingdom of Orleans, one of the four into which that empire was divided. It was ultimately united to the French crown by Hugh Capet. Loiret, for administrative purposes, is divided into four arrondissements—Orleans, the capital; Gien, Montargis, Pithiviers—and is subdivided into 31 cantons and 348 communes. Pop. (1852), 341,029.

**LOISACH**, a river, Germany, which rises in the N. of the Tyrol, a little to the E. of Theil; flows N.N.E., enters Bavaria, expands into the Kochel-see, and joins l. bank Isar, near Wolfratshausen, after a course of nearly 60 m. It is much used for floating.

**LOITZ**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 23 m. S. Stralsund, l. bank Peene, with a court of justice, a church, two mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2813.

**LOJA**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 25 m. W.S.W. Granada, in a deep and beautiful valley, traversed by the Genil, and enclosed by two mountain ranges. It consists, for the most part, of steep, irregular streets, lined by indifferent houses; and of two larger squares and three smaller ones, in which some of the buildings are of respectable appearance; and has three parish churches, one of them an ancient structure, with a fine monument; three suppressed monasteries, a nunnery, an elegant sanctuary, consisting of three naves, divided by two rows of Doric columns; a courthouse, with a Doric gallery of five arches; a townhouse, several endowed schools, an hospital; manufactures of silk, linen, and hempen goods, leather, chocolate, and earthenware; dye-works, extensive salt-works, a copper, three paper, and numerous oil and flour mills. Loja appears, from the coins and other antiquities found in it, to have been an important Roman station. Under the Moors, it was defended by a castle, which, as well as the

town, was taken by assault in 1226, by Ferdinand III. It suffered much during the invasion of the French. P. 14,957.

**LOJANO**, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 16 m. S. Bologna, on an eminence, from which a striking and extensive view is obtained, ranging along the chain of the distant Alps, and embracing a considerable portion of the basin of the Po.

**LÖK (TISZA)**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Szabolcs, in a very fertile district, l. bank Theiss, 8 m. S.S.W. Tokay, with two churches, a synagogue, and annual fairs. Pop. 3253.

**LOKEREN**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. E.N.E. Ghent, on the railway thence to Antwerp, r. bank Durme. The streets are clean and regular, the marketplace large and handsome, and the houses generally well built and commodious. Its public buildings comprise a spacious church, with a lofty tower; three chapels, a capacious townhouse, prison, well-endowed hospital, orphan asylum, numerous schools, and other benevolent institutions; and it has manufactures of linen fabrics, flannels, serge, cloth, cotton goods, lace, ropes, hats, tobacco, leather, soap, candles, chicory, &c.; an iron-foundry, breweries, dyeries, salt-refineries, oil-mills, an active trade in manufactured goods, hemp, cattle, and agricultural produce, and three annual fairs. Pop. 16,188.

**LOKHVITZA**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 89 m. N.W. Poltawa, on a small stream of the same name, at its junction with the Sula. It contains three churches, has some manufactures of linen, and four annual fairs; but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 6000.

**LÖKNITZ**, a river, Germany, which rises near Gross-Godens, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, enters Prussia in prov. Brandenburg, flows S.W. past Lenzen, and, about 3 m. below, joins l. bank Elbe, 6 m. above its confluence with the Elbe, after a course of about 35 m., part of which is much used for floating.

**LOKUT**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and about 9 m. from Veszprim, in the Bakonyer-Wald. It has a handsome church, a chateau, and manufactures of glass, potash, and a great variety of articles in wood. Pop. 807.

**LOLLAND**, an isl. Denmark. See LAALAND.

**LOLLARA**, a tn. India, prov. Gujerat, 23 m. S.E. Rahdunpoor; lat. 23° 35' N., lon. 71° 42' E. Pop. 5000.

**LÖLWORTH**, par. Eng. Cambridge; 800 ac. P. 122.

**LOM**, or **LOUN**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Bulgaria, 20 m. E.S.E. Widin, r. bank Danube, near the confluence of the Lom. It is surrounded by palisades and a ditch, but contains few houses in proportion to the extent enclosed. Pop. 3000.—The river rises in the mountains which separate Bulgaria from Servia, flows N.E. to the Danube; direct course, 50 m.

**LOMAGNE (LA)** [anc. *Leomaniana*], a small dist. France, in the former prov. Gascony, cap. Lectoure, now included in deps. Haute-Garonne and Gers.

**LOMAZY**, a tn. Russian Poland, 27 m. E.N.E. Radzyn; with manufactures of leather. Pop. 2000.

**LOMAZZO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Como, dist. and about 2 m. S. by E. Appiano, r. bank Lura, with two churches, one of which is adorned with an elegant tower; and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. P. 2292.

**LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM**, AUSTRIAN LOMBARDY, or AUSTRIAN ITALY [German, *Lombardisch-Venezianisches Königreich*; Italian, *Regno Lombardo-Veneto*; French, *Royaume du Lombard-Vénétien*], an important part of the Austrian dominions, in the N. of Italy; lat. 44° 54' to 46° 37' N.; lon. 8° 32' to 13° 37' E.; bounded, N. by Switzerland and the Tyrol; W. by Lake Maggiore and the Ticino, which separate it from the Sardinian States; S. by the Sardinian States, the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Papal States, from all of which, with exception of Modena, it is separated by the Po; and E. by the Adriatic Sea and the kingdom of Illyria. It is divided, administratively, into the two governments of Milan, corresponding with Lombardy; and Venice, having for the line of separation the river Mincio, which issues from the Lago di Garda, and falls into the Po, S.E. from Mantua. Greatest length, E. to W., 243 m.; greatest breadth in gov. Milan, 108 m., and in gov. Venice, 130 m.; a portion of Tyrol penetrating S. near the centre, at Lake Garda, and reducing the breadth in that locality to 66 m.; area, 13,208 geo. sq. m. The capital cities are respectively Milan and Venice—the former of which is the residence of

the Viceroy, to whom the government of the kingdom is entrusted. The subdivisions, area, population, &c., of both governments, are exhibited in the following Table:—

SUBDIVISIONS, AREA, AND POPULATION OF THE LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM.

GOVERNMENT OF MILAN.

Provinces or Delegations.	Area, Geo. sq. m.	Population, 1848.	Chief Towns
Bergamo.....	1,232	378,123	Bergamo.
Brescia.....	987	356,225	Brescia.
Como.....	834	423,206	Como.
Cremona.....	395	304,558	Cremona.
Lodi-Crema.....	347	218,844	Lodi.
Mantua.....	682	270,100	Mantua.
Milan.....	563	604,512	Milan.
Pavia.....	303	171,622	Pavia.
Sondrio.....	947	98,550	Sondrio.
Total.....	6,370	2,725,740	

GOVERNMENT OF VENICE.

Provinces or Delegations.	Area, Geo. sq. m.	Population, 1845.	Chief Towns
Belluno.....	937	157,120	Belluno.
Padua.....	628	312,765	Padua.
Rovigo.....	323	153,753	Rovigo.
Treviso.....	702	286,199	Treviso.
Triuli, Friaul, or Udine.....	1,904	429,844	Udine.
Venice.....	798	298,425	Venice.
Verona.....	827	303,902	Verona.
Vicenza.....	819	340,694	Vicenza.
Total.....	6,938	2,281,732	
Total of both Governments.....	13,308	5,007,472	

The surface consists of a vast plain, lying chiefly along the l. or N. bank, and in some places even below the level of the Po, and ascending N. more or less gradually, till it becomes mountainous, and is terminated by lofty ranges of the Alps. It thus consists of two distinct portions; a N., distinguished by the magnificence of its Alpine scenery; and a S., composed of low, level plains, of almost unequalled fertility, but not free from monotony, and by no means favourable to health. The mountains in the N. division have a nucleus of granite, partially overlain by primitive crystalline strata of gneiss and mica schist, and succeeded by extensive tracts of Jura limestone. Above this, limestone chalk is seen stretching in a narrow belt between Lakes Maggiore and Iseo; and again, after a considerable interruption, extending along the E. shore of Lake Garda, then E. across the provinces of Verona, Vicenza, and Padua; and finally, N.E., as far as the province of Belluno. There, beds of tertiary marls and sandstone make their appearance, and are, doubtless, continued across the whole of the S. division of the kingdom, as they re-appear on the S. side of it, though they are completely concealed from the view by the deep deposits of diluvial gravels and alluvial loams which cover the intermediate plains. The W. and S. parts of the kingdom belong to the basin of the Po, which forms its S. boundary, as already mentioned—receiving, from its W. frontier, the Ticino, draining Lago Maggiore; and, from its interior, the Lambro, the Adda, with its tributary Serio, and bearing the waters of Lake Como, the Oglio, with its tributaries the Mella and Chiese, draining Lake Iseo, and the Mincio, which last carries off the waters of Lake Garda. The E. part is shared by several independent basins, of which the most important is the Adige; and, after it, the Bacchiglione, Brenta, Piave, and Tagliamento. All the principal rivers have their mouths on the N. shores of the Adriatic. Its lakes are the largest in Italy; and, being situated chiefly in the N. and W., where the surface is finely diversified, are much celebrated for the beauty of their scenery. The most important are Garda, Idro, Iseo, and Como, all wholly within Lombardy; Lugano, and Maggiore; the former less in it than in Switzerland; and the latter, common to Lombardy, Switzerland, and the Sardinian States.

Advantage has been taken of the level nature of the country in the great plain of Lombardy, chiefly comprised within the government of Milan and the Venetian province of Verona, and of the relative position of the lakes and rivers, to establish an extensive and most complete and efficient system of canals of irrigation. About one-sixth of the whole plain



is irrigated, and about one-fifth of its productive area; the ratio of the area of irrigation decreasing progressively from W. to E. Between the Ticino and Adda, about nine-tenths of the surface are irrigated; between the Adda and Oglio, about two-tenths; and between the Oglio and Adige, only about one-seventh. The following Table shows the entire area thus irrigated:—

	AREA OF IRRIGATION.	
	Summer.	Winter.
1. Between the Ticino and the Adda.....	470,971	7,887
2. Between the Adda and the Oglio.....	291,779	2,500
3. Between the Oglio and the Adige.....	298,542	2,500
	1,061,292	12,887

Many of the larger canals are used for navigation and commerce, as well as irrigation; and the entire length of the great canals of irrigation in Lombardy, and their first-class branches, has been estimated at above 4500 m., using up one-half of the average discharge of all the rivers. Each cubic foot of water, it is calculated, irrigates 70 ac.; and the cost of water per acre is estimated at 3s. 6d.—(Smith's *Italian Irrigation*.)

Except the N. district, on some of the mountains of which snow lies continually, the climate is remarkable for the uniformity of its temperature, and the thermometer has a less range than in any other part of Italy. During the greater part of the year, the heat does not reach 50°, though in very warm summers it has occasionally risen to 90°. The mean temperature of spring and autumn is nearly equal; but in the former, more especially in the loftier districts of the N., hoar-frosts are not unfrequent, and do serious injury to the blossoms, making abundant crops of fruit of rather rare occurrence. At Milan, the mean temperature is 56°, at Venice, 56°·66; the extremes at Milan are 36° to 73°, at Venice, 42° to 67°; the thermometer has, however, at times descended to 10°, and the lagoons of Venice sometimes freeze. The summer is generally so dry, that the months of June, July, and August, have from 60 to 70 days of the brightest weather. Rains are abundant and frequent in autumn and winter. The prevailing winds are N., N.W., and N.E., in gov. Venice, and E., W., and N.E., in gov. Milan. The climate is healthy, except near the rice-grounds, marshes, and lagoons.

The general fertility of the plains of Lombardy has already been referred to, and is well known. The corn, maize, rice, hemp, and flax produced, far exceed the home consumption, though the system of agriculture continues very imperfect. Irrigation, however, for which the configuration of the surface and the number of the streams, as has been shown, afford unwonted facilities, is better understood here than in any other part of Europe; and no country can boast of possessing artificial meadows more skillfully formed, or more productive. The dairy produce, obtained from the cows fed on them, forms one of the principal sources of agricultural wealth; and the Parmesan and Stracchino cheeses of Lombardy continue to prove their superiority to all other kinds, by the higher prices obtained for them. After the ordinary produce of agriculture, and scarcely inferior to it in value, is that of silk, of which vast quantities of the finest quality are annually raised. The vine also thrives everywhere, and the wine procured from it is very abundant; but, whether owing to some peculiar defect in the soil, or to want of care and skill in the preparation of it, it does not rank high in point of quality. The difference between the two governments of the kingdom, as respects vegetable products, is chiefly to be remarked in the vine-culture; the area of which, in the gov. of Milan or Lombardy, is nearly double that in the gov. of Venice. In like manner, the former exceeds the latter in wheat, rye, oats, and to the extent of a half in forests; while the latter exceeds the former considerably in rice, and to the extent of a half in meadow lands. The minerals are not of much importance, though they include iron, copper, porcelain-earth, slate, limestone, marble, and a considerable variety of fine pebbles and rock-crystals. The manufactures, seldom carried on on an extensive scale, consist chiefly of silks, velvets, woollens, hats, ironware, porcelain, and stained glass; and the trade is in a great measure confined to the export of silk, corn, and cheese. The traffic is facilitated by

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numerous navigable canals, and railways have been completed from Milan to Como, and from Milan part of the way to Verona, and from Verona to Mantua and Venice.

The government is in the hands of a viceroy, resident in Milan. Several dialects of the Italian are spoken. The religion is R. Catholic. Pavia and Padua—the former in gov. Milan, and the latter in gov. Venice, have each a university—the former with 53 professors, and 1489 students, in 1847; and the latter, with 46 professors, and 1941 students. Besides these higher institutions, but including academies of art and science, gymnasia, theological seminaries, and common schools of every kind, there are 5192 educational establishments in gov. Milan, and 2218 in gov. Venice; attended, in the former, in 1847, by 217,253, or two-thirds of those fit to attend; and in the latter, by 89,557, or about one-third of those fit to attend.

The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom nearly corresponds to the ancient Roman divisions of Gallia Transpadana, and Venetia, with a small portion of Rhetia, but owes its name to a powerful nation of the N., who, in the end of the 6th century, made themselves masters of the whole country, and extended their conquests to the neighbourhood of Rome. It afterwards formed part of the empire of Charlemagne, and when it had fallen, became the seat of several independent republics, of which none has acquired so much celebrity as that of Venice. The house of Austria had early gained a footing in the country, and had continued to increase its possessions with so much skill and perseverance, that towards the end of the 18th century, its sovereignty nearly extended over the whole. The victories of Napoleon wrested all from its grasp, and led to the establishment, first of the Cisalpine republic, and then of the kingdom of Italy. The Congress of Vienna replaced matters on their ancient footing, and even gave Austria more than she had ever possessed before. Her Lombardo-Venetian kingdom then constituted, includes the territories of the former republic of Venice (excepting Istria, and the canton of Cividà, which are united to the kingdom of Illyria), the Austrian portion of the duchy of Milan, Mantua, a small part of Parma, Placentia, and the Papal territories; with the Valteline, Bormio, and Chiavenna, formerly belonging to Switzerland. Dissatisfaction, however, was very widely spread, and, in 1848, when, by the commotions in the other parts of the empire, the hands of Austria seemed fully occupied, a general rising, aided by a Sardinian army, took place, and proved so successful for a time that hopes were entertained of Lombardy being annexed to Sardinia. The fortune of war, however, took a new turn; the Sardinian army, after a series of defeats, was driven across the Ticino, and Austria maintained her territory undiminished in extent, but with a population much disaffected to her rule.

LOMBARDORE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. and 11 m. N. Turin, between the Mallone and the Fisco, with a church and a monastery. Pop. 1138.

LOMBARDY (Latin, *Lombardia* and *Longobardia*), an anc. kingdom of N. Italy, corresponding with the greater part of the Gallia Cisalpina of the Romans, formed in the 6th century, on the banks of the Po, by the Lombards or Longobards. It was overthrown by Charlemagne; but the name Lombardy continued long after to be used, and was applied to the whole country, from the source to the mouth of the Po. It corresponds in the present day with the government of Milan or Lombardy, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the E. part of Sardinia, and the duchies of Modena and Parma.

LOMBAY, a tn. Spain, prov. and about 14 m. from Valencia, r. bank Juanes; with a church, an old Dominican convent, a townhouse, primary school, manufactures of white lead, and several flour-mills. Near it is a remarkable stalactite cave. Pop. 1328.

LOMBEEK, two places, Belgium:—1. (*St. Catherine*). A vil. and com., prov. Brabant, 11 m. W. Brussels; with a brewery, a mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1230.—2. (*Notre Dame*). A vil. and com., near the former; with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 672.

LOMBLE, or LOMBLEN, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, N.W. Timor, between Adenara and Pantar; lat. (E. point) 8° 14' S.; lon. 123° 35' E. (n.) It is about 50 m. long, by 16 m. broad; consists mostly of high, bold land, with a lofty conical peak at the N.W. part, which may be seen from a distance of 50 m.; and has a large bay on the N., and

another on the W. side. The S. coast extends nearly E. and W. about 15 m., and both the N. and S. are formidable to approach. Nothing is known of the interior.

**LOMBOK** [native, *Tanah Sasak*], an isl. Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch, and separated by a strait of same name from Bali on the W., and by the Strait of Allas from Sumbawa on the E.; between lat. 8° 10' to 9° S., and lon. 115° 44' to 116° 40' E.; length, N. to S., about 48 m.; central breadth, about 37 m.; area, 1668 geo. sq. m. It is of a compact, and, but for a long and narrow peninsula projecting from its S.W. corner, would be nearly of a square shape; and along the straits, both on its W. and E. shores, are good natural harbours and extensive roads, affording important facilities for traffic at all seasons. Several islets which line the coast are composed of coral, but Lombok itself is almost wholly volcanic. In the N.E., a mountain range attains, in its culminating point, Goenoeng Rindjanie, the height of 12,000 ft., and, stretching across the island, sends its slopes E., N., and W., down to the shore. Another range, pursuing a direction nearly parallel to the former, traverses the S. part of the island. Between the two ranges is an extensive and finely undulating plain, well watered, of great fertility, and generally covered with fields of rice. The volcanic agency, though still probably existing in parts of the island not explored, has become extinct in the Goenoeng Rindjanie, which is covered to its summit with luxuriant vegetation, and presents a most beautiful aspect. The mouth of its crater, however, is still distinctly visible, and it is even possible to trace the currents of lava which have flowed from it. The rivers and streams are very numerous. The largest on the W. coast are the Bakong, Babak, Barnjok, Antjar, and Djankok; and on the E., the Poetia, Melanting, Sagara, Labuan, and Pejoet. The staple product of the island is rice, the cultivation of which is managed with the greatest skill and care: the crops are alike remarkable for quantity and quality. Other articles more partially cultivated are cotton, coffee, maize, and tobacco; the last of inferior quality. The fruits include, in abundance, mangosteens, jambos, bananas, rambootans, oranges, &c. The cocoa-trees are very numerous, and, in some quarters, form whole forests. Domestic animals are very numerous. The horses, though small, and deficient in beauty, are spirited, and very hardy; a great number, both of them and of oxen and buffaloes, are exported. Swine and goats are found everywhere, and fowls, both wild and domestic, abound in unlimited profusion. The inhabitants are said to be more advanced in civilization than those of the neighbouring islands: their agriculture is more perfect, and their skill in cutlery is conspicuous in the manufacture of *krises*, which are of excellent temper, and in great demand throughout the archipelago; the excellence of their fire-arms, also, cannot easily be surpassed. Lombok, though again prosperous, has only recently recovered from the effects of a fearful visitation which befell it in 1815. The violent eruption of the Goenoeng Tomboro, in the island of Sumbawa, though more than 20 leagues distant, spread its ravages over the fertile and richly cultivated plains of this island, burying them, with multitudes of its inhabitants, under piles of volcanic ashes, and so completely destroying vegetation, that great numbers of the survivors ultimately perished of famine or general destitution. On this occasion, two-thirds of the population are said to have been destroyed. The re-peopling of the island, and restoration of its agriculture, have necessarily occupied a considerable period; but the traces of disaster have, in a great measure, disappeared, and its prosperity, already great, might still be very much increased, could the different tribes and their petty chiefs be induced to forget their feuds, and exchange incessant warfare for the arts of peace. Even now, the exports of rice alone amount to 14,000 tons. The other exports include cattle, skins, raw cotton, tallow, buffalo horns, tobacco, cocoa-oil, timber, dried beef, &c.; and the imports consist of cottons and cotton prints, chiefly of English manufacture; coarse woollens, opium, spirits, metals, raw silk, gold thread, ironmongery, porcelain, &c. Pop. about 250,000.—(*Moniteur des Indes*; Temminck, *Coup d'Œil sur l'Indes Néerlandaises*.)

**LOMBRIASCO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, 2 m. from Pancalieri, l. bank Po. It has two palaces, two churches, a monastery, a chapel, communal school, and a trade in wheat, millet, and hemp. P. 1160.

**LOMELLINA**, a prov. Sardinian States, div. Novara, bounded, N. by Novara, E. by Lombardy, S. by provs. Alessandria, Tortona, and Voghera, and W. by Verceelli, Casal, and Alessandria; area, about 383 geo. sq. m. It consists of a beautiful plain, sloping towards the S., and divided into two nearly equal parts by the Agogna, an affluent of the Po. Administratively, it consists of 14 mandamentos, subdivided into 76 communes. Pop. about 112,000.

**LOMMATZSCH**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 22 m. W.N.W. Dresden; with a church, and manufactures of leather and tobacco; granite and porphyry quarries, and a trade in teasel. Pop. (1849), 2775.

**LOMME**, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 3 m. W. Lille. It has some manufactures of linen, flax-mills, and a bleachfield. Pop. 1019.

**LOMMEL**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 20 m. N. Hasselt; with a distillery, an oil and two flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2119.

**LOMNICA**, a river, Austria, Galicia, which rises in the N.E. side of the Carpathians, in circle Strimslawow; flows circuitously N.N.E., forming a great number of islands, and joins r. bank Dniester a little above Halicz, after a course of about 50 m.; about 30 m. of which, beginning at Jasien, are used for floating.

**LOMNICZ**, several places, Hungary:—1, (*Kakas*, or *Welka*), A vil., Hither Theiss, co. Zips, on the Pepper, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 3 m. from Kásmark; with two churches, a castle, manufactures of linen and leather, and a trade in corn and flax. Pop. 1269.—2, (*Kis*, or *Mala-Lomnicza*), A vil., Hither Theiss, co. Zips, about 12 m. from Kásmark; with two churches, and manufactures of linen. P. 1160.

**LOMNITZ**, several places, Austria:—1, A tn, Bohemia, circle and 20 m. N. Bidschow, on a height above the Popelka, enclosed on two sides by mountains. It is poorly built, has a church, a townhouse, surmounted by a tower; a castle, an hospital, and a large trade in linen and cotton goods, which are exported to Italy and elsewhere, to the extent of nearly 30,000 pieces. Fine pebbles of agate, onyx, chalcedony, and jasper, are found in the vicinity. Pop. 2494.—2, A tn. Bohemia, circle Budweis, on the Goldbach; with an ancient church, a townhouse, and manufactures of wooden articles. Pop. 1387.—3, A tn. Moravia, circle and 6 m. N.N.W. Brünn, on the Zlaberbach; with a church, an old feudal castle, situated on a rocky height; a synagogue, manufactures of potash, and two saw, and four flour mills. Pop. 1390.

**LOMNITZ**, several places, Prussia:—1, A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. and 28 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, l. bank river of same name, near its confluence with the Bober; with two castles, two churches, tile-works, printfields, and a bark and other mills. Pop. 946.—2, A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Rosenberg; with a castle, and a saw and other mills. Pop. 779.

**LOMOND (Loch)**, the largest and most magnificent of the British lakes, is situated in Scotland, chiefly in co. Dumbarton, but partly also in that of Stirling. It lies between N.N.W. and S.S.E., and is of a very irregular shape, forming, in the N. part, a long, narrow, and somewhat winding expanse, and then widening gradually out to its S. shores; greatest length, about 24 m.; breadth, in the upper part, not more than 1 m., but where widest above 7 m.; area, about 45 sq. m. Where narrowest it has its greatest depth. Hence, to the S. of Loch, it seldom exceeds 120 ft., whereas to the N. of it, about 1 m. S. of Tarbet, it is 516 ft., and 2 m. still farther N., at Alt Gargy, is 600 ft., which is supposed to be about its maximum. Its height above the sea-level is said not to exceed 22 ft. Owing to its great depth, the upper part never freezes, and the lower part only in winters of unusual severity. In 1740, the ice which covered it between Buchanan and Luss was strong enough to carry both men and cattle; and, in 1814, persons crossed on it from the mainland to its island of Inchmurrin. Its water is soft and wholesome, and is tenanted by numerous fish, including salmon, salmon trout, pike, perch, eels, and pawns, usually called fresh-water herrings. Its chief tributary is the Endrick, which enters it at its S.E. extremity, but it also receives numerous mountain torrents. It discharges itself by the Leven, the channel of which, at the point of discharge, is so contracted and encumbered by a bar, that it becomes inadequate to receive the additional supplies poured during winter into the lake, the



surface of which, in consequence, rises at that season from 6 to 7 ft. A still more remarkable fact is a permanent rise of surface, which is obviously owing not to any geological change, but simply to a diminution of the outlet by an increase of the bar. One of the characteristic features of Loch Lomond is the number of its islands. These, of which about thirty are counted, are situated chiefly at its lower end, and being in general finely wooded, add greatly to the beauty of the scenery. Ten of them are of considerable size, and two of them, Inchlonaig 1 m., and Inchmurrin 2 m. long, are used as deer-parks by the families of Luss and Montrose. Inchlonaig, and also another island called Inchitavanach, have sometimes been employed as places of exile to which confirmed drunkards have been sent, for the purpose of being reclaimed. The scenery of the loch is at once varied, beautiful, and sublime. On the S., where the shores are lowest, undulating fields and groves, embowering pleasant dwellings, are seen; beyond Luss, to the N., the banks are often precipitous, and many striking headlands form the entrances of valleys reaching far into the distance; towards the head of the lake, Ben Lomond appears in all his majesty, aspiring to the clouds, and still farther N. the towering alpine heights of Arrochar and Glenfalloch. The present name of the lake appears to have come into use in the 14th century; the ancient name was *Lynealedur*, said to mean, 'Lake of the wooded waters.' The most remarkable event in the history of the loch is the strange commotion into which its waters were thrown during the earthquake at Lisbon in 1755. Steamers ply on the lake.

**LOMZA**, a tn. Russian Poland, on a hill, near r. bank Narew, 78 m. N.N.E. Warsaw. It has spacious and well-paved streets; a handsome market-place, three churches, three convents, a Piarist college, and a gymnasium, in which 150 to 200 students receive a gratuitous education; manufactures of ironware and paper, and some general trade. P. 3997.

**LONAN**, par. Isle of Man. P. 2220.

**LONATE-POZZUOLO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Milan, in a fertile district, near the Ticino. It has two churches, one of them a large and beautiful structure of the 16th century, with a fine spire; and a trade in excellent wine, produced in the vicinity. P. 2375.

**LONATO**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 14 m. E.S.E. Brescia, cap. dist., on a height, about 3 m. S.W. of the Lake of Garda. It is well built, and was once strongly fortified; has a court of justice, four churches, a gymnasium, theatre, mont-de-piété, and hospital; and three annual fairs. Pop. 6537.

**LONDA**, formerly *ISOLA*, a vil. and com. Tuscany, at the foot of a hill, near the confluence of the Rincine with the Moscia, about 3 m. from Dicomano; with a church, and an old castle. Pop. 2301.

**LONDERZEEL**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Molenbeek, 11 m. N.N.W. Brussels. It has breweries, distilleries, tanneries, water and wind mills, and a trade in corn and cattle; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 4446.

**LOODESBOROUGH**, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 4200 ac. Pop. 267.

**LONDON** (*Londonium*, *Augusta Trinobantum*, *Canera Regis*, of the Romans; French and Spanish, *Londres*; Italian, *Londra*; Dutch, *Londen*), the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the largest and most important city in the world, on the Thames, about 40 m. from its mouth; lat. (St. Paul's cathedral) 51° 30' 48" N.; lon. 0° 5' 38" W. (N.) On the N. bank, where the principal part of London stands, in the cos. of Middlesex and Essex, the site rises gradually at the rate of 36 ft. per mile; while, on the opposite bank, the houses cover a nearly uniform and extensive flat, forming part of the cos. of Surrey and Kent, and lying, in some places, several feet below the highest tides. The limits of London, as defined by Act of Parliament for Parliamentary purposes, are the circumference of a circle, the radius of which is of the length of 3 m., from the General Post-office; but the actual circumference of the metropolis is generally estimated at 30 m., and by some raised to 36 m. It includes the cities of London and Westminster, and the parliamentary boroughs of Tower Hamlets, Southwark, Lambeth, Finsbury, and Marylebone, formerly distinct, but now combined into one vast mass of houses; the area of which, with the population at various periods, and the extent of representation, are shown in the following Table:—

Divisions.	Area in Acres.	Population, 1801.	Population, 1831.	Population, 1861.	Population, 1891.	Parl. Electors, 1880-90.	Number of Members.
London, City.....	690	156,859	132,863	120,702	139,144	20,250	4
Westminster, City and Liberty.....	2,335	138,210	201,842	219,380	199,799	15,912	2
Finsbury, Borough.....	4,670	184,616	229,123	265,043	323,772	17,735	2
Lambeth.....	8,840	49,886	160,613	197,412	251,345	14,394	2
Marylebone.....	5,310	97,642	144,204	287,465	370,957	18,679	2
Southwark.....	590	91,813	134,117	142,620	172,863	9,510	2
Tower Hamlets.....	8,988	104,568	357,246	419,730	639,111	21,131	2
Total.....	31,553	876,594	1,476,098	1,652,902	1,986,991	118,301	16

This portion of the metropolis has an area of nearly 50 sq. m., four-fifths of which are on the l. or N. bank of the river. But within the greater limits above indicated are included the parish of Chelsea, the towns of Deptford and Greenwich, Dulwich, Brixton, Clapham, Battersea, Kensington, Hammer-smith, Hampstead, Highgate, Stoke-Newington, &c., comprising altogether an area of 74,070 ac., or nearly 116 sq. m.; with a population, in 1851, of 2,361,640; of whom 1,103,730 are males; 1,257,910 females.

The metropolis stands on alluvial deposits, consisting of beds of clay and gravel, below which is the hard clay stratum known to geologists by the name of 'London clay,' in the middle of the great chalk basin extending from Berkshire to the E. coast. As regards salubrity, there are considerable differences, according to the nature of the locality, the density of the population, the state of the drainage, and other causes; but London must rank, on the whole, as one of the healthiest cities in the world: the mortality in the seven ordinary years (1838-1844), being at an average rate of 25 deaths annually out of every 1000 inhabitants, while that of Paris is 33 in 1000. In 11 of the 38 London districts, the mortality was lower than in all England; the proportion for the latter being 22 in 1000. Hanover Square and its vicinity, Camberwell, Lewisham, Islington, and Hackney are some of the healthier districts; while the region round Smithfield, Blackfriars' Bridge, and the Tower, is the most unhealthy. The prevailing

wind is the S.W., and there are few places in the kingdom where less rain falls. The mean annual temperature is 50° 5', and the general range of the thermometer is from 20° to 81°; the highest and lowest markings being, for the most part, in August and January respectively. Occasionally the mercury rises above 90°; and it has, on rare occasions, descended below zero at night. In the beginning of winter, the lower parts of London especially are occasionally enveloped in fogs, so dense that the shops require to be lighted, and vehicles of all kinds are brought to a standstill.

Though the thick atmosphere of our climate, and the amount of smoke continually hovering over London, render it impossible, or next to impossible, to survey properly the whole metropolis from any one point, still there are a number of positions whence interesting and picturesque panoramic views may be obtained, either of the whole of this enormous mass of buildings, or of considerable portions of it; the great dome of St. Paul's, in almost all of them, forming a most conspicuous object. Among these may be named Highgate Hill on the N., and Blackheath on the S.E. side; the top of the Colosseum in Regent's Park, the top of St. Paul's, and of the Monument in the City, and of the Duke of York's column at the end of Waterloo Place. But, apart from these and the numerous highly-interesting street views, there are no finer prospects to be obtained than from the bridges across the Thames, and from the river bank on the S. side, looking

either up or down the stream. One of these, taken from below Southwark Bridge, and looking towards St. Paul's, is represented in the accompanying engraving.

London was surrounded with walls by the Romans, and its extent was then, probably, limited by the end of Leadenhall Street and the top of Ludgate Hill, on the E. and W., by the

river on the S., and London Wall and Little Britain on the N.; this part of the city being called 'London within the walls.' The wall seems to have extended along the river, as well as on the other sides. The city, at the present day, is bounded S. as formerly by the Thames; it extends N. up Goswell Street to Charterhouse Square, E. along High Street, White-



LONDON, FROM BANKSIDE, BELOW SOUTHWARK BRIDGE. — Drawn and Engraved by J. L. Williams.

chapel, to Middlesex Street; and W. along the Strand to Temple Bar, the only remaining city gate, and a work of Sir Christopher Wren's. It is to this portion of the metropolis alone that the term '*The City*' is exclusively applied. Notwithstanding the enormous size of London—comprising, even in the portion of it presenting a solid mass of houses E. to W. from Blackwall to Chelsea, a distance of 7 m.; and N. to S., from Walworth to Holloway, a distance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m.—it is tolerably easy for strangers to make their way in it, as the Thames traverses the town from W. to E., and most of the great lines of streets run nearly parallel to it, while these are intersected by streets running N. and S. With exception of public buildings, some club-houses, banks, assurance offices, and residences of the nobility, the houses of London are uniformly built of brick; and, in the more modern parts of the town, frequently covered with a plaster composition, known by the abbreviated name of 'compo;' the facility with which ornaments can be executed in this material, has led to the overlaying of numerous edifices with decorations in very questionable taste. In the older parts, the great majority of the streets are narrow, and frequently crooked; but in those parts that have more recently sprung into existence, they are wide and spacious. Of the W. to E. streets, the most important is that which enters on the W. from Kew and Kensington, forming the finest of all the approaches to London; it stretches on, through Knightsbridge and Piccadilly, with Apsley House and numerous other palatial edifices facing the Green Park, which constitutes its S. boundary for about half its length. This line is somewhat broken at the E. end of Piccadilly, but the Strand continues it, somewhat nearer the river, and it stretches on through Temple Bar, along Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, Cornhill, and Leadenhall Street, from whence it branches off into the Mile-End Road and the Commercial Road. The next great artery between the W. and E. extends along Oxford Street, which is itself  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, through Holborn, Skinner Street, and Newgate Street, where it joins the more S. line above described, at the W. end of Cheapside. Further N. again is a third line, extending from Paddington to the city; as far E. as Islington, a distance of about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  m., it is called the New Road, and thence to Finsbury Square, about 1 m., it bears the name of the City Road. Among the principal streets which run N. and S., in the West End, are Park Lane,

with its numerous elegant structures overlooking Hyde Park; St. James' Street, with its handsome club houses and hotels; Bond Street, so narrow, and still so fashionable that the carriages of the aristocracy, in the months of May and June, sometimes block up the street for a considerable space, and have to wait long for extrication; Regent Street, one of the broadest streets, and perhaps the handsomest in London, although it is indebted for much of its architectural beauty to the plaster with which all the houses are covered. This street is greatly frequented as a promenade, and with its magnificent shops, its crowds of well-dressed loungers, and the incessant throng of elegant equipages, it presents, especially on a fine day in spring, about 3 or 4 o'clock, a most interesting and animated spectacle. On the N. it communicates with Portland Place, which may be considered a continuation of Regent Street. This is also a very handsome and spacious street, consisting entirely of private residences. It is now less fashionable than it was 20 years ago, but it is still inhabited by several of the nobility. On the S., Regent Street communicates with Piccadilly by a double crescent of stately buildings called the Quadrant, terminating in a circus, which corresponds with that on the N., where Regent Street intersects Oxford Street. From Piccadilly, Regent Street continues S., widening at its termination into Waterloo Place, which is ornamented at its S. extremity with the Duke of York's column. Between Regent Street and Drury Lane, which is about 1 m. further E., there is a want of transverse streets running N. and S. A new one, however, has been opened recently, which, by a junction with St. Martin's Lane, will serve as a communication between the Strand and Holborn. In Southwark and Lambeth, the principal thoroughfares lead from the bridges to a common centre, the well-known posting-house called the Elephant and Castle, nearly equidistant from all of them except Vauxhall and Chelsea bridges. These great lines of roads, with several others, though wide and well-built streets, if Blackfriars' Road be excepted, are inferior to the leading lines on the N. side of the river.

The city of London, as we have already seen, now forms but a small part of the metropolis, and it may be said to be only inhabited in the day time; for, in the afternoon, the busy and anxious crowds who jostle in its narrow streets during the day, rush from their warehouses and counting-houses in the city to their homes in the West End,



or in the different suburbs. Great improvements have been recently effected in this quarter, especially in the neighbourhood of the Bank and the Exchange, by the opening up of new streets of considerable breadth, and in a very superior style of architecture, especially those that lead from the Bank to London Bridge on the one hand, and to Moorfields on the other. This portion of the metropolis alone possesses a corporation, the oldest, richest, and most powerful municipal body in the world. The city is divided into 108 parishes, of which 97 are called 'without,' and 11 'within' the walls—a distinction which is merely nominal, as the walls have long since disappeared. The space which extends down the N. bank of the river as far as Blackwall, is occupied by the various docks, wharfs, and warehouses, and inhabited by slopsellers, crimps, and sailors. To the N. of this district lie Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, which have been opened up by the Eastern Counties Railway, from which the traveller can readily distinguish the silk-weavers busily plying their handlooms. Adjoining Spitalfields, on its W. side, is Clerkenwell, the seat of the watch-trade, inhabited by the best-paid and best-informed class of artisans in London. On the N., the parish of Islington, placed on a salubrious elevation, where new streets and squares of flimsy construction rise in amazingly rapid succession, is mostly inhabited by the middle classes, and those immediately beneath them in the social scale. On the Surrey side, Southwark, including Bermondsey, is the great seat of the tanning trade; while Lambeth is occupied generally with manufactories. Shadwell and Rotherhithe are the headquarters of sailors, and are but meanly built and inhabited; indeed the whole of the r. bank of the Thames is much inferior in wealth and importance to that portion of the metropolis on the l. or Middlesex shore. The E. line of the city of Westminster coincides with the W. line of the city of London, Temple Bar being the point of junction in the Strand. It is bounded to the N. by Oxford Street, from Tottenham Court Road to Kensington Gardens, and its W. limit, passing through the Serpentine in Hyde Park, reaches the Thames at Chelsea Hospital. Marylebone, Finsbury, and Tower Hamlets form a continuous line lying in the N. and E. of these two cities. With regard to the 'West End'—a term used to distinguish the fashionable part of London from the rest—its body and centre are bounded by Regent Street and Waterloo Place on the E., St. James' Park on the S., Park Lane and Green Park on the W., and by the western division of Oxford Street on the N. This square and compact body, which contains the mansions of the nobility, the club-houses and the squares in which reside the élite of fashion, is bounded on the N. by Marylebone; a district which was not long since fashionable, but which has greatly declined in that respect since the rise of Belgravia, although a few ducal and other aristocratic residents are still to be found in Cavendish and Portman Squares. Still further N. lies the Regent's Park district, containing some fine terraces and crescents, and numerous pretty villas. Those who dwell here belong chiefly to the middle classes, among whom are a considerable number of city merchants. To the E. of Marylebone lies the Bloomsbury district, with its well-built houses and squares, erected towards the latter part of the last century. This portion of London is chiefly occupied by lawyers and merchants, for its noble mansions and spacious squares no longer contain the rank and fashion of the town, as in the days of the later Georges. Still further E., we recognize the architecture of the era of Anne, in the capacious dwellings of Great Ormond Street and Queen Square, where fashion reigned near the beginning of last century. To the S. of this line is the Strand district, which is strictly trading, although the streets running out of it towards the river are chiefly occupied by lodging-houses. In the extreme W. of London have recently risen into existence two extensive districts, Tyburnia and Belgravia, which flank Hyde Park on the N. and S. The fields and gardens which extended, twelve or fifteen years ago, from near Edgware Road to Bayswater, have now given place to an immense tract of streets, terraces, and squares, which form a striking contrast, by the regularity of their appearance, to many of the older portions of London. The houses, from their height, have an air of grandeur, but the uniformity of their plaster decorations becomes tiresome. Here reside great numbers of professional men and city merchants, as well as various others

who have some pretensions to fashion. Belgravia, on the S. or opposite side of Hyde Park, is bounded on the E. by Grosvenor Place, a fine range of buildings facing the Green Park and Buckingham Palace Gardens; on the N. by Knightsbridge, on the E. by Sloane Street, and on the S.E. by Ebury Street. Belgrave Square forms the nucleus of this fashionable region, and contains, like many of the streets around it, numerous edifices of palatial size and structure. Here, also, the brick walls are uniformly coated over with 'compo'; a circumstance which greatly detracts from the first impression produced by the architectural beauty of the buildings, especially if one is accustomed to the substantial, as well as elegant, stone edifices in the newer portions of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Contiguous to this district lie Chelsea and Brompton; the latter lying low, and, possessing a warm and moist air, is the resort of consumptive persons. On the S.E. of Belgravia, also, lies Westminster proper, one of the poorest and most squalid districts in the metropolis. Malaria and disease prevail here; the drains being below the high-water level of the river, and the moral atmosphere is equally tainted. Something has been recently done to cure both evils, by the opening up of a new street, and the building of three new churches; the erection of the latter being due to private liberality.

The streets are regularly kept clean, and are well lighted and paved. The carriage-way is generally paved with granite, but several streets, such as Regent Street and the New Road, are macadamized. The amount annually expended in paving exceeds £200,000. From the extent of the metropolis, and the great amount of business carried on in it, the principal streets, as might be expected, present a continued throng of vehicles of every description, often forming an almost unbroken line above a mile long. The principal E. and W. lines are the great scenes of crowded thoroughfare; in them, the narrow parts are not unfrequently completely blocked up for a time, passage either one way or other being quite impracticable; when long lines of omnibuses, cabs, private carriages, drays, and dust-carts may be seen waiting in impatience till the street is cleared from the temporary obstruction.

*Squares and Public Monuments.*—The squares of London are numerous, and many of them of great extent and exceedingly elegant, the centre generally being occupied with shrubbery, which, notwithstanding the smoke of the metropolis, usually thrives well; and many of them are adorned with statues of sovereigns, warriors, and statesmen, which, both in conception and execution, are of very various degrees of merit. Among the squares more deserving of notice, may be named—Lincoln's Inn Fields, with an area of 12 ac., near the centre of the metropolis; Eaton, Belgrave, 10 ac.; Grosvenor, Portman, Cavendish Squares, all in the W. end; Russell Square, 10 ac.; Bedford, Bloomsbury, Tavistock, and Euston Squares, in the N. part of the town; and Trafalgar Square, at Charing Cross; fronting one of the principal thoroughfares, and adorned with public buildings, fountains, the Nelson column, and statues of Charles I. and George IV. The most conspicuous public monuments are 'The Monument,' on Fish Street Hill, London Bridge, a fluted Doric column, 202 ft. high, erected in 1677, in commemoration of the great fire of London; the York Column, at the S. end of Waterloo Place, a plain Doric pillar of granite, 124 ft. high, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Duke of York; a fluted Corinthian column, in Trafalgar Square, 176½ ft. high, raised in honour of Nelson, and surmounted with a colossal bronze statue of the hero, while the pedestal is decorated with bronze sculptures in high-relief, the figures larger than life; and a colossal equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, placed on the summit of the grand arch at the top of Constitution Hill, forming the approach to Buckingham Palace; and another of smaller size in front of the Exchange.

*Gas, Water, Sewerage.*—London is supplied with gas by twenty companies, producing above 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. And there are seven water companies, supplying daily 44,573,979 gallons, being at the rate of 164 gallons for each house. The principal source whence water is obtained is the Thames, some of the companies deriving their supplies from the river as high up as Kew, and some as far down as between Westminster and Waterloo bridges. Spring-water, from Hertfordshire, is brought in by an aqueduct called the New River, 40 m. in length, including windings; and a further supply is drawn from the river Lea. Artesian wells,

of excellent water, may be formed in any part of London, by boring down to the chalk; but such a source of supply for the metropolis would seem little to be depended upon, from the fact, that existing wells of this kind have, in recent years, been rapidly lowering in level. Some portions of London are well drained; but in others, such as Bermondsey, Westminster, Wapping, where the sewers are below the level of high water, the drainage is necessarily imperfect; and the consequence is, that malignant fevers, and other epidemic diseases, make fearful ravages among the inhabitants of those districts. But although much remains to be done, the system of sewers deserves to be ranked as one of the wonders of London, from their great depth and immense size; the latter quality, however, according to recent investigations, being one of their great defects; for it has been successfully demonstrated that a comparatively narrow conduit, kept constantly filled with water or fluid sewerage, is a much more efficient means of drainage than a large and only partially filled sewer. Hitherto, the Thames has formed the great outlet for all the sewers; but the opinion has become very general, that the river should no longer be employed for such a purpose, and that a vast subterranean canal should be dug on each side of the river to receive the drainage of the sewers coming from the interior of the town, and to convey it to a considerable distance, where it may be converted to some useful purpose, or be discharged into the river so far down as to prevent the possibility of its being brought back by the returning tide. The ordinary daily amount of sewerage discharged into the Thames on the N. side, has been calculated at 7,045,120 cubic ft.; and, on the S. side, 2,457,600 cubic ft.

**BRIDGES AND THE THAMES TUNNEL.**—Within the limits of the metropolis, and W. of the Tower, the Thames averages 1000 ft. wide. Till towards the middle of last century it was crossed by only one bridge; but now, between Chelsea and the Tower, there are eight bridges, three of which are within the limits of the city, and four in Westminster. The lowest down, and most important of all, is *London Bridge*, connecting the city at King William Street, with Southwark at the junction of Wellington Street, and Tooley Street. It is an elegant structure of Aberdeen granite; built after designs by John Rennie, and under the superintendence of his son Sir John Rennie. Of the immense traffic on this bridge, some idea may be formed from the fact, that 13,000 carriages, of all kinds, pass along it every hour. About 500 yards farther up the river, stands *Southwark Bridge*, in like manner connecting the city and Southwark; Queen Street and Bridge Street being the approaches on either side. It is an iron bridge, of three segmental arches, resting on stone piers, and was erected by the elder Rennie. About half a mile further W., *Blackfriars' Bridge* connects the city at Bridge Street with Southwark at Great Surrey Street. It was designed by Mylne, a native of Edinburgh, and built of Portland stone, which, not having resisted the effects of the water and the atmosphere, the piers have latterly been cased with granite; and otherwise, the frequent repairs upon it have more than doubled its original cost. *Waterloo Bridge*, nearly half a mile above the former, is esteemed by many to be the finest in the world. It was constructed of Aberdeen granite, by the elder John Rennie, and, including its approaches, supported on semicircular arches, is 2456 ft. long; it is perfectly level, and connects the Strand with the Waterloo Road. Under  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.W., *Hungerford Suspension Bridge*, constructed by I. K. Brunel, for foot-passengers only, spans the river from Hungerford Market to Belvedere Road; it is 1352 ft. long. *Westminster Bridge*, opened in the middle of last century, crosses the river at the N. end of the Houses of Parliament, from Westminster to Lambeth, and about 700 yards S. from Hungerford Bridge. It was built of Portland stone, and is now (1852) in such a state of decay, that, unless taken down, it must soon give way of its own accord; about 8,000,000 of horses pass along this bridge annually. Nearly 1 m. S. from the last-named bridge, Westminster and Lambeth are a third time connected by *Vauxhall Bridge*; the Vauxhall Bridge Road, leading from Piccadilly and New Bridge Street, leading from Vauxhall Gardens, being the approaches on either side; like Southwark Bridge, it is of cast-iron, but is very inferior to it in every respect. Nearly 2 m. W. by S. from this bridge, *Chelsea or Battersea Bridge* connects the localities whence it obtains its double name, and is an old wooden structure, opened in 1772. The

following Table shows the chief measurements, cost, &c., of the bridges:—

Names of Bridges.	Date of Completion	Cost.	Length.		Breadth.	No. of Arches.	Span of Central Arch.
			Fet.	Fet.			
London (stone).....	1831	2,000,000	928	53	5	152	
Southwark (iron).....	1819	800,000	708	44	3	240	
Blackfriars' (stone).....	1770	260,000	995	42	9	100	
Waterloo (stone).....	1817	1,150,000	1242	42	9	127	
Hungerford (suspension).....	1845	80,000	1352	14	3	676	
Westminster (stone).....	1751	389,500	1233	44	15	76	
Vauxhall (iron).....	1814	280,000	800	40	9	78	
Chelsea (wood).....	1772	20,000	675	23	9		

The *Thames Tunnel*, a roadway under the river, which is generally regarded by foreigners as the greatest wonder of the metropolis, is 2 m. below London Bridge. An attempt was made, in 1808, to make a tunnel below the river at Limehouse; but the water burst in and destroyed the works, when the tunnel, which entered on the Surrey side, had reached within 200 ft. of the opposite bank. The present work is a monument of the skill and energy of Sir Isambert Brunel, who commenced operations March 2, 1825. On August 12, 1828, there was an inundation, which stopped the works till January, 1835, when they were renewed with great energy, and the tunnel was at length opened to the public, March 25, 1843. It consists of a hollow brick cylinder or tube, subdivided into two roadways, each 15 ft. high, and 12 ft. broad. The entire cost was about £614,000, of which the Government lent £247,000 to the company who carried on the enterprise. As a speculation, the tunnel has turned out very unprofitable; the annual receipts being under £5000—a sum which is barely sufficient to keep it in repair, as land-spans make constant inroads. There is a cylindrical shaft at each end, with 100 steps, by which foot passengers ascend and descend, on paying a toll of a penny each. The company have not been able to meet the cost of completing the approaches, so that there is no access for vehicles of any kind.

**PALACES.**—*St. James'*, erected by Henry VIII., from a design by Holbein, at the foot of St. James' Street, is an irregular, dingy-looking brick building. But it is well adapted internally for royal levees and drawing-rooms, which are held here during the fashionable season. *Buckingham Palace*, facing the W. end of St. James' Park, was built by George IV., and consists, since the erection of the E. front, of a quadrangular range of buildings. This E. façade, which is loftier than the rest, and in the Italian style, gives to the whole a more palatial appearance than it formerly possessed. The situation is low and damp, and the palace is flanked on the S. by buildings of an inferior description, while the gardens are overlooked on the W. by the houses in Grosvenor Place. In the gallery, which is 160 ft. long, are some good pictures. The Queen resides here several months every year in the spring and summer. *Whitehall*.—The Banqueting House, designed by Inigo Jones, in the Palladian style, and justly regarded as one of the greatest architectural ornaments of London, is the only remnant of the ancient palace of Whitehall; the ceiling, painted by Rubens, is the most extensive work of that artist existing in the country. In front of it was beheaded Charles I., who was conducted to the scaffold through an opening which was made in the walls for the purpose. *Kensington Palace*, situated in Kensington Gardens, is a plain brick building. It was purchased by William III., and became his favourite residence, and was the birth-place of her Majesty Queen Victoria. *Lambeth Palace*, on the Surrey side of the river, opposite the Houses of Parliament, has been for many centuries the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. It is a brick edifice, and comprises a great variety of styles in architecture, from early English downwards, and contains a library of 25,000 vols.

**THE PARKS.**—Of these the largest and most fashionable is *Hyde Park*, which lies between the Uxbridge and Kensington roads, and contains about 400 acres. It has, towards the S. side, a large artificial lake, called the Serpentine, which is spanned by a handsome bridge of five arches, at the entrance to Kensington Gardens. The principal entrance to the Park on the S. side, is by a triple archway close to Apsley House, and within a few yards of that point is the beginning of Rotten Row, a narrow stripe railled off for equestrians, and stretching about



1 m. towards Kensington. Somewhat further N. and on the other side of the Serpentine, is a fashionable drive called the Ladies' Mile, which extends nearly to the ridge before mentioned; and here, on the summer afternoons, may be seen vast numbers of splendid equipages driving up and down, while others make the circuit of the park. On Sunday afternoon it is frequented, for the most part, by an inferior description of equipages, while the footpath on each side is crowded with promenaders of all ranks—many of the highest. The principal entrance on the N. side is at the end of Oxford Street, and is adorned with an elegant arch of white marble, which formerly stood in front of Buckingham Palace. *Kensington Gardens*, with which Hyde Park communicates at several points, are well wooded and finely laid out. Here carriages are not admitted. *St. James' Park* (83 ac.) extends from Buckingham Palace to the Horse Guards, and in its centre is an ornamented sheet of water, studded with islets covered with trees and shrubs, and round which swim a great variety of aquatic fowls. *St. James' Park* is a favourite resort of the humbler classes, especially on Sunday. *The Green Park*, 71 ac. in extent, lies between *St. James' Park*, on the S., and *Piccadilly* on the N. On the E. side it is overlooked by *Stafford House*, *Bridgewater House*, *Spenser House*, and other noble mansions. *Regent's Park*, on the N. side of London, covers an area of 403 ac. Round the park is an agreeable drive nearly 2 m. long, and an inner circular drive encloses the Botanic Gardens. At the N. end are the Zoological Gardens, to which a fine broad avenue leads along the centre of the park, with clusters of trees on each hand, and footpaths ramifying out in all directions. *Victoria Park*, on the N.E. of London, was recently laid out and planted as a place of recreation for the inhabitants of *Spitalfields* and *Bethnal Green*. *Battersea Park* was lately formed on the S. bank of the Thames, opposite to *Chelsea Hospital*, at a cost of £200,000.

*The New Palace of Westminster, or the Houses of Parliament*.—This vast and magnificent edifice contains the House of Peers and the House of Commons, with the various apartments and offices connected with parliamentary business. It is a highly decorated structure, in the Tudor Gothic style, after designs by Sir Charles Barry, and is still (1852) in process of erection. It stands partly on the site of the old Houses of Parliament, destroyed by fire in 1834, on the l. bank of the Thames, between the river and Westminster Abbey, and extends over an area of about 8 ac. The façade, which overlooks the river, 900 ft. in length, produces a grand effect, which is due, in a great measure, to the three magnificent towers; for the site is unfortunately too low, and the building itself not lofty enough for its extent. The walls are of brick, faced externally with magnesian limestone; and the whole edifice is separated from the river by a terrace of Aberdeen granite. It is panelled with rich tracery, and profusely decorated with statues and shields of arms of the kings and queens of England, from the Conquest to the present time. In the S.W. angle, is the Victoria tower, supported upon four pointed arches 60 ft. in height; it is 75 ft. square, and, when completed, will be 340 ft. in height. There is also a tower in the centre, 300 ft. high by 60 ft., surmounted by a lantern; and the clock tower, at the N. end of the edifice, with its richly decorated spire, rises 320 ft. The House of Peers is an apartment 97 ft. long, 45 ft. wide, and 45 ft. high; magnificently decorated throughout with carved oak panelling, a profusion of gilding, paintings in fresco, and richly-stained glass windows. The House of Commons is a somewhat smaller apartment, fitted up in a much plainer style. The foundation of the building was laid on April 27, 1840.

*Government Offices*.—These are mostly situated in and near Whitehall; the Treasury, Home Office, and Board of Trade, occupy one range of buildings, which have been recently im-

proved by a uniform and handsome façade. The Horse Guards and Admiralty, which are somewhat nearer Charing Cross, have little to admire in their external appearance. The Ordnance Office, also, in Pall Mall, is a plain building. Some of the public offices are in Somerset House, a spacious and handsome quadrangle, finished in 1782, from designs by Sir W. Chambers; its N. façade, 200 ft. in length, faces the Strand, and its S. front, 800 ft. long, overlooks the river, viewed from which, it presents one of the most striking elevations in London. The Post-office, in the centre of London, near St. Paul's, is a spacious and handsome building, completed in 1829, from the designs of Smirke. It is 390 ft. long, 130 ft. wide, and 64 ft. high. Its façade, which is towards St. Martin's-le-Grand, has three Ionic porticoes, the one in the centre, which is the largest, being surmounted by a plain pediment. The Mint, a stone building of Grecian architecture, finished in 1811, stands on Tower Hill, and occupies, with its workshops and offices, about 10,000 sq. yards.

*The Tower*.—This celebrated fortress, which doubtless formed the nucleus of modern London, lies on the banks of the Thames, from which it is now separated by a platform,



THE TOWER OF LONDON.—Drawn by H. G. Hine.

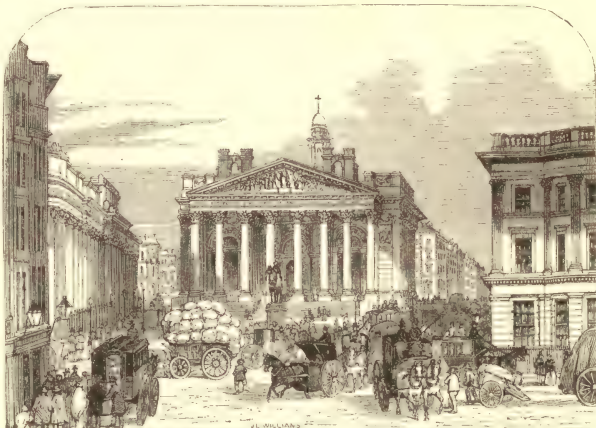
just beyond the liberties of the city. It occupies an area of 12 ac., enclosed within a wall surrounded by a ditch, now dry, but in former times filled with water from the Thames. On the S. side is an archway called the 'Traitors' Gate,' through which state prisoners were brought from the river. The most ancient part of the existing edifices—the White Tower—was erected about 1078, for William the Conqueror, by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester. It stands near the centre of the quadrangle, round which are placed several other towers, each having its distinctive name. The Tower contains the Wellington Barracks, erected on the site of the grand storehouse, burned down in 1841; the jewel-room, a modern edifice, in which are preserved the regalia of Great Britain; the horse armoury, Queen Elizabeth's armoury, and the church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula. Besides its use as a fortress, the Tower was likewise the temporary residence of several kings and queens of England. But with its history as a state prison, for which it was used during five centuries, events are connected of much greater interest than any that pertain to the jousts, fêtes, and entertainments, of which it was the scene while occupied as a royal dwelling. Within its walls were confined kings, queens, statesmen, warriors, and philosophers. Many prisoners were here privately murdered, and many publicly executed; Edward V. and his brother, smothered by order of Richard III., may be mentioned among the former; and Anne Boleyn, Thomas Cromwell, Catherine Howard, and the dukes of Somerset and Monmouth among the latter; the headless bodies of whom are interred in the church of St. Peter above named.

*PLACES OF WORSHIP*.—*St. Paul's cathedral* is the greatest architectural ornament of the metropolis, and the best-known edifice in it. It occupies the summit of Ludgate Hill, where its foundations were laid on June 21, 1675, on the site of the former cathedral, which was destroyed in the great fire of

1666. It was finished in 1710; and Sir Christopher Wren, by whom this magnificent temple was designed, lived to witness its completion. It is 510 ft. in length, from E. to W., while the transept is 250 ft., exclusive of the semicircular portico at each end; the breadth of the W. front is 180 ft., and the height of the walls 110 ft. The building is crowned with an immense dome, surmounted by a lantern with ball and cross—the height of the latter being no less than 404 ft. from the ground. From Ludgate Hill, a fine view is obtained of the W. façade, with its beautiful double portico of coupled columns in the Corinthian and Composite orders, and its two clock towers, each 222 ft. high, over which rises the gigantic cupola. This vast structure, which is built entirely of Portland stone, cost only £747,954, 2s. 9d., which was paid by levying a tax on coal. The interior is extremely deficient in ornaments. Among the few monuments it contains are those of Lord Nelson, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Sir John Moore, Dr. Johnson, Howard, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other eminent characters of modern times. Side by side, under the centre of the dome, lie interred Britain's greatest admiral and greatest general of the present era, Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington. *Westminster Abbey*, after St. Paul's,

the finest ecclesiastical edifice in London, and one of the best specimens of the pointed style in this country, dates from the reign of Henry III. and Edward I., when it was erected on the site of the Saxon minster, founded by Sebert. The beautiful chapel at the E. end was added by Henry VII.; and, at the beginning of last century, the upper part of the two towers at the W. end were erected from designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It is 360 ft. long, and 195 ft. wide within the walls. In this noble edifice, our kings and queens have been crowned from Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria; and here many of them are buried, some with, and others without monuments. In the S. transept are the tombs and honorary monuments of great poets, from Chaucer down to Campbell, whence it is called 'Poets' Corner'; and in other parts are numerous sculptured monuments to statesmen, warriors, philosophers, divines, patriots, and eminent individuals generally, many of whom are interred within its walls. Of the other sacred edifices in London, the most remarkable are *St. Bartholomew's* in W. Smithfield, which contains some fine specimens of Norman, early English, and later styles of architecture; *St. Saviour's*, in Southwark, which boasts of the best early English architecture in London in its choir and lady chapel, the only portions of the old church which remain; *St. Stephen's, Walbrook*, the interior of which is extremely fine, and generally regarded as one of Wren's best works; and the *Temple church*, which combines transition Norman architecture with early English, the latter in the choir, which was founded in 1240. Important restorations, in this church, have been recently completed at a cost of £70,000. Besides these, many of the older parish churches are elegant structures: among those worthy of being specified are Bow Church, St. Bride's in Fleet Street, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields'. The churches of the earlier part of the present century, are altogether inferior in design, and mostly in a debased Grecian style. Those built in more recent years are chiefly adaptations of the Gothic, and give favourable indications of a return to a purer taste. Of the R. Catholic churches in London, the largest is that called St. George's cathedral, in Southwark, finished in 1848, at a cost of about £30,000. The Dissenting places of worship are mostly plain, unpretending structures. Altogether, it is said that there are about 320 churches and Episcopal chapels in London; and 280 places of worship belonging to Dissenters of every kind.

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE CITY.**—Besides churches, some of which have already been adverted to, a number of the most important, if not the most elegant buildings in the metropolis, are situated within the city. The nucleus of the whole is formed by the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and the Mansion House, which all face towards an open area, the centre of bustle and business, near the middle of the city, which is further adorned with the handsome offices of several assurance companies. The *Bank of England*, in Threadneedle Street, belonging to a chartered company, established in 1693 under the management of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty directors, was built in 1732. It has, since that period, received various additions and improvements, and now forms a low, flat, insulated, irregular parallelogram, covering 4 ac. of ground. Adjoining the Bank of England is the *Royal Exchange*, an extensive and ornate building, having a Corinthian portico, surmounted by a pediment, enriched by sculpture. It surrounds an open, interior quadrangle, in the centre of which is a marble statue of Queen Victoria, by Lough. In this court, which is surrounded by covered arcades, the meetings of the merchants on 'Change are held. An equestrian statue, by Chantrey, of



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE AND BANK OF ENGLAND.—Drawn and Engraved by J. L. Williams.

the Duke of Wellington, occupies the area in front of the building. The Royal Exchange was originally founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1567; and having been burned down in 1666, it was rebuilt, and opened in 1669. This second Exchange having been also burned down on January 10, 1838, the present edifice was erected on its site. The Exchanges for special purposes are—the *Stock Exchange*, in Capel Court, the *Coal Exchange*, Lower Thames Street, built by J. B. Bunning, opened on October 30, 1849, by Prince Albert; it is a sumptuous, though rather incongruous building, the great Hall of which is circular, 60 ft. in diameter, and 74 ft. to the apex of the glazed dome, with which it is covered; the *Corn Exchange*, a fine Doric structure, in Mark Lane, opened in 1747, and enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1827. The *Mansion House*, the residence of the Lord Mayor while he holds the office of first magistrate of the city, was built in 1739–53, from the designs of Dance, the city surveyor, at a cost of £71,000. It has a Corinthian portico in front, and stands in the E. end of the Poultry, nearly opposite the Bank of England. The *Guildhall*, situated at the N. end of King Street, Cheapside, is the civic palace where the principal business of the Corporation of the city of London is conducted; and the magnificent banquets given here, have rendered City feasts proverbial. This edifice was erected at different periods, as may be perceived from its incongruous architecture. The debased Gothic front, with the city arms in the centre, was finished in 1789; but it has been since frequently repaired. The



Hall, an immense room, in which 3000 persons can dine, contains some monuments of ordinary sculpture; and, at the W. end, raised on pedestals, are the well-known colossal figures of Gog and Magog. The *East India House*, containing the offices of the East India Company, is situated in Leadenhall Street. It is an extensive building, with an Ionic portico in front; and contains, besides the necessary accommodation for carrying on the business of the Company, an excellent library, rich in Asiatic literature, and an interesting museum of Indian objects.

*Civic Corporation and Government.*—The chief civic officer of London is the Lord Mayor, annually elected from among the aldermen who have been sheriffs, on September 29. The powers and privileges of this officer are very extensive. He is installed in office on November 9, when a procession takes place called 'the Lord Mayor's Show.' The court of aldermen consists of 26 members, including the Lord Mayor. They are chosen for life by the householders of the twenty-six wards into which the city is divided, each being the representative of a separate ward. They are properly the subordinate governors of their respective wards, under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, and preside in the courts of Wardmote for the redress of minor grievances. Such as have filled the office of Lord Mayor become justices of the quorum, and all others are justices of the peace within the city. The sheriffs, two in number, are annually chosen by the Livery, or general assembly of the freemen of London. The Common Council is a court consisting of 240 representatives, returned by 25 of the wards, in proportion to their relative extent; the 26th, or *Bridge Ward Without*, being represented by an alderman. The general business of this court is to legislate for the internal government of the city, its police, revenues, &c. The recorder is generally a barrister of eminence, appointed, for life, by the Lord Mayor and aldermen, as principal assistant and adviser to the civic magistracy, and one of the justices of Oyer and Terminer. The Livery of London is the aggregate of the members of the several city companies, of which there are 81, embracing the various trades of the metropolis. Of the city companies, 12 are termed great companies, and from one or other of them the Lord Mayor was formerly chosen. In order of precedence they are:—The Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, Clothworkers. Many of the companies are very rich, and possess large halls; few of them, however, having any pretensions to architectural beauty, excepting the Goldsmiths' Hall, behind the Post-office; the Fishmongers' Hall, near London Bridge, and the Ironmongers' Hall, in Fenchurch Street, all of which are very elegant structures.

*The Metropolitan Police.*—The organization of the present most effective police force, is the consequence of Sir Robert Peel's celebrated bill of 1829. Before that period, the streets were often unsafe at night, from the small number and unfitness of the watchmen to whom the preservation of order was entrusted. This force is divided into the city police, confined to the city proper, and the metropolitan police, which latter consisted, in 1852, of 5549; and their jurisdiction extended 10 or 12 m. round St. Paul's. In 1849, the total number of persons apprehended by the metropolitan police was 70,666, of whom 24,556 were females; 34,746 were discharged by the magistrate; 31,343 disposed of summarily, or held to bail; and 3643 tried and convicted, only 703 being acquitted. In the same year, the number of felonies was 10,924, affecting property to the amount of £36,279, of which only £6709 were ultimately recovered. Only about one-third of those apprehended could read or write. In the same year, there were 1473 persons reputed as lost or missing, of whom 994 were restored by the police; the suicides were 131, besides 75 attempted, but prevented—lower numbers than in Paris, notwithstanding the difference of population. The fire-engine establishment has seventeen stations, where engines and firemen are kept always in readiness; and there are two floating engines on the Thames. In 1849, the number of fires was 345, and in 1851 above 1000.

*Courts of Law.*—The four courts of Chancery, Common Pleas, Queen's Bench, and Exchequer, are on the W. side of Westminster Hall, with which they communicate. The hall itself, which was built by William Rufus, and is 290 ft. long, 68 ft. wide, and 110 ft. high, was formerly used for great

state trials, from that of Sir William Wallace down to those of Warren Hastings and Lord Melville, which were the last. It now serves merely as a promenade for lawyers, during the sitting of the courts. It is said to be the longest apartment not supported by pillars in the world, except the Hall of Justice at Padua. The Old Bailey Sessions-house, adjoining Newgate, is the central criminal court for the trial of prisoners who have committed offences within 10 m. of St. Paul's. One or more of the judges in Westminster Hall sit here also in the Old Court, while the New Court is presided over by the Recorder and Common Serjeant of the city of London. County courts, of which there are 11 within the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood, were established a few years ago for the trial of small debt cases, £50 being the limit. In 1848, there were 86,621 complaints entered before these courts. The Crown appoints the judges, who are barristers. Beside the above, there are also the Clerkenwell Session-house, the city police courts, which are held at the Mansion-house and Guildhall, and are presided over by the Lord Mayor and one of the Aldermen; and the 11 courts connected with the metropolitan police, each of which is presided over by a barrister of at least seven years' standing. Inns of Court.—Of these there are four, Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. They were originally colleges for the study of law, but now are little more than residences for lawyers. A law student, in order to be called to the bar, has merely to be entered as a member of one of these inns, and to dine a certain number of times in the common hall. The Inner and Middle Temple are close to Temple Bar, between Fleet Street and the river. The roof of Middle Temple Hall, built in 1572, is considered the best specimen of Elizabethan architecture in London. Subordinate to the Temple are Clifford's, Clement's, Lyon's, and New Inns. Lincoln's Inn is situated between Chancery Lane and the extensive square called Lincoln's Inn Fields. During a portion of the year, the Lord Chancellor sits in the old hall, and the Vice-Chancellors hold their sittings in adjoining buildings. A magnificent hall and library, in the Tudor style, from the designs of Hardwick, have recently been erected in the gardens. Subordinate to Lincoln's is Furnival's Inn in Holborn. Gray's Inn stands on the N. side of Holborn, and has attached to it two Inns of Chancery—Staple Inn, and Barnard's Inn. The gardens, first planted about the year 1600, were a fashionable promenade in the time of Charles II., and for some time after.

*Prisons.*—There are altogether about a dozen criminal prisons, three of which are in the city. Newgate, situated near St. Sepulchre's Church, is a gloomy and massive structure, formerly used for debtors as well as criminals, but now confined to felons, and accommodates properly about 400. Bridewell, near Blackfriars' Bridge, is a house of correction for vagrants, pilferers, or disorderly persons, summarily convicted before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Giltspur Street Compter, near Newgate, which it resembles in its architecture, is used as a place of confinement for all prisoners at the Central Criminal Court and the London Sessions, and summarily convicted within the jurisdiction of the city magistrates. A house of correction is attached to it. It holds about 250. Clerkenwell prison, belonging to the county of Middlesex, is similar in character to the last. The House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, which will hold about 1200 prisoners, is a very extensive brick building, near Gray's Inn Lane, with spacious courts and airy grounds. The classification is good, and the silent system is followed, connected with hard labour. A large tread-mill employs 320 at a time. Millbank Penitentiary, or Prison, as it is now called, is an immense brick edifice, designed by Jeremy Bentham, and is said to have cost half a million sterling. The external walls form an irregular octagon, and enclose upwards of 16 acres of land. Its ground plan resembles a wheel, the governor's house occupying a circle in the centre, from which radiate six piles of buildings, terminating externally in towers. The average number of inmates is about 700. Every convict sentenced to transportation in Great Britain, is sent here previously to the sentence being carried into execution, and remains three months under close inspection. Horsemonger Lane Jail, Southwark, the county jail for Surrey, contains about 250 prisoners. The top of the building is used as a place of execution. The Westminster House of Correction, in Tothill Fields, which

is built on the Panopticon principle, has a court-yard in the centre, 250 ft. in diameter, with prisons round it for 600 persons; but the average number confined is 350. The silent system is pursued, and a good classification maintained. The Model Prison, Pentonville, contains 1000 separate cells. The inmates are detained for two years, and are taught useful trades, previous to transportation. The principal prisons for debtors are the Queen's Bench and Whitecross Street prison.

*Clubs.*—Many of these establishments, having more elaborate and ornate buildings, form some of the principal architectural features of the metropolis. They are situated chiefly in the W. end, in and near Pall-Mall, and vie with each other in elegance and luxury. The principal ones are the Athenæum, possessed of a fine library, and having a great many artists and men of science and letters among its members; the Army and Navy, the United Service, the Guards', and the Junior United Service; the Carlton, the great Tory, standing side by side with the Reform club, in Pall-Mall; the former limited to 800, and the latter to 1400 members; the Travellers', Brooks', one of the oldest of the clubs, and the rallying point for the Whig party; White's, also a very old club, frequented chiefly by the Conservative nobility; the Conservative; the Oxford and Cambridge; the Garrick, frequented by lovers of the drama. The entrance fees vary from 9 to 30 guineas, and the annual subscriptions from 5 to 12. There is also great diversity in the number of members, which range from 500 to 1500. Many members, who have no house in town, live almost entirely at their clubs, hiring only a bed-room in the neighbourhood.

*Theatres and other Places of Amusement.*—The two principal theatres (1853) are Covent Garden and Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket, which have carried on, for several years, a rivalry in the representation of Italian operas. Drury Lane, for a series of years, has been used for the performance of English operas, melodramas, and equestrian feats. The Haymarket, and the Princess', in Oxford Street, are now the chief theatres in the West end where the regular drama is performed. The other principal theatres are Sadler's Wells, in Islington; the Lyceum, the Adelphi, St. James', the Victoria, the Surrey, and Astley's, the last being exclusively devoted to equestrian performances. On the E. side of Regent's Park stands the Colosseum, a polygonal structure, with a magnificent Doric portico and cupola, used chiefly for the exhibition of panoramic views. Exeter Hall, in the Strand, capable of containing 3000 persons, is used for concerts on a great scale, as well as for the annual May meetings of the different religious societies. In Hanover Square there is a large hall for concerts and other public assemblies. In Willis' Rooms, in King Street, St. James', are given the fashionable balls called 'Almack's'; also lectures, concerts, &c. One of the principal attractions in London is the Zoological Gardens, in Regent's Park. The Surrey Zoological Gardens, though on the whole greatly inferior to the former, have some points of superiority; they cover about 15 ac., and contain a sheet of water 3 ac. in extent. Vauxhall Gardens, on the S., and Cremorne Gardens, on the N. side of the river, are also favourite places of resort, where music, fire-works, and balloon ascents are among the principal attractions.

*Museums and Galleries.*—The British Museum, in Great Russel Street, now a spacious and imposing edifice, with an Ionic façade and sculpture in the pediment; built during the last 30 years, was founded in 1753. It contains an immense collection of books, manuscripts, sculptures, coins, minerals, stuffed animals; Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek, and other antiquities. This noble institution is open three days in the week to the public, who avail themselves of the permission in great numbers. The library of printed books contains upwards of 460,000 vols. In Greek, and perhaps also in Egyptian antiquities, this collection is not surpassed by any in Europe. The National Gallery contains some very fine pictures; but, from their limited number, scarcely deserve the name of a national collection. One end of the building is used for the annual exhibitions, schools, and lecture-rooms of the Royal Academy. Marlborough House, in Pall-Mall, contains a collection of paintings by English masters; the greater part of which was presented to the nation by Mr. Richard Vernon, in 1847. Dulwich Gallery, at Dulwich, 5 m. from Waterloo Bridge, contains a fine collection, especially of Dutch paintings, among which those of Cuypp occupy

a prominent rank. There are many fine collections of pictures and statues in the houses of the nobility, some of which are thrown open occasionally to the public. The Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, on the S. side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, a handsome new building, erected at a cost of £40,000, contains some curious skeletons and surgical preparations. The Soane Museum, on the N. side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, possesses many valuable objects, consisting of books, prints, MSS., drawings, maps, models, plans, &c. There is also a museum in Whitehall Yard, connected with the United Service Club; and a Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street.

*Literature, Scientific Institutions, &c.*—London has long been the favourite residence of literary men, drawn hither probably in older times ere literature had assumed its present independent position, by the attractions of titled patrons. But whatever may have communicated the original impulse, we have now the fact, that the metropolis is the great centre around which cluster the literary and scientific men of the country, the seat of the principal learned institutions, and the headquarters of journalism and of the book trade. There are six morning, and nearly as many evening newspapers, and a host of other journals, which appear weekly or at shorter intervals. The morning papers, during the sitting of Parliament, require each a staff of 14 reporters. The chief learned institutions are the Royal Society, Somerset House, which was founded in 1663; the Society of Antiquaries, in the same building, founded in 1707; the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar Square, founded in 1768; the Royal Academy of Music, founded in 1822; the Royal College of Physicians, at the N.W. corner of Trafalgar Square, founded by Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., and the present building, finished in 1825; the Royal Geographical Society, founded in 1830, with a choice geographical library and large collection of maps; the Institution of Civil Engineers, established in 1818; the Royal Institute of British Architects, founded in 1834, and possessing a good library of architectural works; the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, established in 1799; the Geological Society, in Somerset House, established in 1807.

*Educational Establishments.*—At the head of these stands the University of London, established in 1837, solely for the purpose of conferring degrees, the candidates for which are for the most part supplied by University College and King's College. The senate consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and thirty-five other members, who hold their sittings in Somerset House. The faculties are those of arts, law, and medicine; and the examinations are held twice a-year. In University College, which was opened in 1828, the course of education embraces the classical tongues, science, history, jurisprudence, and medicine, religion being wholly excluded. King's College is on a similar plan, except that religion is taught in it in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. The buildings are handsome, especially that of University College. There are likewise two Episcopalian theological schools, an English Presbyterian, a Baptist, an Independent, a Unitarian, and a Jewish; and several schools for medicine, botany, chemistry, geology, &c. Of the numerous endowed schools, the most noted are—St. Paul's School, which provides a free education for 153 boys, the most advanced of whom are sent to Oxford and Cambridge, with exhibitions of about £50 to £120. Milton, the great Duke of Marlborough, and Hailey, were pupils in this school, which has a high character. The revenues are about £6000. Charter-House (a corruption of *Chartreuse*), founded in 1611, and endowed with property which in 1815 yielded £22,000; it supports 80 poor brethren, and educates 40 boys, who are afterwards apprenticed or sent to the university. The Merchant Tailors' School, founded in 1561, furnishes a very efficient education gratis to 100 boys, and to 150 others at rates varying from 5s. to 2s. 6d. a-quarter; the school has 43 fellowships in Oxford; and seven in Cambridge. Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, better known as the Blue-coat School, was founded in 1553, as an hospital for poor fatherless children and foundlings, although many are said to be now admitted without having the qualification of poverty. The presentations are in the gift of the governors, who are nearly 500 in number; and each of whom, in order to hold that office, must have contributed £500 to the funds of the institution. The establishment in London accommodates, at present, 920 boys; and



there is a subsidiary hospital at Hertford, where there are generally about 450 of the younger boys, and 80 girls—making in all 1450 children maintained, clothed, and educated by this institution. The *Grecians*, as the most advanced in classics are called, are sent, with valuable exhibitions, to Oxford and Cambridge; and those in the mathematical school are placed with commanders of ships, and fitted out at the expense of the hospital; others are apprenticed to different trades. Westminster School was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, for the free instruction, clothing, board and lodgment of 40 boys, called kings' scholars; in reality, however, each now pays about £45 a-year. Dryden, Locke, and the Earl of Mansfield, were in this school. Besides the above, and numberless private schools, there is a free school in almost every parish; and the National Society and British and Foreign School Society supply instruction to many thousands of children. These societies have also normal schools.

**Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.**—London abounds with hospitals for the cure of disease, lying-in charities, asylums for orphans, and other institutions of a like nature. Among those most deserving of notice are St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in W. Smithfield, first founded in the 12th century, and then refounded by Henry VIII. in 1546; admitting patients suffering from accident, and diseases of all kinds; containing 580 beds, and relieving 70,000 annually—Guy's Hospital, Southwark, founded in 1721, by Thomas Guy, a bookseller, accommodating 580 in-patients; it has also an excellent museum and theatre of anatomy—St. Thomas' Hospital, in the Borough; St. George's Hospital, near Hyde Park Corner, with a handsome front overlooking the Green Park; the Middlesex Hospital, founded in 1745; Westminster Hospital; and various other hospitals of smaller size, supported chiefly by voluntary contributions—Charing Cross Hospital, King's College Hospital, University College Hospital, &c. There are medical schools attached to the above institutions. Bethlehem Hospital (bedlam), in St. George's Fields, S. of the river, is appropriated to the insane poor. The building, which has an imposing appearance, extends over nearly 14 ac.; the rooms are large and airy, well-warmed and ventilated, and can accommodate at least 400 patients. St. Luke's Hospital, also for insane patients, was founded in 1751, and accommodates 260 persons. The Foundling Hospital was founded in 1739, by Captain Coram; at present it is rather an asylum for illegitimate children whose parents are known, than an hospital for foundlings, as it was originally. The number of children averages about 500, and they are maintained till the age of 12, when they are either apprenticed or provided for otherwise. Chelsea Hospital (*see* CHELSEA.) Greenwich Hospital (*see* GREENWICH.)

**Cemeteries.**—Extra-mural interment is of very recent date, and is still only very partial; most of the cemeteries being too distant and expensive for the poorer classes. Kensal Green Cemetery, in which several royal personages have been buried, was opened in 1832; it occupies about 48 ac. of ground, and is tastefully planted and laid out. There is another at Highgate, about 20 ac. in extent, and others at Stoke Newington, Brompton, Norwood, &c.

**Means of Conveyance.**—This is of two kinds, internal and external. The former is accomplished by means of omnibuses, cabs, and steamboats. The omnibuses, 3000 in number, ply on all the principal thoroughfares to every part of the metropolis, and to all the neighbouring villages; they pay duty to the amount of £324,000 annually; and the 7000 conductors and drivers by whom they are managed pay, for licenses, £1750 annually. The cabs number about 3500. Numerous small steamers ply on the Thames, affording the most convenient means of communication, at all hours of the day, to all points of the river between Richmond and Woolwich, a distance of 18 m. Besides these facilities for locomotion, parcels are delivered in all parts of the metropolis by a joint-stock company. The external means of conveyance comprise railways, canals, and steam-vessels. Seven railways, affording means of transit to all parts of the kingdom, have stations in London; they are the Great Western, North-Western, Great Northern, Eastern Counties, Blackwall, South-Eastern, or Dover Brighton and South-coast, and the South-Western. Some of them, as the North-Western, with its Doric temple for an entrance, and the Great Northern, with its gigantic arches, have termini of a most expensive kind, though little can be said in favour of

the architectural suitableness of such erections. The canals strictly connected with London are seven in number—the Grand Junction, Regent's, Bromley and Lea, Lea Union or Sir George Duckett's, Kensington, Grosvenor, and Surrey; this last follows nearly the line of the canal cut by Canute the Dane, for the purpose of transporting his vessels into the upper part of the river, past the defences of Old London Bridge. A large fleet of steam-vessels afford constant means of transit for passengers and goods between the Thames and all parts of the E. and S. coast of England, the E. coast of Scotland, and the N. ports of the continent; while, from the easy means of transit by railway, Southampton may be esteemed the out-port of London, through which she communicates by steam with the most distant parts of both hemispheres, and with the antipodes.

**Markets.**—These are numerous, but, excepting for the articles sold in them, none are worthy of notice; presenting, as they do, little to attract, either in external beauty or in internal arrangement. The principal ones are, Billingsgate, for fish; Hungerford, fish, butcher-meat, and vegetables; Farringdon, butcher-meat, vegetables, and fruit; Covent Garden, vegetables, fruit, flowers, and plants, both green-house and hot-house; Leadenhall, poultry, game, hides, and cattle horns; Newgate, butcher-meat, carcass and retail (the most extensive carcass market in London); and Smithfield (formerly the great place of executions, and where so many martyrs died in the time of Queen Mary), the great market for cattle and sheep, long felt to be a nuisance, from its position in the centre of the city, but which is now removed to a suburban locality, in pursuance of an Act passed by Parliament in 1852. It is difficult, or perhaps impossible, to arrive at an accurate estimate of the quantity of food consumed in London. In 1849, however, there were sold in Smithfield and Leadenhall markets alone—

Sheep.....	1,514,130	Poultry.....	3,296,406
Cattle.....	233,560	Rabbits.....	680,000
Calves.....	26,432	Hares.....	48,000

Allowing for carcasses imported by steam and otherwise, the annual consumption of butcher-meat has been estimated at 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, and 35,000 pigs, besides vast quantities of bacon and ham. Exclusive of eggs brought from various parts of the United Kingdom, 70,000,000 to 75,000,000 are imported annually from France and other continental countries. About 13,000 cows are kept in the metropolis and its environs, for the supply of milk and cream. The consumption of wheat may be estimated at about 1,600,000 quarters a-year.

**Manufactures.**—It would be almost endless to specify the different kinds of articles manufactured in London. It contains the largest breweries, distilleries, and sugar-refineries in the kingdom; was long the principal seat of the silk-weaving, and still employs above 14,000 workers in that branch; has extensive manufactures in metal, including machinery of all kinds, plate, jewellery, watches, and brass-work, occupying likewise above 14,000 workmen; and as many more are engaged in the production of books and prints. Millinery occupies 40,000; the making of clothes and slops above 28,000, and boots and shoes as many more. Besides these branches, 12,000 are engaged in cabinet-making, and many thousands in coopering, coach-building, leather-working, hat-making, ship-building, rope-making, mast-making, &c., all of which are departments of manufacture conducted on a large scale; and there are numerous extensive chemical works, soap-manufactories, and dye-works.

**Commerce, Docks, &c.**—The port of London extends from London Bridge to a little below Blackwall, and is divided into the Pool, Limehouse Reach, Greenwich Reach, Blackwall Reach, and Bugsby's Reach; it is under the care of the corporation of the city as conservators. The docks, some of which are of great extent, are surrounded by wharfs, sheds, storehouses, vaults, and warehouses of the most spacious kind. St. Katherine's Docks, London Docks, the West India Docks, and the East India Docks, extend along the N. bank of the river, at intervals, from the Tower to Blackwall, and on the S. bank, between Rotherhithe and Deptford, are the Commercial docks. The tide rises 18 ft. at springs, and 14 ft. at neaps, at the London Docks; and the depth at low water, spring-tides, on the outer sill of St. Katherine's Docks, the deepest in the port, is 10 ft. The largest is the West India import dock, 2600 ft. long, 500 broad, and capable of containing 204

vessels, of 300 tons each. The vessels belonging to the port, in 1850, numbered 2735 sailing and 318 steam, aggregate tonnage 667,297; being 129,000 less than New York the year previous. Its foreign exports, in 1850, amounted to £14,137,527, being an increase over 1845 of above £3,000,000; the foreign exports of Liverpool, for the same period, increased from £26,000,000 to £35,000,000; the enormous coasting trade of London, however, renders it superior to every other port in the world, in the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage frequenting it; but no returns being published to show the actual amount of this tonnage, only an approximation can be given. About 5,000,000 tons of shipping enter the port annually, of which 1,500,000 are from foreign ports, 500,000 from the colonies, and 3,000,000 are coasters. The number of vessels engaged in the coal trade alone is above 10,000, importing, in 1851, 3,236,542 tons of coals. The exports consist chiefly of British manufactures, though a large quantity of the foreign imports also are re-exported. The imports consist of every kind of article brought from foreign parts; a list of them, in fact, would form an epitome of the articles of the trade of the world. For East and West India produce, London is the great port; tea, sugar, tobacco, wine, corn, timber, tallow, hides, wool, and drugs, form large items on the list. All articles imported must be entered at the Custom-house, a large building by the river side, between London Bridge and the Tower; the long room, where public business is transacted, is 185 ft. long, 66 ft. wide, and 55 ft. high. The amount of customs taken here, affords an excellent means of estimating the comparative value of the imports of London. The amount received in 1849 was £11,070,176 (being only £700,000 less than the total amount of its foreign exports for the same year); while the total amount of customs for the United Kingdom, for the same year, was £22,483,956; showing that nearly a half of the whole amount was received at the port of London.

*People.*—With respect to the habits and condition of the general population of London, perhaps there is no set of men who are more devoted to their calling, whatever it may be, and who possess greater perception of character, and a keener eye to their own interest; but as they have more regard to material comfort than mental improvement, they are inferior in general intelligence to the same classes in the Scotch cities. Their reading rarely extends beyond the *Times*, or the weekly newspapers; but the rapid spread of cheap publications will no doubt produce a marked change for the better. From the great sums of money spent by the higher classes in the metropolis, the London tradesman has probably a greater respect for the aristocracy than is entertained by the people in other large towns; and, although generally alive to his own interest, he is rather too apt to be imposed upon by persons of title, whether real or assumed, as the police reports so often testify. He is also a lover of peace and order, as was evinced on the famous 10th of April, 1848, when 40,000 special constables were enrolled for the defence of the city against the Chartists. Many of the London tradesmen are very wealthy, but, in general, they live without much ostentation; whereas many of the higher class of merchants are ruined by vying with the aristocracy in splendour of living. Skilled artisans of all sorts receive high wages, but they live too well to save much of their earnings. On Sunday, great numbers of these, as well as clerks and shopmen, flock to Richmond, Hampton Court, Greenwich, Hampstead, and other places in the neighbourhood of London, or by excursion trains to Brighton and other more distant localities; but there are many tradesmen, such as the weavers in Bethnal Green, the slop cabinet-makers in the same locality, and the 'sweaters,' men working for the cheap tailoring marts in the Minories, who are obliged to ply their task a great part, if not the whole of Sunday. To these may be added the needle-women, the 'sanc-workers,' or stitchers of soldiers' clothes, and the 'garret-masters,' in the boot and shoe trade. Others, again, are so fatigued with the labours of the week, that they make the Sabbath literally a day of rest, and lie in bed all day. This is done to a great extent by milliners' apprentices, who work late, and carpenters who work for the 'strapping shops'—a name given to those shops in which they are tasked to an unusual degree. Notwithstanding all the wealth of London, and its numerous societies for the relief of the indigent, it contains abundant misery and distress. In 1846-47, the money raised by rates, and expended for the relief of the poor, amounted to £634,369. The mendicants

are a quite distinct class, and practise beggary almost as a trade: nine-tenths of them are impostors and convicted vagrants, incurably idle, dishonest, and profligate. The really indigent are relieved by an institution called the Refuge for the Destitute.

*History.*—In the reign of Nero, London was already a place of considerable importance; and, after the Romans left Britain, it is supposed to have become the capital of the E. Saxon kingdom. Little more is known of it, during the Heptarchy, than that it suffered severely by fire in 764, 798, and 801. When England was united under one monarch, London became the metropolis of the kingdom, and, soon afterwards, it was sacked by the Danes. At the Conquest, London submitted to William, and received from him a charter, which is still preserved; and, on the accession of Henry I., a new charter was granted—the model from which Magna Charta was taken—restoring the privileges which existed before the Norman Conquest. London Bridge, erected instead of a wooden one, was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. This was, to a great extent, the same that was taken down in 1832. In 1218, the forest of Middlesex was cleared, and that portion of London N. of the city began to be built. In 1236, water-pipes began to be laid in the city; and, early in the 14th century, coal was first introduced. In 1328, the village of Southwark was incorporated with the city, as it had previously served as a place of refuge for malefactors. In 1349 and 1361, London was visited by the plague. In 1381 broke out the rebellion of Wat Tyler, who fell by the hands of the Lord Mayor, hence the dagger on the city arms. In 1416, lamps were introduced; in the same century, some of the principal streets were paved, and wooden houses began to be replaced by others of brick. In the next century still greater improvements were effected. Westminster was now connected with the city, by a row of noblemen's mansions along the river, one of which still remains at the extreme W.—Northumberland House. In the 17th century, Spitalfields was covered with houses; and the space N. of the Strand, as far as Holborn, and from Temple Bar to St. Martin's Lane, were extensively built upon, as well as the neighbourhoods of Charing Cross and Pall-Mall. The New River was completed, and many houses were supplied with water; sewers were dug; smooth pavements were laid down for passengers; and hackney-coaches came into general use. But the streets were so narrow and dirty, and the houses in so filthy a state, that the city was scarcely ever exempt from the plague, which sometimes committed great ravages. In 1666, the great fire broke out, and spread over 336 ac., destroying 13,200 houses, 90 churches, and many public buildings. In rebuilding, considerable improvements were introduced; and a fire in Southwark, 10 years after, gave a similar opportunity of improving that district. Population and trade now rapidly increased, partly from the immigration of French Protestants, driven from their country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In the 18th century, the metropolis steadily advanced in extent, prosperity, and splendour. In 1780 took place the Gordon riots, when the mob were in possession of London for two days, and committed frightful havoc. Since that disgraceful outbreak, the peace of London has never been seriously endangered; and the troops, stationed in and around the capital, together with the effective police force that now exists, seem quite adequate to ensure it against any similar disturbance. The extension and improvements which have taken place in London during the present century, are still greater than at any former period, and further changes of great importance are now in operation. The most remarkable event of recent times in the history of the metropolis, is the carrying into effect of the Great World's Exhibition, originated by Prince Albert. The magnificent edifice, formed of glass and iron, in which was exhibited the unparalleled collection of manufactures and works of art there brought together, was erected in Hyde Park, and opened May 1, 1851. It was above a third of a mile long (1848 ft.), 408 ft. wide, 48 ft. high in the centre, and 24 ft. at the sides; it covered 18 ac. of ground, was composed of 702 tons of wrought and 3784 tons of cast iron; 896,000 superficial ft. of glass, forming 293,655 panes, and weighing 400 tons; 600,000 cubic ft. of wood, and cost £347,937. The number of exhibitors was 13,937, and the value of the articles exhibited was estimated at £1,781,929; of which, £1,031,607 belonged to the United



Kingdom, 279,901 to the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and £670,420 to foreign countries. The Exhibition remained open till October 11, being 5 months and 11 days, and was visited by 6,039,195 persons; the highest number of visitors any one day being 109,760, and the smallest number, 9,327. The total money drawn amounted to £561,243, of which, £423,792 were for admission. The whole structure was removed in 1852, and is now (1853) in course of being re-erected, on a still more magnificent scale, at Sydenham. (Porter's *Progress of the Nation*; Weale's *London and Vicinity*; Murray's *Modern London*; Cunningham's *Handbook of London*; McCulloch's *London in 1850-51*; *First Report of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851*. Private information.)

**LONDON**, a tn., Upper Canada, cap. dist. of same name, on the Thames, 108 m. W.S.W. Toronto. It has 10 churches, a handsome jail and courthouse, and large barracks. It was laid out in 1826, and has since been twice nearly destroyed by fire. Pop. (1852), 7124. — The district extends along Lake Erie, between Gore and W. district; is watered by the Thames, the Aux Sables, and numerous smaller streams; has, for the most part, an excellent soil, and contains many portions which have been long settled, and are now in a high state of cultivation. Grain is exported in large quantities; and, on the mill streams, considerable business is done in sawed timber, chiefly for exportation. Pop. (1842), 31,350.

**LONDON** (New), a city and port of entry, U. States, Connecticut, on the Thames, 3 m. from its entrance into Long Island Sound; lat. 41° 24' N.; lon. 72° 30' W. It is for the most part indifferently built, but some of the houses, recently erected, are neat and elegant. It has five churches, four academies, and a number of schools. The harbour, which is one of the best in the Union, is wide and spacious, defended by two forts; has a depth of 30 ft., and is rarely obstructed by ice. A considerable trade is carried on with the W. Indies, and the S. states. The whale and other fisheries are extensively prosecuted. Pop. (1850), 9006.

**LONDONDERRY**, a maritime co., N. coast, Ireland; bounded N. by Lough Foyle, and the Atlantic Ocean; E. co. Antrim and Lough Neagh; S. co. Tyrone; and W. Donegal. Length, 40 m.; breadth, 34 m. Area, 518,595 ac., of which 318,282 are arable. The surface is in many parts mountainous, especially in the centre of the county, and towards its N. border, where several summits occur, varying from 1200 ft. to above 1700 ft. in height. The principal rivers, besides the Bann, which forms its E. boundary, are the Foyle, the Faughan, and the Roe. The subsoil is mica-slate, sandstone, and flint-trap; clay-slate, basalt, and limestone are found in various localities. There are no mines worked in the county. The vales are extensive and fertile. The most improved portions of the county are the district of Lough Neagh, the valley of the Roe, the valley of the Faughan, including the coast of Lough Foyle between the embouchures of these rivers, and the immediate vicinity of Londonderry, on both sides of the Foyle. Agriculture, however, though in some respects improved, is still, generally speaking, in a very low state. The number of acres under crops, in 1850, was 173,442, including wheat, 5903 ac.; oats, 90,545; barley, bere, and rye, 3462; potatoes, 27,311; turnips, 12,601; flax, 13,445; the remainder, pease, beans, mangold-wurzel, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, meadow, and clover, &c. There is but little land in pasture; and the breed of cattle, with exception of pigs, of which great numbers are reared, is, in general, not much attended to. The staple manufacture is linen. In 1850, there were 169 national schools in the county, attended by 12,172 children. The county is divided into four baronies, two liberties, and 43 parishes; and returns four members to Parliament—two for the county, constituency (1851), 4305; one for the city of Londonderry, and one for the borough of Coleraine. Cap. Londonderry; other principal towns, Coleraine and Newtonlimavady. Pop. (1841), 222,174; (1851), 191,808. — (Thom's *Irish Almanac*.)

**LONDONDERRY**, a city, parl. bor. and port, Ireland, cap. above co., l. bank Foyle, 5 m. above its expansion into Lough Foyle, 123 m. N.N.W. Dublin; lat. (bridge) 54° 59' 36" N.; lon. 7° 19' W. (n.) It stands on an oval-shaped hill; the buildings rising tier above tier in a very picturesque manner. The older part of the city is surrounded by a wall, about 1 m. in circuit, which forms an agreeable promenade;

but the houses now extend for a considerable distance beyond it. On the opposite bank of the Foyle is a large suburb, called the Waterside, which is connected with the city by a magnificent wooden bridge 1068 ft. long. Some of the streets are very steep, and, though lighted with gas, so few of them have an elegant appearance, that Londonderry may emphatically be called a town of back streets; still many of the private dwellings have a handsome appearance, and many of the shops are spacious and well furnished. The principal public buildings are the corporation-hall, courthouse, jail, customhouse, lunatic asylum, and a Doric column, surmounted by a statue, erected in memory of the Rev. George Walker, the intrepid governor of the city during the memorable siege in 1689; the diocesan free grammar-school, or Foyle college, theatre, linen-hall, and the new barracks. The ecclesiastical structures are the cathedral of the see of Derry, and two other churches belonging to the Establishment; two R. Catholic chapels, with four Presbyterian, an Independent, and two Methodist meeting-houses. Besides Foyle college, already mentioned, there are several schools, the most important of which are the national school, and Gwyn's charitable institution for boarding, clothing, and educating poor boys. The manufactories of Londonderry are two mills for spinning flax, several flour-mills, distilleries, breweries, roperies, foundries, and tanneries, and a ship-building yard. The trade of the port is considerable. The principal articles of export are linen and linen yarn, and large quantities of eggs, butter, wheat, oats, and oatmeal, amounting in value to above a million sterling. The chief imports are timber, barilla, sugar, rum, flax-seed, wine, and tobacco. The salmon fishery of the river and the Lough is valuable. At spring-tides, vessels of 500 tons can discharge at the quays. In 1850, there entered the port 716 vessels, tonn. 64,324; and 391 steamers, tonn. 102,652; and there departed 269 vessels, tonn. 26,118; and 338 steamers, tonn. 100,946. Regular communication, by steamers, is maintained with Liverpool, Glasgow, Greenock, and Campbellton. The bor. returns a member to Parliament; registered electors (1851), 754. The most memorable event in the history of Londonderry, is the successful resistance it made, in 1689, during a siege of 105 days, to the forces of James II. Pop. (1841), 20,379.

**LONDONTORPE**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1520 ac. P. 182. **LONG ISLAND**, several isls., Indian Archipelago and Pacific Ocean:—1, A small isl., Java Sea, off W. coast Billiton; lat. 2° 51' S.; lon. 107° 30' E.—2, A small isl., Java Sea, near S.E. coast isl. Madura; lat. 7° 16' S.; lon. 113° 5' E.—3, An isl., N. coast Papua; lat. (N. point) 0° 53' S.; lon. 134° 50' E. (n.) It has two remarkable peaks, the surface of one of which is much cut up, and very irregular, and appears to have been a volcano. The island, though called 'Long' by Dampier, has rather a round figure, and its circuit is at least 40 m. The soil, in the vicinity of the shore, appears arid; and neither cocoa-nut trees, nor any trace of inhabitants, have been seen on it.—4, An isl., off S. coast New Zealand, S.E. entrance to Foveaux Strait; lat. 47° 17' S.; lon. 167° 25' E.—5, A small isl., Queen Charlotte's Sound, Cook's Strait, New Zealand, N.E. end of Middle Island; lat. 41° 6' S.; lon. 174° 27' E. (n.); about 4 m. long, and hilly, and the hollows filled with trees; the perpendicular cliffs on the coast are the resort of numerous sea-fowl.

**LONG ISLAND**, several isls. America:—1, U. States, New York, having the Sound of same name, 110 m. long by 2 to 20 m. broad, on the N., and the Atlantic S. and E. It is about 120 m. long, by 20, and under, broad; area, 15,000 sq. m.; surface hilly on the N., and level on the S. It is indented with several inlets and bays, having water for vessels of 60 or 70 tons. On its S.W. end, which incloses part of New York harbour, are the two important suburbs of that city, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.—2, One of the Bahamas; lat. (N. point) 23° 41' N.; lon. 75° 19' W. (n.); about 70 m. long by 3 to 4 m. broad. Pop. 800.—3, An isl., British N. America, Hudson's Bay; lat. 55° 5' N.; lon. 79° 0' W. (n.)

**LONG ISLAND**.—1, A name applied to a group of the Hebrides, Scotland, comprising Lewis, Harris, Benbecula, N. and S. Uist, &c., which are supposed to have been formerly united, and comprehending an area of about 1200 sq. m.—2, An isl. off W. coast Ireland, co. Cork, Roaring-water Bay, 6 m. N.N.W. Cape Clear; a coast-guard station, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen and pilots.

**LONG KEYS.**—1, Threeisls., Bay of Honduras: (*Middle*), lat. 17° 10' N.; lon. 88° 48' W. (*North*), lat. 17° 50' N.; lon. 83° 40' W. (*South*), lat. 16° 57' N.: lon. 88° 50' W.—2, One of the Bahamas, on the E. side of the S.W. entrance to Crooked Passage; lat. 22° 35' N.; lon. 74° 20' W.

**LONG (Loch)**, a narrow picturesque arm of the sea, Scotland, stretching, with a slight curve, N. and N.E., from Frith of Clyde, for about 16 m., between cos. Argyle and Dumbarton. An offset to the N.W. is named Loch Gail.

**LONG-YEOW**, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang, on the banks of the Hwuy-Chow, or Gran river, about 16 m. W.S.W. Nancha. It is a small place; but has three pretty pagodas, all picturesquely situated.

**LONGA**, a small uninhabited isl. Scotland, Hebrides, co. Ross, 1½ m. E. Scalpa.

**LONGANO**, a tn. Naples, prov. and 6 m. S. Isernia; with manufactures of cutlery. Pop. 1124.

**LONGARONE**, a vil. and par., Austrian Italy, gov. and 56 m. N. Venice, cap. dist., r. bank Piave; with five churches. Pop. tn., 2000; dist., 9600.

**LONGBOROUGH**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2770 ac. P. 625.

**LONGBREYD**, par. Eng. Dorset; 2000 ac. P. 840.

**LONGBURTON**, par. Eng. Dorset; 1260 ac. P. 386.

**LONGDON**, three pars. Eng.:—1, Stafford; 4860 ac. P. 1183.—2, Worcester; 3770 ac. P. 598.—3, (*upon Turne*), Salop; 1300 ac. P. 99.

**LONGEVILLE (Les St. AVOID)**, or **LOUYELEN**, a vil. France, dep. Moselle, on the side and at the foot of a lofty hill, overlooking the valley of the Roselle, 21 m. E. Metz; with a castle, occupying the site of a Benedictine abbey, which was founded in the sixth century, and pillaged, first by the duke of Brandenburg, and then by the Swedes. P. 1867.

**LONGFIELD**, par. Eng. Kent; 1050 ac. P. 128.

**LONGFIELD**, two pars. Ireland, Tyrone:—1, (*East*), 9716 ac. P. 1575.—2, (*West*), 23,907 ac. P. 5094.

**LONGFORD**, two pars. Eng.:—1, Derby; 3920 ac. P. 1249.—2, Salop; 1310 ac. P. 209.

**LONGFORD**, an inland co. Ireland, prov. Leinster, N.W. extremity; bounded N. by Leitrim and Cavan; E. and S. Westmeath; and W. Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon and Lough Ree. Length, 29 m.; breadth, 22 m.; area, 269,409 ac., of which 191,823 ac. are arable. The surface is generally level, with some low hills of a tame and pastoral character. The subsoil is limestone and clay-slate; the soil fertile, and well suited to pasturage, with much bog, the average depth of which is 30 ft. Marly-clay underlies many of the boggy tracts, in some places to a thickness of 10 ft., between the bog and the limestone rock; but in general the thickness of this bed of clay is only one foot. Ironstone and lead ore are found here; the former said to be equal to the best Swedish ore; but no workings have hitherto been attempted. Marble is raised in the vicinity of Ballymahon, in the S. part of the county; it is of a deep gray colour, and polishes well. The principal lake in the county is Lough Gounagh; it is of exceedingly irregular form, and about 5½ m. long. The number of acres under crop, in 1850, was 86,835; of which there were wheat, 3572; oats, 46,606; barley, bere, and rye, 3228; potatoes, 10,995; turnips, 2526. The rest of the county is chiefly grazing land. Great quantities of butter are made by the farmers and cottiers. Pigs are reared in great numbers. The feeding of sheep is not much attended to. Farms extremely small; upwards of 9000 being under 15 ac. The condition of the working people is very low; they live almost entirely on vegetable food, but are nevertheless strong and healthy. Linens and coarse woollens are manufactured. In 1850, there were 61 national schools in the county, attended by 6742 children; being an increase in the attendance of about 600 since 1841. The county is divided into six baronies, and 26 parishes; and returns two members to Parliament. Principal towns, Longford and Granard. Pop. (1841), 115,491; (1851), 62,350.

**LONGFORD**, a tn. Ireland, cap. above co., l. bank Camlin, 66 m. N.W. Dublin. It is a busy place; contains a county courthouse, county prison, union workhouse, barracks, a handsome church, and two or three places of worship for Dissenters; and, in the outskirts, a very fine R. Catholic chapel, of recent erection. There are also a number of extensive stores, corn-mills, tan-yards, &c. A branch from the Royal Canal terminates here. Pop. 4966.

**LONGFORGAN**, par. Scot. Perth; 8992 ac. P. 1660.

**LONGFORMACUS-AND-ELLIM**, par. Scot. Berwick; 21,350 ac. Pop. 390.

**LONGHAM**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1560 ac. P. 333.

**LONGHOPE**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2970 ac. P. 929.

**LONGJUMEAU**, a vil. and com. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, between two hills, on the Ivette, 12 m. S. Paris. It is a very ancient place, consisting of a very long street, with well-built houses; and has a parish church, with a Gothic porch; a large courteous, handsome fountain, several tanneries, a trade in corn, flour, wine, leather, and cattle. P. 1995.

**LONGLIER**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, on an affluent of the Lemois, 20 m. N.W. Arlon; with limekilns, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1215.

**LONGNEY**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1070 ac. P. 490.

**LONGNI**, a tn. France, dep. Orne, 33 m. E.N.E. Alençon; with manufactures of leather and agricultural implements, blast furnaces, and other iron-works. Pop. 1643.

**LONGNIDDRY**, a vil. Scotland, co. and 5 m. W. by N. Haddington; a station on the N. British Railway. P. 216.

**LONGNOR**, par. Eng. Salop; 1200 ac. P. 243.

**LONGOBARDI**, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 12 m. S. Paola, on the Mediterranean. P. 1920.

**LONGOBUOCO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 11 m. S.W. Rossano, in a deep valley; with some lead mines, and charcoal burning. Near it the Neapolitan hunting-horses are bred. Pop. 5000.

**LONGPARISH**, par. Eng. Hants; 4320 ac. P. 811.

**LONGROIVA**, or **LANGROIVA**, a poor vil. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, com. and 15 m. N.E. Trancoso, in a low and unhealthy situation, l. bank Lamegal. It has several churches, and a castle, which once belonged to the Knights Templars. Near it are sulphur and ferruginous springs; with a bathing establishment, and a valuable mine of argentiferous lead. Pop. 1680.

**LONGSIDE**, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 16,370 ac. P. 2612.

**LONGSTANTON**, two pars. Eng. Cambridge:—1, (*All Saints*), 1900 ac. P. 409.—2, (*St. Michael*), 830 ac. P. 139.

**LONGSTOCK**, par. Eng. Hants; 2610 ac. P. 497.

**LONGSTOW**, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1412 ac. P. 276.

**LONGTON**, a market tn. England, co. Stafford, 4 m. E.S.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne, composed of the two townships of Longton and Lane End. It is pleasantly situated on a small stream, and on the N. Staffordshire Railway; and has several spacious and well-built streets, two parish churches, one a large and handsome building of stone, and the other of brick, with a tower, containing a fine chime of bells; Independent, Wesleyan, New Methodist, and R. Catholic chapels; a large national school, an atheneum, and mechanics' institution; two large and handsome market-halls, and extensive manufactures of china and earthenware. Though only a humble village about 80 years ago, its population, including the suburbs of Blurton and Normicott, is about 16,000.

**LONGTOWN**, a market tn. England, co. Cumberland, 9 m. N. by W. Carlisle, l. bank Eske; with well-kept streets, two Dissenting chapels, and about ½ m. distant, the parish church of Arthuret, reckoned one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in Cumberland; and six schools. Inhabitants employed in cotton-weaving for the Carlisle manufactures, and in agriculture. Pop. (1851), 2142.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**LONGUÉ**, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Laton, 9 m. N. Saumur; with manufactures of linen and cloths, tanneries, oil-works; and a trade in corn, clover-seed, fruit, hemp, cattle, and leeches. Pop. 1556.

**LONGWOOD**, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), 2 m. W. Huddersfield, neatly built, and containing a chapel, and two Methodist places of worship. The manufacture of woollens, for which there are several mills, and of fancy goods, is extensively carried on. Pop. 2418.

**LONGWORTH**, par. Eng. Berks; 4640 ac. P. 1063.

**LONGWY** [*anc. Longius Vicus*], a tn. France, dep. Moselle, on the Belgian frontier, 16 m. W.S.W. Luxemburg. It ranks as a fortress of the fourth class, and is divided into the high and low town; the former seated on a steep rock, and regularly fortified; the latter merely a suburb, built on a lower slope of the rock rising from the r. bank of the Chier. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, Paris point, quilts, delftware, leather, brandy, and beer; and a trade in lard and in hams, which bear a high name, and have a large



sale in Paris. On the ruins of its ancient castle, Vauban, in 1682, constructed the present fortress, by orders of Louis XIV., who, from its important position at an angle of the French territory projecting into Luxemburg, called it the Iron Gate of France. In 1792, it was taken by the Prussians, and, in 1815, by the Allies. Pop. 2422.

LONIGO, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Vicenza, cap. dist., 1. bank Gua, at the foot of a lofty hill crowned by an old castle. It has a court of law, several public offices, and five churches. Pop. vil., 6786; dist., 27,850.

LÖNINGEN, or WIEK-LÖNINGEN, a vil. Germany, duchy Oldenburg, on the Hase, 34 m. S.W. Oldenburg; with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1381.

LONKA (Kis), a vil. Hungary, co. Marmaros, on the Theiss, 6 m. from Szeged; near it quartz, well suited for the manufacture of glass, is found. Pop. 1191.

LONMAY, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 11,045 ac. P. 1919.

LONNEKER, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 14 m. S.E. Almelo; with a church and school, and some manufactures of calicoes, &c. Pop. 1550.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER [anc. *Ledo Salnerius*], a tn. France, cap. of dep. Jura, in a basin nearly surrounded by the mountains of the Jura, whose lower hills, about 900 ft. high, are here clothed with vines to their very summit, 45 m. S.W. Besançon. It is, in general, well and regularly built, clean, and lighted with gas, and its principal street is bordered by a row of arcades. It has several fine fountains, a library, and museum, containing a gallery of pictures and antiquities; manufactures of leather, hosiery, potash, and especially salt, which is obtained in brine from a deep well at the N. angle of the town. The salt exported into the surrounding departments, and several Swiss cantons, is the staple trade. Other branches, however, are carried on, Lons-le-Saulnier being an entrepot between the Jura, and Lyons and the interior, and dealing extensively in iron, timber, wine, brandy, cheese, resembling Gruyère, &c. Near it are the ruined castles of Du Pin and Montmorot. Pop. (1852), 8450.

LONSDALE, [the valley of the Lune], England, a div., co. Westmoreland, on its S.E. side, which gives the title of earl to the Lowther family.

LONTAR, or PULO LONTAR, an isl. Indian Archipelago, off W. coast peninsula of Malacca, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, 21 m. long, by about 6 m. broad; lat. 7° 30' N.; lon. 99° E. The inhabitants are called by the Malays Orang Laut, or men of the sea, because it is almost their constant element, and furnishes their sole means of subsistence. They are mild and inoffensive in their manners.

LONTOIR, a vil. Banda isls., on Banda Neira. It lies on a hill-slope, consists of two long streets, and is esteemed healthy. It has an hospital, and near it pumice-stone is plentifully obtained.

LONYA, a river, Austria, Croatia, which rises in Mount Kalnik, about 13 m. S.S.W. Warasdin; flows S.S.E., and joins 1. bank Save, after a course of about 70 m.

LONZAC (Le), a vil. and com. France, dep. Corrèze, 15 m. N. Tulle. It is built with great uniformity, and contains a belfry steeple, which leans over somewhat like the tower of Pisa. Pop. 2644.

LOO, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Loo Canal, 27 m. S.W. Bruges. It has manufactures of hats, a bleachfield, breweries, tanneries, flour-mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1704.

LOO-CHOO, or LIEU-CHEW ISLANDS, an isl. group, in the N. Pacific, half-way between Japan and the isl. of Formosa, forming, with the Madjicosimah or Meia-co-shimans, the kingdom of Loo-Choo, but nominally tributary to the Chinese; lat. 26° to 28° N.; lon. 127° to 129° E. It consists of about 36 islands, the largest, and only one of considerable size, being Great Loo-Choo, near the centre of the group; lat. (S. point) 26° 5' N.; lon. 127° 39' E. (N.); and about 60 m. long, by 10 or 12 m. broad. The N. end is high and bold, and the N.W. is usually rugged and bare. The S.E. side of the island is low, with very little appearance of cultivation; the S., S.W., and W. coasts, particularly the two former, are of moderate height, fertile, and highly cultivated, and here the mass of the population reside. The vegetation partakes of the characters both of the temperate and of the torrid zones. Copper, tin, and sulphur abound. The inha-

bitants are rather low in stature, but are well formed. Their style of walking is slow, and somewhat stately, suiting very well with the flowing drapery which they throw around them. Their colour is not good, being mostly of a deep copper; but the expression of their countenance is peculiarly sweet and intelligent. The working-classes are invariably in a tattered, filthy state. There are colleges established here for the education of the upper classes; the established language of the schools, in all cases, being that of the court-dialect of China. In this language all official correspondence with strangers is framed. Fruits of various kinds, including peaches, pears, figs, &c.; Indian corn, sweet potatoes, eggs, fowls, hogs, and bullocks, are to be obtained here.—(Hall's *Loo-Choo*; Horsburgh; Martin's *China*; *Voyage of the Samarang*.)

LOO-KEANG, LOU-KIANG, or LU-KIANG, a large river, Asia, one of the head streams of the Saluen (*which see*).

LOOAN, an isl. *See* LOEAN.

LOOCHRISTY, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6 m. E.N.E. Ghent; with textile manufactures, breweries, and three flour and three oil mills. Pop. 3772.

LOODIANA, or LUDHEANA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, 115 m. S.E. Lahore; lat. 30° 55' N.; lon. 75° 48' E.; on a small affluent of the Sutlej, and within 2 m. of the 1. bank of that river. Loodiana has long been one of the head military stations of the British in N.W. Hindoostan. The climate here, during four months of the year, is excessively cold, and, in summer, intensely hot. The rains also are heavy. Shawls are manufactured to a considerable extent.

LOOE, two small rivers, England, co. Cornwall. The first falls into the British Channel near Helston, by a beautiful estuary called Looe Pool; and the second, after a short course, enters the channel at Looe.

LOOE, two contiguous decayed boroughs and seaport tns., England, co. Cornwall.—1, (*East*), on 1. bank, and at the mouth of the Looe, here crossed by an elegant bridge of 13 arches, connecting with W. Looe, 1½ m. W. Plymouth. It is defended by a fort, has a custom-house, jail, handsome Episcopal chapel, places of worship for Wesleyans and Friends, and an endowed school. Pilchards are extensively fished, and, with tin, copper, lead-ore, &c., are exported. Pop. 926.—2, (*West*), on r. bank Looe, opposite E. Looe; with two Episcopal chapels, and Independent and Bible Christian meeting-houses. Copper and lead are exported to Swansea. The pilchard fishery is also actively prosecuted. The harbour is small, but commodious, and the river is navigable for vessels of 100 tons. Pop. 616.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

LOOMCHANG, a tn. and fort, Siam, on the road from Martaban to Bankok. It is a place of considerable traffic in cotton, cotton cloth, bees'-wax, sappan wood, ivory, hides, and timber, carried on chiefly by means of boats.

LOON-OF-ZAND, or VENLOON, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch. It has a townhouse, two churches, and a school; and three well-attended horse fairs. Pop. (agricultural), with environs, 1500.

LOOP-HEAD, or CAPE LEAN, a lofty promontory, W. coast Ireland, N. side of entrance to the Shannon, with a fixed light; lat. 52° 33' 39' N.; lon. 9° 53' W.

LOOS, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 3 m. S.W. Lille, on the High Deule. The extensive buildings of the fine abbey which it possessed before the revolution of 1793, have been converted into a central house of correction, fitted to contain 1550 convicts. It has manufactures of printed calicoes, white lead, sulphuric acid, and soda; and likewise some cotton and flax mills. Pop. 2014.

LOOS, LOSSA, or LOSING, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 7 m. S.E. Oedenburg, on the Spitalbach; with a church, castle, and a trade in wine. Near it is mine of quicksilver. Pop. 1127.

LOOSE, par. Eng. Kent; 1220 ac. P. 1416.

LOOTENHULLE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. W. by N. Ghent; with a neat church, three schools, a distillery, a brick-works, and some corn and oil mills. Pop. 3041.

LOOZ [Flemish, *Borgloon*], a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Herck, 9 m. S. Hasselt. It was once capital of a county, but is now much decayed. It contains a church, chapel, castle, almshouse, courthouse, and several schools; and has manufactures of vinegar, and an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1513.

**LOPATKA**, a cape, Asia, forming the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kamtschatka; lat. 51° 2' N.; lon. 156° 46' E. It consists of a low and barren tongue of land, widening out towards the N., and terminating in a mountain, which bears the same name.

**LOPEN**, par. Eng. Somerset; 470 ac. P. 506.

**LOPERA**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 25 m. N.W. Jaen. It has two well-formed squares, a Gothic parish church, an old Moorish castle, two old convents, one of them now used as an hospital; a primary school, and a trade in wheat and oil. Pop. 2179.

**LOPEZ** (CAPE), Africa, W. coast, forming the S. point of the Bight of Biafra; lat. 0° 36' S.; lon. 8° 43' E. (r.) It is very low, but bold round both sides within  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., appearing, at a short distance, rugged, with bushes close to the water. The extensive bay which it forms, 14 m. long, has several rivers and creeks, all very shallow, running into it.

**LOPHAM**, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (North), 2200 ac. P. 815.—2, (South), 2180 ac. P. 724.

**LOPIEM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the canal, and 3 m. S. Bruges; with manufactures of linen, and a trade in flax, bark, and timber. Pop. 1436.

**LOPERSUM**, a vil. Holland, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Groningen; with two churches, and a school; some brick-making, lime-burning, and brewing. Pop. (agricultural), with environs, 1430.

**LOPPINGTON**, par. Eng. Salop; 4600 ac. P. 612.

**LORA**, a river, Afghanistan, rises 50 m. N.E. Quetta; lat. 30° 49' S.; lon. 67° 20' E., and loses itself in the sands of the Khoran desert, after a S.W. course of about 80 m.

**LORA-DEL-RIO**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 28 m. E.N.E. Seville; finely situated and well built. It has a parish church, a handsome townhouse, an hospital, and three public schools; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and chocolate; several oil and flour mills, and an important annual fair. Pop. 4633.

**LORANCA-DE-TAJUÑA**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 13 m. from Guadalajara; with a church, primary school, hospital, oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, wool, and charcoal. Pop. 1102.

**LORCA** [anc. *Elivocroca*], a city, Spain, prov. and 42 m. S.W. Murcia, on the S. slope of Mount Caño, the summit of which is crowned by a castle, with regular works in a good state of defence. It consists of two parts—an ancient, situated in the vicinity of the castle, and consisting generally of mean houses and narrow winding streets; and a modern, of a much superior description, consisting of houses which have a pleasing and substantial appearance, and streets which, though somewhat irregular, are, on the whole, well formed. It has eight parish churches; San Patricio, consisting of three naves, and entered by a magnificent portal, is the only one noteworthy; three nunneries and several suppressed monasteries; an episcopal palace, a court-house; a handsome edifice, occupied till 1837 as a college, which was then suppressed and incorporated with the university of Granada; several elementary schools, and an hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollens, linen, leather, hard soap, and earthenware; and there are several oil and other mills, dye-works, brick and tile works; some trade in grain, barilla, esparto, cattle, and mules; a weekly market, and an important annual fair, which lasts fourteen days. In the vicinity are mines of lead, which became the subject of much speculation in 1840, and were begun to be worked on a very extensive scale. They have not proved profitable, and have been, in a great measure, abandoned, though the workings are still partially carried on. Lorca is a very ancient place, and makes a considerable figure in the wars of the Moors. It suffered much from the French during the Peninsular war. Its most celebrated natives are the painters Juan de Toledo, Pedro Camacho, and Baltasar Martinez. Pop., including dist., 48,224.—(Madoz, *Diccio de España*.)

**LORCH**, two places, Germany:—1, A vil. Nassau, on the Rhine, at the confluence of the Wisper, 15 m. W.S.W. Wiesbaden. It has a church, a mineral spring, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1736.—2, A vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, 23 m. S.W. Ellwangen, on a height near r. bank Rems. It has a church, an old monastery, manufactures of pottery and chemical products, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1720.

**LORD HOWE'S ISLANDS**.—1, A group, E. coast, Australia, nearly opposite Port Macquarie; lat. 31° 37' S.;

lon. 159° 14' E. (r.), composed of one larger and several smaller islands.—2, A group of small islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 5° 30' S.; lon. 159° 31' E. (r.), at the N. entrance of Indispensable Strait.—3, One of the Society Islands; lat. 16° 50' S.; lon. 154° 21' W., about 60 m. long and 4 broad; discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, and seen again by Cook in 1774, who found it to be composed of several smaller islands, united by breakers.

**LORENA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 130 m. N.E. São Paulo, r. bank Parahiba; with a parish church, and a considerable trade in coffee, swine, and poultry. Pop. dist. 6000.

**LORENZO MARQUES**, the original name of Delagoa Bay, S.E. Africa (*which see*).

**LORENZO (SAN)**:—1, A tn. Canaries, N.E. shore, isl. Gran Canaria, about 5 m. from Palmas; with some trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1977.—2, A tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., dist. and 12 m. S.E. Reggio; with two churches. P. 1690.—3, Two tns. Papal States:—1, Deleg. Urbino and Pesaro, on the Cesano, 17 m. E.S.E. Urbino.—Pop. 1050.—2, (*en-Grotte*), Deleg. Viterbo, on an eminence 5 m. S.S.E. Aqua Pendente; with several spacious streets of well-built houses.

**LORENZO (SAN)**, a small isl. Peru, off Callao; lat. 12° 4' S.; lon. 77° 19' W. (r.) Its highest summit, 1284 ft., is the only place on the island where vegetation can exist, the other heights being barren sandy hills. The island is principally composed of limestone, clay, and slate.

**LORENZO (SAN)**, a river, La Plata, rises near lat. 27° S.; flows N. about 120 m., and joins r. bank Vermejo, about 35 m. above its confluence with the Paraguay.

**LOREO**, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. and 27 m. S.S.W. Venice, cap. dist., and on the canal of same name. It has a court of justice, two churches, and a trade in cattle, wood, silk, seeds, flax, and corn. Pop. 2100.

**LORETO**, a tn. Mexico, cap. Lower California, near the E. side of the peninsula; lat. 26° 12' N.; lon. 112° 7' W.

**LORETO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I., dist. and 4 m. S.E. Civita-di-Penne. It has eight churches, a Benedictine monastery, and three other convents; a dye-work, an extensive paper-mill, and an annual fair. Pop. 4000.

**LORETO**, or **LORETTO**, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 11 m. N.E. Macerata, near the mouth of the Musone. It stands on a bold and commanding eminence, and is surrounded by deep moats and walls, flanked by towers, but is not considered capable of defence. It is well built, and, notwithstanding its elevated site, is well supplied with water by an aqueduct. It is of comparatively modern date, and owes its existence to the Santissima Casa [Most holy house]; with regard to which the legend is, that it is the very house in which our Saviour lived at Nazareth, with the Virgin Mary and Joseph, having been transported thither by angels in 1294. The town is composed of one long narrow street, filled with shops, for the sale of crowns, medals, and pictures, of the 'Madonna di Loretto'; and the trade thus driven, with the special sanction of popes, is of great extent, and yields large returns. The church, called Chiesa della Santa Casa, is in a square, one side of which is occupied by a Jesuit convent, and another by the governor's house, built after the designs of Bramante. The church occupies a third side. It was built by pope Sixtus V., is entered by three superb bronze doors, has a bell tower, and is of great height. The Santa Casa, which is considered the great ornament of the interior, is a brick house of the humblest and rudest construction; but its store of rich treasures and miraculous relics is so great, that description would be endless. Several of the most costly disappeared during the French invasion. The Casa is enclosed in a Fodera or marble casing, adorned with exquisite sculptures, by the most eminent masters; and the church, throughout, is covered with magnificent mosaics, arabesques, and frescoes. The number of pilgrims continues to be great, but is far less than it used to be in earlier and darker ages. The three days' lodging and entertainment, which each pilgrim is entitled to receive, seem to be not the least of the inducements to undertake the pilgrimage. Pop. 8000.

**LORGUES** [anc. *Leonas*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 7 m. W.S.W. Draguignan, r. bank Argens. It has a handsome church, manufactures of woollen cloth and olive-oil, tanneries, distilleries, tile-works, marble quarries, and six annual fairs. Pop. 3344.



**LORIENT**, a seaport tn. France, dep. Morbihan, at the mouth of the Scorff, in the Bay of Biscay, 40 m. W. Vannes, ranking as a fortress of the third class. Its streets are regular, wide, well-paved, but dull in appearance, and by no means clean, though lined by houses of good construction; its public squares are large and handsome, and its walks pleasing. The harbour is capacious, safe, and commodious, surrounded by magnificent buildings, among which is a tower, used as a lighthouse and observatory; and lined by handsome quays, where the largest vessels can lie alongside. In the roads, whole fleets can ride in safety. At some distance below the harbour, its entrance is commanded by a fort built on the Isle St. Michel, and mounting, it is said, 500 guns. The isle is, moreover, covered by a range of yellow buildings, forming the lazaretto. The dock-yard and arsenal are among the most complete and extensive in France, having 15 or 16 building-slips. The principal buildings are the parish church, the Prefecture Maritime, situated on the port at the entrance to the dock-yard; and, adjacent to it, an extensive series of buildings, erected, in 1666, by the delusive 'Compagnie des Indes Orientales' [E. India Co.], under the auspices of the notorious Law of Lauriston, who once resided in the prefecture. Almost all the working-classes are employed in connection with the dock-yard; and the only manufacture deserving of notice is that of hats. The trade and commerce, once of considerable importance, have greatly decayed. The exports at present are chiefly flour, wine, brandy, liqueurs, woollens, cottons, hardware, iron, lead, clock-work, &c. Lorient possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce and exchange, a school of hydrography of the second class, and a communal college. At the beginning of the 17th century, Lorient was a mere village, and, all at once, rose into importance by the exertions of the schemer and the company already mentioned, and suffered, of course, with the fall of that association. In 1770, it was made one of the four stations of the French navy, and a free port, and deemed its prosperity re-established, when the revolution of 1793 broke out, and almost instantaneously annihilated its commerce. The shock then sustained has never been recovered. Pop. 19,106.

**LORINCZ (SZENT)**, several places, Hungary:—1, A vil., co. and 20 m. from Tolna, near the Sar; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1718.—2, (*Szent Kata*), A vil., Hither Danube, co. and 26 m. from Pesth, on the Zagyva; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1217.

**LORIOU** [anc. *Aureoli*], a tn. France, dep. Drôme, 13 m. S.S.W. Valence, 1. bank Drôme, about 2 m. above its confluence with the Rhone. On the opposite bank stands Livron, and the two towns are connected by a very handsome bridge. It has manufactures, and spins a good deal of silk; extensive nursery grounds, and trades in skins. Pop. 2100.

**LORMES**, a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 38 m. N.E. Nevers. It was formerly fortified, still possesses the remains of an old castle, and has manufactures of casks, brandy distilleries, brick and tile works, limekilns, and some trade in wood, wine, iron, and wool. Pop. 2108.

**LORMONT**, a tn. France, dep. Gironde, about 3 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux, r. bank Gironde. It has a small harbour with building-docks, and a powder-magazine. Pop. 2200.

**LORN**, an anc. dist. Scotland, Argyshire, comprising the greater part of the tract between Loch Awe, on the S. and E., as far S. as Loch Melford, opposite the isl. of Luing; Loch Leven on the N., the Atlantic and Loch Linne on the W. The principal town is Oban.

**LOROUX (LE)**, or **LOROUX-BOTTEREAU**, a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 10 m. E. Nantes. It was once governed by its own lords, the ruins of whose castle still exist. It trades in cattle, and in wine of good quality, the produce of the district. Pop. 1257.

**LORQUI** [anc. *Lorigie*], a tn. Spain, prov. and 10 m. N. Murcia, at the foot of a well-wooded hill, 1. bank Segura. It has a church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; oil and flour mills, and a trade in wood and cheese. Pop. 1020.

**LÖRRACH**, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, cap. bail., 1. bank Wiese, on the borders of Switzerland, 5 m. N.E. Basel. It has a college or *pædagogium*, and manufactures of chintz and calico, tobacco, silk, and mixed goods; a trade in wood, wine, and fruit; several dye-works, saw, and other mills. The jurist Hugo was born here, and the mathematician

Euler was the descendant of a family of this town. P. 2500. Area of bail., 73 geo. sq. m. P. 27,761.

**LORRAINE (LA)**, (German, *Lothringen*; anc. *Austrasia*, *Lotharingia*), an extensive prov. France, now included in depts. Vosges, Meurthe, Moselle, and Meuse. Under the Romans, it formed part of the Belgic division of Gaul; at a later period, under the successors of Clovis, it constituted the kingdom of Austrasia, and was afterwards united to the empire of Charlemagne. It was subsequently erected into a duchy, and afterwards possessed by dukes of the House of Austria; and, with the duchy of Bar, was annexed to its crown. In 1736, by the treaty of Vienna, these two duchies were exchanged for that of Tuscany, and ceded, in life-rent, to Stanislas Leezinski, king of Poland, and father-in-law of Louis XV. On his death they passed to the crown of France.

**LORRHA**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 16,521 ac. P. 4742.

**LORRIS** [anc. *Lauriacum*], a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 28 m. E. Orleans; with some trade in wood. Pop. 1538.

**LORSCH**, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., about 9 m. E. Worms; with a chapel and a townhouse. It had once one of the most celebrated and best-endowed monasteries in Germany. Pop. 2459.

**LORSICA**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Chiavari, 6 m. from Cicagna, near the confluence of the Mulvaro and Tielo with the Lavagna. It has a handsome church, and manufactures of fine silk goods for the market of Genoa. Pop. 1675.

**LORUM**, par. Irel. Carlow; 5345 ac. P. 1493.

**LOS (ISLES DE)**, a group of three isls. Atlantic, off Sierra Leone, consisting of Factory Island, Tamara, and Ruma. Tamara is in lat. 9° 28' N.; lon. 13° 52' W. (n.).

**LOSAR**, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 62 m. N.N.E. Caceres; with narrow, irregular, and steep streets; a church, three chapels, prison, small hospital, and school. Inhabitants engaged in tillage, cattle-rearing, and weaving. Pop. 2081.

**LOSARCOS**, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, 35 m. from Pampeluna; with two churches, a courthouse, hospital, Latin and primary school, manufactures of leather, several distilleries, a weekly market, and an annual fair, which lasts 12 days. Pop. 2096.

**LÖSCH**, or **LESCH**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 5 m. from Brünn; with a church, a trade in fruit, and fine quarries of black marble. Chalcedonies are found in the vicinity. Pop. 2267.

**LOSCHÜTZ**, or **LOSSTITZ**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 18 m. N.W. Olmütz, 1. bank Trzchowka; with a church and an hospital, manufactures of woollen cloth, tobacco, and earthenware; a walk, paper, and two other mills. Pop. 2322.

**LOSCHWITZ**, a vil. Saxony, circle and near Dresden, r. bank Elbe, here crossed by a ferry, in a narrow and deep valley. It contains a great number of handsome villas. Pop. 1660.

**LOSDZEY**, or **LOZDZEY**, a tn. Russian Poland, woiwood Augustowo, 26 m. E.N.E. Suwalki; with two churches, and a synagogue. Pop. 1557.

**LOSHEIM**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. S. Treves; with a R. Catholic church, and several mills. P. 1617.

**LOSLAU**, or **WODZISLAU**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 50 m. S.S.W. Oppeln, on a lake; with two churches, a synagogue, hospital, manufactures of tobacco and starch, a bleachfield, and dye-works. Pop. 2047.

**LOSSEN**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 32 m. S.S.E. Breslau; with two churches, a castle, tile-works, and a mill. Pop. 1182.

**LOSSER**, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 22 m. E.S.E. Almelo; with two churches, and a school. P. (with environs), 1600.

**LOSSIEMOUTH**, a vil. and seaport, Scotland, at the mouth of the Lossie, on the German Ocean, co. Moray, 6 m. N. by E. Elgin, with which it is connected by the Morayshire railway. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen and sailors; exports grain, herrings, and cod-fish, and imports coals, salt, &c. The river has a N.E. course past Elgin, and is about 26 m. long. Pop. 902.

**LOSSINI**, or **LUSSEN**, an isl. Adriatic. See OSERO.

**LÖSSNITZ**, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 14 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. It is walled, has a court of justice, contains two churches, manufactures of hosiery and chemical products, several mills, and a general trade. Pop. 4799.

**LOSSONCZ**, or **LOSONTZ**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, cap. dist., on the Tugar, 63 m. N.N.E. Pesth. It was once walled and well built, containing a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a Protestant gymnasium, and a handsome courthouse; but was nearly destroyed during the recent Hungarian war.

**LOSTOCK**.—1, A hamlet, England, co. Lancaster, 5 m. W. Bolton. Pop. 625.—2, (*-Gralam*), a township, England, co. Chester, 2 m. E. Northwich. Pop. 574.

**LOSTORF**, or **LOSTORF**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 18 m. N.E. Soleure; with manufactures of woollen hosiery; thermal baths, of a low temperature, considered efficacious in gout and rheumatic affections; and a marble quarry in the vicinity. Pop. 1044.

**LOSTWITHIEL**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Cornwall. The town, in a beautiful valley, through which runs the Fowey,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. by E. Bodmin; has a fine old church, and three Dissenting chapels; a guildhall and market-house, two schools, and a mechanics' institute. Wool-combing and tanning are carried on; and there is a brisk trade in the conveyance of iron-ore, and other mineral productions, to Fowey, for shipment to Wales, and in bringing back coal, lime, and timber, for the supply of the surrounding district. Area of par., 120 ac. Pop. 1186.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**LOT** [anc. *Olda* or *Olis*], a river, France, which rises in Mount Lozère, one of the Cévennes, near Mende, dep. Lozère. It flows W. by S. across depts. Aveyron and Lot, and joins r. bank Garonne at Aiguillon, in dep. Lot-et-Garonne; having passed Entraigues, where it receives, on the r., the Truyère, one of its chief affluents, and Cahors, above which it receives also, on the r., its other chief affluent, the Cellé. Total course, about 250 m., of which 180 m., commencing at Entraigues, are navigable.

**LOT**, an inland dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Corrèze, E. Cantal and Aveyron, S. Tarn-et-Garonne, W. Lot-et-Garonne and Dordogne; lat.  $44^{\circ} 15'$  to  $45^{\circ} 3' N.$ ; lon.  $1^{\circ} 20' 10' E.$ ; greatest length, W. to E., 60 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 66 m.; area, 2020 sq. m. The greater part of the surface is occupied by an extensive plateau of limestone, covered occasionally by argillaceous and silicious deposits. The plateau, traversed in all directions by ridges of hills, and scooped out into deep valleys, abuts on the E. on primitive rocks or granite, forming a prolongation of the mountains of Cantal. These mountains, penetrating into the department, form the water-shed between the Dordogne and the Lot. The culminating height is Mount Bastille, 2492 ft.; the mean height of the plateau above the sea is 1476 ft. The department belongs entirely to the basin of the Garonne, being traversed from E. to W., in directions almost parallel, by its two most important tributaries—in the N. by the Dordogne, with its affluent the Cère; and in the S. by the Lot, which gives the department its name, with its affluent the Cellé. Rather less than one-seventh of the surface is waste, about one-fourth wood, one-ninth vineyard, and one-half arable land and pasture. The deep soils of the lower grounds are devoted to wheat, maize, barley, and oats; also hemp and tobacco; the lighter soils to rye, roots, and buckwheat. The river slopes are generally planted with vines, and produce generally a common wine of good quality; the best being those of Cahors and Grandconstant. The culture of the white mulberry is general, and the rearing of silk-worms is extensively prosecuted. Excellent truffles, known by the name of *truffles of Périgord*, grow within the department, and form an important article of trade. The principal fruit is prunes, the drying and preparation of which forms a chief branch of rural economy. Minerals are of little importance. Some mines of iron exist, and lead, calamine, and coal are found; also lithographic stone, burr stone, fine marble, and alabaster, marl, potters' clay, and fullers' earth. Manufactures have made almost no progress, and trade, also very limited, consists chiefly in agricultural produce. For administrative purposes, Lot is divided into 3 arrondissements—Cahors, the capital, Figeac, Gourdon; subdivided into 29 cantons, and 310 communes. Pop. (1852), 296,224.

**LOT-ET-GARONNE**, a dep. France, bounded N. by Dordogne, E. Lot and Tarn-et-Garonne, S. Gers, and W. Landes; lat.  $44^{\circ}$  to  $44^{\circ} 46' N.$ ; lon.  $0^{\circ} 9' W.$  to  $1^{\circ} 4' E.$  It is very compact, and nearly of a rhomboidal form; length and breadth each about 50 m.; area, 2050 sq. m. This depart-

ment, which nowhere presents any lofty ridges, may be regarded as an elevated and undulating plain, furrowed throughout its length and breadth by valleys of more or less extent, each occupied by a stream. The strata are generally calcareous. The whole area, which has a general slope towards the W., belongs to the basin of the Garonne, which traverses it in a N.W. direction, receiving within the department, on its l. bank, the Gers and Baïse, and on its r. the Lot. The Drot, another tributary of the Garonne, waters a small part of the N. Not quite one-fourteenth of the whole surface is waste, about one-eighth wood, one-eighth vineyards, and considerably more than one-half arable. A small part of the W., also, is occupied by the barren sands characteristic of the Landes. The sloping banks of the streams are generally clothed with vines. The only wines of any repute are those of Pericard, Thésac, Bazet, Clairac, Arrocac, and Mauzac. A great proportion of the others is made into brandy. The principal grain crops are wheat, maize, rye, &c., about one-fourth of which is exported. Among other crops may be mentioned tobacco, hemp, and fruit, particularly prunes and chestnuts, which form an important branch of trade. The principal trees are the sea-pine, the common oak, and the *Siler quercus* or cork tree. The latter supplies the principal part of the consumption of France. Great numbers of poultry, particularly geese, are fattened. The only metal is iron, which is raised in sufficient quantities to supply several blast-furnaces. Fine building-stone, and extensive beds of gypsum and marl are wrought. Cork-cutting is perhaps the most important manufacture; but sail-cloth and household linen, calicots, moleskins, glass, paper, leather, glue, earthenware, and brandy are also made, though to a limited extent. This department early distinguished itself in the Reformation, and at one time furnished an asylum to Calvin, at Nérac, under the protection of Margaret of Valois. For administrative purposes it is divided into 4 arrondissements—Agen, the capital; Marmande, Nérac, and Villeneuve d'Agén; subdivided into 35 cantons, and 312 communes. Pop. (1852), 341,345.

**LOTH**, par. Scot. Sutherland; 11 m. by 3. P. (1851), 685.

**LOTHIAN**, an extensive and fertile dist. Scotland, lying along the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, comprising the three cos. Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, called, respectively, East, Mid, and West Lothian.

**LOTHRINGEN**, a prov. France. See LORRAINE.

**LOTS WIFE**, a remarkable rock in the N. Pacific; lat.  $29^{\circ} 50' N.$ ; lon.  $142^{\circ} 23' E.$  Its singular likeness to a vessel under canvas has excited much surprise and disappointment in those who have been deceived by it. It rises almost perpendicularly to the height of near 300 ft.

**LOTTE**, a vil. Rhénish Prussia, gov. Münster, circle Tecklenburg, with a parish church and an annual fair. P. 1300.

**LÖTZEN**, a vil. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 42 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circle, on Lake Löwentin, and the canal of Johannsburg. It has a court of justice, a church, a castle, and a trade in linen, corn, and cattle. Pop. 1860. Area of circle, 265 geo. sq. m. Pop. 27,598.

**LOU-NGAN**, or **LONG-GAN**, a city, China, prov. Sechuen, cap. dep. of same name, 150 m. N.W. Chun-king; lat.  $32^{\circ} 25' N.$ ; lon.  $104^{\circ} 37' E.$  It is fortified, and has a considerable trade.

**LOUBOU**, a native state, isl. Celebes, on the S.E. peninsula, W. side Bay of Boni. It is extensive and fertile, and its rivers yield gold. Its capital is of same name.

**LOUCCOS**, or **KOSE**, a river, Morocco, which rises in the Little Atlas, flows N.W., and, after a course of above 100 m., falls into the Atlantic at El Araich, near the parallel of  $35^{\circ} N.$  Vessels of 150 tons ascend a short distance by the aid of the tide.

**LOUDEAC**, a tn. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 24 m. S. Briec. It has a handsome church, with a lofty belfry; and a covered market for the sale of linen, which is the staple of the place, and is sold here in great quantities. There are also forges, and iron and paper mills. Pop. 1830.

**LOUDON**, par. Scot. Ayr; 19,169 ac. P. 4446.

**LOUDUN** [Latin, *Juliodunum*], a tn. France, dep. Vienne, 45 m. S.W. Tours. It is an ancient place, covers a larger space than its actual population requires; has several spacious and well-formed streets, lined by large and well-built houses; a fine walk on the site of its ancient castle, of which vestiges still remain; a court of first resort, a communal college, an



agricultural society, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, common lace, leather, and trinkets; a trade in corn, lucerne and clover seeds, white wine, nut-oil, leather, honey, wax, dried fruit, hemp, flax, and sheep. Loudun was formerly the cap. of a small territory called Loudunois, and was inhabited chiefly by Protestants. Its prosperity was destroyed by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Pop. 4071.

**LOUE**, or **LOUVE**, a river, France, which rises near Aubonne, arrond. Pontarlier, dep. Doubs, flows circuitously W., passing Quingey, enters dep. Jura, passing Cramans and Chamblay, and, after a course of above 70 m., joins l. bank Doubs a little below Dole. Its chief affluent is the Lison.

**LOUGA**.—1, A river, Russia, which rises in the W. of gov. Novgorod, and, shortly after entering gov. St. Petersburg, passes the town of Louga, receives its chief affluent the Oredije, and, proceeding N.W., falls into a bay of the Gulf of Finland. A little above its mouth, an arm, called Rossan, leaves the main stream and proceeds S.W. to the Narova. Its whole course is about 180 m., and admits of transport by barges and rafts; the latter consisting chiefly of timber obtained from the extensive forests which line its banks, and conveyed to Jambourg and the port of Narva.—2, A tn. Russia, gov. St. Petersburg, cap. of dist., and on above river, with a trade in wood. Pop. 800.—The district is flat throughout, and contains much arable pasture and wood land; area, 3050 geo. sq. m. Pop. 76,980.

**LOUGAN**, or **LOUGEN**, a river, Norway, which is formed by numerous torrents from the Langefield and Sognefield mountains, flows S.S.E. through the Gulbrands-Dal, and falls into the N. extremity of Lake Mjøsen; total course, 150 m.

**LOUGANSKAIA STANITZA**, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, 105 m. N. Novo-Teherkask. It stands amid fine forests, and has a famous fair, which lasts a fortnight.

**LOUGANSKOE**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 143 m. E. Ekaterinoslav, with an extensive foundry, at which a vast number of bombs and cannon are yearly cast; a good deal of machinery is also made. Near it is a government model farm, for the cultivation of dye-plants and tobacco.

**LOUGHAN**, par. Irel. Meath and Cavan; 8728 ac. P. 4495.

**LOUGHBOROUGH**, a market tn. England, co. and 10½ m. N.N.W. Leicester, and a station on the Midland railway. Its four principal streets are tolerably straight, and very clean, well paved, and lighted with gas; houses mostly of brick; and the town altogether has a respectable and thriving appearance. It has two elegant churches, a handsome R. Catholic and various Dissenting chapels, a free grammar and several other schools, a mutual improvement society, a philosophical and a literary institution. The principal manufacture of the town consists of hosiery of all kinds, and more particularly of that kind called Patent Angola, in which about 2000 persons are employed. In the neighbourhood are a famous bell-foundry, several dye-works, malt-kilns, slate-quarries, corn-mills, and an iron foundry. P. (1851), 10,900. (*Local Correspondent*.)

**LOUGHBRICKAN**, par. Irel. Meath; 2160 ac. P. 659.

**LOUGHBRICKLAND**, a tn. Ireland, co. Down, on a small lake from which it takes its name, 10 m. N.N.E. Newry. It has a handsome parish church, a commodious R. Catholic chapel, and Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses. P. 647.

**LOUGHCREW**, par. Irel. Meath; 5982 ac. P. 1412.

**LOUGHGALL**, a small vil. and par. Ireland, co. and 5 m. N. by E. Armagh. The village has a church and school. Pop. 394. Area of par., 10,925 ac. Pop. 9615.

**LOUGHGILLY**, par. Irel. Armagh; 16,029 ac. P. 9852.

**LOUGHGULE**, par. Irel. Antrim; 29,839 ac. P. 6082.

**LOUGHINISLAND**, par. Irel. Down; 12,486 ac. Pop. 6571.

**LOUGHKEEN**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 10,661 ac. P. 3191.

**LOUGHMOE**, two pars. Irel. Tipperary;—1, (*East*), 6014 ac. Pop. 2429.—2, (*West*); 4865 ac. Pop. 2471.

**LOUGHOR**, a tn. Wales. See **LOUGHOR**.

**LOUGHREA**, market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Galway. The town is beautifully situated on an acclivity on a small lake of same name, 21½ m. E. by S. Galway, and consists generally of very old limestone houses. It has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a Carmelite monastery, with a neat chapel; a Carmelite nunnery, a courthouse, workhouse, police-barrack, fever hospital, several public and private schools, and a mecha-

nics' institute. It also possesses an extensive brewery, two tanneries, and six corn-mills; and a little linen-weaving is carried on. Loughrea was once fortified, and the remains of its walls may still be traced; it also contains the remains of an old castle and monastery. Pop. 5458. Area of par., 6436 ac. Pop. 7152.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**LOUGHTON**, two pars. Eng.—1, Bucks; 1620 ac. P. 361.—2, Essex; 3170 ac. P. 1333.

**LOUGOUNOR ISLAND**, one of the Caroline Islands, Mortlock group; lat. 5° 29' 20" N.; lon. 153° 38' E. It is in the form of a horse-shoe, and forms an excellent port. It is of small size; and, in the centre, is covered with bread-fruit trees, while on the shore the cocoa-nut and other trees abound. The island, naturally, has no fresh water; but rain water is collected in various ways by the natives, who are hospitable, kind, reserved, of agreeable manners, and above middle size.

**LOUHANS**, [*anc. Lovinium*], a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, l. bank Seille, which here begins to be navigable, 48 m. S. Dijon. It is by no means of a pleasing appearance; has a curious church in the ogival style, a well-endowed hospital, court of first resort and commerce, and communal college; manufactures of leather and flour; and a trade in corn, flour, maize, poultry, pork, horses, and cattle; partly transit between Lyons and Switzerland. Pop. 3240.

**LOUI-TCHOU**, a city, China, prov. Quangtung, cap. of the most S. dep. of the empire, on the E. side of a peninsula, 250 m. S. Canton, near the mouth of a small river, which falls into the China Sea, and forms a good harbour.

**LOUIS-PHILIPPE LAND**, the N. portion of a tract of land in the Antarctic Ocean, off S. Shetland, about lat. 63° 30' S.; lon. 57° W. Its outline was traced for a distance of about 120 m. between lat. 63° and 64° S., by Admiral D'Urville, of the French navy. It is crowned with immense peaks, covered by continual snows of unknown depth. Were it not for the blackish rocks rendered visible by the melting of the snows which form their limits on the coast, the land could not be distinguished from the numerous fields of ice by which it is surrounded.

**LOUIS (Port)**, cap. of Mauritius. See **PORT LOUIS**.

**LOUIS (St.)**, or **BOURG-LIBRE**.—1, A vil. and com. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. E. Altkirch. It has a custom-house, manufactures of glazed hats, and iron-works. It lies on the Swiss frontier, at the termination of the French portion of the railway from Strasburg to Basel. Pop. 1605.—2, An isl. W. Africa, Senegambia, belonging to the French, at the mouth of the Senegal. It is low and sandy, about 1½ m. long, and has two small ship-building yards.—3, A tn. (called *Andar* by the natives), on the above island; lat. 16° 2' N.; lon. 16° 33' W. It is the capital of the French possessions in Senegambia; is regularly laid-out, has government offices, barracks, an hospital, a church, an agricultural society, a board of health, a charity school for boys, and another for girls. Pop. (1849), 9967.—4, A lake, Lower Canada, 9 m. S.W. Montreal, formed by an expansion of the St. Lawrence. It is 20 m. long by 7 m. broad; and is separated by Perrot Isle from the Lake of Two Mountains, which is an expansion of the Ottawa. This lake for many years formed the limit of the French colony towards the W.—5, A tn. Haiti, S. side of S.W. peninsula; lat. 18° 15' N.; lon. 73° 22' W. It lies at the head of a bay of the same name, opposite a number of small isles, which shelter the bay on the S. towards the ocean, and form it into an excellent harbour, capable of receiving the largest ships. The anchorage is good. The houses of the town are mostly built of wood.

**LOUIS (St.)**, a city, America, U. States, Missouri, r. bank Mississippi, pleasantly situated on a gentle elevation overlooking the river, 750 m. W. Washington, and 1201 m., by the river, above New Orleans, to which the navigation is always open. It is regularly built, has some spacious streets, and extends over a great area. Most of the more recent houses have been built of brick; but there are, also, some of stone, and generally white-washed. Amongst the public buildings are the city hall, the cathedral, the U. States land-office, the theatre, concert-hall, and the St. Louis university; all these are handsome structures, as are, also, several of the churches, which are numerous. The benevolent institutions comprise, with several others, a Protestant and a R. Catholic orphan asylum, and an establishment of nuns, called the Convent of the Sacred Heart, for

conducting female education. The literary and educational institutions are the St. Louis university, already mentioned, under the direction of the R. Catholics, with libraries containing 7900 volumes; the medical department of Kemper College, occupying a spacious building, capable of accommodating 400 students, with a hall for lectures, chemical laboratory, &c.; the Western Academy of Sciences, with a museum of natural history and mineralogy, &c. The city is well situated for commerce, having a great command of internal navigation, which affords ready access to a vast extent of country, not only by means of the Mississippi, but also by the Missouri and Illinois, which join that river 18 m. above St. Louis and the Ohio, which enters 175 m. below it. It is the principal W. depot of the American fur company, which has a large establishment in the place, employing nearly 1000 men. A great amount of furs of every description is here collected, and 10,000 dried buffalo tongues have been brought in during a single year. In 1848, there arrived at St. Louis, besides 815 flat boats, steam-boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 469,735 tons; and in the same year the port owned 28,800 tons of steam-boats, and the gross imports and exports were estimated at £15,000,000. St. Louis was founded in 1764 by the French from Canada, as a trading port with the Indians, but it long remained an inconsiderable village; in recent times its progress has been very rapid, as evidenced by the increase of its population. Pop. (1840), 16,469; (1850), 82,744.

LOUISIA, or LOWISA, a seaport in Russia. See LOVISA. LOUISBURG, a seaport in British America, on the E. coast Cape Breton, 23 m. S.S.E. Sydney; lat. 45° 53' N.; lon. 60° W. It was founded by the French, regularly fortified, at vast expense, and formed a fine handsome town, of an oblong figure, and nearly a league in circuit; but the British, after capturing it in 1745, from a fear that it might again fall into the hands of the French, completely dismantled it, and it has ever since, notwithstanding its excellent harbour, been allowed to remain a mere heap of ruins.

LOUISIAD ARCHIPELAGO, an extensive group of islands, S. Pacific Ocean, comprised between the parallels of 10° 40' and 11° 40' S. lat., and the meridians of 151° and 154° 30' E. lon. About 80 are already known, but many others, it is believed, remain yet to be discovered. They appear to be nearly all inhabited, although some of them but thinly. The principal islands are Rossel, South-east Island, Piron, Joannet, Pig, St. Aignan, &c. The greater part of the larger islands is either covered with dense forests, or grassy tracts, with lines and clumps of trees; they contain considerable heights—Mount Rattlesnake or South-east Island being 2689 ft. high; and the mountains in the W. portion of St. Aignan attaining an elevation of 3279 ft. One of the most remarkable features connected with the Louisiade Archipelago is the manner in which its shores are protected by coral reefs. Some of these are linear, others atolls, more or less distinct in character, and the remainder are usually round or oval. The inhabitants belong to a race of Papuas, and are generally of a savage and treacherous disposition, although in some instances their conduct has appeared sufficiently friendly.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*.)

LOUISIANA, one of the southern U. States of America, situated between lat. 29° and 32° 50' N.; lon. 89° and 94° W.; bounded N. by Arkansas, N.E. and E. Mississippi, from which it is partly separated by the river of that name; S.E. and S. the Gulf of Mexico, and W. Texas, from which it is separated chiefly by the Sabine; length, N. to S., 240 m.; breadth, 210 m.; area, 45,350 sq. m. The far greater part of the surface consists of an immense alluvial flat, through which the Mississippi and several of its tributaries, particularly the Red River, pursue a winding course, branching off into numerous arms, and either covering a large portion of the country with permanent lakes and swamps, or frequently laying it under water by inundations. In the N. and N.W. the surface becomes undulating, and still remains covered with dense natural forests, composed chiefly of varieties of oak, hickory, black walnut, sassafras, magnolia, and poplar; but, with the exception of this portion, the elevation above the level of the sea nowhere exceeds 50 ft., and in many parts does not average above 10 ft. The Red River, in entering the state on the N.W., has only a single channel; but, after flowing in it about 30 m., subdivides and, sending

its waters by numerous minor channels, intersects, and forms a kind of net-work, over a space 50 m. long by 6 m. broad. In like manner the Mississippi, about 3 m. below the junction of the Red River, begins to branch, and send off from its W. or r. bank, first the Atchafalaya, then, about 128 m. lower, the Plaquemine, which unites with the Atchafalaya, and lastly the Lafourche, with numerous smaller offsets; and on its E. or l. bank, the Iberville, which, in its course, expands into several lakes, of which Pontchartrain is the most considerable. The whole area included between the Iberville on the N., the Atchafalaya on the W., and the Gulf of Mexico, forms the delta of the Mississippi, and exhibits, on a scale of unwonted magnificence, the vast changes which a mighty river is capable of effecting, both on the surface of the land and the bottom of the sea. Almost the whole of the S. part of Louisiana has been conquered by it from the latter; and, as if unwilling to renounce its right of conquest into the hands of man, it continues forcing its way into new channels, and overflowing its banks, so as occasionally to resume possession of an area which is estimated at nearly 10,000 sq. m. Beginning at lat. 32° and proceeding S. to 31°, the tract inundated has an average width of 20 m., and from 31° to the outlet of Lafourche, 40 m. Below Lafourche, the inundation, while it lasts, converts all the land into sea. The most elevated portion of the delta is that on the immediate banks of the river. There the deposits of a long succession of ages have accumulated, so as to form a kind of natural barrier from 400 yards to 1½ m. in width, higher than the land more remote from the stream, and capable of being converted into a means of protection against its floods. The obvious advantages thus attainable, have not been overlooked; and the margin of the river has been still further raised by means of an artificial embankment called the Levée, which, on the r. bank, commences at Point Coupée, 172 m., and on the l. bank, 60 m. above New Orleans, and is continued for more than 130 m. The tract thus defended is of remarkable fertility, and is both better cultivated and more densely peopled than any other part of the state. Wherever the surface in other parts of the state is dry enough to admit of regular cultivation, it is, with few exceptions, fertile; and raises large crops of cotton, sugar, and rice, which are the staple productions. Of the ordinary cereals, a good deal of oats, very little rye, and almost no wheat are grown; but both Indian corn, potatoes, hay, and tobacco, form important items of agricultural produce. There are no manufactures deserving of notice; but the trade is very extensive. In the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, the exports and imports amounted in value to—

	Exports.	Imports.
1849.....	£7,835,768.	£2,043,895.
1850.....	7,938,614.	2,241,770.
1851.....	11,336,242.	2,610,095.

The most numerous religious denomination is that of the R. Catholics; but Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians exist in considerable numbers. The legislature, composed of a governor, elected by the people for two years, and thereafter ineligible for four years; a senate of 32, chosen for four, and representative assembly of 97, chosen for two years, meets biennially in New Orleans, the capital. Among the works of internal improvement most deserving of notice are several railroads, of limited extent, centering in New Orleans from Pontchartrain and several other places in its vicinity; the Mexican Gulf railroad, and that of New Orleans and Nashville, which, when completed, will have a length of 564 m., of which 80 m. are in this state; and the Barataria, Carondelet, Orleans Bank, and Veret canals. The first settlement was made by the French in 1684, and named Louisiana after Louis XIV. In 1717, it was ceded to a chartered company, one of the wild and ruinous schemes of the notorious Law. In 1762, it was ceded by France to Spain; in 1800, re-ceded to France; and in 1803, purchased from France by the U. States. It formed a constitution, and was admitted into the Union in 1812. Pop. (1850), 500,763, of whom 230,807 are slaves. The number of slaves has increased regularly since 1820, at the rate of about 6000 every 10 years.

LOUISVILLE, a city, U. States, Kentucky, l. bank Ohio, 50 m. W. Frankfort, on a gentle acclivity, with the principal streets, one of which is above 1 m. long, all parallel to the river, and well lighted with gas. It contains a courthouse, city hall, jail, a university, two hospitals, a medical



school, two orphan asylums, an asylum for the blind, a Magdalen asylum, 30 churches, several religious, benevolent, and literary institutions, six grammar-schools, and from 40 to 50 private schools. Louisville is the seat of most of the commercial and manufacturing business of the state and contiguous territory; and has rolling and flour mills, six foundries, machine shops, steam-bagging factories, roperies, breweries, distilleries, a large cotton, and an extensive woollen factory. The mouth of the Beargrass Creek, which here joins the Ohio, forms an excellent harbour for steam-boats, large numbers of which ply on the river. In 1849, there were packed up here 98,000 hogs. Pop. (1840), 21,210; (1850), 43,217.

**LOUKH**, or **LOUKA**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.E. Kostroma, on river of same name. It has three churches, and some trade in ironware. Pop. 1000.—The river flows generally S., and joins the Kliasma in gov. Vladimir; total course, about 80 m.

**LOULÉ**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. and 9 m. N.N.W. Algarve. It stands on a hill, is surrounded by old walls, and contains a castle, two monasteries, a nunnery, an almshouse, well-endowed hospital, and female penitentiary. Pop. 8245.

**LOUND**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1040 ac. P. 412.

**LOUP** (Str.), numerous small places, France, particularly:—A tn., dep. Haute-Saône, at the foot of the Vosges, 20 m. N.N.E. Vesoul. It has manufactures of druggist, straw hats, oil, leather, and glue. St. Loup is an entrepot for the cherry brandy made in the district. Pop. 2612.

**LOUPOIGNE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 m. S.S.E. Brussels; with a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1006.

**LOURCHES**, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 7 m. from Valenciennes. Pop. 3036.

**LOURDES** [anc. *Lopurdum*], a tn. France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 11 m. S.W. Tarbes, near the Gave-de-Pau. It is situated at the convergence of four valleys, where the roads from Tarbes, Bagnères, Argelès, and Pau meet; and consists of a picturesque and gloomy-looking fort, which is built upon a rock, and commands these roads, and around which the town, consisting of narrow, dirty streets, and mean houses, is clustered. It has manufactures of fine linen, handkerchiefs, crape, and stockings, a trade in milk cows, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3340.

**LOURENÇO-DO-BAIRRO** (St.), a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 18 m. E.S.E. Aveiro. Pop. 1200.

**LOURICAL**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, com. and 26 m. S.S.W. Coimbra; with five churches, a convent, four hospitals, and an almshouse. Pop. 3280.

**LOURINHÁ**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, com. and 12 m. N. by W. Torres Vedras, near the sea-coast. It contains an hospital, convent, and almshouse, and has an annual fair. Pop. 2235.

**LOUTH**, a small maritime co. Ireland, prov. Leinster, bounded N. by Armagh and Down, E. by the Irish Sea, S. Meath, and W. Meath and Monaghan; length, 25 m.; breadth, 15 m.; comprising 201,434 ac., of which 178,972 ac. are arable. In its coast-line, a spacious indentation occurs called Dundalk Bay. On the N. it is rugged and mountainous, but in all other parts level or undulating. The subsoil is clay-slate and graywacke, and, in a few districts, mountain limestone. The soil is generally fertile, excepting on the elevated tracts. The number of acres under crop, in 1850, was 114,002, of which a great portion was occupied by wheat, oats, barley, here, rye, potatoes, pease, beans, and turnips. Many of the farms are very small. The fishery district of Dundalk, in this county, extends the whole line of coast from Warrender Point to Ballywater, comprising 52 m. of maritime boundaries, which had, in 1850, 299 registered fishing vessels, employing 1376 men and boys. The same year, the number of national schools in operation was 79, attended by 11,215 children. Louth contains six baronies, and 64 parishes, and returns four members to parliament—two for the county, and one each for the boroughs of Drogheda and Dundalk, which are the principal towns. Pop. (1841), 111,979; (1851), 90,812.—(Thom's *Irish Almanac*.)

**LOUTH**, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Louth, 7 m. S.W. Dundalk. The former, situated on the Glyde, has the remains of an ancient priory founded by St. Patrick. Pop. 718. Area of par., 17,843 ac. Pop. 9647.

**LOUTH**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lincoln. The town, in the fertile valley of the Lud, at the E. extremity of the Wolds, 27 m. E.N.E. Lincoln, a station on the Great Northern railway, is well built, generally of brick, and lighted with gas. It has two Established churches, one of which is a fine old structure, with an elegant spire, about 300 ft. high. There are also eight places of worship belonging to various Dissenting bodies, eight schools, including a free grammar and various other endowed schools; a mechanics' institute, a society for the promotion of Christian knowledge, a savings'-bank, a dispensary, and several other charities. Carpets, worsted, soap, and oil-cake are manufactured to a great extent. A canal, communicating with the Humber, enables a considerable trade to be carried on, to London, Hull, &c., in corn and wool. Area of par., 3620 ac. Pop. (1851), 10,467.—(Local Correspondent.)

**LOUTSK**, or **LUCK**, a tn. Russia, gov. Vollynia, cap. dist., r. bank Styr, 158 m. W.N.W. Jitomir, consisting chiefly of wooden huts. It is the see of a Greek bishop, has a castle, several churches, a school, and a little trade. Pop. 2500.

**LOUVAIN** [Flemish, *Leuven*; German, *Löwen*], a tn. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle and the E. railway, 15 m. E. by N. Brussels. It is not fortified, but is surrounded by a dry, deep fosse, and an earthen rampart from 80 to 100 ft. high, which has been cut through by the road from Brussels to Malines. It forms almost a perfect circle; diameter nearly 2 m. Though the streets are regular, the houses are indifferently built, and the whole town has a dull, melancholy look. Many of the public buildings, however, are deserving of notice. Of these, the principal are the Hôtel de Ville, one of the richest and most beautiful Gothic buildings in the world, elaborately and exquisitely decorated in every part of its exterior by sculptures of subjects taken, for the most part, from the Old Testament; the collegiate church of St. Peter, almost opposite the Hôtel de Ville, built at the end of the 14th century, an edifice of vast extent, and rich in works of art, particularly a fine Holy Family by Matsys; the churches of St. Gertrude, St. James', St. Quintin, and Notre Dame, all elegant and noble structures; the Pope's college, and the Salle de Frascati. Louvain possesses courts of first resort, and of commerce; a university, with a library of 105,000 volumes, formerly of European reputation, to which the town once owed the surname of Louvain the Learned, but which is now monopolized by the Belgian priesthood, under the name of *université catholique*; a college, academy of fine arts, botanical garden, anatomical hall, cabinet of natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history; a collection of pictures, several of them first-rate; a superior primary school, belonging to the Government; different private and free schools, several hospitals and benevolent institutions. In the 14th century, Louvain was one of the most important manufacturing towns, and, in broad-cloths alone, employed about 15,000 workmen. But they were a turbulent race, and commotions having taken place, their rulers banished great numbers of them. Many others emigrated of their own accord, and brought their art and industry into England. This important branch no longer flourishes here. A few woollens are still made, and also hosiery, hats, ribbons, soap, oil, candles, leather, glue, earthenware, &c., but by far the most important manufacture at present is beer, of which above 200,000 casks are annually made. For a general trade, the town is well situated, having ample communication both by railway and the canal of its name. Pop. 24,624.

**LOUVEGNEZ**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Liège, in a valley near the Amblève. It has several mills, limestone quarries, and limekilns; an iron mine, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1758.

**LOUVEN**, a river, Norway, which rises in the Hardanger-fjord, where it is fed by numerous small lakes and torrents, flows first E., then S.E., expanding into several lakes, and passing the town of Kongsberg; and, after a course of about 100 m., falls into a bay of the Skagger Rack, near Laurvig.

**LOUVIERS** [anc. *Luparicæ*], a tn. France, dep. and on both sides of the river Eure, 17 m. S. Rouen. The old town, on l. bank river, is almost entirely built of wood; the new town, on r. bank, is built of brick or hewn stone, and has a long and handsome street, which leads to the high road, and crosses the different branches of the Eure by three bridges. It has an interesting church, supposed to date from the period

of the First Crusade; courts of first resort, and commerce; and a consulting chamber of manufactures. Louviers ranks with Elboeuf and Sedan as one of the three principal clothing towns of France. It has more than forty cloth factories, employing from 7000 to 8000 persons in and around the town; several worsted-mills, an extensive weaving card factory, tanneries, bleachfields, dye-works, and a factory for spinning machinery, and steam-engines. The chief trade is in broad-cloth, of which about one-third of the quantity made is exported to foreign countries, chiefly Piedmont and Italy. The other articles of trade are corn, wood, charcoal, flax, wool, &c. Pop. 9570.

LOUZA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 18 m. E.S.E. Coimbra, at the foot of a mountain of same name. It has an hospital and almshouse, and manufactures the best paper in the kingdom. Pop. 2810.

LOUZA, or LUZA, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Vologda, flows first N.E., then W., passes Lalsk, and, after a course of above 200 m., joins r. bank Jug, about 18 m. S.E. Veliki-Ustugi.

LOVAS-BERENY, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.E. Stuhlweissenburg, with two churches, a synagogue, and a fine castle; and a considerable trade in wine. P. 4104.

LOVAT, a river, Russia, which rises in the N.E. of gov. Vitebsk, flows N.N.E. across gov. Pskov, passes the towns of Veliki-Luki and Kholm, enters gov. Novgorod, and falls into Lake Ilmen by two branches; total course, about 200 m. Its chief affluents are, on the r., the Polist; and on the l., the Kounia, and Pola. By means of the Lovat and Dwina canal, the two rivers are connected, and furnish a long stretch of important inland navigation, extending almost in the form of a circle from St. Petersburg, through Lakes Ladoga and Ilmen, round to the Gulf of Riga.

LOVENDEGEM, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6 m. W. Ghent, with linen-weaving, and some trade in butter and other kinds of agricultural produce. P. 4525.

LÖVENICH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 24 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with a church, and manufactures of woollen, linen, and silk goods. Pop. 1600.

LOVERE, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 22 m. N.E. Bergamo, cap. dist., on the N. extremity of Lake Iseo. It is an ancient place, has many fine buildings, private and public, including two very beautiful churches; it has also a gymnasium, a female institute, several tanneries, two walk-mills, and a commodious harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on, especially in fine gypsum, with which the neighbourhood abounds. Pop. tn., 2213; dist. 12,453.

LOWERSALL, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 2220 ac. Pop. 159.

LOVESTON, par. Wales, Pembroke. P. 170.

LOWINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 560 ac. P. 239.

LOVISA, a maritime tn. Russia, Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 140 m. W.N.W. St. Petersburg, in an arid district. It has clean streets, and carries on a thriving trade, exporting iron in bars, tobacco, and salt. Steamers ply daily to Helsingfors. P. 3000.—(*La Finlande*, par le Prince E. Galitzin.)

LOVRIN, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, about 8 m. from Kömlös, with a church, and a trade in corn, maize, hemp, and wine. Pop. 2341.

LOVITCHA, a tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria, l. bank Osma, 40 m. S. Nikopol. Pop. 3000.

LOW ARCHIPELAGO, or PAAMUTO GROUP, a series of low coral islands in the Pacific, amounting in number to between 80 and 90, and scattered between the Society Islands, the Marquesas, and Friendly Islands, over not less than 16° of longitude. The most important, from extent, or the interest attached to them, are Auhar, or Chain Island, the Gambier Islands, and Pitcairn. They are under the nominal supremacy of Tahiti, and are supposed to have a pop. of about 10,000.

LOW ISLES, a group of three small isls. N.E. coast Australia, Trinity Bay; lat. 16° 25' S.; lon. 145° 30' E. One is low, sandy, and well wooded, about 300 yds. in diameter, situated at the N.W. extremity of a horse-shoe reef, with its concavity to leeward; the other two are merely groves of mangroves on the reef.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*.)

LOWDHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. and 7 m. N.E. Nottingham, with an ancient church, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; a national

school, and manufactures of stockings. Area of par., 3010 ac. Pop. 1483.

LOWELL, a city, U. States, Massachusetts, r. bank Merrimack, 25 m. N.N.W. Boston; lat. 42° 35' N.; lon. 71° 28' W., neatly and substantially built of brick, but chiefly remarkable for its manufactures, and for the rapidity of its growth, circumstances which have obtained for it the designation of the 'Manchester of America.' It has numerous places of worship, twenty-nine public free schools, and eight grammar-schools, one of which occupies a very handsome building; a lyceum, the Lowell institute, and the mechanics' association; a library, an hospital, and two savings-banks. The goods manufactured are sheetings, flannels, drillings, prints, shirtings, negro-cloth, carpets, rugs, broad-cloths, water-proof woollens, and cassimeres. There are 12 incorporated manufacturing companies in Lowell, employing 48 mills, 310,000 spindles, 7644 looms, 7644 females, and 3629 males. The quantity of manufactures produced is 1,920,000 yds. per week of cotton goods, and 27,831 yds. of woollen goods. Other manufactures are produced in the city in addition to those already specified, employing about 1500 hands. There is also an extensive bleachery. Average wages of females, clear of board, per week, is two dollars, but some of them earn double that sum; of males, clear of board, per day, 80 cents, or about 3s. 6d. The water-power here is very great, and easily available. It is produced by a canal 60 ft. wide, 8 ft. deep, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. in length, with a fall of 30 ft. There is a railway from Lowell to Boston, and several other branch railways. In 1815, the site of this city was almost a wilderness. P. (1828), 3532; (1840), 20,796; (1850), 32,964.

LÖWEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 35 m. S.E. Breslau, l. bank Neisse. It contains a Protestant church, school, and hospital, and has manufactures of tobacco, tile-works, a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. P. 1107.

LOWENBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 27 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, cap. circle, l. bank Bober. It is walled, has four gates, a court of law, and several public offices; two Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, townhouse, several schools, and an hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, vinegar-works, walk and gypsum mills, and a trade in wool and cattle. Löwenberg was stormed by the Russians in 1813. Pop. 4297.—The circle is hilly throughout, rears great numbers of cattle, and has valuable mines. Area, 221 geo. sq. m. Pop. 71,171.

LOWENDAL, an isl. N.W. coast of W. Australia, belonging to the Montebello group, and about 16 m. N. Barrow Island. The surrounding sea swarms with fish, among which are seen numerous sharks, and small whales or fin backs.

LÖWENSTEIN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, at the foot of Mount Löwenstein, 27 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart, with the ruins of an old castle, vitriol-works, several mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1047.

LOWERTZ, or LOWERTZ, a vil. and lake, Switzerland, can. and 3 m. W.N.W. Schwyz, at the foot of the Rossberg. See GOLDAU.

LOWES (LOCH OF THE), a lake, Scotland, co. Selkirk, only separated by a narrow neck of land from the more celebrated St. Mary's Loch, into which it flows. It is about 1 m. long, and scarcely  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. wide, and is one of the earliest feeders of the Yarrow.

LOWESBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 2350 ac. P. 220.

LOWESTOFT, a seaport tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk, on a height sloping gradually to the sea, 40 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. It consists of a principal and several minor streets, the former nearly 1 m. long, well paved, and kept remarkably clean; and is lighted with gas. The principal public buildings are, the parish church, a handsome structure, with a tower and a spire; a chapel of ease, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, the Independents and Baptists; a townhall, theatre, assembly-room, and subscription reading-room and library. For education there are two free schools, a British school, and several private schools, among which is one of a superior description, which prepares students for the universities. There is also a mechanics' institute. The chief charitable institutions are an infirmary and a fishermen's hospital. There are no proper manufactures of any consequence, but ship-building is carried on with some vigour; and there are several breweries and refineries. The trade, which was formerly almost confined



to coasting, having received an important impetus from the formation of a harbour, and a branch of the Norwich and Yarmouth railway communicating with it, now extends to Holland, Denmark, and Sweden. The shipping which visited the port in 1848 was 1014 vessels (67,108 tons), and had risen in 1850 to 1575 vessels (108,238 tons). The harbour dues during the same period rose from £4322 to £6038. About 80 boats, employing about 800 men, are occupied in the herring and mackerel fisheries. Potter, well known for his translations of *Æschylus* and other Greek dramatists, was born here. Area of par., 1485 ac. Pop. (1841), 4647; (1851), 6658.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

LOWICK, two pars. England:—1, Northampton; 2200 ac. P. 430.—2, Northumberland; 12,740 ac. P. 1941.

LOWICZ, a tn. Russian Poland, on the Bzura, 45 m. W.S.W. Warsaw. It is walled, and has three churches, an old castle, Piarist college, and gymnasium; monastery, hospital, manufactures of refined wax, and a trade in horses and cattle. It was once cap. of a principality. P. (1841), 5313.

LOWTHER, par. Eng. Westmoreland; 3090 ac. P. 470.

LOWTHERSTOWN, a tn. Ireland. See *IRVINESTOWN*.

LOWTHORPE, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1960 ac. P. 164.

LOXA, a tn. Ecuador, dep. Assuay, cap. prov. of same name, 80 m. S. Cuenca; lat. 4° S.; lon. 79° 21' E.; in a beautiful valley, 6768 ft. above the sea. It has an extensive trade in cinchona-bark, which is found in the forests of the mountainous country E. of Loxa, 6000 to 8000 ft. above sea-level. The quality of the bark is excellent, and the quantity abundant. Pop. 10,000.

LOXARCOS, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, l. bank Berreua, 35 m. from Pampeluna, with a church, an old Capuchin convent, courthouse, prison, Latin and two primary schools, manufactures of leather, an oil and flour mill, and several distilleries. Pop. 2096.

LOXBEAR, par. Eng. Devon; 1320 ac. P. 144.

LOXHORE, par. Eng. Devon; 1830 ac. P. 306.

LOXLEY, par. Eng. Warwick; 1620 ac. P. 318.

LOXTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1350 ac. P. 168.

LOYALTY ISLANDS, a group, consisting of two large and three small isls., S. Pacific Ocean, N.E. from New Caledonia, about lat. 21° S.; and lon. 167° 30' E. They were discovered and named by Cook, and have, until lately, been little known.—(*See LIFE*.)

LOZÈRE, a dep. France, bounded N. by depts. Haute-Loire and Cantal, E. Ardèche and Gard, S. Gard and Aveyron, and W. also Aveyron; lat. 44° 7' to 44° 56'; lon. 3° to 4° E.; greatest length, 63 m.; greatest breadth, 46 m.; area, 1987 sq. m. The department is mountainous, and is divided into three distinct regions—the N., consisting of basaltic and granitic rocks, and called Montagnes, yielding rye, a very little barley and oats, and faggage; the S.W., calcareous, and called Causses, producing, in addition, wheat and fruit, being the most fertile portion of the department; and the S.E., schistuous, called the Cévennes, growing large quantities of chestnuts and potatoes, the mulberry, and, on occasional patches, the vine, from which an indifferent wine is obtained. The mountain regions depasture, in summer, immense flocks of sheep from Languedoc. The principal heights are, the plateau of the Palais du Roi, 5077 ft.; La Margeride, 4982 ft.; and La Lozère, 4887 ft. Four considerable rivers, the Allier, Lot, Tarn, and Gardon de Milet, a tributary of the Gard, rise within the department, and, by the courses which they take, indicate its three general slopes. The first, in the N., furrowed by the Allier and several of its tributaries, belongs to the basin of the Loire; the second, which has a S.E. direction, belongs to the basin of the Rhone; the third, including the greater part of the department, belongs to the Gironde. On this last slope several small lakes occur. The minerals are numerous, including iron, argentiferous lead, copper, and antimony; but none of them seem capable of being worked to much advantage. The quarries are of marble, gypsum, porphyry, granite, &c. Neither manufactures nor trade have made much progress. This department nearly corresponds to the country of the ancient Gabales, and, under the Romans, formed part of Aquitania Prima and Septimania. The massacres committed in it by Louis XIV., in the attempt to extirpate what he called heresy, have left an indelible stain on his memory. For administrative purposes, Lozère is

divided into 3 *arrondissements*—Mende, the capital; Florac, and Marvejols; subdivided into 24 cantons, and 194 communes. Pop. (1852), 144,705.

LOZORNO, or LOSOKU, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pressburg, about 4 m. from Stampfen, in a well-wooded district. It has a parish church, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1564.

LOZOYA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 50 m. N.N.W. Madrid. It is indifferently built, and has a church, courthouse, and primary school, flour-mills; and a trade in charcoal, wood, and wool. Pop. 2072.

LOZWELL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 24 m. N.E. Bern. It has a church, and, in the vicinity, the ruins of a remarkable old building, with a number of marble pillars and a dilapidated pavement, have been found. Pop. 2430.

LU (Latin *Lucus*), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 10 m. N.W. Alexandria; with three churches, two monasteries, a townhouse, a sulphureous spring, and a trade in wine. Pop. 3098.

LUANCO (SANTA MARIA), a seaport tn. Spain, Asturias, prov. and 21 m. N. by E. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. It contains a parish church and a primary school, and has a small harbour, which, in 1845, was visited by sixty coasting vessels. The principal exports are grain, timber, and salt provisions. Pop. 1750.

LUARCA, a tn. and port, Spain, Asturias, prov. and 37 m. N.W. by W. from Oviedo, on the Negro; here crossed by a bridge of three arches. It is tolerably well built; has a church, several chapels, a townhouse, custom-house, prison, three schools, and manufactures of woollen fabrics, chocolate and soap, and some fishing and grain trade. Pop. 2000.

LUBACZOW, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle, and 85 m. W.N.W. Zolkiew, l. bank river of same name. It contains a castle, and a Greek and R. Catholic church. Pop. 3000.

LUBAN ISLAND, one of the smallest of the Philippines, N.W. entrance to the Strait of Manila; lat. (N. point) 13° 52' N.; lon. 120° 8' E. (s.). It is high in the middle, but low at each extreme. The N. part is lined by a dangerous reef.

LUBAR, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, on the Slutsch, 70 m. S.W. Jitomir. Pop. 3300.

LUBARTOW, a tn. Russian Poland, 16 m. N.N.E. Lublin, near l. bank Wieprz; with three churches, an elegant castle, and a Capuchin monastery. Pop. 1700.

LÜBECKE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 12 m. W. Minden, cap. circle, on the Mühlentbach; with a church, courthouse, manufactures of tobacco and leather, and some trade in linen. Pop. 2750.—The CIRCLE produces some corn and flax, but has several tracts of heath. Area, 164 geo. sq. m. Pop. 89,988.

LÜBEEK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 21 m. E. Brussels; with a mill and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 1911.

LÜBBEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Frankfurt, cap. circle, on an island in the Spree. It contains a castle, four churches, a grammar-school, an hospital; several courts and public offices; has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and some general trade. P. 4691.—The CIRCLE is uniformly flat, and not very fertile, but rears many cattle. Area, 303 geo. sq. m. Pop. 28,691.

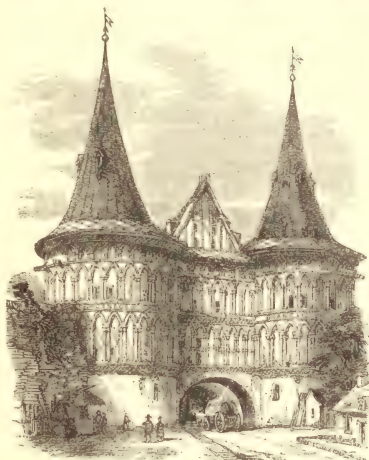
LÜBBENAU, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 41 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt, l. bank Spree; with a church, castle, picture-gallery, and library; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and brandy. Pop. 3132.

LUBBENHAM, par. Eng. Leicester; 2400 ac. P. 578.

LÜBECK, a principality, Germany, belonging to the duchy of Oldenburg, but enclosed within the duchy of Holstein, consisting chiefly of two separate districts, N. of the town of Lübeck, and several villages in various localities; area, 128 geo. sq. m. It is divided into four bailiwicks; chief town, Eutin. Pop. (1845), 21,517.

LÜBECK, or LÜBEK, one of the four free towns of Germany, and a member of the Germanic Confederation, on a low ridge at the confluence of the Wakenitz with the navigable Trave, 38 m. N.E. Hamburg, and 12 m. from the Gulf of Lübeck, a bay in the Baltic. It was formerly surrounded by walls and bastions, which have been levelled down and converted into pleasant walks, but it is still entered by four gates of ancient feudal structure—that named the Holstein Gate being remarkably beautiful; and the whole town, with its

numerous gable-ended houses, many of them richly-decorated and highly picturesque, furnishes a striking specimen of the quaint architecture of the 15th century. It consists of four quarters, and the communication between the opposite sides



THE HOLSTEIN GATE, LÜBECK.

From Demidoff, *Voyage Pittoresque en Russie*, &c.

of the Trave is kept up by means of four bridges. The buildings and objects most deserving of notice, are the Dom or cathedral, a structure of red brick, begun in 1170, but not completed till 1341, surmounted by two spires 416 ft. high, and containing a choir-screen, regarded as one of the finest specimens of wood-carving in existence; a stone pulpit and brass font, both of admirable workmanship; and a great number of interesting monuments; the Marienkirche [St. Mary's church], also of red brick, in elegant pointed Gothic, with a beautiful high altar and chancel, both of black marble; the

R. Catholic chapel; the town or senate house, in ancient Gothic, somewhat defaced by modern repairs, but still a fine turreted structure, containing several noble halls, with fine ceilings and carving, and possessed of considerable historical interest, as the place where the deputies of the 85 Hanse Towns held their sittings; the gymnasium, school of design, normal navigation, and numerous other schools; the town library, of 37,000 volumes; the deaf and dumb, blind and lunatic asylums; the orphan and other hospitals; the infirmary, and a great number of well-endowed charitable institutions. The manufactures, once of great importance, but now greatly decayed, consist of woollen and linen fabrics, starch, hats, soap, cards, tobacco, glue, animal charcoal, leather, sail-cloth, vinegar, musical instruments, and articles in gold and silver; there are also numerous breweries and distilleries. The trade, consisting chiefly in the export of corn and quills, and the import of wine, colonial produce, and manufactures, still continues to be extensive, though it is subjected to formidable competition, particularly from Kiel, which has now the benefit of a direct railway communication with Hamburg, while a similar privilege is still denied to Lübeck, chiefly in consequence of the ungenerous opposition of the Danish government, who make no secret of their desire to advance the former town at the expense of the latter. Another more serious obstacle to the prosperity of Lübeck is the gradual shallowing of the Baltic, which threatens ultimately to leave it without a harbour.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED at the PORT of LÜBECK, in each year, from 1843-50.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1843.....	832	104,589	825	104,769
1844.....	785	102,637	803	106,629
1845.....	819	109,302	823	111,078
1846.....	803	102,225	801	102,699
1847.....	903	115,908	897	116,364
1848.....	816	133,467	822	134,880
1849.....	918	159,228	942	159,747
1850.....	1153	213,060	1154	214,815

As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Lübeck has the 35th vote in the plenium; and in the minor council, shares the 17th vote with the other three free towns. Its contingent to the Confederation is 407 men. It also is the seat of a superior appeal court for the free towns, and of several other courts and offices peculiar to itself. It possesses a territory,

exclusive of the bailiwick Berge-dorf, which it holds in common with Hamburg, of 88 geo. sq. m. This territory, instead of forming one contiguous whole, consists of 10 isolated portions, enclosed partly by Holstein, partly by Lauenburg, and partly by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Pop. 25,339; territory, including half of Vierland, 47,197.

LÜBEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 14 m. N.N.E. Liegnitz, cap. circle, on the Kallerbach. It is walled, entered by three gates, and has a court of law and several public offices, two churches, a town-house, old castle, riding-school, two hospitals, and a house of correction; manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, and tile-works, dye-works, worsted, walk, and other mills. Pop. 3848.—The CIRCLE is well wooded, but sandy, and not very fertile. Area, 186 geo. sq. m. Pop. 31,193.

LUBERSAC, a tn. France, dep. Corrèze, near r. bank Haute-Vézère, 22 m. N.W. Tulle. Pop. 1431.

LUBINA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, about 28 m. from Galgocz. It has a Protestant church, and extensive manufactures of linen, which are disposed of both in Hungary and Moravia. Pop. 2500.



THE SENATE HOUSE, MARKET PLACE, AND CATHEDRAL, LÜBECK.—From Demidoff.

Ægidienkirche [St. Giles' church], of small dimensions, surmounted by a lofty spire; the Petrikerche [St. Peter's church], built in 1163, but repaired and decorated in 1826; and three other Lutheran churches, a Reformed church and



**LUBLIN**, a tn. Russian Poland, cap. wojwod, beautifully situated, on a height above l. bank Bistrizza, 94 m. S.E. Warsaw. It consists of the town, properly divided into a high and a low town, and surrounded by walls and ditches, and of a large suburb; but is poorly built, most of the houses being of wood, and the streets uneven and irregular. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a superior appeal court; contains 18 churches, one of which is a cathedral, and at least three others are handsome structures; an elegant townhouse, a palace, which belonged to Sobieski; a Piarist college, a diocesan seminary, central schools, an old monastery, a military house of correction, a theatre, an orphan and several other hospitals; possesses agricultural, scientific, and musical societies; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in cloth, corn, and Hungarian wine; and three annual fairs, one of which lasts a month, and is numerously attended by German, Greek, Armenian, Russian, Turkish, and other dealers. On a steep height near the town are the remains of an old castle, built by Casimir the Great. Pop. 13,000.—The wojwod lies wholly within the basin of the Vistula, which bounds it on the W.; is extensively covered with woods and marshes, but has several tracts of good arable and pasture land. Its only metal is bog-iron ore. Area, 5076 sq. ge. m. Pop. 490,000.

**LUBLINITZ**, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 30 m. E.N.E. Oppeln, cap. circle; with two churches, a synagogue, an hospital; a court of justice, and two mills. P. 2128.—The circle is well wooded, but not highly cultivated. Area, 292 geo. sq. m. Pop. 40,864.

**LUBLO**, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (*Lublo*, *Lublye*, or *Lublau*). A tn., co. Zips, r. bank Popper, 19 m. N.N.E. Leutschau; with a church, salt-works, a trade in wine, mineral springs, and a bathing establishment. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Lublo, which figures much in the early history of Hungary. Pop. 2100.—2, (*Uy-Lublo*, or *Neu-Lublau*). A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Zips, about 26 m. from Leutschau; with a church. Pop. 1312.

**LUBNA**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, about 10 m. from Leitomischl. Near it are extensive glass-works, the produce of which bears a high name, and is largely exported. Pop. 1286.

**LUBNAIG** (Loen), [The Crooked Lake], a small lake, Scotland, co. Perth, 3 m. N.N.W. Callander, about 5 m. long, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. broad. It lies at a considerable elevation, and is enclosed by lofty bare hills; receives the waters of Loch Doin and Loch Veol, and unites with the stream emerging from Loch Vennachar in forming the river Teith. Its waters are remarkably pure.

**LUBNI**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 85 m. W.N.W. Pultowa, cap. circle, on the Sula. It is an old town; has three churches, a monastery, and a veterinary school, with a small botanical garden, and a considerable trade, and important annual fairs. Lubni, while fortified, was long beleaguered by Charles XII. Pop. (1851) 2387.—The circle is remarkably fertile.

**LUBOML**, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, 220 m. W.N.W. Jitomir; with a blast-furnace. Pop. 2815.

**LUBRIN**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 28 m. N.E. Almeria. It has narrow, winding, ill-paved streets, a parish church, courthouse, and two schools; manufactures of linen and coarse woollens, numerous flour-mills, a trade in dried pease, oil, and wine. Pop. 5000.

**LÜBTHEEN**, a tn. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle and 24 m. S.W. Schwerin, cap. bailiwick. It has a church and a gypsum quarry. Pop. 1500. Area of bail, 18 geo. sq. m. Pop. 2761.

**LÜBZ**, a tn. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 30 m. E.S.E. Schwerin; entered by two gates. It has two churches, a poor-house, a mill, and a trade in cattle. P. 1874.

**LUC** (*Le*) [anc. *Lucus Augusti*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 27 m. N.E. Toulon. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, corks, worsted, and glass; a brandy distillery, numerous tanneries, and a trade in excellent chestnuts. Pop. 2805.

**LUCAINENA**, two places, Spain:—1, (*Lucaína de la Torre*). A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 25 m. from Almeria; with a church, the ruins of an old castle, a courthouse, a primary school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in oil, barilla, corn, and fruit. Pop. 1205.—2, (*Lucaína de las Alpujarras*). A vil. Andalusia, prov. and about 35 m. from Almeria; with a church, manufactures of esparto articles, and

a flour-mill. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the mines of the sierra de Gador. Pop. 800.

**LUCAR**, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. and 7 m. W. Dublin. The village, r. bank Liffey, here crossed by a stone bridge, has a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, a Methodist meeting-house, savings' bank, school, and a chalybeate spa, esteemed efficacious in cutaneous disorders. Lucan gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of Bingham. Pop. 563. Area of par., 1126 ac. Pop. 1139.

**LUCAR**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. from Almeria. It is very poorly built, and has a parish church, a primary school, manufactures of linen and hempen goods, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and cattle. Pop. 1545.

**LUCAR** (SAN), Spain. See SANLUCAR.

**LUCAYOS**, a group of islands. See BAHAMA ISLANDS.

**LUCCA** (*DUCHY OF*) [Italian, *Ducato di Lucca* or *Luchese*], a territory of Italy, incorporated with that of Tuscany, and bounded, N. by Tuscany, an isolated portion of the Papal States, and the duchy of Modena; E. and S. Tuscany, and W. Gulf of Genoa, Tuscany, and Modena; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 40 m.; central breadth, about 13 m. In the N. it is covered by the central chain of the Apennines, from which several ramifications stretch S., gradually subsiding, and finally merging into plains as they approach the sea. The rocks consist principally of chalk; but a considerable tract to the E. of the town of Lucca, and another near the coast, is covered by a deep and generally rich alluvium. The only river of any importance is the Serchio, which, rising in the Apennines, traverses the duchy in a S. direction; it is not navigable, but is much used for irrigation. There are two considerable lakes, Bientina and Massauiccoli; and there are thermal springs among the hills, about 12 m. N. of the town of Lucca, celebrated from the earliest times. With exception of the N. part of the duchy, which, from the height of its mountains, furnishes chiefly pasture, chestnuts, and timber, the whole surface is adapted for cultivation; the hills for the vine, and more especially the olive; and the lower valleys and plains for all kinds of cereals, and, on particular spots, for maize. The soil is remarkably fertile, and the culture of it is considered the best in Italy. The mulberry, also, grows almost everywhere; and vast quantities of excellent silk are obtained, spun, and exported. This article, and oil and corn, furnish the chief sources of wealth. There are no manufactures of any consequence. For administrative purposes it is divided into 12 communes. Pop. 175,169.

**LUCCA** [French, *Lucques*], a tn. Italy, Tuscany, cap. above duchy, in a fertile and well-irrigated plain, near l. bank Serchio, 37 m. N.N.W. Florence, with which, and with Pisa and Leghorn, it is connected by railway. It lies within view of the Apennines, encircled by several of their low ramifications, covered with vineyards and handsome villas, imparting to the town, with its walls flanked with bastions, and its numerous towers and spires, a very striking appearance, when viewed from a distance. It is entered by four gates, and is well built, having numerous handsome houses and streets: though not regularly formed, they are spacious, clean, and well paved. It contains numerous antiquities; and one of the spots least attractive in itself, but most interesting to the antiquary, is the fish-market, the large oval of which is the Roman amphitheatre; while the buildings around it, though converted into modern dwellings, are in a great measure composed of the ruins of the amphitheatre, and exhibit huge solid arches, and masses of brick and stone, on their original sites. The principal edifices and public establishments are the *Duomo* or cathedral, with a magnificent façade, in imitation of that of the cathedral of Pisa, a Romanesque portico, and stained glass of the richest kind; the Church of San Michele, an ancient and imposing structure, with curious Romanesque columns and capitals; the Church of San Frediano, founded in 686, furnishing an interesting specimen of early Christian architecture, and adorned with fine mosaics, frescoes, and paintings; at least nine other churches, most of them deserving of notice either for their antiquity or their architecture and ornaments; the Ducal Palace, a large pile, though scarcely a third of what was originally intended, and remarkable chiefly for its great marble staircase; the Palazzo Borghi, a ponderous edifice of red brick, in the Italian Gothic style, with mullioned windows and gloomy cortiles, more resembling

a fortress than a palace, and now converted into a poorhouse; a diocesan seminary, and several superior educational institutes; a botanic garden, a library, a small but handsome theatre, and an aqueduct, carried from a distance into the city, over 459 arches. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk goods, woollen cloth, and bonnets; and there are numerous silk-mills. The trade is almost confined to the above articles of manufacture, agricultural produce, and olive-oil, particularly the latter, which bears a high name, and is largely exported. Lucca is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of several important courts and public offices. First an Etruscan, then a Ligurian town, it afterwards became a Roman colony. About the end of the 6th century it fell under the power of the Lombards, from whom it passed to the emperors of Germany. In 1342 it purchased its freedom from Charles IV., and became a republic. It was taken possession of by the French in 1799, and a few years after, became the cap. of a principality of same name, erected by Napoleon, in favour of his sister Eliza, wife of Felix Baciocchi. In virtue of arrangements made by the Congress of Vienna, it now belongs to the Duke of Tuscany. Pop. 24,894.

**LUCUA**, a vil. and com. Sicily, prov. Girgenti, dist. and 7 m. S.W. Bivona. Pop. 1960.

**LUCU**, two vils. and two pars. Scotland, co. Wigton:—1, (*New*), a vil. and par.; the former 9 m. E.N.E. Stranraer, neatly built. Pop. 278. Area of par., 10 m. by 6 m. Pop. 652.—2, (*Old*, or *Glenluce*), a vil. and par., 10 m. E. by S. Stranraer. Area of par., 40,350 ac. P. 2448. (*See* GLENLUCE.)

**LUCU BAY**, a spacious bay, S. coast, Scotland, co. Wigton, so called from the river of same name which falls into it. It is nearly 19 m. wide at the entrance, between the Mull of Galloway on the W., and Barrow Head on the E., and is beset with dangerous quicksands.

**LUCÉ (GRAND)**, a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 15 m. S.E. Le Mans. Its principal edifice is a modern chateau, built on the site of an ancient fortress, and surrounded by a fine park. The manufactures consist of linen cloth and canvas. P. 1126.

**LUCÉ (SANTA)**, a vil. and com. Tuscany, div. Pisa, about 9 m. from Lari, near l. bank Fine. It has two churches, a school, and the remains of an ancient castle; several mills, and a trade in wine and oil. Pop. 2016.

**LUCENA**.—1, A city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Cordova, in an agreeable plain. It is well built, has several squares, generally wide, clean, paved streets, lined with handsome edifices; a large, handsome, and highly decorated parish church, several chapels, four convents, two ladies' colleges, and a variety of schools and benevolent institutions; a town and session-house, prison, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, storehouse, a magnificent 'paseo' in one of the principal squares, and, in the environs, esteemed medicinal baths. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, shoes, soap, earthenware, delft, glass, brandy, wine, oil, vinegar; and iron, copper, and other metallic vessels, &c. Pop. 16,552.—2, A tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 18 m. N.W. by N. Castellon-de-la-Plana; with a handsome Corinthian parish church, three chapels, two schools, a spacious townhouse, prison, cemetery; manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, wine, and oil. P. 2903.

**LUCENDA**, tn. S. Africa. *See* KAZEMBE.

**LUCENICO**, or **LUTZENY**, a vil. Austrian Illyria, circle Görz, near the Ismitz; with a church. Pop. 1180.

**LUCENTO**, a vil., Sardinian States, div. and near Turin, l. bank, Dora Riparia; with a church, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1246.

**LUCERA**, (*Latin*, *Luceria*), a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 11 m. W.N.W. Foggia, on a rocky eminence, surrounded by ancient walls, with five gates. It is in general substantially built, though the streets are narrow and ill paved. It has a cathedral, formerly a mosque, adorned in its interior with 13 pillars of *verd antique*, supposed to have originally belonged to a temple of Apollo; a bishop's palace; the tribunale, an extensive pile of buildings, containing not only the court of justice and other offices, but residences for the judges and officials; and the public prison, and the royal college. Lucera is the see of a bishop, and the seat both of a high criminal and of a civil court. On the edge of the same eminence on which the city stands, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant from it, is the castle, surrounded by a wall, with a deep moat, and presenting, as its most conspicuous object, a lofty tower of exquisite workmanship. Pop. 12,000.

**LUCERAME**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 14 m. N.N.E. Nice, in a valley, near the sources of the Paglione; with an ancient church, hospital, *mont-de-piété*, ruins of an old castle, and a trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 1207.

**LUCERNA**, a tn. Sardinia. *See* LUSERNA.

**LUCERNE**, can., tn., and lake, Switzerland. *See* LUZERN.

**LUCENTE**, a tn. Spain, prov. and 35 m. from Valencia; with a church, townhouse, old castle, hospital, two public schools, limekilns, and a trade in oil and wine. P. 1207.

**LUCHON**, tn. France. *See* BAGNERES DE LUCHON.

**LUCHOW**, a tn. Hanover, prov. and 38 m. E.S.E. Lüneburg, cap. bail., on the Jette; with some trade in linen. Pop. 1343; bail. 14,406.

**LÜCHTRINGEN**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Minden, r. bank Weser, over which there is here a ferry; with R. Catholic church. Pop. 1909.

**LUCIA (SANTA)**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 15 m. W.S.W. Messina. Pop. 4500.

**LUCIA-IN-MELAZZO (SANTA)**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. and 5 m. N.N.W. Salerno; with an abbey. Pop. 3000.

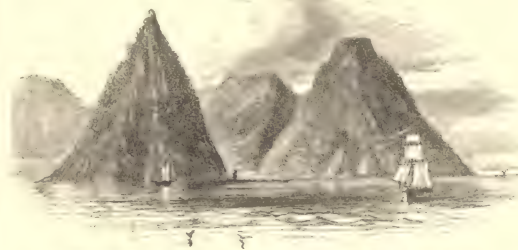
**LUCIA (Str.)**, one of the British W. India Windward Islands, 21 m. N. by E. St. Vincent, and 20 m. S. Martinique; lat. (N. point)  $14^{\circ} 5' N.$ , and lon.  $60^{\circ} 57' W.$ ; greatest length, N. to S., 27 m.; greatest breadth, 14 m. Area, about 270 sq. m.



It is evidently of volcanic origin; and, with exception of the plains of Gros Islet and Vieuxfort, the one near its N., and the other near its S. extremity, has an elevated, rugged, and mountainous surface. Many of the heights assume very fantastic shapes; and several of them leave no doubt as to their having been, probably at no very remote period, active craters. In one of them, called Soufrière, the acting of volcanic agency is still attended by the sulphurous vapours which are continually rising from it. Two of the most remarkable cones are the Great and Little Pitons, situated near the S.W. shore, and shown in the accompanying engraving. The greater part of the island, and especially the more mountainous parts of it, are covered with masses of dense and gloomy forest; but the valleys, and lower heights, are well cultivated, and remarkably productive. The decomposed lava, of which the soil consists, possesses almost inexhaustible fertility.



Elsewhere the sugar-cane either must be annually planted, or cannot be successfully ratooned beyond the second crop; but here, in ordinary soils, the plant continues productive for six, and, in some instances, has not required replanting within 30 years. This amazing fertility is counterbalanced by the



THE PITONS, ST. LUCIA.—From an original drawing by Lieut. Bellairs, R.N.

general unhealthiness of the climate. On the higher grounds, the European constitution is not very seriously affected; but the marshy valleys are so deadly, that the negro not actually born on the spot, suffers equally with the European. The dense forests, and the rank vegetation of the swamps, are evidently the great causes of disease; and more recently, since many of the former have been cleared, and several of the latter laid dry, the salubrity has been greatly improved. The staple product of the island is the sugar-cane, from which, in 1849, there were made and exported 67,405 cwts. sugar, 10,037 cwts. molasses, and 2473 gallons of rum. The only other article, deserving of notice, is cocoa, of which, in the same year, the produce was 7928 lbs. At one time coffee was cultivated to such an extent, that, in 1812, the produce amounted to 151,837 lbs. In the following year, however, it sunk to 2312 lbs.; and though, in 1844, it suddenly started to 33,814 lbs., it fell as rapidly in subsequent years; and, if now cultivated at all, is on so insignificant a scale, that it no longer figures in the list of exports. The abolition of slavery has certainly not had an injurious effect on the prosperity of the island. In 1837, previously to the abolition, the export of sugar was only 41,850 cwts., whereas it now, as shown above, exceeds 67,000. P. (1851), 24,290.

LUCIA (SANTA), one of the Cape Verd islands, N.W. of St. Nicolas, and S.E. of St. Antonio. It is about 8 m. long, by 3 m. broad, and has a very mountainous surface, particularly in the N.W. It is inhabited, and fringed by reefs.

LUCIGNANO, a tn. Tuscany, prov. and 41 m. S.S.E. Florence, 1248 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2074.

LUCILLO, a tn. Spain, prov. and 37 m. W.S.W. Leon; with a courthouse, primary school, manufactures of linen, and a market every fortnight. Pop. 1485.

LUCITO, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. and 12 m. W.S.W. Larino. Pop. 2560.

LUCKA, a tn. Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, bail. and near Altenburg, on the Schnauber; with a church, a mill, and a trade in salt. Pop. 1425.

LUCKAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 48 m. S.W. Frankfurt, cap. circle, on the Berste. It has three churches, a courthouse, gymnasium, hospital, orphan asylum, and deaf and dumb institution; manufactures of cloth, linen, starch, gunpowder, and tobacco; and four annual cattle markets.

In 1813, the Prussians defeated here the French, under Oudinot. Pop. 4346.—The CIRCLE is flat and well cultivated. Area, 382 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1846), 50,709.

LUCKENWALDE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on the Nuthe, 31 m. S. Berlin. It has a parish and burgh school, a court of justice, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, scythes, and leather; a bleachfield, a paper-mill, several breweries and distilleries, and six cattle-markets. Pop. (1846), 7216.

LUCKHAM, or LUCCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 2470 ac. Pop. 580.

LUCKINGTON, a par. Eng. Wilts; 2400 ac. Pop. 329.

LUCKIPOOR, or LACKSHMIPUR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, dist. Tipperah, 60 m. S. by E. Dacca; lat. 22° 55' N.; lon. 90° 55' E. (r.); near the l. bank, and within a few miles of the mouth of the Great Megna, with which it communicates by means of a small river. The Megna has a breadth, near Luckipoor, of more than 10 m.; and, during the rainy season, appears more like an inland sea than a river, most of the islands being submerged. A peculiar cotton stuff, called Baftaes, and other coarse goods, of excellent quality, are manufactured here and in the neighbourhood.

LUCKNOW, a city, Hindoostan, cap. Oude, 580 m. W.N.W. Calcutta; lat. 26° 53' N.; lon. 80° 58' E.: r. bank Goomty, here crossed by a stone bridge of 10 irregular, pointed arches, and by a bridge of boats. The river, opposite the city, is about 100 yards wide; and is navigable, for large boats, from its junction with the Ganges, between Ghazipur and Benares, to a considerable distance up the country. Lucknow, like nearly all Eastern cities, has an imposing and picturesque appearance from a distance, with its innumerable minarets, gilded cupolas, and brilliantly-coloured sepulchres and mosques; but, like them also, fails to realize, on near inspection, the promises of the remoter view. It may be said to be divided



LUCKNOW.—From Salt's Views in India, St. Helena, &c.

into two portions—the court end, and the bazaar or mercantile, which is 3 or 4 m. in length, and, in some places, nearly as much in breadth; but the streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses generally mean. In the better quarter it is otherwise. Here the buildings are handsome, and the streets broad and clean; one of the finest of these, called Husan Abad, runs parallel with the river towards the bridge, and traverses a considerable portion of the northern quarter. In the centre of this street is a lofty portal, ornamented with many small towers; and, at the further extremity, is the Imaum Barree (holy palace), where the Vizir Asoph ud Dowlah is buried. There are, besides, many stately khans, and some handsome mosques and pagodas, in various parts of the city, and not a few of them in the meanest and most wretched quarters. With exception, however, of the royal tombs, and the innumerable

barah, or cathedral, a beautiful structure, the principal edifices of the city are all of modern construction. The bazaars are kept on the ground-floors of the houses, which are three stories high; the two upper stories are furnished with neatly-carved verandahs, which run like balconies in front of the sitting-rooms. The scenery around the city is very pleasing, especially along the banks of the Goomty. The river here exhibits a scene of great activity—traffic-boats, small barks, and fishing-boats, rowing to and fro in ceaseless succession. Lucknow is at present (1853), and has been the seat of Government since 1774, when it was removed thither from Fyzabad. Pop. estimated at 200,000; but Von Orlich (1843), says 300,000.

LUCKPUT, or LUCKPUT BUNDER, a tn., W. Hindoostan, Cutch, on the Koree, or E. branch of the Indus; lat. 23° 47' N.; lon. 68° 56' E. It stands on the W. brow of a hill that rises from a swampy plain, and is fortified, but so indifferently as to be a place of no strength. The estuary or inlet of the sea, on which Luckput stands, was fordable at that point, being only a foot deep, previously to the occurrence of the violent earthquake at Cutch in 1822. There is now, in consequence of the shock, 18 ft. water at the same spot. Other parts of the channel were also deepened by the convulsion; and a portion of the inland navigation of this part of the country, which had been closed for centuries, became again practicable. Pop. about 5000.

LUCO, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., dist. and 26 m. S. Aquila. W. bank of Lake Fucino. It is walled, and has two churches. Pop. 1570.

LUCON, one of the Philippines. See LUZON.

LUÇON, [anc. *Lucio*], a tn. France, dep. Vendée, in a marshy district, at the extremity of the canal of the same name, 20 m. N. Rochelle. It is a large but dull, irregularly built, dirty, and unhealthy place; has a large Gothic cathedral, with three naves, and fine open lofty spire; and a trade, chiefly in grain, house and ship timber, pottery, &c. Luçon is a bishopric, to which Cardinal Richelieu was appointed at the age of 22. In 1793, the Republicans defeated the Vendéans beneath its walls. Pop. 4139.

LUCOTN, par. Eng. Hereford; 1180 ac. Pop. 183.

LUCZ, a vil. Hungary. Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, on the Theiss, here crossed by a bridge of boats, about 16 m. from Tokay. It has a Protestant parish church, and a productive fishery. Pop. 1945.

LUDAMAR, a country, Central Africa; lat. 14° 28' to 15° 38' N.; lon. 8° to 10° 18' W.; having the states of Kaarta and Bambarra on the S., Jaffna and Kasson on the W., and the Sahara on the N. and E. The inhabitants consist entirely of Moors, who depend for subsistence on the rearing of cattle, being almost entire strangers to agriculture. The women weave cloth from goats' hair, and convert the skins of their cattle into saddles, bridles, pouches, &c. The principal town is Benowm; lat. 15° 5' N.; lon. 9° 40' W. Jarra, about 23 m. to the westward, is also a considerable place.

LUDAS, a vil. Hungary. Hither Danube, co. Bacs, on an extensive lagoon and morass of same name, between Török Kanisa and Maria Theresiopol. It has a productive fishery of carp and pike. Pop. 2106.

LUDBOROUGH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2250 ac. P. 321.

LUDCHURCH, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 220.

LUDD, or LYDDA, [anc. *Diospolis*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, Palestine, pash. Gaza, 25 m. N.W. Jerusalem; neatly and substantially built, with about 400 houses, a conspicuous minaret, and the remains of the church of St. George.

LUDDEN, par. Irel. Limerick; 1954 ac. Pop. 944.

LUDDENHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 990 ac. Pop. 235.

LUDESSEDOWN, par. Eng. Kent; 2380 ac. Pop. 275.

LUDDINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 3680 ac. P. 982.—2, (*in the Brook*), Huntingdon; 580 ac. P. 139.

LUDE (Le), [anc. *Lusdum*], a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 1 bank Loir, 25 m. S. Le Mans. It has a church, townhouse, hospital, and several houses adorned with arabesques and sculptured medallions; an imposing-looking chateau, finely situated on the edge of an acclivity overhanging the Loir; manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, and leather; and a trade in corn, nuts, chestnuts, hemp, thread, cattle, swine, and poultry. Pop. 2250.

LUDENSCHEID, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 21 m. S.W. Arnsberg, in a mountainous district; with two Protestant churches, manufactures of buttons, files,

buckles, and other articles of hardware; and cotton and other mills. Calamine is wrought in the neighbourhood. P. 3806.

LUDFORD, two pars. Eng.:—1, In Hereford; 2920 ac. P. 300.—2, (*Magna and Parva*), Lincoln; 3310 ac. P. 670.

LUDGERSHALL, a tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. The town, 15 m. N.E. Salisbury, has an Established church, two Dissenting chapels, a charity school, and the ruins of an ancient castle. Near it, a few years ago, the great seal of England, used in the reign of Stephen, was discovered. Area of par., 1660 ac. Pop. 554.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

LUDGERSHALL-AND-TETCHWICK, par. Eng. Bucks; 2280 ac. Pop. 566.

LUDGVAN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4560 ac. Pop. 3190.

LUDHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2910 ac. Pop. 934.

LÜDINGHAUSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Münster, cap. circle, on the Stever; with a church, several public offices, manufactures of linen and cloths, four dye-works, and several mills. Pop. 1820. —The CIRCLE is flat. Area, 204 geo. sq. m. Pop. 36,870.

LUDITZ, or ZLUZITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Elbogen, l. bank Strzela, 56 m. W. Prague; with a church. P. 1400.

LUDLOW, a parl. bor. and par. England, co. Salop, in an elevated and commanding position, 23 m. S. by E. Shrewsbury, near the confluence of the Teme and Corve, the latter of which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches. It has spacious and well-paved streets, lighted with gas, and lined with many handsome houses, the town being a favourite residence of opulent and respectable families; a townhall, guildhall, jail, and union workhouse; a fine old Established church, and two Dissenting chapels; numerous charities, including a free grammar and a blue-coat school, a lying-in institution, a dispensary, and a set of almshouses; also, a reading-room and museum, a public subscription and two circulating libraries, assembly-rooms, a theatre, a manufactory for woollen cloth, yarn, flannel, and blankets; several corn-mills, a paper-mill, and an iron-foundry; but malt forms the principal article of traffic. The remains of the ancient castle of Ludlow have an interesting and picturesque appearance; and a delightful promenade has been formed along the ancient fosse and part of the rock. Near the town are several mineral springs. The borough returns two members to Parliament; registered electors (1851), 450. Pop. (1851), 5376.

LUDWIGSBURG, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, cap. dist., and 8 m. N. Stuttgart. It is the second town in the kingdom, and is handsome and well built. Most of the streets are spacious and lined with trees, and so uniform in appearance as to produce a feeling of monotony. The only buildings deserving of notice are the palace, which has repeatedly been the royal residence; the theatre, and opera. There are also four churches, two military schools, a custom-house, lyceum, picture-gallery, and arsenal. The manufactures consist of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, silks, tobacco, earthenware, jewellery, needles, cartridges, &c. There is also a cannon-foundry connected with the arsenal. Since it ceased to be the royal residence, Ludwigsburg has rapidly declined. Pop. 6200. Area of dist., 54 geo. sq. m. Pop. 29,750.

LUDWIGSDORF, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Glatz. It consists of several distinct parts; and has a R. Catholic church, and several mills. P. 1023.

LUDWIGSHAFFEN, a vil. Baden, Lake circle, bail. Stockach, on the Lake of Constance, on which it has a harbour. It has a church, a castle, a brewery, tile-works, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 817.

LUDWIGSLUST, a tn. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20 m. S.S.E. Schwerin. It contains a handsome palace, which, till 1837, was the residence of the Duke; a picture-gallery, a museum, which possesses a collection of Slavonian antiquities, chiefly found within the duchy; an institution for the deaf and dumb, a church, and a seminary. Its only manufactures are wadding and mineral waters. Pop. 5256.

LUDWIGSTADT, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, cap. dist., 37 m. N.N.W. Bamberg; with a handsome church, manufactures of hosiery, pottery, and writing-slates. Pop. 860. Area of dist., 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. 9900.

LUESIA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and about 60 m. from Saragossa, l. bank Arba-de-Luesia; with two churches, an old castle, a primary school, several mills, and a trade in charcoal and in wood. Pop. 947.



LUFFENHAM, two pars. Eng. Rutland.—1, (North); 1740 ac. P. 478.—2, (South); 1230 ac. P. 317.

LUFFINCOTT, par. Eng. Devon; 990 ac. P. 93.

LUFTJI, river and valley, Africa. See KILWA.

LUFTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 280 ac. P. 21.

LUGA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 90 m. S.S.W. Petersburg, cap. circle, on river of same name. It is built of wood, and has a church and a market. Pop. 800.—The circle is well wooded and fertile. Area, 3079 geo. sq. m. P. 76,890.

LUGAGNANO, a tn. and com. Parma, duchy and 19 m. S.E. Piacenza, at the foot of Mount Giogo, l. bank Arda. It is a very ancient place, contains a parish church, which bears date 1219; and a public school; and has an important weekly corn market. Pop. 4521.

LUGANO (LAGO DI), [Latin, *Ceresius Lacus*], a lake, partly in the Swiss can. Tessin, and partly in Austrian Italy, between Lakes Maggiore and Como. It stands nearly 200 ft. above the level of both these lakes, and is of a very irregular shape, throwing out arms in all directions, and leaving only a very narrow trunk. Its greatest length may be about 20 m.; greatest depth, about 100 fathoms. It is fed by a number of small torrents, of which the largest are the Magliasina, Vedeggio, Casorate, and Maroggia; and discharges itself into Lake Maggiore, by the Tresa. It abounds with fish. Its scenery is very imposing, being much more gloomy and rugged than that of the celebrated lakes on either side. A steamer plies regularly on the lake; and between the two villages of Melide and Bissona, where it is narrowest, a handsome bridge has recently been thrown over it.

LUGANO, or LAUS, a tn. Switzerland, can. Tessin, cap. dist., and beautifully situated on the N. shore of the lake of same name, in a small semicircular valley, 15 m. N.W. Como. It consists of white, well-built houses, mostly of three stories, and often elegant and imposing. It has several churches, of which that of San Lorenzo is a fine structure, conspicuously seated on a commanding eminence; and another, called San Marcia degli Angioli, is adorned with some fine paintings by Bernhardt Luino; three monasteries, three nunneries, an hospital, an old bishop's palace, and a theatre. Its manufactures consist chiefly of silk goods, spun silk, leather, hats, tobacco, and books, particularly cheap editions of works prohibited in Italy. The trade, also, is considerable, Lugano being the principal entrepot for the traffic carried on across the lake, between Italy and the countries on the N. side of the Alps. Pop. (1850), 5142.

LUGANSKOE, a tn. Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on the Luga. It has extensive iron-works, at which a great number of mortars and cannons are annually cast. Pop. 1584.

LUGAR, a beautiful small river, Scotland, Ayrshire, which falls into the Ayr, near Catrine.

LUGARES (SANTOS), a vil. La Plata, prov. and 14 m. W. Buenos Ayres. In 1852, the dictator Rosas was here finally defeated by Urquiza.

LÜGDE, or LÜDE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 26 m. S.S.E. Minden, on the Emmer. It is walled, has three gates, two R. Catholic churches, a paper-mill, a lace factory, and a mineral spring. Pop. 2069.

LUGG, a river, England and Wales, rises in Radnorshire, and, after a S.E. course of about 40 m., falls into the Wye, co. and 4 m. S.E. Hereford.

LUGHMAN, or LAMGHAN, a dist., in N.E. of Afghanistan; lat. 34° 25' to 35° N.; lon. 70° to 70° 40' E. It forms part of prov. Jelalabad, and is bounded N. by Hindoo Koosh, E. the Kama, S. the Cabool, and W. the Alishang; length, about 40 m.; and breadth, 30 m. It is very rugged, but fertile and populous. The British prisoners reserved from the massacre of Coord Cabool, were conveyed by Mahomed Akbar Khan into this district.

LUGO [anc. *Lucus Augusti*], a city, Spain, Galicia, cap. of prov., 46 m. W. by S. Santiago, on a hill, l. bank Miño, here crossed by an old bridge of eight arches. It is well built, surrounded by ancient walls, flanked by semicircular towers, and commanded by a ruinous castle. It has wide, clean, regular, and paved streets; two principal and 10 smaller squares, a handsome Gothic cathedral, two parish churches, several chapels, two convents, two hospitals, town and session houses, a prison, barracks, theatre, various schools, and other benevolent institutions, an orphan asylum, episcopal palace, with extensive library; some pleasant public walks, and tepid

sulphureous baths. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, leather, hats, soap, white wax, cream-of-tartar, paper, candles, wine, and oil. The chief employment of the inhabitants is agriculture and cattle-rearing. Lugo contains many Roman remains. Pop. 7269.—(Madoz and Melado).—The province, bounded N. by the Atlantic, E. prov. Oviedo and Leon, S. Orense, S.W. Pontevedra, and W. Coruña; lat. 42° 22' to 43° 47' N.; lon. 6° 52' to 8° 4' W.; is of so rugged and mountainous a character, that not above 320 sq. m. of its total area, 6088 sq. m., are cultivable. The coast-line is very irregular, and presents precipitous cliffs to the sea. Cape Estaca, in this province, is the most N. point in the Spanish peninsula. The mountains, generally bare, and rocky towards the summit, but tolerably well-wooded near the base, afford excellent pasturage, and contain mines of iron, antimony, and argentiferous lead, though little wrought; quarries of building-stone, granite, marble, crystal, and quartz. The valleys are for the most part fertile, though very poorly cultivated. The principal rivers are the Eo, Masma, Oro, and Miño. The inhabitants are principally engaged in tillage, cattle-rearing, fishing, and as muleteers; they are honest, and much attached to their native hills; hospitable, but proud of their descent; and averse to innovations of their ancient customs. Education is deplorably neglected, and much of the agricultural labour is done by women. Besides Lugo, its capital, it contains the towns of Mondoñedo, Monforte, Ribaudo, and Vivero. Pop. 419,437.

LUGO, a tn. Papal States, 33 m. S.S.E. Ferrara, on the Senio, supposed to occupy the site of Lucus Diana, whose temple was in the neighbourhood, and to date from the time of Marcus Emilius, proconsul of Ravenna. It is an important provincial town, and contains a fine piazza, surrounded with porticoes; but suffered dreadfully in 1796, when it was sacked by the French. It trades in hemp, fax, rice, wine, and brandy; and has an important annual fair, which lasts a fortnight. Pop. 9343.

LUGOS, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, about 12 m. from Nyir Bathor, with a Greek church. Pop. 1433.—2, A market tn. Thither Theiss, co. Krassova, on the Theiss; with two churches, a townhouse, and military barracks. Pop. 6600.

LUGRIN, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Chablais, S. shore Lake of Geneva, E. from Thonon; with an ancient church, supposed to date from the 11th century, and manufactures of cherry brandy. Pop. 1274.

LUGWARDINE, par. Eng. Hereford; 1950 ac. P. 690.

LUING, an isl. off W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyll, separated from Seil island, on the N., by a narrow strait. It is about 7½ m. long, and has a picturesque appearance.

LUINGUE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 30 m. S. Bruges. It has manufactures of linen, an oil-work, brick-works, a bleachfield, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1343.

LUIS-DE-LA-PAZ, a tn. Mexico, near the E. frontiers of dep. Guanajuato, and about 36 m. N.N.W. Queretaro, with productive silver-mines.

LUIS-DE-POTOSI (SAN), Bolivia. See POTOSI (SAN LUIS DE.)

LUIS (SAN).—1, A prov. and tn. La Plata.—The province is mostly between lat. 32° and 34° S.; lon. 64° and 67° W.; and surrounded by provs. Cordova, Mendoza, and San Juan. The soil is poor; and the surface, in some parts, rocky and mountainous. Agriculture is little attended to, but cattle are reared in considerable numbers. The inhabitants, who are scattered over the *estancias* or cattle-farms, live in continual dread of the Indians, and are altogether in a miserable condition. Pop. about 25,000.—The town of Luis is prettily situated on the W. slope of one of the knolls of the sierra de Cordova, 2417 ft. above sea-level, 428 m. W.N.W. Buenos Ayres. It has some little trade in horses and skins. Pop. 1500.—2, A vil. Spain, in a plain, S. side isl. Minorca; with a church, a primary school, two flour-mills, and a trade in corn, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1938.

LUISIANA (LA), a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. from Seville, on a plain; with a church, primary school, prison, and mineral springs, considered efficacious in cutaneous affections. Pop. (agricultural), 2941.

LUIZ (SIO), tn. Brazil. See MARANHÃO or MARANHAM.

LUIZ-ALVES, or MANOEL ALVES MERIDIONAL, a river, Brazil, which rises in the serra do Duro, in the N.E. of prov. Goyaz; pursues a N.W. course, through a country which is

very little known, and joins r. bank Tocantins, in about lat. 9° 20' S. Its whole course is estimated at 150 m.; and, except a few spots where cataracts occur, is free and unencumbered.

**LUJAN**, or **LUXAN**.—1, A river, La Plata, which enters the estuary of the Plata on the W. side, 16 m. N. W. Buenos Ayres, after a course, generally E., of about 120 m.—2, A tn., on above river, prov. and 55 m. W. Buenos Ayres.

**LUJAR**, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. from Granada. It has ill-paved, dirty streets; a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, building-stone, limestone, and gypsum quarries; and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1222.

**LUKAWETZ**, or **LUCAWICE**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Königrätz, about 4 m. from Reichenau; with a church, school, a mill, and iron-mines. Pop. 1005.

**LUKELINGO**, a tn. E. Africa. See **KILWA**.

**LUKE'S** (Str.), par. Irel. Dublin; 38 ac. Pop. 174.

**LUKIANOW**, or **LUKOJANOW**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 90 m. S.S.E. Nijnei-Novgorod, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Khooschtschawka with the Zescha. It has a church. Pop. (agricultural), 1200.—The circle is well wooded, very fertile, and rears great numbers of cattle. P. 185,000.

**LUKKEE** (North and South), two tns. Scinde. The first, now in ruins and deserted, is 12 m. S.E. Shikarpoor; lat. 27° 48' N.; lon. 68° 46' E. It was ruined by the oppressive exactions of the Amers of Scinde. S. Lukkee is on r. bank Indus, 70 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad; lat. 26° 14' N.; lon. 68° 1' E.; near a small lake. Close to the town is a sulphurous spring, which flows from the base of a calcareous precipice 600 ft. high.

**LUKKEE MOUNTAINS**, a considerable range in Scinde, connected with the Hala or Brahoioe mountains of Beloochistan. They lie W. from the Indus, stretching S. from Sehwan to near Kurrachee, gradually diverging from the river. They appear to be of porphyry, are very bare of vegetation, and much furrowed by water-courses; highest parts, about 1000 ft.

**LUKOW**, a tn. Russian Poland, 16 m. S. Siedlec, on an affluent of the Krzna. It has several churches, a castle, a Piarist college; with gymnasium, monastery, and some general trade. Pop. (1841), 2941.

**LULA**, or **LUVULA**, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. Nuoro, at the bottom of a small valley, rendered unhealthy by stagnant water. It contains several churches; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cheese. Pop. 930.

**LULEÅ**.—1, A seaport tn., Sweden, län. N. Bothnia, or Piteå, on a small peninsula at the mouth of the Luleå, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 51 m. W.S.W. Tornå. The present town has a good harbour, at which some trade is carried on; and steamers call in passing between Stockholm and Tornå. It replaces another town called Luleå Gammelstadt [old town], which was founded by Gustavus Adolphus, and became of some importance, but lost it by the receding of the sea. The church, which is large and handsome, and market-place are still in the old town. Pop. 1139.—2, A river, Sweden, which issues from a long and narrow expanse forming a lake of same name, län. Piteå, in the N.W. of Sweden, flows S.S.E., receiving numerous tributaries, and, after a course of about 220 m., falls into a bay in the Gulf of Bothnia, at the town of Luleå.

**LULLIN**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Chablais, about 10 m. from Thonon; with a church. P. 1002.

**LULLINGSTONE**, par. Eng. Kent; 1410 ac. P. 59.

**LULLINGTON**, three pars. Eng. —1, Derby; 3100 ac. P. 650.—2, Somerset; 840 ac. P. 139.—3, Sussex; 960 ac. Pop. 39.

**LULLYMORE**, par. Irel. Kildare; 2656 ac. Pop. 51.

**LULLWORTH** (East), par. Eng. Dorset; 2860 ac. P. 392.

**LUMARSO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Chiavari, near Cicagna, in a mountainous district, near the sources of Lavagna; with a parish church. Pop. 2657.

**LUMBIER**, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, 22 m. E.S.E. Pampeluna. It has tolerably good and well-paved streets; a church, sunnery, townhouse, prison, and two schools; and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1600.

**LUMBRALES**, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 46 m. W.S.W. Salamanca. It has wide, but dirty and ill-paved streets; a church, chapel, storehouse, townhouse, two schools, and some domestic weaving. Pop. (agricultural), 2620.

**LUMBRERAS**, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 28 m. S. Logroño; with a church, townhouse, prison, primary school, and a little trade in wool. Pop. 1129.

**LUMELLINA**, a tn. Sardinia. See **MORTARA**.

**LUMELLO**, or **LOMELO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, r. bank Agogna, 10 m. S.S.E. Mortara. It has a good square, two parish churches, and a monastery, with a church attached to it; and a trade in agricultural produce and silk. Pop. 2151.

**LUMENCHA**, a small isl. Spain, Bay of Biscay, at the mouth of the Irunza, and the entrance of the port of Lequeito, consisting chiefly of a rocky height, which commands that town. It had a battery, which the British destroyed in 1810; and has a very ancient hermitage.

**LUMEZZANE**, two contiguous vils., Austrian Italy, prov. and 9 m. N. Brescia.—1, (Pieve), l. bank Mella, in the valley of Lumezzane; with a parish and several auxiliary churches. Pop. 1486.—2, (Santo Apollonio), with a parish church. Pop. 1995. In both villages are manufactures of cutlery, iron-wire, swords, and flints.

**LUMMEN**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 9 m. N.W. Hasselt; with a church, three chapels, three commercial houses, and three schools. Pop. (agricultural), 3203.

**LUMPHANAN**, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 7620 ac. P. 964.

**LUNA**, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 35 m. from Saragossa, with two churches, a courthouse, prison, and primary school. Pop. (agricultural), 945.

**LUNAN**, par. Scot. Forfar; 1950 ac. Pop. 272.

**LUNCARTY**, a vil. Scotland, co. and 3½ m. N. Perth, memorable for a victory obtained by the Scotch over the Danes, in the 10th century. It is a station on the Perth and Forfar railway, and the seat of a most extensive linen bleachery.

**LUND**, par. Eng., E. York; 2950 ac. Pop. 419.

**LUND**, a tn. Sweden, län Malmö, in an extensive plain, about 8 m. from the Sound, and 24 m. E. Copenhagen. It is a very ancient place; and, in Pagan times, had risen to such importance as to collect a population of 80,000. It was then surrounded with wooden fortifications, and had its warehouses filled with the merchandise and treasures which the Scanians had carried off in their piratical excursions. In the middle ages, it became the see of an archbishop; and the Scandinavian monarchs were elected kings of Scania on a hill in the immediate vicinity. The present town occupies a large extent of space, and is very irregularly built; and though much has been done to improve it in recent times, it has still a very antiquated appearance. Before the Reformation, it contained 21 churches and six monasteries. It has now only three churches—one of them, a cathedral, a large irregular structure, of very ancient date. But the great attraction of Lund is its university, opened in 1479, occupying the buildings of an old castle, possessed of a library of nearly 60,000 volumes and MSS.; an observatory, a museum, physical cabinet, &c., and attended by about 500 students. Other objects, deserving of notice, are the botanical garden, the consistory, the building in which the cathedral-school is kept, the townhouse, and the Nosocomium or infirmary. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollens, and other goods; and there are several tanneries and tobacco factories. Pop. 5264.

**LUNDEN**, a vil. Denmark, Holstein, N. Ditmarsh, 67 m. N.N.W. Hamburg, at the extremity of a belt of sand, which here stretches into the Marsh. It has a church, supposed to occupy the site of a fort called Lint, built by King Waldemar II.; and two large annual fairs. In the neighbourhood is the house of the famous Landvogt Marcus Swyn. Pop. 1500.

**LUNDENBURG**, BREDZSLAWA, or BRACZLAW, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 38 m. S.S.E. Brünn, on the railway from Vienna, and on the Taja; with a chapel, a castle, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2156.

**LUNDIE-AND-FOWLIS**, par. Scotland, Forfar; 6400 ac. Pop. 449.

**LUNDY ISLAND**, England, co. Devon, at the entrance of the British Channel, 10 m. N.N.W. Hartland Point. Area, about 2000 ac. It is defended by lofty and precipitous rocks, and is inaccessible, except at a small landing-place on the E.

**LUNDYE**, a river, Afghanistan, one of the principal tributaries of the Cabool, rises on the S. declivities of the Hindoo Koosh, N. of Panjkora. It flows N.E. to S.W., and, having received the Sewat from the E., and some others of



less size, falls into the Cabool between the Khyber mountains and the Indus, in lat.  $34^{\circ} 10' N.$ ; lon.  $71^{\circ} 47' E.$

LUNE, a navigable river, England, which rises in the mountains of Westmoreland, flows S. and W. past Kirkby-Lonsdale and Lancaster, and, 6 m. below the latter, falls into the Irish Sea by a broad estuary; total course about 50 m.

LUNEBURG, a tn. Hanover, cap. dist. (landrostei), of same name, on the Ilmenau, and close to the railway from Hildesheim to Harburg, 28 m. S.E. Hamburg. It is walled, has six gates, and communicates across the river by seven bridges; has several squares, but is, in general, ill built, having dark and narrow streets, and dull, old-fashioned houses. It contains four churches, a monastery, which was secularized in the 17th century, but still contains an extensive library; a castle, arsenal, townhall, theatre, gymnasium, military academy, military hospital, ordinary hospital, and several other benevolent, educational, and literary institutions. It has manufactures of paper, tobacco, sugar, and vinegar; numerous breweries and distilleries; and a considerable trade, particularly transit, carried on by the Ilmenau. Near it is a salt mine, which has been worked from a very early period, and the produce of which forms an important article of exportation. Pop. about 9000.—The district is almost entirely flat, and, along the banks of the rivers, has both good arable and rich meadow land; but an extensive tract, known by the name of Lüneburg Moor, occupies its very centre. Area, 324 geo. sq. m. Pop. 319,621.

LUNEL [anc. *Lunatic*], a tn. France, dep. Herault, 15 m. E.N.E. Montpellier, on the canal of its own name, and the railway from Montpellier to Nismes, near r. bank Vidourle. It has infantry and cavalry barracks, liqueur factories, and numerous distilleries of brandy and spirits; and has a trade in corn, flour, excellent sweet wines, brandy, &c. In the 10th century, Lunel was a place of strength, and almost entirely inhabited by Jews, whose celebrated rabbi, Solomon Jarchi, had here a famous synagogue. Its fortifications were razed, in 1632, by Cardinal Richelieu. Pop. 5797.

LÜNEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 28 m. N.W. Arnsberg, at the confluence of the Seseke with the Lippe. It has two churches, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, leather, and tobacco. Pop. 2250.

LUNÉVILLE [anc. *Mortagne*], a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, near the junction of the Vezouze with the Meurthe, 15 m. E.S.E. Nancy. It has generally straight streets and regular buildings; a modern and handsome church, a palace, built by Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, at the beginning of last century, and subsequently embellished and occupied by Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland; manufactures of common cloth, calicoes, hosiery, lace, embroidery, leather and worsted gloves, brown earthenware, furnaces, and stoves; a good deal of wool and cotton is spun, and there are also bleachfields and breweries. The trade is in wine, corn, brandy, hemp, flax, wool, and embroidery. Lunéville possesses a court of first resort, an agricultural society, a communal college, and is one of the largest cavalry stations in France, having very extensive barracks and exercise ground. The treaty of peace, in 1801, by which, as a consequence of the battle of Marengo, the Rhine became the French frontier, was signed here, Dec. 12, 164.

LUNG-KIANG, a river, China, prov. Quangsee, flows S.E., and joins the Hong-kiang, after a course of about 300 m. Chief cities on its banks, Kinyuen and Lieu-tchou.

LUNGA, an isl., W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyll, separated from Scarba by a strait, remarkable for the violence of its current. It is about 3 m. sq., and abounds in slate.

LUNGERN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Unterwalden, Ob den Wald, in a beautiful valley at the foot of Mount Brining, and at some distance from the S. end of the lake of same name, 9 m. S.S.W. Sarnen. It originally stood on the banks of the lake, but, after many unsuccessful attempts, a tunnel, 1390 ft., completed in 1836, intended to draw off a portion of the waters to lake Sarnen, was driven into the bottom of the lake, till within 6 ft. of the water, and forced into a communication with it by exploding a barrel of gunpowder. The surface has thus been so much lowered, as to injure the beauty both of the town and lake, but compensation is expected from the land acquired. Pop. 1323.

LUNGRO, or LUNGRO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, dist. and 6 m. S.W. Castrovillari, near r. bank Tiro; with a Greek convent, and near it a mine of rock-salt. Pop. 2700.

LUNGWITZ, or ABTEI-OBER LUNGWITZ, a vil. Saxony, circle and 48 m. S.W. Zwickau, on the Dresden road. It has manufactures of linen and brassware, a large cotton-mill, and several extensive quarries. Pop. 4200.

LUNIGIANA, a small territory, Italy, belonging to Tuscany, between the States of Sardinia, Parma, and Modena; area, 197 sq. m. It is divided into 11 communes; chief town, Pontremoli. It is watered by the Magra and its affluents. Pop. (1844), 55,220.

LUTEREN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 17 m. N.W. Arnhem; with a church and school. P. (agricultural), with environs, 1900.

LUNZENAU, or LUNZEN, a tn. Saxony, circle and 3 m. W. Leipzig, l. bank Mulde. It is well built, has a handsome church, and manufactures of linen and shoes. Pop. 2737.

LUPAK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Krassova, about 3 m. from Dognacska; with a church. Pop. 1004.

LUPU (SAX), a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. and 21 m. S. Campobasso, on a height; with three churches. P. 1800.

LUPPITT, par Eng. Devon; 4730 ac. Pop. 782.

LUPSA, a tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Unter-Thorenburg, cap. dist., on the Aranyos, 36 m. W. Nagy-Enyed; with four Greek churches. Pop. 3099.

LUQUE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Cordova. It has two squares, steep, and for the most part, badly-paved streets, a spacious church, some chapels, a convent, townhouse, prison, two hospitals, three schools, a cemetery, an ancient castle, formerly of great strength; manufactures of linen, woollen, and esparto fabrics, oil, and a little wine, and some trade in cattle. Pop. 3752.

LURAGO, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Como, 6 m. S. Erba, enclosed by beautiful hills, near the Lambro; with a church, and brick and tile works. P. 2200.

LURAS, or LAURAS, a vil. and com. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. and N.E. Tempio, on an elevated and healthy plain. It has several churches and a primary school, and a trade in wine, brandy, cheese, hides, wool, and corn. Pop. 1540.

LURATE-ABATE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 9 m. E. Como; with a church, and an old castle, and has a trade in wine. Pop. 1981.

LURE, [anc. *Lutera*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, near r. bank Ognon, 16 m. N.E. Vesoul. It is tolerably well built, though the houses in general are low in height; and has municipal offices, occupying the extensive and fine buildings of the old princely abbey of Lure; a handsome college, a parish church, a court of first resort, an agricultural society, communal college, and manufactures of hosiery, cotton stuffs, straw hats, and leather. Pop. 3196.

LURGAN, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 15 m. N.E. Armagh, on the railway to Belfast. It consists principally of one spacious street, containing numerous handsome buildings, which extend for nearly a mile along the Belfast and Armagh road; and has a courthouse, brown-linen hall, Established church, R. Catholic chapel, and several Dissenting places of worship; several schools, a dispensary, and union work-house. The inhabitants are principally employed in the linen and muslin manufacture. Brewing is also carried on to some extent. Pop. 4677.

LURGAN, par. Irel. Cavan; 11,328 ac. Pop. 6557.

LURGASHALL, par. Eng. Sussex; 4990 ac. P. 771.

LURISTAN, or LOURISTAN, a dist. Persia, a S. division of prov. Irak-Ajemi, bordering on Khuzistan and Fars. It is extremely mountainous, having the mountain ranges of Elwud and Awas on its N.E. boundary, those of Bakhtiyari in its centre, and the Luristan mountains on its S.W. border. It has, nevertheless, many fruitful valleys and luxuriant pastures; but agriculture is wholly neglected by the natives, who prefer a wandering and pastoral life. The latter, consisting of numerous and different tribes, are a rude and savage people, and own no law but the will of their chief; the most ferocious of which are the Bakhtiyaris, who pursue their bloody feuds with the most bitter inveteracy. As the inhabitants reside both summer and winter in tents, there are no towns, and very few villages, in the country.

LURU, a river, Turkey in Europe, Albania, formed by the junction of various head streams, which rise about lat.  $39^{\circ} 35' N.$ ; lon.  $20^{\circ} 50' E.$ , whence it flows S. and falls into the Gulf of Arta, at lat.  $39^{\circ} 6' N.$ ; lon.  $20^{\circ} 50' E.$ ; total course, 35 m. to 40 m.

**LUS**, or **LUSSA**, a maritime prov. in the S.E. of Beloochistan, stretching along the Indian Ocean, from the Hala mountains, which form the W. boundary of Scinde, to lon. 66° E. It is 110 m. in extreme length, E. to W., and 60 m. broad, N. to S.; and is mountainous both in the E. and W., but elsewhere a perfectly flat plain, and, on some parts of the coast, marshy. It is watered by several streams, of which the principal is the Pooraly, which, rising in the N. part of the province, falls into the Bay of Sommeanee; having previously been joined by some considerable tributaries. The soil is generally barren, covered with stunted woods, or scanty pasture, grazed by horned cattle, goats, sheep, and numerous herds of camels; but, along the banks of the rivers, grain, sugar-cane, pulse, and tobacco, are grown, although in limited quantities. The inhabitants, whose chief support is their flocks and herds, are called *Lumris* or *Numaris*, and speak a dialect similar to that of Scinde. They are governed by a chief, called the *Jam*, who resides in the little town of Bela or Beila, hence considered the capital. Pop. of entire prov. estimated at 60,000.

**LUSATIA**, Germany. See **LAUSITZ**.

**LUSBY**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 760 ac. Pop. 143.

**LUSCHAN**, or **LUZAN**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, about 8 m. from Gitschin; with a church, school, and mill. Pop. 1118.

**LUSCHE**, or **LUZE**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, about 10 m. from Hohenmauth; with a church, a synagogue, an ancient townhouse, and four mills. Pop. 1440.

**LUSDORF**, or **LUSTORF**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, near Friesland; with a handsome church, a saw, and two other mills. Pop. 1008.

**LÜSEN**, a vil. and par. Austria, Tyrol, circle Bruneck, dist. Brixen; with a church and chapel. Pop. 1149.

**LUSERNA**, or **LUCERNA**, two places, Sardinian States:—1, A tn., div. and 27 m. S.W. Turin, l. bank Pellice; with a parish church, monastery, a large cotton-factory, and a foundry. Pop. 1180.—2, (*Bobbio di*), A vil. contiguous to above; with a large Waldensian, and a small R. Catholic church, a custom-house, and an hospital. Pop. 1648.

**LUSIGNAN** [anc. *Lusiniannum*], a tn. France, dep. Vienne, on the Vonne, 14 m. S.W. Poitiers. It is chiefly remarkable as still possessing some remains of what was once one of the finest and most ancient fortresses of France. It figured much during the religious wars of the 16th century, stood many important sieges, and was dismantled and razed in 1642; its site has been converted into fine public walks. The manufactures of the town are serge and leather; and it has a considerable trade in clover and lucerne seed, corn, and mules. Pop. 1482.

**LUSIGNY**, or **LUZIGNY** [Latin, *Lusigneium*], a vil. and com. France, dep. Aube, 9 m. E.S.E. Troyes; in a fertile plain, bounded by a forest of same name. It suffered much during the time of the League; and was also the centre of military operations during the invasion of the Allies, in 1814. Here, after several conferences, the Allies proposed a peace to Napoleon, on terms which he rejected. Pop. 1105.

**LUSK**, par. Irel., Dublin; 16,184 ac. Pop. 5961. With village of same name, 3 m. W. Rush. Pop. 872.

**LUSMAGH**, par. Irel. King's co.; 8920 ac. Pop. 3643.

**LUSNA**, or **LUZNA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Liptau, 4 m. from Neusohl; with a church, and mineral springs. Pop. 1639.

**LUSS**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Dumbarton. The VILLAGE, situated on the margin of Loch Lomond, has a parish and a Free church, and is much resorted to during summer, on account of the fine scenery in its neighbourhood. Pop. 309. The par. is 8½ m. long by 5 m. broad. Pop. 1052.

**LUSSIN**, two small seaport tns. Austria, Illyria, in the Gulf of Quarnero, on an island of the same name, called, also, Ossero—1, (*Piccolo*), a seaport tn., cap. dist., near the centre of the island, on a creek, which runs a considerable way up into it, and forms a harbour. It is substantially built, has a very cheerful appearance, contains a parish church, chapel, high school, and two castles, one of them in ruins; and has manufactures of rosoglio, building-yards, and an excellent harbour, which is much resorted to both for refuge and trade, and has depth of water sufficient for ships of the line. Pop. 4210.—2, (*Grande*), about 3 m. S.E. Lussin-Piccolo, S.E.

side of the island, at the foot of the Calvarienberg. It has a church, chapel, and elementary school; a small and incommensurable harbour, only frequented by small barks. Pop. 3000.

**LUSSURGIU** (*SANTA*), a vil. and com. isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Cagliari; in a large mountain hollow, apparently the crater of an extinct volcano. The houses are in general well built, but the streets are narrow and winding. It has several churches, a monastery, and primary school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and articles in wood; a considerable trade in cattle, wool, and dairy produce, and an important annual fair. Pop. 4469.

**LUSTENAU**, or **LUSTNAU**, a vil. and par. Austria, Vorarlberg, in a beautiful and fertile district, r. bank Rhine; with a church. Pop. 2995.

**LUSTLEIGH**, par. Eng. Devon; 2830 ac. Pop. 311.

**LUSTNAU**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, about 1 m. E.N.E. Tübingen, on the Neckar; with a church, and the remains of a monastery. Pop. 1459.

**LUTHERMUIR**, a vil. Scotland, co. Kincardine, 6½ m. N.N.E. Brechin; with some linen-weaving. Pop. 967.

**LUTISSA**, a vil. Hungary, co. Trentschin, near Mount Tisin; inhabited by Slovaks. Pop. 1040.

**LUTJENBURG**, a tn. Denmark, Holstein, on the Helmsdorfer Aue or Kussaue, 30 m. N.N.W. Lübeck; once defended by a strong castle. It has several distilleries, at which a brandy, which bears a high name, is produced. Many of the inhabitants are shoemakers, but the majority of them are employed in agriculture. Pop. 2100.

**LUTOMIRSK**, or **LUTOMIERZ**, a tn. Russian Poland, 100 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, l. bank Ner; with manufactures of woollen cloth, mixed woollen and silk goods, caps, and gloves. Pop. 780.

**LUTON**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Bedford. The TOWN stands in a delightful valley, on the Lea, near its source, 18 m. S. Bedford; it has a townhall, market-house, an elegant ancient church, various Dissenting places of worship, a Friends' meeting-house, several schools, and some charities; extensive manufactures of straw-plait, a large iron and brass foundry, and a gas-work. Pop. 5827. Area of par. 15,500 ac. Pop. 7748.

**LUTRY**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Vaud, cap. circle, on N. shore Lake of Geneva; about 3 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. It is an ancient place, was once fortified, and is still well built. Some wine is grown in the district. Pop. 1783.

**LUTSCH** (*LANGEN*), a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmütz, near Krönau; with a flour-mill. Pop. 1560.

**LUTTABUND PASS**, Afghanistan, the most N. of the four collateral passes through the Kurkuteh range, near Cabool; lat. 34° 21' N.; lon. 69° 28' E. It is 6 m. long, and about 7000 ft. high.

**LUTER**, or **LUTTER-AM-BARENBERG**, a tn. duchy Brunswick, on a stream of the same name, at the foot of Mount Barenberg, 17 m. S.W. Wolfenbüttel. It has a parish church, an oil and a saw mill, and some weaving and spinning. Here, in 1626, Tilly defeated Christian IV. of Denmark. Near it is the castle of Ober Lutzenberg. Pop. 1064.

**LUTTERWORTH**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Leicester. The TOWN, on the borders of cos. Warwick and Northampton, 12 m. S. by W. Leicester, has well-kept and lighted streets, a handsome Established church, with a lofty tower; and several Dissenting chapels; a neat townhall, union workhouse, free and endowed schools, a mechanics' institute and reading-room, and a town library. Wickliffe, the reformer, was rector of this parish for nine years, and died and was buried here in 1385. Area of par., 1890 ac. Pop. (1851), 2446.—(*Local Correspondent*)

**LÜTTICH**, tn. Belgium. See **LIEGE**.

**LUTTON**, par. Eng. Northampton; 1520 ac. P. 187.

**LÜTTINGHAUSEN**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. S.E. Düsseldorf; with a Protestant church, manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs; iron and steel ware, particularly scythes. Pop. 964.

**LUTWORTH** (*EAST*), par. Eng. Dorset; 2860 ac. P. 392.

**LÜTZEN**, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 9 m. S.E. Merseburg, on the Elster river canal. It derives all its interest from the battles of which it has been the theatre: that of 1631, in which the Swedes defeated the Austrians, but lost their renowned sovereign and general, Gustavus Adolphus; and that in which Napoleon, in 1813, succeeded in giving a check to



the Allies. About a mile out of the town, a square block of granite, called Schwedenstein [the Swedes' stone], over which an elegant cast-iron monument has been erected, marks the spot where the great Gustavus fell. Liitzen contains a castle, and a church. Pop. 1700.

**LUVINO**, or **LUINO**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Como, E. shore Lake Maggiore. It is well built; has a court of justice, a handsome parish church, an hospital, several schools, and a considerable trade with Switzerland. Pop. 1943.

**LUXBOROUGH**, par. Eng. Somerset; 3450 ac. P. 485. **LUXEMBURG**, or **LUXEMBOURG**, a prov. Belgium, constituting the W. portion of the grand duchy of Luxembourg; bounded N. by prov. Liège, E. duchy Luxembourg, S. France, and W. prov. Namur; length, N. to S., 67 m.; breadth, 37 m. Area, 1705 sq. m. It is elevated and mountainous; highest summits not over 2000 ft.; and extensively covered with forests of excellent oak, &c.; a branch of the Ardennes traversing it S.W. to N.E., and forming the water-shed between the basins of the Meuse and the Moselle. The principal streams are the Ourthe, Semoy, Lesse, Sure, Homme, and Batte. The soil of the lower valleys is tolerably fertile; but, with this exception, is generally a thin, sterile gravel, or hungry clay. The mountain pastures, however, are excellent, and rear great numbers of sheep, horned cattle, and horses; the last, in particular, being a hardy, spirited race, and largely exported to France, for light cavalry. The minerals include coal, copper, marble, and slates; but iron is the only valuable ore. The chief manufactures, in addition to iron, are leather and earthenware; and the chief trade, after wood, is cattle. For administrative purposes, Luxembourg is divided into five arrondissements—Arlon, the capital; Bastogne, Marche, Neufchâteau, and Virton; subdivided into 20 civil, and 15 military cantons. Pop. 187,978; the large majority of whom speak French or Walloon.

**LUXEMBURG (GRAND DUCHY OF)**, a territory belonging to the Dutch monarchy, and forming the 11th state of the German Confederation, bounded N. and E. by Rhenish Prussia, S. France, and W. Belgium; greatest length, N. to S., 55 m., greatest breadth, 34 m.; area, 1228 geo. sq. m. It forms part of the plateau of the Ardennes, and has a rugged and mountainous surface, covered in many parts with heaths and morasses, though in general well wooded. Its drainage belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Moselle, which, forming the S.E. boundary, receives part of it directly, and the far greater part of the remainder by the Sure and its tributaries. Agriculture is limited in extent by the nature of the surface, and has not made much progress, but the pastures rear great numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses. The last, in particular, have long been in high repute for light cavalry, and are largely exported. The only other important export is timber. The inhabitants are of German origin, and speak German, though French is almost universally understood. They are for the most part zealous R. Catholics, and there are few parts of Europe where the Jesuits are allowed to have greater influence. For administrative purposes, the grand duchy is divided into the three districts of Luxembourg, Grevenmacher, and Diekirch, containing eleven cantons. Pop. 169,730.—Luxembourg, in early times, was much more extensive than at present, and, though forming part of Germany, was ruled by its own princes, who at the same time were sovereigns of the state of Brandenburg. It was first governed by counts, one of whom, Henry IV., was elected emperor of Germany in 1308, and assumed the title of Henry VII. In 1354, it was erected into a duchy by Charles IV., and, in 1443, came by marriage to Philip of Burgundy, and, through him, to the house of Spain. By the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1659, part of it was ceded to the French, and took the name of French Luxembourg; but, in 1714, it all merged in the house of Austria, and remained with it till the successes of the French revolutionary armies incorporated it with the French Empire. In 1814, it was converted into a grand duchy and given to the king of Holland, who possessed it, in common with Holland and Belgium, till 1830, when, in consequence of the revolution of the latter, part of it became a Belgian province. The remainder, continuing with the Dutch, forms the present grand duchy.

**LUXEMBURG**, a tn., belonging to Holland, cap. above grand duchy, now one of the fortresses of the German Confederation, 115 m. W.S.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and 117 m. Vol. II.

S.E. Brussels. Its natural position is so strong, and the different powers into whose hands it has successively fallen, have done so much to extend and improve its means of defence, that Carnot pronounced it to be the strongest place in Europe, after Gibraltar. It is divided into a low and a high town. The former lies along the banks of the Alzette; is surrounded with walls, and consists of two quarters, called the Grindel and Pfaffenthal. The latter stands 200 ft. higher, on a steep and scarped rock; and is approached, from below, by flights of steps and zigzag streets, cut out of the solid rock, so as to be passable for a carriage. The whole rock is surrounded by a strong wall, deep ditches, and a double row of formidable outworks. The most remarkable part of the fortifications, called Le Bouc, consisting of a rocky promontory, which commands the valley both above and below, has been so deeply excavated as to contain casemates capable of receiving 4000 men. The high town, which thus properly forms the citadel, is about 650 yards long, by 420 yards broad. The whole town is well built; and contains three good public squares, four churches, three chapels, and a synagogue; townhouses, old and new; the governor's house, town library, the marshalsea, partly used as a theatre; the two old and ruinous monasteries of the Dominicans and Franciscans, and the old abbey cathedral, partially fitted up as barracks; an atheneum, with 16 professors; a R. Catholic seminary for priests, a normal and several elementary schools. It has manufactures of wax, several distilleries and breweries; tanneries, for chamois as well as ordinary leather; dye-works, &c.; and a trade in gold and silver wares, paper, iron, honey, wine, vinegar, wood, china, hats, hosiery, &c. Luxembourg is the see of a bishop; and, during part of the year, the residence of the leading families of the duchy, some of whom have elegant mansions in it. Its neighbourhood abounds with fine promenades. P. 11,143, exclusive of the garrison (Prussians), mustering about 5000 men.

**LUXEUIL**, or **LUXEN** [anc. *Lezovium*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 17 m. N.N.E. Vesoul. It is well built; has clean streets, a townhouse, old Benedictine cloister, and parish church; much-frequented thermal baths; manufactures of straw hats, cherry brandy, hams, leather, and ironmongery; and, near it, a paper and cotton mill, cotton factories, potteries, naileries, and important iron-works. Pop. 2402.

**LUXOR**, a vil. Upper Egypt. See THEBES.

**LUXULLIAN**, or **LUXULIGAN**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 5400 ac. Pop. 1512.

**LUZ** [anc. *Elusa*], a tn. and com. France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, at the foot of a lofty mountain called the Pic de Bergons, 16 m. S. Tarbes. Its church, in the Romanesque style, enclosed within a castle furnished with battlements and loop-holed walls, was founded by the Templars, in the 11th century, and is remarkably curious. In the valley of Luz there is a powerful petrifying spring. Pop. 2640.

**LUZA**, a river, Madagascar, N.W. coast, the bar at the mouth in lat. 14° 36' 9" S.; lon. 47° 43' E. The river, after forming an extensive lagoon 8 m. inland, discharges its water through a channel extremely narrow, often more than 50 fathoms deep, with lofty and precipitous hills on either side.

**LUZERN**, or **LUZERNE**, a central can. Switzerland, bounded N. by can. Aargau, E. Aargau, Zug, and Schwyz, S. Bern and Unterwalden, and W. Bern; length, N. to S., 30 m.; breadth, in the S. 10 m., in the N. 22 m., in the centre 28 m.; area, 448 geo. sq. m. The surface is very much broken by ramifications of the Bernese Alps, but none rise above the line of perpetual snow. The Tomlishorn, the culminating point of Mount Pilatus, and of the canton, is 5766 ft. above the Lake of Luzern, and 7116 ft. above sea-level. Small valleys are numerous, but the only one of much extent is the Entlebuch, which is about 30 m. long, and flanked by mountains clothed with forests or green pastures. The principal rivers are the Reuss, which, considered as a continuation of the Emme, rises on the S. frontiers of the canton, and traverses it centrally in a N.E. direction; the Aa, Sure, and Wigger, with its numerous tributaries. All these rivers have a direction more or less N., and belong to the basin of the Aar, and, through it, to that of the Rhine. Luzern is well supplied with lakes. Within its own boundaries it has those of Sempach and Baldeg, with many more of smaller size; with Zug it shares the Lake of Zug, and with Unterwalden and Schwyz, the most important of all, the Lake of Luzern. The strata seem chiefly to belong to the secondary

formation; the limestones and sandstones of which are largely developed. Pilatus and several other mountains are almost entirely composed of them. In the sands of several of the streams gold is found. Coal, to a limited extent, exists in several places. The soil, though generally inclining to sand, is fertile, and its cultivation is well understood. Corn and fruit are raised in abundance, and a few sheltered spots are laid out in vineyards. Chestnuts, almonds, and figs, ripen on the banks of the Lake of Luzern. It may hence be inferred, that the climate, on the whole, is mild. In the higher lands, however, it is severe, and some of the loftiest summits are never free of snow before the end of May. The pastures are extensive and excellent. Manufactures have not made much progress, but trade, chiefly transit, is considerable. The far greater part of the inhabitants profess the R. Catholic religion, which is established as that of the canton. The government is vested in the Great Council [*Grosse-Rath*], consisting of 100 members—80 elected by the people, and 20 by the 80. The executive is exercised by the Little Council [*Kleine-Rath*], consisting of 15 members, elected by the Great Council for three years, under the presidency of an Avoyer or *Schultheiss*. For administrative purposes, the canton is divided into five bailiwicks, subdivided into 74 communes. As a member of the Swiss Confederation, Luzern ranks third, and is one of the three directing cantons or *corvorts*. Its contingent of troops is 3717; of money, £1494. Pop. (1849), 132,789.

LUZERN, a tn. Switzerland, cap. above can., and one of the three seats of the Swiss diets, on an acclivity at the W. extremity of Lake Luzern, traversed by the Reuss, which here issues from the lake, and is crossed by four bridges, of

above sea-level, surrounded by cans. Luzern, Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden; and hence called the Lake of the Four Cantons. It is very irregular in its shape, being divided into three reaches, which, separated by narrow straits, cannot be seen from each other, and have consequently the appearance of distinct lakes. The whole length of the lake, measured on a line drawn through its centre, from its W. to its S. extremity, is about 25 m.; its breadth, measured on its lower branch, from S.W. to N.E., is 9 m.; but, on an average, does not exceed 3 m. Its depth varies much, and gradually increases from W. to E.; being, near Luzern, 300 ft.; in parts of its centre, 400 ft.; and towards the E. and S.E., from 600 to 900 ft. It presents every variety of lake scenery. In the lowest and largest reach, it is comparatively gentle, but beautiful; in the middle reach, it increases in boldness and grandeur; in the upper reach, where lofty mountain masses frown over the lake, and descend in sheer precipices to its very edge, it is singularly sublime. Owing to the violent storms which suddenly burst over the lake, its navigation is extremely dangerous. Steamers ply regularly upon it.

LUZIA (SANTA), several places, Brazil, particularly:—1, A tn., prov. Sergipe, sometimes called *Santa Luzia do Rio Real*, on a height above the small river Guararema, a tributary of the Real, 26 m. S.S.W. São Christovão. It is one of the oldest towns in the country, but at present is very insignificant. Mandioc, rice, millet, and haricots, are raised for home use, and cotton and tobacco for exportation. Pop. dist., 1600.—2, A tn., prov. Alagoas, formerly called *Alagoa do Norte*, on a lake, N.W. Maceio. It has a church, and exports sugar and tobacco. Pop. dist., 1500.—3, A tn., prov. and 120 m. E. by S. Goyaz, between the rivers Ponte Alta and São-Bartholomeo. The inhabitants have some gold washings, rear great numbers of cattle, and make excellent cheese, and large quantities of quince marmalade for exportation. Pop. dist., 3000.—4, A vil. and par., prov. Minas-Geraes, 1 bank Guaiçubi or Velhas, 60 m. N.N.W. Ouro Preto; with a church and an hospital. Around it millet, sugar-cane, and haricots, are raised, and cattle are reared. Pop. dist., 6000.

LUZIN, LUCYN, or LIOUTSIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 130 m. N.N.W. Vitepsk, between two lakes, on the Louja. It has a church, synagogue, Jewish school, and some trade. Pop. about 1700.

LUZON, or LUÇON, an isl. Indian Archipelago, the largest of the Philippines. It lies between the Chinese Sea on the W., and the N. Pacific Ocean on the E.; lat. 12° 30' to 18° 40' N.; lon. 119° 45' to 124° 10' E. Owing to the great irregularity of its shape, it is scarcely possible to give an accurate idea of its length, but

a line drawn through its centre N. to S., and continued thence to its S.E. extremity, is about 550 m.; its greatest breadth is about 130 m.; but where its N. and S. portions are united by a narrow isthmus, it diminishes to 10 m.; area estimated at 57,505 sq. m. It consists, as has been already indicated, of two portions, connected by an isthmus. That on the N., constituting at least four-fifths of the whole, is of an oblong shape, and tolerably compact, the only large bays which break the continuity of its outline being those of Lingayen on the W., and Manila on the S.W.; the S., or rather S.E. portion, is extremely irregular, being deeply indented by the bays of Lamon on the W., Ragay on the S.W., St. Michael on the N., and Lagonoy and Albay on the E. Its surface is very much diversified, but its most prominent features are two mountain chains, which, under the names of Sierra Madre and Cordillera de Caravallas, stretch for about 150 m. over the N. portion of the island, N. to S., in directions nearly parallel to each other; then uniting near its centre, form a single chain, which proceeds in a S.S.E. direction, almost skirting the E. shore, and traversing the narrow isthmus, then turns E., spreads out over the S. portion of the island, and terminates magnificently towards the E. and S.E. coasts, in a series of lofty isolated heights. The Sierra Madre, which forms the W. chain, is not very elevated in the N.,



LUZERN FROM THE CATHEDRAL BRIDGE. From Barnard's Sketches in Switzerland.

which three are covered, and curiously ornamented with pictures, suspended from their roof. It is surrounded by a circle of feudal watch-towers, and walled on the land side. The town is well built, and the streets are regular, spacious, clean, and well paved. It has a townhall, Jesuit college, now partly used for the lyceum; a Jesuit church, parish church, with two ancient towers; Ursuline convent, with handsome church; large town hospital, poorhouse, deanery, arsenal, mint, casino, &c.; and, besides the college or lyceum, several well-conducted educational establishments. One of the most interesting monuments of Luzern is that erected to the Swiss guards who fell in Paris, in 1792, while defending the Tuileries. The chief figure is a colossal lion; the whole, designed by Thorwaldsen, was executed by a sculptor of Constance. Luzern has some transit trade, but the manufactures are unimportant. They consist chiefly of cabinet-work, and the preparation and spinning of floss-silk for hosiery, gloves, ribbons, and neckcloths. A good deal of cotton, hemp, and flax, is also spun, and made into goods, which find their chief market in Italy. The environs of Luzern are rich in beautiful walks and splendid views. Pop. (1850), 10,068.

LUZERN (LAKE OF), WALLENSTÄDTERSEE, or VIER-WALDSTÄTTERSEE, the largest, and, in many respects, the most magnificent lake near the centre of Switzerland, 1406 ft.



but, rising rapidly as it proceeds S., ultimately attains a height of at least 7000 ft.; the Cordillera de Caravillos, or E. chain, attains, in the N., a height of about 4000 ft., but has many summits which exceed 6000, and probably 7000 ft. Several of the loftiest heights are in the S. part of the island, where, situated near the coasts, they form a very conspicuous object at sea. Almost all these mountains are of volcanic origin, and many disastrous eruptions from them are on record. Among the three which are still in activity, Taal, Albay, and Balusan, the last, in the S. of the island, is one of the best known, from serving as a kind of light-house to navigators. The largest river of the island is the Aparri or Cagayan, which, formed by two streams from the central mountains, flows almost due N., through the province of Cagayan; and, passing Lallo, up to which it is navigable for considerable vessels, falls into the sea at Aparri, after a course of about 180 m. Another river, of less magnitude, but more navigable importance, is the Pasig, which issues out of the Lake of Bay by seven branches, and is navigable by vessels of 400 to 500 tons. One of the branches communicates with Manila, and is constantly covered with canoes and other small vessels, proceeding to it with the products of the interior and E. parts of the island. The other principal rivers are the Abra, Agno, Pampanga, and Cabaeco. By far the largest lake is that of Bay, which is above 100 m. in circuit, and contains the large island of Talin. Receiving the greater part of the drainage of the S. part of the N. division of the island, by streams which are available for transport, it greatly facilitates the means of communication between the most important provinces. Next in magnitude, but not inferior in wild and romantic beauty, is the Lake of Bonbon or Taal, with a smoking volcano in its centre. There are various other lakes, none of them, however, deserving particular notice, except Cagayan in the N.E., and Canarem towards the W. Owing to the general fertility of the soil, the abundance of moisture, and a tropical temperature, the vegetation of Luzon is almost unsurpassed in luxuriance. Even the loftiest heights are crowned with gigantic forests, while the plains and valleys are covered with the richest verdure, or occupied by the most abundant cultivated crops. Among these, the first place is due to rice, which is extensively grown both on the plains and on the hills, and yields most productive returns; not only furnishing the chief article of food to the inhabitants, but leaving a large surplus for export, chiefly to China. Next in importance to rice is the sugar-cane, which is grown to a very large extent, and produces sugar of excellent quality, particularly in the provinces of Pampanga, Bulacan, and Laguna. Other vegetable products of importance are the Abaca, a kind of banana, valuable for its fibres, which serve the purpose of hemp, and are sometimes so fine in texture as to be mixed with silk and woven into cloth; various species of palm, cotton, coffee, cinnamon, maize, and particularly tobacco, the cultivation of which, though somewhat obstructed by being made a Government monopoly, has long been extensive, and continues to increase. The animal kingdom contains none of the larger and fiercer animals, but abounds with those available for domestic purposes. Among others are the ox, originally imported from Spain and America, but now completely acclimatized, and scattered in immense herds over almost all the provinces; the buffalo, which not only runs wild in the forest, but has been completely domesticated, and is invaluable both for agricultural purposes and for transport; the goat, common in almost every quarter, the deer, and the wild sow. Among other animals whose utility is less apparent, are numerous varieties of the monkey tribe. The mineral kingdom furnishes in considerable abundance both gold and iron. The former is washed from almost all the streams; and, though no gold mines have yet been worked, there cannot be a doubt that a careful search would discover them. The latter is particularly abundant in many provinces, and more especially in Bulacan, where it is seen in many parts piercing the surface, and might easily be worked to an almost unlimited extent. The other more important minerals are copper, coal, sulphur, marble, gypsum, agates, jaspers, and carnelians. The manufactures of the island, though necessarily of limited extent, are not undeserving of notice. They include cotton and silk tissues, cordage, tobacco, leather, plain and varnished; embroidery, wood and ivory carvings, mats, and carriages, remarkable both for their elegance and their soft easy movements. Great skill

is also displayed in building boats, canoes, and other large vessels. One of 600 tons, built by the natives, has made many voyages to Spain, and is considered the best ship belonging to the port of Manila. The principal articles of trade have already been incidentally mentioned. The inhabitants form a considerable variety of mixed races, among which the Negritos, many of whom still live in a savage state, and independent of Spanish authority, have the best title to be considered aborigines. The other principal races are Tagals or pure Indians, apparently of Malay origin, and mixed Indians formed by intermixtures with Chinese, Japanese, and Negritos. For administrative purposes, Luzon is divided into 19 provinces; its capital is Manila. Eight earthquakes have occurred since 1627, the most recent in July, 1852. See MANILA. Pop. 2,176,930. — Mallat, *Les Isles Philippines*; *Boletín Oficial de Filipinas*, October, 1852.

LUZSNA, a vil. Hungary, co. Liptau, about 4 m. from Neusohl; with a church, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1939.

LUZY, a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, on the Halaine, 40 m. E.S.E. Nevers; with a trade in wood, charcoal, swine, and game. Pop. 1394.

LUZZARA, a tn. Parma, r. bank Po, 4 m. N.N.E. Guastalla; with two hospitals, several public schools, manufactures of woollens, and a trade in corn and cattle. In 1702, a battle was fought here between the French and Austrians; the latter commanded by Prince Eugene. Pop. 1000.

LUZZI, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 9 m. N. Cosenza; with seven churches, and an hospital. Pop. 3141.

LYAREE, a vil. Beloochistan, prov. Lus, r. bank Poorally, 15 m. to 20 m. above its mouth; lat. 25° 37' N.; lon. 66° 25' E.; with a very limited salt-factory.

LYBSTER, a vil. Scotland, co. Caithness, 13 m. S.W. Wick, near Amherst Bay; with an Established and a Free church, and a harbour, capable of receiving vessels of 100 tons burthen. Pop. 460.

LYCHEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 46 m. N.N.W. Berlin; with a church, hospital, woollen and linen manufactures, some fishing, and a mill. P. 1938.

LYDBURY, par. Eng. Salop; 9160 ac. Pop. 908.

LYDD, a decayed market tn. and par. England, co. Kent. The town, 3 m. S.W. New Romney, has an elegant and spacious church, an Independent chapel, and a national school. Area of par., 11,660 ac. Pop. 1509.

LYDDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 1460 ac. P. 248.

LYDEARD, two pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, (*disinherited*); 3030 ac. P. 1295.—2, (*St. Lawrence*); 2720 ac. P. 641.

LYDFORD, two pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, (*East*); 1000 ac. P. 194.—2, (*West*); 1900 ac. P. 368.

LYDHAM, par. Eng. Salop; 1520 ac. P. 198.

LYDLINCH, par. Eng. Dorset; 1190 ac. P. 419.

LYDOCH (Loch), a small lake, Perthshire, co. Perth and Argyle, about 8 m. W. Loch Rannoch. It is 7 m. long.

LYGUMKLOSTER, a vil. Denmark, duchy and 46 m. N.N.W. Schleswig, cap. bail., on the Lobek. It owes its origin to a rich Cistercian monastery, founded in the 12th century, the church of which, a handsome Gothic edifice, is now used as the parish church, while its other buildings are used as public offices. This monastery was secularized at the Reformation, and its lands now form almost the entire bailiwick of Lygumkloster; area, 46 geo. sq. m. Pop. vil. 1200; bail. 2100.

LYK, a tn. E. Prussia, gov. and 52 m. S. Gumbinnen, cap. circle, near Lake Somnau. It has a church, castle, and gymnasium; and four general and two linen fairs. Pop. 3397. Area, 318 geo. sq. m. Pop. 34,968.

LYKAVA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Liptau, about 2 m. from Rosenberg. Near it are the ruins of an old castle, built by King Matthias Corvinus. Pop. 1228.

LYME-REGIS, a bor., seaport, market tn., and par., England, co. Dorset. The town, between two rocky hills, 22 m. W. Dorchester, on the borders of Devonshire, is intersected by the Lyme, which rises 2 m. to the N. A portion of it being built on a steep declivity, presents a striking appearance; and the coast being bold and rugged, and the surrounding scenery of the most picturesque description, delightful and extensive views are obtained on all sides. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas; and the houses, in general, are neat and respectable. It has an Established church,

several Dissenting meeting-houses, and a R. Catholic chapel; charity, British, foreign, and national schools; and a mechanics' institute. The harbour or Cobb, which affords the only safe shelter for vessels between the Portland Roads and the Start Point, is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. the town. Here are bonded stores, and a custom-house; but very little trade is done. Lyme-Regis, however, has become of late years a fashionable watering-place; and baths, assembly rooms, libraries, and other conveniences have been erected. The bor. returns a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 309. Area of par., 1190 ac. Pop. bor. (1851), 3516.

LYMINGE, par. Eng. Kent; 4320 ac. P. 1003.

LYMINGTON, a parl. bor., seaport, market tn., and par., England, co. Hants. The town, 12 m. S.W. Southampton, r. bank Boldre, which here falls into the Solent, is, in general, neatly built. Its mild climate, the excellence of its accommodation, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, attract, during the sea-bathing season, a crowd of fashionable visitors; for whom baths, of a superior description, a theatre, and other favourite means of amusement, have been provided. It has a handsome church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Irvingites, and R. Catholics, a grammar and a national school, a literary institution, with a well-selected library, and several charitable institutions; manufactures of marine and Epsom salts, and ship-building to some extent. The harbour is capable of admitting ships of 300 tons burthen; but the trade of the port, which at an early period was very considerable, is now confined to coasting vessels. Lymington returns two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 338. Area of par., 2377 ac. Pop. (1851), 5282.

LYMM, par. Eng. Chester; 4840 ac. P. 2658.

LYMPNE, par. Eng. Kent; 2200 ac. P. 606.

LYMPHAM, par. Eng. Somerset; 1940 ac. P. 567.

LYMPSTONE, par. Eng. Devon; 1790 ac. P. 999.

LYNALLY, par. Irel. King's co.; 5999 ac. P. 2069.

LYNCHBURG, a vil. U. States, Virginia, on James' River, 93 m. W. by S. Richmond. It contains seven churches, 15 classical schools, an iron-foundry, a large cotton factory, several flour-mills, and tobacco manufactories, producing about 40,000 boxes of tobacco annually. It carries on a considerable trade, and communicates with Richmond by packet boats. Pop. 6395.

LYNCOMBE, and WIDCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1700 ac. P. 9920.

LYND, a river, N. Australia, discovered by Dr. Leichhardt. It has its source in lat.  $17^{\circ} 58' S.$ ; lon.  $144^{\circ} E.$ , and flows in a N.W. direction, through a mountainous country, till it joins the river Mitchell. Its banks are well clothed with grass.

LYNDESAY (MOUNT), Australia. See LINDSAY.

LYNDHURST, a vil. and par. England, co. Hants. The village is in the centre of the New Forest, 8 m. S.W. Southampton; has a small church, a Baptist chapel, and a national school; with the 'King's House,' in which the Forest courts are held. Area of par., 3560 ac. Pop. 1380.

LYNDON, par. Eng. Rutland; 860 ac. P. 100.

LYNE, a river, Scotland, co. Peebles, which rises on the borders of co. Edinburgh, and, after a S. by E. course of about 20 m., falls into the Tweed, 3 m. above Peebles.

LYNE-AND-MEGGET, par. Scotland, Peebles; 17,850 ac. Pop. 175.

LYNEHAM, or LINEHAM, par. Eng. Wilts; 3500 ac. Pop. 1317.

LYNFORD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1500 ac. Pop. 105.

LYNG.—1, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2020 ac. Pop. 601.—2, par. Eng. Somerset; 1970 ac. Pop. 422.

LYNGBY, or KONGENS-LYNGBY, a vil. Denmark, isl. Seeland. S. shore of Lake Arre, near the coast, about 6 m. N. Copenhagen; with the royal palace of Sorgenfri (care-free), which is often the summer residence of the court.

LYNN, par. Irel. Westmeath; 5020 ac. Pop. 1325

LYNN, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*North St. Edmund*), 1088 ac. Pop. 38.—2, (*West St. Peter*); 1710 ac. P. 477.

LYNN-REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, a parl. bor., seaport, and market tn. England, co. Norfolk. r. bank Great Ouse, near its mouth in the Wash, 38 m. W.N.W. Norwich, and a station on the E. Anglican railway. It is situated on the E. side of Marshland, and of the Great Level or Fen Country; and is intersected by three rivulets, locally called Fleets, which are

crossed by numerous bridges. It stretches about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. along the Ouse, to which the three principal streets are parallel, and is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad. It was formerly defended by a fosse, and by a wall with nine bastions; one of the gates, and considerable portions of the wall, still remain. On the N. side is a battery, called St. Anne's fort, formerly mounting 12 pieces of ordnance. The streets are in general well paved, and are lighted with gas; and the houses old and irregularly built, excepting those of recent erection, many of which are handsome. It has a custom-house, a handsome Grecian edifice; a guildhall, two market-houses, gas-works, water-works, two churches, and a chapel of ease, all handsome buildings; also churches in West Lynn and Gaywood, two rapidly increasing suburban parishes; places of worship for various Dissenting bodies, a R. Catholic chapel, and a Friends' meeting-house; a grammar and charity school, British, foreign, and national schools, a small literary institution, museum, and some libraries; several charitable and benevolent institutions, among which are West Norfolk and Lynn hospital, a self-supporting dispensary, a lying-in charity, and a union workhouse. Lynn has long been a place of very considerable trade. Its harbour is extensive, and can accommodate 300 sail, but, from the accumulating and shifting of the sands, the entrance is dangerous; and the oozy nature of the soil, and the rapidity of the tide, which rises 20 ft., render the anchorage insecure. Still, having free communication with the N. Sea, and, besides, an inland navigation, through the Great Ouse and its collateral streams, with eight counties, it enjoys many commercial advantages. Its imports are wine and cork, tallow, hemp, grain, and coals; and exports agricultural produce, fine white sand, used in the making of glass; and shrimps, which are caught on the shores of the Wash, and sent in great quantities to the London market. Ship-building and repairing, brewing, malting, twine and rope making, and the manufacture of sail-cloth and sacking, are carried on to some extent. There are, besides, three iron foundries, several flour-mills, an oil-mill, a saw-mill, and a cork-cutting establishment. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons; registered electors (1851), 1176. Pop. (1851), 19,355.

LYON, a river, Scotland, co. Perth, which rises in a small lake of same name, on the W. borders of the county, flows E.N.E., and falls into the Tay at Taymouth castle, after a course, chiefly E., of nearly 30 m. through Glenlyon.

LYONNAIS (Le) [Latin, *Adui Lugdunenses*], an ancient prov. France, which formed part of one of the Roman divisions of Gaul, was afterwards included in the second kingdom of Burgundy; and, on being separated from it, became an independent county. It was united to the crown of France by Philip le Bel, in 1310, and now forms dep. Rhône and Loire.

LYONS, a vil. and township, U. States, New York. The village, on the Erie canal, 169 m. W. by N. Albany, contains a court-house, jail, five churches, a bank, and several mills, tanneries, and carriage factories. Pop. township, 4302.

LYONS, par. Irel. Kildare; 1635 ac. Pop. 379.

LYONS [French, *Lyon*; Italian, *Lione*; Latin, *Lugdunum*], the second city in France, cap. of dep. Rhône, 240 m. S.S.E. Paris, and 170 m. N. of the Mediterranean; lat. (Notre Dame)  $45^{\circ} 45' 44'' N.$ ; lon.  $4^{\circ} 49' 43'' E.$  (L.) Its site is one of the most magnificent which can well be imagined. Two great rivers—the Saône, coming from the N., and the Rhone from the E., unite, and form a tongue of land, which thus lies along the l. bank of the former, and the r. bank of the latter river. On this tongue the greater part of the town is built. It is not, however, confined to it, but extends to the opposite banks of both rivers, the communication being maintained by numerous commodious and handsome bridges, generally of modern construction. In particular, on the r. bank of the Saône, the two steep hills of Fourvières and St. Sebastian, ascend in the form of an amphitheatre, and are partially occupied by streets. One of the steepest of these leads up to the summit of Fourvières, from which the best view of the city is obtained; and the whole country, for many miles around, is presented to the eye as one grand panorama, embracing distinct views of the Alps on the E. and the Cevennes on the S. In the town itself, though there is much to interest and amuse, there is more to disappoint, and even disgust. From the nature of the ground, consisting partly of hills and partly of a low alluvial flat, the streets could scarcely have been regularly formed; but the natural disadvantage has been



greatly increased by their narrowness, and the tall ungainly buildings by which they are lined. These, crowded together into the smallest possible space, exclude both sun and air; and in some measure account for, though they by no means excuse, the filthy and pestilential state in which they are per-

interest are more remarkable for their antiquity than for the beauty of their architecture. The cathedral, on the slope of the Fourvières, on the r. bank of the Saône, is in the Gothic style of the time of Louis XI., and has four towers, two of which flank the W. front, while the other two, shorter, but

more massive, form the transepts. Higher up the slope is the church of Notre Dame, an ancient edifice, occupying the site of the *Forum Vetus*, built by Trajan. Beside it is a tower or Belvedere, 680 ft. above the Saône. On the other side of the Fourvières is the church of St. Irenæus, the second bishop of Lyons and companion of Polycarp, who had conversed with the apostles. The church itself is an uninteresting modern structure, but it stands on the grave of the martyred bishop, and has beneath it a crypt, in which Polycarp, at the age of 86, is said to have preached, and thousands of Christians, at a later period, to have been massacred by orders of the Roman Emperor Septimius Severus, A.D. 202. A little above the cathedral is the Palais de Justice; and lower down, on the opposite bank of the Saône, is the church of the Abbey of Ainay, beneath whose sacristy, and penetrating below the bed of the river, are gloomy dungeons, without light or air, in which many of the early Christians were immured previous to martyrdom. Other noteworthy churches are the church of St. Nizier, of the 14th century, one of the largest in the town; that



1. Cathedral.
2. Palais de Justice.
3. Hospice de l'Antiquaille.
4. Hotel de Ville.
5. Palais des Arts.
6. Colonne, l'Université, and Bibliothèque.
7. Post-office.
8. Hotel Dieu General Hospital.
9. Hospice de la Charité.
10. Arsenal.
11. Railway Station.
12. Ecole Vétérinaire (Veterinary school).

13. Jardin des Plantes (Botanic garden).
14. Casernes d'Artillerie (Artillery barracks).
15. Place de Belcour.
16. Place St. Louis.
17. Place Louis Philippe.
18. Place Saïadon.
19. Fort de la Duchère.
20. Fort de Yaise.
21. Fort de Lapeyrouse.
22. Fort de St. Irenée.
23. Lunettes d. Petit Ste. Foy.

24. Fort de Ste. Foy.
25. Fort de la Visitation.
26. Fort du Colombier.
27. Fort de la Motte.
28. Fort de Vaise.
29. Fort de la Port. Dieu.
30. Fort des Brotteaux.
31. Lunette des Charpenneux.
32. Fort de la Tête d'Or.
33. Fort du Montessuy.
34. Fort de Clugny.

mitted to remain. To this remark there are, of course, exceptions, particularly in those quarters where affluence and luxury have fixed their seat; but, as a general fact, it cannot be denied that Lyons is one of the dirtiest abodes in Christendom. The best parts are the magnificent quays, with their finely-planted walks, stately mansions, and capacious warehouses. Some of the squares, also, are good. Among them may be mentioned the Place des Terreaux, facing which stands the Hotel de Ville, and in which De Thou and Cinq Mars were

of St. Bonaventure, the parish saint of Lyons; the church of the Chartreux, surmounted by a superb dome, which, from all quarters of the city, is seen rising conspicuously above the other buildings; the Eglise de l'Observance, Eglise des Antiquailles, Eglise St. Just, and Eglise St. Louis. The archiepiscopal palace, situated near the cathedral, is a large edifice of no architectural merit. In this palace a great number of Protestants were butchered in 1572, as a sequel to St. Bartholomew. In the Place des Terreaux stands the Hotel de Ville, considered one of the finest edifices of the kind in France, though so very irregular in its style, that it cannot be said to belong to any particular order of architecture. It is an isolated square; the façade of which is in the Place, while two of its sides form each the commencement of a handsome street, and is surmounted by a dome of 164 ft. high: The library [Bibliothèque Publique], occupying part of the buildings of the college, on the Quai de Retz, is the best provincial collection in France. It contains 14,400 volumes; and has, besides, a rich collection of engravings and MSS. The Palais des Arts or Museum, facing the Place des Terreaux, occupies the ancient convent of St. Pierre, which dates from the earliest Christian times, and is a fine majestic edifice, more in the style of a palace than a monastery. It contains a picture-gallery, a cabinet of medals, a gallery for statues, and another for ancient stuccoes, a depot of mechanical inventions for the fabrication of silks, with a library attached; a free school of design, and a large hall, used as the Exchange. The chief educational establishments are the Royal College, founded in 1519, situated on the Quai de Rhone; and, notwithstanding the many changes, both of name and nature, which it has under-



LYONS, THE CATHEDRAL AND BRIDGE OF TILSIT. — From Hughes' Views in the South of France.

beheld; and the Place Bellecour; the latter not surpassed in beauty and extent by many in Europe. The public edifices of Lyons are not so numerous as its extent might lead us to anticipate, and not a few of those which excite the deepest

design, and a large hall, used as the Exchange. The chief educational establishments are the Royal College, founded in 1519, situated on the Quai de Rhone; and, notwithstanding the many changes, both of name and nature, which it has under-

gone, still an important establishment, with a full complement of professors, and a numerous attendance of students; the Institution la Martinière, affording a substantial gratuitous education to 220 sons of artisans; and a veterinary school, one of the completest and best managed establishments of the kind; connected with educational institutions, may be mentioned the Botanic Garden (Jardin des Plantes), near La Croix Rousse, which is the principal seat of manufacturing industry. Charitable establishments are numerous, and on a large scale. The most important are the Hôtel-Dieu, the Maison de la Charité, a very extensive alms or poorhouse; the Mont de Piété, occupying the Manécanterie or deanery attached to the cathedral; and the Hospice de l'Antiquaille, on the site of the ancient Roman palace or pretorium, where the celebrated Germanicus, and the emperors Claudius and Caligula were born, and now used partly as a lunatic and partly as a Magdalen asylum, and general penitentiary. There are several prisons—the New Prison, an extensive building, well arranged; the Maison des Recluses, now employed as a military prison; and the prison of Roanne, regarded as a model in its kind. Lyons, as the chief place of the 19th military division, has extensive barracks, in which a great number of troops are always kept; and is surrounded by a line of detached forts, which crown its different heights, ostensibly for the purpose of defence, but more probably as a means of repressing the turbulent spirit for which great masses of the population have long been notorious.

As a manufacturing town, Lyons early acquired, and has long maintained, a first place. For the silk manufacture it is the most important locality in the world; this forms its great staple, and employs, directly and indirectly, about 80,000 persons. The only other manufactures deserving of notice are hats, books, jewellery, and liqueurs; besides dye-works, foundries, glass-houses, potteries, tanneries, breweries, and chemical works. Lyons is admirably situated for trade, on two navigable rivers, which make it a great entrepot both for the N. and the S. It forms the common centre where the roads from Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Geneva, from Switzerland, Italy, and Auvergne, all meet; it communicates with the Rhine by the Rhone and Rhine Canal, while several other canals, branching off from its rivers, give it ample means of transport over a great part of the interior of the kingdom. More recently, railways have been constructed which pass through it, and proceed, without interruption, from Paris to Avignon. The chief imports are raw silk, wine, brandy, oil, soap, flax, hemp, rice, salt, cotton, wool, coffee, dyes, earthenware, and timber; and the exports, spun-silk and silk goods, ribbons, hats, straw-bonnets, woollens, flannels, linens, corn, flour, chestnuts, liqueurs, paper, hem, ironware, &c.

The origin of Lyons cannot be traced. When Cæsar invaded Gaul it had become a place of some importance, and it ever after figures more or less in the subsequent history of the Roman empire, several emperors, in succession, making it their occasional residence, and vying with each other in adorning it. It early received Christianity, and, towards the end of the second century, numbered thousands of Christians among its inhabitants. Its first bishop, Pothinus, died a martyr in 197, and his successor, the celebrated Irenæus, whose work against heresies is one of the most interesting literary remains of Christian antiquity, died also a martyr in 202, and with him no fewer than 19,000 Christian converts. Lyons was afterwards sacked by the Huns and Visigoths, who levelled many of its noblest Roman structures with the

ground. In the eighth century, it fell for a time into the hands of an army of Saracens from Spain, and suffered dreadfully; but recovered its prosperity under Charlemagne, on the dissolution of whose empire it became the capital of the kingdom of Provence. Subsequently, it fell under ecclesiastical domination, and was long governed, or rather misgoverned, by a succession of tyrannical and factious archbishops, who bore its name. Louis IX., who had been chosen arbitrator to settle some serious quarrels which had arisen among the inhabitants and their ecclesiastical superiors, managed to give a decision in his own favour, and Lyons was annexed to the crown of France. Its prosperity was much more promoted by temporal, than it had been by spiritual rule. It owes its new quays, and several of its finest edifices, to Louis XIV. The revolution of 1793 brought fearful reverses along with it. The inhabitants, finding their industry paralyzed, and their trade destroyed, had no difficulty in tracing these results to revolutionary violence, and remonstrated accordingly. The Convention let loose its forces upon them, and wholesale butcheries, of the most revolting description, continued for many days to deluge the town with blood. Since that period, questions of an economical or rather socialist nature, have been keenly agitated, especially among the working-classes; and the bitter fruits have already been more than once reaped, in the form of most alarming revolts. Numerous persons, whose names make an important figure in history, were natives of Lyons. Among them may be mentioned the Roman emperors, Marcus Aurelius, Claudius, and Caracalla; the celebrated general, Germanicus, nephew of Tiberius; St. Ambrose, St. Irenæus, and Pope Clement IV. Pop. (1852), 156,169.

LYONS (GULF OF). See LION (GULF OF).

LYONSHALL, par. Eng. Hereford; 4650 ac. P. 912.

LYPCSE (ZOLYO), or TOTL-LIPCSE, a market tn. Hungary, co. Soh, on the Waag, about 5 m. from Neuschl; with a castle and a paper-mill. Pop. 1301.

LYS [Flemish, *Ley*], a river, which rises in France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, flows E.N.E., into Belgium, passes Menin and Courtrai, and, at Ghent, joins l. bank Scheldt; total course, about 130 m.; of which about 95 m. are navigable.

LYS, or ESA, a river, Sardinian States, which rises in the S. slope of the Pennine Alps, near Mount Rosa, flows first S.S.E., then circuitously S.W., and joins l. bank Dora Baltea, about 4 m. below Fort Bard, after a course of nearly 37 m.

LYSKOVA, or LISKOVA, a market tn. Russia, gov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Nijnei-Novgorod, r. bank Volga; with a castle, six churches of stone, manufactures of cloth and yarn, and a large annual fair for horses and cattle. Pop. 4000.

LYSS, or LISS, par. Eng. Hants; 3380 ac. P. 656.

LYTCHEIT, two pars. Eng. Dorset;—1, (*Matravers*); 2580 ac. P. 817.—2, (*Minster*); 3660 ac. P. 858.

LYTHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Lancaster, 11 m. W. Preston. The VILLAGE, a fashionable bathing-place on the estuary of the Ribble, contains a church, R. Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house, and several schools. Area of par., 5240 ac. Pop. 2082.

LYTHIAN (ST.), par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1248 ac. P. 110.

LYTHE, a vil. and par. England, co. York (N. Riding), 4 m. W.N.W. Whitby. The VILLAGE is well built, and has an ancient church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a school. Area of par., 13,250 ac. Pop. 2080.

LYTTELTON (PORT), a vil. New Zealand, Middle island, Canterbury settlement, on Port Cooper.

## M.

MAAD, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 30 m. W.S.W. Zemplin, dist. Tokay, for the celebrated wines of which it is the central locality, being visited at the season of the vintage by numerous wine-dealers from distant quarters. It has a bathing establishment and stone quarry. Pop. 5644.

MAARSEN, a vil. Holland, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Utrecht, l. bank Vecht, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, three schools, and manufactures of vinegar and tapes-

try; two brick and tile works, a ropery, and some trade. Pop. 1710.

MAARTENSDIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. and 6 m. N.E. Utrecht, with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 767.

MAARTENSDIJK (Str.), or SMERDIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. Zealand, isl. and 7 m. W. by N. Tholen, with a neat Protestant church, a school, a tannery, a saw and a corn mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1937.





the mouth of the Narenta. It is built at the foot of a chain of hills, behind which rises the lofty summit of Mount Biokovo; has a parish church, and used to carry on a considerable trade with the Turks, but, in 1815 and 1816, the plague having carried off the half of the inhabitants, the trade almost ceased, and has never recovered. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and fishing. Pop. 1800.

**MACARTHUR**, three rivers, Australia, one of which flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria, N. coast, opposite Sir Edward Pellew's Islands, about lat.  $15^{\circ} 40' S.$ ; lon.  $143^{\circ} E.$  The second is in Gipp's Land, Victoria, S. Australia; has its sources in the Australian Alps, and joins the Perry, previously to the latter falling into Lake Victoria. The third, in co. Gloucester, New S. Wales, is an affluent of the Gloucester river.

**MACARTHUR'S ISLES**, a group of four low, bushy islets, off N.E. coast Australia, about lat.  $11^{\circ} 40' S.$ ; lon.  $143^{\circ} E.$  They are encircled by a reef more than 3 m. long, and, on the S.E., separated from Bird Isles by a channel about 4 m. wide.

**MACASSAR**, **MAKASSAR**, or **MANKASSAR**, a tn. Indian Archipelago, near the S.W. end of the S.W. peninsula of isl. Celebes, cap. of the Dutch prov. of same name, defended by Fort Rotterdam. Macassar, the capital of the native state of same name, was destroyed by the Dutch in 1660, and the present town, called by the Dutch Vlaardingen, was built on its site. It lies near the mouth of a river, lat.  $5^{\circ} 9' S.$ ; lon.  $119^{\circ} 36' E.$ , and is a regularly-built, pleasant place; the streets are broad, planted with trees, and cross each other at right angles, and the whole place has much of a Dutch aspect.



A STREET IN THE MALAY QUARTER, MACASSAR.

From Dumont D'Urville, Voyage au Pôle sud.

It is surrounded with walls, outside of which are the three suburbs of the Bugis village, the Malay village, and the Bahroe or New village. Macassar is reckoned a healthy place, the climate being almost as free from rain as that of Lima. It was made a free port in December, 1846, and carries on a considerable trade, both coasting and with China. Pop. (1845), 20,000. The Dutch province or district, contains, with the adjoining islands, a population of 150,000.

—The **GOVERNMENT** of Macassar includes all the Dutch possessions in the isl. of Celebes, and a population of 310,000.

**MACASSAR**, **GOA**, or **GOACH**, a native state, isl. Celebes, S.W. peninsula, bounded N. by the Dutch province of Macassar, E. the State of Bonthain, S. Torotea, and W. the Java Sea. It is in a sadly decayed condition. Its climate is healthy, and its soil fertile; cattle, horses, and rice are the chief products; still not in sufficient quantity to meet the home consumption. Salt is obtained from natural salt-pans, and the taking of trepan and turtle is carried on. Macassar was at one time a powerful kingdom, having dominion over the greater part of Celebes, and also over numerous neighbouring islands. The Portuguese landed on it in 1512; and, in 1668, the Dutch compelled the cession to themselves of the district they now possess. The kingdom suffered greatly

from the repeated attempts of the natives to expel the Dutch, whose power was only thus more firmly fixed. Pop. about 70,000.

**MACASSAR** (**STRAIT OF**), the passage between the isls. of Borneo and Celebes; lat.  $5^{\circ} 30' S.$  to  $1^{\circ} N.$ ; varying in breadth from about 200 to 70 m. It contains the islands of Pulo Laut, Balabalagan or Little Paternosters, Pamaroong, and numerous islets and rocks.

**MACAUBA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 370 m. W.S.W. Bahia, 10 m. from the source of the São Francisco; with a church and a primary school.

**MAÇAYO**, or **MAÇEIO**, a tn. and seaport, Brazil, cap. prov. Alagoas, 130 m. S.S.W. Pernambuco; with three churches, a Latin and primary school, and a harbour, admitting coasting vessels only; with anchorage for larger vessels below the bar. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cultivating cotton, sugar-cane, and provisions, in boat-building, distilling and trading in rum. Pop. of dist., 5000.

**MACCAI**, a tn., E. coast, Africa, on the Massangaznee, which empties itself into the sea about 20 m. N. Sofala, about lat.  $19^{\circ} 15' S.$  The woods in the vicinity abound with elephants, and the river with crocodiles.

**MACCARTHY'S ISLAND**. See GAMBIA.

**MACCHERIO**, or **MACHERIO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, dist. Monza, near the Lambro; with a church. Pop. 1660.

**MACCHIAVALFORTORE**, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. and about 16 m. E. Campobasso; with four churches and an hospital. Pop. 2000.

**MACCLESFIELD**, a market tn. and parl. bor. England, Cheshire, 16 m. S. by E. Manchester, on the North-Western and North Staffordshire Railways, a canal uniting those of the Grand Trunk and the Peak Forest, and on both sides of the Bollin, which is here crossed by a wooden and two stone bridges. It is pleasantly situated, near the S. extremity of the forest of same name, and consists of four principal streets, which meet in the market-place, and are clean, well paved, and lighted with gas. In consequence of an act obtained in 1814, numerous improvements have been made, including, among others, the introduction of an ample supply of good water. Among the principal buildings are the church of St. Michael, an ancient structure, founded by Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., in 1278, and recently modernized by extensive repairs and embellishments; St. Peter's, in the early English style; and St. Paul's, with a tower and spire, 141 ft. high, and a fine organ; four other churches belonging to the Establishment, places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyan, Primitive, New Connection, and Association Methodists; Friends, Baptists, Socinians, R. Catholics, and Mormons; a handsome and spacious guildhall, recently erected, in the Grecian style, and containing court, assembly, and concert rooms; a subscription library of 20,000 volumes, a theatre, large almshouse, &c. The principal educational establishment is the free grammar-school, to which a commercial school has recently been added; and there are also national and other schools, a school of design, a museum, a mechanics' institute, and various charitable endowments. The staple manufacture is silk, in all its various branches; including about 70 mills employed in throwing silk, and numerous establishments in which broad silks, handkerchiefs, and similar goods are made. The cotton manufacture has also made considerable progress; and there are several large dye-houses, foundries, and breweries. Another article made to a large extent is buttons. In the vicinity are extensive coal-works, and stone and slate quarries. Besides two weekly markets, there are five annual fairs. Macclesfield returns two members to Parliament. Pop. (1851), 39,048.

**MACDUFF**, a burgh of barony and seaport tn. Scotland, co. and 1 m. E. Banff, within the parl. bor. of which it is included; at the mouth of the Doveron, in the Moray Frith. The river separates the town from Banff, and is crossed here by a bridge, has a small jail, townhall, Established and Free church, a school, library, mill, and a bathing establishment; manufactures of ropes, sails, and twine, and fish-curing. It exports cattle, grain, and fish; and imports lime, coal, timber, and bones for manure. Pop. 2228.

**MACEDONIA**, an ancient territory, Europe, bounded N. by the chain of the Balkan, W. that of Pindus, S. Mounts Volutza and Olympus and the Archipelago, and E. Kara Su or



Mesto. It is now included in the Turkish prov. Roumelia, and forms the sanjaks of Uskup, Ghiustendil, Monastir, Salonica, and part of that of Gallipoli.

MACELLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and about 3 m. from Pinerolo, l. bank Clisone, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has two churches, an old castle, and charitable endowment; and trade in corn, cattle, dairy produce, and silk. Pop. 1900.

MACERATA, a tn. Papal States, cap. delegation of same name, 21 m. S. Ancona, on a lofty eminence above the Potenza, midway between the Apennines and the sea. It is walled, has six gates, one of which, *Porte Pis*, is in the form of a triumphal arch; streets, in general, straight, spacious, and clean, and lined with handsome houses and several palaces. The square, in the centre of the town, though irregular in shape, is of great extent, and contains the cathedral, the provincial palace, and theatre. There are also six other churches, and 13 convents—five for females. Macerata is the see of a bishop, and has a court of first resort, and an appeal court for delegations Macerata, Urbino-6 Pesaro, Ancona, Ascoli, Camerino, and Fermo. The university was suppressed, but has been replaced by one of a secondary description, in which theology, philosophy, and medicine are taught. There are also a museum, a library, and two literary societies. Immediately outside the gate is a stately edifice, erected for the national game of *pallo*, and said to be the largest in existence; and, about 1 m. beyond, is the church of Madonna della Vergine, regarded as one of Bramante's best designs. Pop. 16,000.—The DELEGATION is bounded N. by deleg. Ancona, W. Urbino-6 Pesaro and Perugia, S.W. Camerino, S.E. Fermo, and E. the Adriatic; greatest length, E. to W., about 54 m.; greatest breadth, 30 m.; area, 82 geo. sq. m. Its climate is temperate and healthy; mountainous, well wooded, lower slopes covered with a fertile soil, well cultivated, and producing, in abundance, corn, fruit, and hemp. Many cattle also are reared; and there is a considerable export of wool, honey, and wax. It is divided into five districts—Macerata, the capital; Fabriano, Recanatì, Loreto, and San-Severino. Pop. 220,130.

MACERATA-FELTRIA, of MACERATA DI MONTE FELTRO, a tn. Papal States, deleg. Urbino-6 Pesaro, 11 m. N.W. Urbino. It is the see of a bishop, and has numerous fairs.

MACETOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 1991 ac. P. 374.

MAGILLICUDDY ROCKS, a picturesque mountain-range, Ireland, co. Kerry, extending for 1½ m. from the lakes of Killarney on the E., to Lough Carra on the W. It is the loftiest mountain-range in Ireland; Carruntal, the highest peak, rises 3404 ft. above sea-level.

MACHAR, two pars. Scot. Aberdeen—1, (*New*), 8390 ac. P. 1262.—2, (*Old*), 8 m. by 4 m. P. 28,020.

MACHECOUL (Latin, *Machicolum*), a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 20 m. S.S.W. Nantes, on the Falleron, at a short distance from the extensive forest of its name. It was anciently the capital of the duchy of Retz, possessed a strong castle, and was otherwise well fortified, and defended by a citadel. Both castle and citadel were demolished by Louis XIV. The present town is miserably built; streets, though tolerably wide, irregularly laid-out, ill paved, and rendered at once disgusting, and almost impassable, by the accumulations of garbage. It has a trade in horses and cattle, for which several fairs are held. Pop. 1762.

MACHELEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 13 m. S.W. Ghent; with a distillery, two flour-mills, and some flax and woollen manufactures. Pop. 2672.

MACHEN, par. Eng. Monmouth; 3940 ac. P. 1577.

MACHIANA, an isl. Brazil, in the mouth of the Amazon, on the equator, about 20 m. long, by 7 m. broad.

MACHIAS, a tn., U. States, Maine, 151 m. E. by N. Augusta, on river of same name. It has a courthouse, jail, and numerous mills. Vessels of 250 tons ascend the river till close on the town. Pop. 1351.

MACHNOWKA, a tn. Russia. See MAKNOWKA.

MACHYNLETH, a contributory parl. bor., tn., and par., N. Wales, co. and 32 m. E.N.E. Montgomery, about ½ m. from l. bank Dovey. It is beautifully and picturesquely situated, regularly and well built; has a townhall or market-house, a handsome church, Independent, Calvinistic, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; an endowed free school, and a day and national schools; a set of almshouses, some charities, a

book society, and news-room. The manufacture of flannels is carried on to a considerable extent. The Dovey is navigable to within 2 m. of the town, and affords a means of carrying on some export and import trade; the former consisting of bark, oak timber, lead-ore, &c.; the latter, rye, wheat, coal, culm, limestone, hides, and groceries. Machynlleth is supposed to have been a Roman station. Pop. bor., 1672; par., 2482.

MACKENZIE ISLANDS, a cluster of small isls., N. Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Caroline group; lat. 10° N.; lon. 140° E.

MACKENZIE RIVER.—1, A large river, British America, N.W. territory. Rising in the W. extremity of Great Slave Lake, it flows first W., then N., and finally N.W.; and, after a course of about 750 m., falls into the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths, the most W. of which is in lat. 68° 50' N.; lon. 136° 37' W. Its principal affluents are the Mountain, the Peel, and that by which it receives the waters of Great Bear Lake. It has a number of forts along its banks. It was discovered and navigated by Alexander Mackenzie, in 1789.—2, A river, E. Australia; lat. 23° 56' S.; lon. 149° E.; flows N.E., through a deep and narrow valley. Near it specimens of fine coal have been found.

MACKINAC, a vil., U. States, Michigan, on an isl. of same name, 255 m. N.N.W. Detroit. It is defended by a fort, carries on a brisk trade in furs, has a safe and commodious harbour, and annually exports immense quantities of fish.

MACKWORTH, par. Eng. Derby; 3400 ac. P. 561.

MACLEAY, a river, New S. Wales, flowing S.S.E., separating cos. Macquarie and Dudley, and falling into the Pacific Ocean, 65 m. N. Port Macquarie. It gives its name to the fertile district now formed into the cos. of Dudley, Sandon, Raleigh, and Gresham.

MACLEOD, a lake and fort, British N. America, W. territory; lat. 55° N.; lon. 122° 15' W. It is about 75 m. in circumference, and abounds in fish.

MACLONEIGH, par. Irel. Cork; 3808 ac. P. 1622.

MACNAEN LOUGH, a lake, Ireland, cos. Fermanagh and Leitrim, 11 m. W. by S. Enniskillen; greatest length, 4½ m.; average breadth, 1 m. It contains several small islands.

MACNEIL'S HARBOUR, an inlet, Vancouver's isl., on the coast of which are strata of coal, which have been partially worked; lat. 50° 39' N.; lon. 127° 10' W.

MACOMER, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. Alghero, E.N.E. Cagliari. It has four churches, the remains of an old castle, a primary school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and bed-covers, and a trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 1650.

MACON, a city, U. States, Georgia, 30 m. W.S.W. Milledgeville, chiefly on r. bank Ocmulgee, here crossed by a bridge 389 ft. long. It has a courthouse, jail, an elegant market-house, five churches, a college, three academies, two schools, and three printing-offices. A great deal of cotton is shipped here. Steam-boats ply on the river. Pop. 3927.

MACON [Latin, *Matisco*], a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, in a fertile dist., r. bank Saône, 33 m. S. Chalons. It is irregularly built, with narrow ill-formed streets; but has several handsome modern buildings. The ramparts have been levelled, and converted into agreeable walks. The quay is broad, high, and of great length, and is lined by several good houses and cafés. A bridge of 12 arches, sometimes attributed to Cæsar, but not earlier in date than 997, connects the town with that of St. Laurent, on the opposite bank, in dep. Ain. The principal edifices are the infirmary, Maison de la Charité, Hospice de la Providence, Hôtel de Ville, containing a small theatre and public library; and Hôtel de la Préfecture, formerly the bishop's palace. The manufactures are woollen covers, clocks, agricultural and other implements, casks, earthenware, &c. There is also a fine copper foundry. The trade is in wine (Burgundy), corn, flour, hoops, ship timber, cattle, &c. Maçon possesses courts of first resort and commerce, an agricultural and scientific society, a royal college, and primary normal school. Pop. (1852), 12,653.

MACONNAIS [Lr], [Latin, *Abiti Matiscocomens*], a co. and small dist. France, which depended on prov. Burgundy, and now forms arrond. Maçon, in dep. Saône-et-Loire.

MACOSQUIN, par. Irel. Derry; 17,804 ac. Pop. 6545.

MACOT, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Tarantaise, l. bank Isère, E.N.E. Moutiers; with a modern

church, a courthouse, and a charitable endowment. Mines of argentiferous lead are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1247.

**MACOTERA**, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 24 m. from Salamanca; with a church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of coarse woollens, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1960.

**MACQUARIE**.—1, A seaport tn. New S. Wales, cap. co. of same name, at the mouth of the Hastings, 195 m. N.E. Sydney; lat. 31° 25' S.; lon. 152° 57' E. (N.) It stands on a gentle ascent, and is well built; houses generally of brick; streets broad, straight, coated with dark-red gravel, and levelled like garden walks. A tall square church-tower is conspicuously prominent on the highest part of the town. A group of magnificent trees encircles Port Macquarie, and extends along the banks of the river. No vessel drawing more than 9 ft. water is able to enter the harbour with safety, but there is good anchorage outside.—The county, between lat. 31° and 32° S., and lon. 152° and 153° E., is of a triangular form, about 98 m. in length S.W. to N.E., and 40 m. in width at the base, diminishing to less than 10 m. towards the apex; area, 2800 sq. m. It is lightly covered with good timber, and free from inundations; has several pretty high mountains, and, in some parts, extensive plains covered with beautiful verdure, and many large flats covered with high grass.—2, A large river, New S. Wales, formed by the Fish and Campbell rivers, at the N.E. extremity of Bathurst co., from which it flows with a singularly tortuous course, in a N.W. direction, passing through the co. Wellington, and is ultimately lost in the Macquarie marshes, about lat. 30° 50' S.; its entire course being about 230 m., exclusive of minute sinuosities. In some places, it is broad and deep; in others, much obstructed by falls.—3, A lake or arm of the sea, New S. Wales, co. Northumberland, communicating with the ocean by a narrow inlet. It is of a very irregular form, having several long narrow bays extending into the land on all sides; its entire length may be about 18 m.—4, An uninhabited isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. (N. point) 54° 19' S.; lon. 158° 56' E. (N.) It is high (loftiest peak, 1200 to 1500 ft. above sea-level) and much broken; apparently covered with verdure, although a long tufted rank-grass is the only plant to be met with near its shores. It is almost literally covered with sea-birds. At a distance of 2½ m. from the shore, no bottom was found with a line of 300 fathoms.—5, A port, Middle isl., New Zealand, S.W. coast, Foveaux Strait; lat. 46° 20' S.; lon. 168° 10' E. (N.)—6, A harbour, Van Diemen's Land, W. coast; lat. 42° 11' 30" S.; lon. 145° 16' E.; it extends inland, in a S.E. direction, for about 30 m., diverging at its head, right and left, into two extensive coves or creeks, termed Birche's Inlet and Kelly's Basin. The entrance, which is very narrow, is formed by a moderately high bluff, named Cape Sorrell, lat. 42° 10' 45" S.; lon. 145° 16' 30" E., on the S. shore, and on the N., by a long sandy beach. Nearly midway, in the mouth of the harbour, there is a small island or reef of rocks. The S. entrance, which is the best, is over a bar that extends for ¾ m. outside the narrow part of the entrance, and has only 9 ft. water, on which the tide flows with great rapidity. Inside, the depth is from 3 to 12 fathoms; but there are extensive sandy shoals for more than 4 m., among which are narrow channels, shallowing, in some places, from 15 to 7 ft. at low water. Farther inland, the water deepens to 10, 20, and 26 fathoms for several miles.—7, A river, Van Diemen's Land, which rises in the S.E. part of Campbellton dist., about lat. 42° 10' S.; flows W. and N.W., receives Lake river a few miles below Perth, and then flows onward to the S. Esk. In the singular frequency and eccentricity of its windings, it precisely resembles its namesake in New S. Wales; total course, about 55 m., passing through a remarkably fertile tract of country. Principal tributaries, besides the Lake river, the Blackman, Elizabeth, and Isis.

**MACRI**, a tn. and gulf, Asiatic Turkey. See **MAKRI**.

**MACRINITZA**, a tu. European Turkey, Thessaly, about 65 m. E. Tricala; with dye-works, for dyeing thread, in which there is a considerable trade. Pop. 2000.

**MACRONEY**, par. Irel. Cork; 8371 ac. Pop. 3406.

**MACRONISI**, [anc. *Macris*, or *Helena*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, off S.E. extremity of Livadia, from which it is about 5 m. distant; greatest length, N. to S., 8 m.; average breadth, little more than 2 m. It remains entirely in a state of nature, and has no appearance of having ever been inhabited.

**MACROOM**, or **MACRUMP**, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The town, 21 m. W. Cork, on the Sullane, in an open vale, is approached, on all sides, through a line of cabins; and has a recently-erected market-house, a neat courthouse, with bridewell attached; a constabulary police barracks, a small but neat parish church, a spacious R. Catholic chapel, with a lofty tower; a dispensary, several schools, a trade in corn, and in pigs, which are slaughtered here and then sent to Cork. Macroom castle was the birth-place of Admiral Sir William Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania. Pop. 4794. Area of par., 12,667 ac. Pop. 7227.

**MACUGNAGA**, [Latin *Macumaga*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, 19 m. W.S.W. Domo d'Ossola; with a large and handsome church, mines of auriferous and argentiferous iron, contained in a matrix of quartz. P. 611.

**MACULLAH**, a tn. Arabia. See **MAKALLAH**.

**MADA** (NAGY), a market tn. Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 31 m. S.S.E. Zemplin; with a church, and a yearly market. P. 1618.

**MADAGASCAR**, a great isl. Indian Ocean, generally considered as appertaining to Africa. From Cape Amber, its most N. point, lat. 11° 57' S.; to Cape St. Mary, its most S., lat. 25° 42' S.; it extends nearly 1000 m. in length, its longest axis being inclined to the meridian about 18° E. of N. The E. coast runs in the direction here indicated, for 500 m., with little deviation. Cape East, called Ngonsi by the natives, in lon. 50° 25' E., and Cape St. Vincent, lon. 43° 10' E., exhibit its extremes of longitude; but the greatest breadth of the island, measured at right angles to its greatest length, hardly exceeds 350 m.; and its average breadth cannot much exceed 240 m. Area estimated at 240,000 sq. m. From the nearest shores of Africa (at Mozambique), Madagascar is distant 106 geo. m.; from the Cape of Good Hope, 600 m.; from the Mauritius, 186 m.; and from the Isle of Bourbon, 150 m.

**Mountains**.—As the interior of the island has been little explored by Europeans, our information respecting its aspect and character is still far from being accurate and complete. The often-repeated statement, that a chain of high mountains runs through the whole length of the island, appears to want evidence. It seems certain, however, that a tract of elevated land, rising by successive terraces, divided by chains of hills, extends N. to S. throughout the island, and that the N. half, at least, of this tract, assumes a mountainous character. It is only at the S.E. extremity of the island, near Port Dauphin, that the high land reaches the sea; everywhere else the coast is bordered by a broad seam of low and level land, sometimes below the level of the sea, from which latter it is protected only by the beach thrown up by the surf. This seam of low land has, on the E. side of Madagascar, a width varying from 20 to 50 m.; on the W., of double that extent; it is over-spread with marshes, and is the chief seat of the malignant fevers for which the island is so unhappily notorious. Within the marshy flats rises a chain of hills, which is, indeed, but the external declivity of the elevated country; and, within this again, another similar range indicates the ascent to a still higher tract. The most elevated land of Madagascar, as yet known to Europeans, is included in the kingdom of Ankova, nearly in the middle of the island, and supposed to lie from 4000 to 5000 ft. above sea-level. It is nearly surrounded by mountains—those of Angavo on the E., and Ankaratra on the S.W., being reckoned among the highest of the island, and attaining an absolute height perhaps of 9000 to 10,000 ft. The central plateau seems also to be surrounded on all sides by a belt of thick forest, which reaches down to the maritime plains, and in some few points extends even to the sea shore. According to the natives, there are four great forests in the island—Alamazaotra, on the E.; Ifohera, Bemarana, and Betsimihisatra, on the W.; but these unite, and are not separated by open tracts. It is said that, W. of Ankova, there is a tract of forest, a week's journey in width, and wholly uninhabited.

**Rivers**.—The rivers of Madagascar are exceedingly numerous; indeed, there is hardly another country in the world so copiously watered; yet few of them offer, even to a moderate extent, the advantages of internal navigation. They fall rapidly from the highland of the interior, and then spread into lakes in the low maritime regions, so that they reach the sea-shore with slow and feeble streams, unable to overcome the tides and currents of the ocean; hence their mouths, particularly on the W. coast, are all barred. On the N.W. side of the island, where the elevated coast is broken into inlets and



deep bays, the rivers which fall into these are often accessible, and navigable in boats to some distance. The largest of these rivers is the Betsiboka, which falls into the Bay of Bombetoka, nearly in lat. 16° S. This inlet, about 30 m. deep, is divided into two parts by a promontory on its E. side; the lower portion, towards the sea, forms a secure and capacious harbour, capable of holding the largest fleets; the upper portion is a shallow lagoon, navigable only by vessels of little draught. Boats can ascend the Betsiboka to a distance of 160 m. At this point, the main stream, coming from the high mountains in the S.E., is joined by the Ikispa, which rises, further S. in the same chain, flows round Tananarivo, the capital of the kingdom, and then waters, in its descent, the beautiful and fertile valley of Betsimitatatra. Whenever civilization shall resume its progress in Madagascar, the valley of the Betsiboka will soon become the wealthiest and most important portion of the island. Of the Sambaho, S. of Cape St. Andrew, and said to be a great river, we know but little; the Mansiara, falling into a bay of the same name N. of Murondava, (lat. 20° 30' S.), is likewise noted for its apparent magnitude. The Yonghe lahé, flowing into St. Augustine's Bay, (lat. 23° 40' S.), is reported to be as large as the Loire. On the W., the chief rivers are the Mananghare, in lat. 23° S., the seven mouths of which are all inaccessible; and the Manguru, (lat. 20° 8' S.), which is also completely barred at its mouth. The latter river flows chiefly N. to S., by the side of the great forest Alamazaotra. The rivers Mandrare and Ambule, on the S. coast; the Mangañafy in St. Luce Bay, 24° 43', E. coast; the Manzanari and Mahela, a little S. of 21°; the Manoro, lat. 20°; the Andevorande, lat. 19°; the Ivondru, near Tamatave, lat. 18° 12' S.; the Tentingue, opposite to St. Mary's Island, lat. 17° S.; and the Teng enbale, opposite to St. Mary's Island, at the bottom of Antongil Bay, lat. 15° 32' S., have all derived some importance from their vicinity to French forts or factories. At Matatana river, in lat. 22° S., on the same coast, is an Arab settlement, of more ancient date.

**Lakes.**—The low coasts exhibit, not unfrequently, chains of lakes, running parallel and close to the sea-shore, formed, in some cases, by the overflowing of the barred rivers; in others, by the sea; and are fresh or salt according to circumstances. At Ivondru, near Tamatave, on the E. coast, the chain of lakes, beginning with that of Nossi vé [many islands], extends above 150 m. along the coast, and the portages, between the lakes, rarely exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., affords a ready means of communication with Andevorande, whence the road proceeds to the capital, and also with the river Manguru. In the interior of the island are several lakes—known chiefly by report, as that of Inania—said to be 100 m. long, and only 1 m. wide; Saririaka or the Image of the Ocean; and Itasy, famous for its fish, in Emeřina, the central elevated district.

**Geology.**—According to the missionary accounts, the prevailing rocks (doubtless in Ankova, where the missionaries resided) are granite, syenite, and pure quartz; but they mention, also, a long series of stratified rocks, which probably compose the subordinate ridges, or nearly all beyond the central heights: these are clay-slate, a fine variety of which, excellent for roofing, occurs in the Betsileo country, S. of Ankova; graywacke, sandstone, limestone, of different ages, some containing fossil reptiles; and some being fine marble. In the mountainous district of Ankaratra, volcanic rocks occupy an extensive area. Basalts there cover the ground for 30 m., with scoria, pumice, and lavas in various states; numerous cones of granite protruding through the superincumbent heaps of more recent igneous rocks. The missionaries deny, in general terms, the existence of any active volcanoes on the island; while French traders, on the other hand, report that volcanic fires are still occasionally seen near its N. extremity. The sandstones, overlying the clayslate, seem to contain iron; but the chief deposits of this valuable metal lie in the neighbourhood of the volcanic rocks, near the middle of the island. The gold and silver mines, so much extolled by the early advocates of colonization in Madagascar, are now no longer heard of; copper is said to be frequently found, but does not seem to be wrought by the natives. They have, however, manganese, plumbago, rock-salt, an important article of inland trade; nitre, sulphur from pyrites, and it is said that excellent coal, too, had been found near the sources of a river falling into the Betsiboka, and is now used by the natives for their furnaces.

**Climate.**—As Madagascar extends through 11° of latitude, and is varied in respect of elevation, it necessarily presents some variety of climate, though the temperature is somewhat equalized throughout by the circumstance that the most elevated part of the island is also that which is nearest to the equator. The heat, on the coasts, is often intense; but on the highland of Ankova, the thermometer rarely rises above 85°; in the winter, that is from May to October, it often sinks, at the same place, to 40°; hail and sleet are frequent, and it is said that ice is often found in the mountains of Ankaratra. On the coasts, the rains are nearly constant, beginning in the evening and lasting sometimes all night; in the interior, the winter is dry and agreeable. The Madagascar fever of the coasts is as fatal to the natives of the interior as to Europeans; and yet only Ankova, with some elevated spots at the N. extremity of the island, and at the S., near Fort Dauphin, are exempt from it. One district, on high ground, two days' journey from the capital, is so fatal, that sentence of exile to that spot is considered equivalent to sentence of death. The diseases that prey most on the natives are, besides fever, small-pox, leprosy, and cutaneous maladies of an aggravated description. Notwithstanding the pestilential character of a large portion of the island, it is said that there are, among the natives, numerous examples of great longevity.

**Vegetation.**—Although the interior of Madagascar remains still unexplored by botanists, enough is known of the vegetable productions of the island to prove their richness and variety. Of 400 plants collected there, 100 are altogether new, and 200 more form new species. The most important trees are the Baobab (*Adansonia*), the Ravinala (*Urania speciosa*), Filao (*Casuarina Equisetifolia*), the Rafia, a Sagus, from the filamentous leaves of which is made a kind of cloth, while the stem furnishes a drink like spruce-beer. The Avoha (*Dais Madag.*), which furnishes the materials of a coarse sort of paper; the Ambaravatsi (*Tapia edulis*), feeding the native silk-worm; the Areca; three species of Pandanus (bamboo); the Azzaina, yielding a gum greatly valued as a powerful cement; Copal and other gums, ebony; the Ravintsara (*Agathophyllum aromaticum*), which produces a highly fragrant all-spice; besides these are numerous dyeing woods, varieties of Indian fig; tamarinds, sugar-cane trees and shrubs yielding gum elastic (India rubber), and the zozoro or papyrus, peculiar to the island. Ginger, pepper, and indigo, grow wild in the woods; cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and hemp, are also cultivated. Except in the N.W. and W., where the Sakalavas subsist chiefly on arrow-root, the principal food of the Madagascar is rice, of which grain they cultivate 11 species, and yet its introduction into the interior is said to be comparatively recent; the cocoa nut (on the coast), the plantain and banana are of still later date. Several kinds of yams, manioc, maize, millet, beans, &c., add to the general abundance. Besides the native fruits, the orange, peach, citron, mulberry, and even grapes, introduced by Europeans, are now widely diffused over the island. Coffee is found to thrive well, and 10 or 12 vegetable oils are made for home consumption.

**Zoology.**—There are few formidable wild animals in Madagascar, and the list of its beasts of prey embraces only an ounce or small leopard, the wild dog, wild cat, and bushy-tailed fox. Crocodiles are numerous in most of the rivers, but in general they are not considered to be dangerous. Snakes of great size are often met with, but there are few venomous species; scorpions and centipedes, however, are common, and there is a spider, the bite of which is said to be often fatal. Little is known of the animals inhabiting the interior, but native reports have been thought to indicate the existence of the unicorn; a species of ostrich is also said to haunt the deserts. The apes are numerous in the woods, but the lemur is, in some measure, peculiar to the island, as are also the large bats, some of which, as well as monkeys, are eaten. The birds are very numerous, and poultry plentiful. The horned cattle, in which chiefly lies the wealth of the Madagascar, are of the hunched kind, like those of India species. There are, however, wild cattle in the forests which have no hunch, and are said to resemble the handsomest of our breeds. The Madagascar sheep resembles that of the Cape of Good Hope, being long-legged and fat-tailed, clothed with hair instead of wool, and affording indifferent mutton. Horses, recently introduced, have multiplied rapidly, but they are still dear, and none of them in the wild state. Locusts, which at

certain seasons spread in countless multitudes from the S.W. coast over the whole island, are roasted, winnowed to separate the wings, and eaten in great quantities. Eggs also, those of the crocodile included, afford a plentiful subsistence, and in the Betsileo country, S. of Ankova, the chrysalis of the native silk-worm is esteemed a dainty, and is eaten by all classes when in season.

*Divisions.*—Respecting the internal division of Madagascar into states and provinces, very different accounts have been given at different times; and indeed we may naturally suppose that it has frequently changed, according as principalities, increasing in strength, absorbed others, or decaying, fell to pieces. It is probable, too, that these enumerations of states have never been either correct or complete; and that even at the present day, when the island being reduced nearly all under a single rule, is less liable to political fluctuations, the names of provinces are popularly used without any reference to ascertained limits, or distinct jurisdictions. The danger being thus pointed out of conceiving various territorial names, fortuitously preserved by tradition, to represent co-ordinate parts of one organized kingdom, it only remains for us to state that the best-informed writers at the present day divide Madagascar into 22 provinces:—

1, Vohimarina, or the country of numerous crocodiles, at the N. extremity of the island. It is mountainous and thinly peopled, and comparatively salubrious. The inlets on its E. coast form fine harbours, as that of Diego Suarez or Mahazaba, Andravana, Port-Luquez, and Vohimaro. S. of this province, on the N.W. coast of the island, lies—2, Iboina, low, woody, and liable to fever. The bays of Narinda and Passandava are capacious, but somewhat shallow; opposite the mouth of the latter lies the island of Nossibé, which was taken possession of by the French in 1840.—3, Maroa lies S. of Vohimarina, on the E. coast; it is hilly, and abounding in superb forests, yet tolerably healthy, fertile, and populous. In this province is Antongil Bay, a gulf extending N. and S. about 35 m. long, and 20 wide. At the head of the bay is Marotte, or Mary Island, of which the French have held possession for two centuries. On the mainland, N. of this island, was Louisbourg, the settlement founded by Benyowsky.

—4, Ivongo, S. of the last-named province, but extending to the hills of the interior, is, like Maroa, well wooded and productive, and able to export both cattle and rice. Opposite to the coast of this province, lies the island of St. Mary, from 6 m. to 16 m. distant from the mainland, and belonging to the French. It is about 30 m. long and 8 m. wide, very fertile, but unhealthy. The inhabitants of Tintingue, on the mainland, opposite to St. Mary's, are famed for their dexterity and boldness in spearing whales from their light canoes. From this point, N. to Antongil, the coast abounds in excellent oysters.

—5, Antsianaka, W. of Ivongo, in the interior, chiefly on the side of the mountains, includes many very rich, but insalubrious valleys. On an island, in Lake Nosy Vola, stands Rahidranu, the capital of the province, a large town, surrounded with a triple fence of palisades. Fine cotton and silk are among the productions of the district. With these the natives manufacture handsome fabrics; they make also beautiful carpets, and excel as jewellers, silversmiths, gunsmiths, and cutlers.—6, Ambongo extends from the W. confines of the last-named province, to those of Iboina, and the sea-coast. It is low, and exceedingly fertile, and feeds countless herds of cattle. Great numbers of these are exported from the Bay of Bombetok, near the mouth of which, on the N. side, and in Ambongo, stands the town of Majunga, much frequented by Arab merchants. The natives of this province are the least civilized of the Madagasy.—7, Ankova, in the middle of Madagascar, is S. of Antsianaka, and S.E. of Ambongo. It is an elevated country, with hills rising about 500 ft. above the general level, which has been estimated to be 5000 ft. above sea-level. To the absence of marsh and forest it owes its perfect salubrity; and as the Hovas [the people of Ankova] are much superior to the other native tribes in industry and civilization, Ankova supports a large population. It embraces three districts—Vonizongo, Imamo, and Emérina, formerly independent states. From the last sprang the dynasty which has established its sway over the whole island. The capital of Emérina, named Tananarivo [the 1000 towns], covers an elevated and steep ridge about 2 m. long. This capital of Emérina, of Ankova, and of Madagascar, stands in

about lat. 18° 56' S.; and lon. 47° E. It is supposed to contain about 7000 houses, and a population of 25,000 souls, exclusive of the troops.—8, Antankay, or Ankay, is a narrow slip of territory, E. of Antsianaka and Ankova, running N. and S., so as to form a terrace between the hills on the W. and the river Manguru on the E. This province is inhabited by a peculiar tribe, the Bezanozano [the anarchical or turbulent]; under the new order of things they are sufficiently submissive, and are exempt from military service, but only that they may devote themselves to a perhaps harder servitude, for they are bound to serve as porters, and to carry all burdens between the capital and the sea-coast. Proceeding S. from Ivongo along the E. coast, we find in succession the provinces of—9, Mahavàlona; 10, Tamatave, and 11, Betanimena. These all resemble each other in the productiveness of their forests, the chains of lakes running through them, and in pestilential climate. The first of the three is often ravaged by wild swine from the woods. Fenarifi and Foule Point, were French factories, and places of much trade. Tamatave offers one of the best roadsteads on the coast. The name Betanimena [much red earth] is given to a large tract of country, lying between the Manguru and the coast.—12, Anteva follows on the E. coast, S. of the river Manguru; like the preceding, it has a deadly climate, yet it is frequented by French traders, who draw from it large supplies of cattle, and rice of superior quality. Going still along the E. coast, we meet with the following provinces in succession:—13, Matitana; 14, Vangaidrano; and 15, Anosy. These resemble in physical character the maritime country further N.; the rivers are barred, the depressed coast is lined with lakes and marshes, a heavy surf breaks on the shore so as to render landing difficult, and there are no secure harbours. Matitana is supposed to have been colonized at an early period by the Arabs. Anosy terminates the coast, and includes a hilly and healthy tract, in which was situate Fort-Dauphin, a settlement long maintained by the French, but now abandoned. W. of these maritime provinces, and S. of Ankova, 16, the province of Betsileo extends along the hills of the interior. It appears to be a fertile and healthy country, abounding in cattle, but is little known to Europeans. The provinces of—17, Androy; 18, Mahafaly; 19, Fierenana; 20, Tsienimbabala; and 21, Ibara, form the S.W. portion of Madagascar, which is said to be thinly peopled, and much less civilized than the N. and E. of the island. Androy is little more than a great forest, inhabited by wild cattle—22, Menabé lies between Ambongo on the N., and Fierenana on the S.; Ankova and Betsileo bound it on the E., and the sea on the W. The bay of Mironodra, lat. 20° 27' S., at the mouth of the river Menabé, affords good anchorage, but is unhealthy. The town of Menabé, or rather Andrefontza, four days' journey up the river, is said to contain 2000 houses. This country possesses great natural resources, but without roads, and without commercial freedom (for the Hovas monopolize all the trade); no progress can be made in the development of its hidden wealth.

*The People.*—The population of Madagascar, at the present day, affords, in variety of feature and complexion, proofs of its having sprung from different races; while, on the other hand, the perfect unity of language throughout the island exhibits such a perfect blending of these various races as could have been effected only by the operation of assimilating influences during many ages. The ruling race in Madagascar is also the fairest. The Hovas, who have established their sway over nearly the whole island, are distinguished from the other natives by their light olive complexion, the absence of thick lips, and by their active figures; they are well made, but rather under the middle size. The Sakalavas, who possess the W. coast from the S. limit of Menabé to Cape Amber, are quite black, with thick lips, crisped or woolly hair, but not depressed features. They are tall, strong, and vigorous, very frank and courageous, and, though inferior to the Hovas in aptitude, appear superior to them in many noble qualities. These are the extremes of the fair and dark races. The Betsileo tribe are of a light copper colour, with thick lips, and long hair. They are attached to agriculture, and more peaceable than the N. Hovas. The Betsimasaraka, who occupy the E. and S. coast, are rather darker than the Hovas, whom they otherwise resemble. The Bezanozano, or tribe of carriers, have more of the negro character, short robust figures,



and frizzled heads. Some families of the Antaymr, in Matitana, lay claim to an Arabian origin, and call themselves Zafyndramina, the children of Amina. On the E. coast may be found also many families of Indian and of French descent.

*Manners, Customs, &c.*—In attempting to describe the manners and social condition of Madagascar, it will be expedient to confine our attention to the Hovas, from whom the other tribes differ not essentially, but only by various degrees of indolence and rudeness. The Hovas retain many indications of their Eastern origin. They are sprightly, courteous, and flexible; have great fluency of speech, and the poetic faculty in a high degree, with unusual activity of imagination, exhibited chiefly in the composition of fables and romantic fictions. They are strongly attached to ancient usages, and show some inclination to divide into castes. Formerly the Andrians, or noblemen, alone enjoyed the privilege of slaughtering cattle, they were the only butchers; but this custom is now falling into disuse. The chief distinction of a great man is to have many wives, although polygamy is familiarly called by a name which signifies 'the cause of strife.' The number of wives permitted depends on the man's rank, but must be less than 12; the possession of a dozen being reserved to the king alone. The houses of the better class are built of wood, and, so good is the native carpentry, that they are perfectly firm, though joined without nails. They are all oblong, invariably placed N. and S., with the door to the W., and the erection of them is always begun, for luck, at the N.E. angle. They have often verandahs, but no chimneys, though in Ankova fires are frequently required in the evening. The roof, neatly covered with rushes, rises to a disproportionate height; and ornamented poles at the gables indicate, by their length, the owner's rank. The rich man has many such houses. The dwellings of the lower classes are constructed of bamboo, or rushes, or even of clay; and these huts, coloured pink or yellow, have a good appearance. The villages, generally, if not placed on inaccessible heights, are surrounded by deep ditches. The dress of the Madagasy consists chiefly of the salaka, or cloth round the loins, and the lamba, or mantle; these are of various stuffs—rofia fibre (the cheapest), hemp, cotton, silk, or banana, which surpasses silk in brilliancy. Caps are worn of all materials, from grass to velvet, shoes and stockings have been introduced of late years, and many wear sashes of red silk. The Madagasy take much snuff, which they do not apply to the nose, but lodge it copiously in the mouth, under the tongue. In general, they show much aptitude for the manual arts. As silversmiths, gunsmiths, and carpenters, they rapidly acquire the art of Europeans; and, with looms of the rudest construction, they make excellent and handsome cloths. The religious opinions of the Madagasy are nowhere clearly set forth. They appear to believe in a good and an evil principle, but their chief objects of worship are idols, rendered formidable by the arts of their guardian priests. Any offences given to these is sure to incur an accusation of sorcery, a crime expiated by falling from the edge of a deep precipice. The accused is, in most cases, subject to the ordeal of the tanguin or tanghin; a poisonous nut, which operates, in small doses, as an emetic. He swallows three bits of the skin of a fowl, and then drinks a broth containing the tanghin. If he throws up the bits of skin, he is acquitted; otherwise, he is condemned and executed at once. A fiftieth of the whole population is said to be cut off annually by the tanghin.

*Government.*—The government of Madagascar seems to be a monarchical despotism. Public assemblies are still called and addressed by the sovereign, but not consulted. The monarchy is hereditary; but the order of succession appears not to be ascertained, the reigning sovereign affecting to appoint his successors. A body of judges sits constantly in public to hear complaints and settle disputes, but they are not guided by any written code of laws.

*History.*—The English established a factory in St. Augustine's in 1644, but the climate, and hostility of the natives, compelled them to abandon it at the end of two years. The French East India Company made settlements on the E. coast as early as 1642, in Antongil Bay. St. Mary's islands, and elsewhere; however, they too were forced to yield to the climate, and to confine themselves to the elevated district of Fort Dauphin. But even there they could not succeed. Their attempts to colonize the E. coast were recommenced in 1745,

and again failed; and, in 1773, the celebrated adventurer, Benyowsky, encouraged by the French court, conducted an expedition to Antongil Bay, but, being thwarted and maligned by the colonists of the Isle of France, he too perished. The Isle of France, or Mauritius, having fallen into the hands of the English, and the French factories on the coasts of Madagascar having been always considered as depending on that colony, the governor, Sir Robert Farquhar, claimed, by proclamation, in 1816, the sovereignty of Madagascar. This was an important epoch in the history of that island. Radama, born in 1792, had succeeded to the throne of Ankova in 1808. At that time, Europeans were so little known in the interior, that the Hovas dreaded them as reputed cannibals. The Government of Mauritius, however, laboured successfully to inspire confidence, and Radama sent his brothers to this island to be educated. They returned to Tananarivo in 1817, accompanied by their tutor, Serjeant Hastie, a native of Cork. This man, originally a Quaker, acquired a paramount influence over the mind of the king; and his counsels, all of a humanizing kind, produced the happiest results. Radama himself may be compared, with respect to the readiness of his genius, and ardour for improvement, to Peter the Great. But a faint outline can be here given of the changes which he wrought in his country. He abolished infanticide, and discouraged, as much as possible, the belief in witchcraft and other superstitions. He formed a regular army, on the model of our Indian sepoys, trained by General (originally, Serjeant) Brady, a West Indian mulatto. With this force, 30,000, including artillery, he subdued the whole island. He meditated opening roads and canals, and actually commenced cutting through the necks of land which separate the lakes along the coast. He encouraged the Protestant missionaries, and, above all, their schools. In short, Radama, whose principle it was that truth and justice were the foundations of his throne, was one of the most remarkable civilizers the world has ever seen. He died, prematurely, in 1828, leaving a son, then but a child, by a younger wife; but was succeeded on the throne by his chief wife and sister Kanavalona, who, in a short time, manifested her desire to undo, as far as possible, his innovations. The schools were closed, the British agent insulted, and the missionaries left the island in 1835. Since that time the native Christians, who had become numerous, have been subjected to cruel persecution, and many of them suffered martyrdom in 1850. The French were expelled from their settlements on the E. coast, by Radama, in 1825; and again, by the queen's troops, in 1831. In 1846, the English and French cruisers in those seas, having united in an attempt to humble the Hovas, by attacking some forts on the coast, were repulsed with great loss. Pop. estimated at 4,700,000.—(Boothby, *Discovery and Description of Madagascar*, 1647; Flacourt, *Hist. de la Grande Ile Madagascar*, 1658; Drury's *Journal of 15 Years' Residence in Madagascar*, 1729; Roehon l'Abbé, *Voyage à l'Île de Madagascar*, 1791; Leguevel de Lacombe, *Voyage à Madagascar*, 1840; Guillaud, *Documents sur l'Hist. de Madagascar*, 1845; Ellis, *History of Madagascar*, 1835..

MADALENA. See MAGDALENA.

MADAMPE, a tn. Ceylon, dist. Galle, on a river of the same name, in a beautiful and fertile country. Pop. nearly 3000.—(*Ceylon Gazetteer*.)

MADAPOLLAM, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, N. Circars, 38 m. E.N.E. Masulipatam, r. bank of the most S. branch of the Godavary, at its outlet; lat. 16° 25' N.; lon. 81° 45' E. Long cotton cloths are manufactured in the vicinity.

MADAR, a vil. Hungary, co. and 11 m. from Komorn; with a church and a workhouse. Pop. (agricultural), 1411.

MADARAS, two places, Hungary:—1 A free market tn., circle Hither Theiss, dist. Greater Cumania, 37 m. W.S.W. Debreczin. Pop. 1310.—2, A vil. Hither Danube, co. Baes, 41 m. S.W. Szegedin; with a church. Pop. 3536.

MADARASZ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 9 m. from Szathmar-Nemethe; with a Greek church. Pop. 1316.

MADDALENA (La), an isl. off N. coast Sardinia, at the entrance of the Straits of Bonifacio; area, about  $\frac{5}{8}$  geo. sq. m. It is elevated, composed for the most part of granite, and has very little ground fitted for cultivation, though some grain is grown, and the vine seems to thrive. On its S. shore is a town of same name, with a capacious, well-sheltered harbour.

deep enough to admit war brigs. It is defended by a fort, and contains a church and a primary school. The men are, for the most part, seafaring; and the women make some linen, nets, and gloves. Pop. 2115.

**MADDALONI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, dist. and 3 m. S.E. Caserta. It has six churches, four convents, an hospital, and a royal college, with six professors. The noble aqueduct, which conveys water to the royal palace of Caserta, is conspicuous here. Maddaloni is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Suessula. Pop. 11,000.

**MADDEHJEE**, a vil. Scinde, 28 m. W. Sukkur, on the route to Larkhana; lat.  $27^{\circ} 36' N.$ ; lon.  $68^{\circ} 34' E.$  It contains about 150 houses and 20 shops; and is abundantly supplied with water, by wells lined with burned brick.

**MADDERTY**, par. Scot. Perth; 3430 ac. P. 634.

**MADDINGTON**, par. Eng. Wilts; 4180 ac. P. 445.

**MADDY (LOCH)**, an arm of the sea, Scotland, on the N.E. of N. Uist, one of the Hebrides; it takes its name from three remarkable rocks, called Maddies or dogs, which stand near its entrance, and rise precipitously to the height of about 80 ft.; within it affords deep and safe anchorage for any amount of shipping. It is much frequented.

**MADEFALRA**, or **MATZDORE**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Udvarhely, on the Altfuss, about 80 m. from Kronstadt. It is a straggling place, in a mountainous district, and is occupied partly as a military frontier. Pop. 1145.

**MADEHURST**, par. Eng. Sussex; 1900 ac. P. 150.

**MADEIRA**, or **MADERA**, a river, S. America, the largest of the tributaries of the Amazon. It is formed, on the frontiers of Bolivia, Peru, and Brazil, chiefly by the union of three large streams—the Beni, Marmore, and Guapore or Itenez. It first assumes the name of the Madeira about lat.  $10^{\circ} 30' S.$ , lon.  $65^{\circ} 30' W.$ , from which point it flows nearly due N. for about 50 m., when it turns N.E., and follows this direction till it joins the Amazon, at lat.  $3^{\circ} 15' S.$ , lon.  $59^{\circ} 10' W.$ , after a course of about 700 m. direct distance. Its affluents are numerous, and many of them considerable rivers; all the largest join it from the S. and S.E., those on the N. and N.W. being comparatively insignificant.

**MADEIRA ISLES**, an island group, Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, about 440 m. off the coast of Ma-

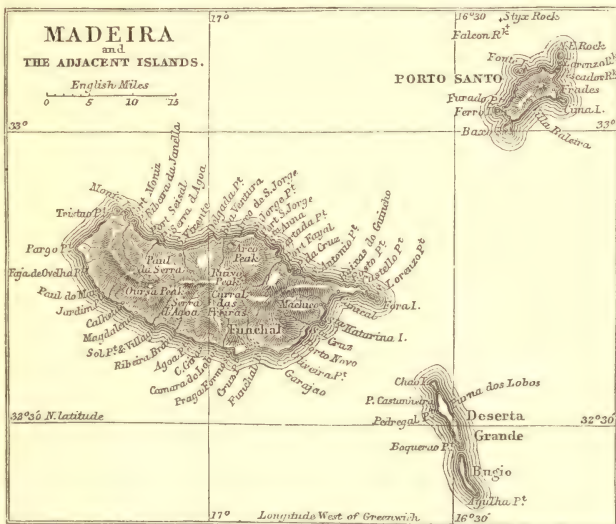
12 m. broad. It consists of a mass of volcanic rocks, whose highest peak reaches an elevation of upwards of 6000 ft. Through the W. half of the island runs a central ridge,



THE ESTROZA PASS, MADEIRA.—From Wilkes' U.S. Exploring Expedition.

about 5000 ft. high, on which is an extensive plain called Paul de Serra. The E. portion of the island, though elevated, is less so than the W.

From the central mass, steep ridges extend to the coast, where they form perpendicular precipices of from 1000 to 2000 ft. high. These cliffs are interrupted by a few small bays, where a richly-cultivated valley approaches the water between abrupt precipices, or surrounded by an amphitheatre of rugged hills. These narrow bays are the sites of the villages of Madeira. The most striking peculiarity in the mountain scenery of the island, is the jagged outline of the ridge, the rudely-shaped towers and sharp pyramids of rock which appear elevated on the tops and sides of the highest peaks, as well as on the lower elevations, and the deep precipitous gorges which cut through the highest mountains almost to their very base. The most remarkable of these gorges is called the Curral or Cortal. The road round the island is, in many places, exceedingly picturesque, being led often between lofty cliffs, or along the front of precipices over-



rocco, and 210 m. N. the island of Tenerife, consisting of the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo, and the three islets called the Desertas; lat.  $32^{\circ} 23'$  to  $33^{\circ} 7' N.$ ; lon.  $16^{\circ} 13'$  to  $16^{\circ} 38' W.$  The largest island, Madeira, is 34 m. long, and

hanging the sea. One of the most remarkable portions of this winding road is the Estroza Pass, on the N. side of the island. Although the island be rough and mountainous throughout, its steeps are clothed with rich and luxuriant



verdure. Terraces are visible on every side, and every available and accessible spot is turned to advantage. The richest vine district in Madeira, and the part where grows the Malmsey grape, is the valley of the Cama de Lobos, on the S. side of the island. In good years, the quantity of wine produced is 25,000 pipes; in recent times, however, it has been reduced to 15,000 pipes; and, in 1852, a disease having destroyed the vines, the quantity of wine obtained was only 400 pipes, and so bad in quality as only to be suitable for being made into vinegar. On leaving Funchal, the capital of the island, fruits, flowers, and vegetables crowd upon the sight; in the lower portions, groves of orange and lemon trees are mingled with the vineyards; higher up, bananas, figs, pomegranates, &c., are seen; and again, still higher, the fruits of the temperate zone—namely, apples, currants, pears, and peaches. Coffee and acorn-root, both of excellent quality, are also grown. Wheat, barley, rye, and Indian corn are raised, but only to the extent of about one-fifth of the quantity consumed; consequently, the almost total destruction of the vines in 1852, brought the inhabitants into the greatest distress.

The people are industrious, sober, and civil. They are of the old Arabian stock, and have little of any mixed blood among them. The men are very muscular, rather above the middle height, strongly built, and capable of enduring great fatigue. The women are generally very ugly. The houses of the lower orders are wretched huts, the door being the only aperture for light and smoke. The language spoken is Portuguese, but with a rapid utterance.

The climate of Madeira is very equable, and famed for its salubrity; the mean temperature is 65°, and the extremes 74° and 63°. Some doubts have been entertained whether the climate of Madeira really deserves all that has been said in its favour—doubts probably arising from unreasonable expectations of its efficiency, without a due regard to attendant circumstances. 'Unquestionably,' says Mr. Wilde, 'many have been deceived by the promises held out of Madeira, but who were they? Patients whose cases were so utterly hopeless that not a chance remained for them. I am happy to say, professional men do not now yield to the importunities of patients whose cases they look upon as irremediable, by sanctioning their removal to Madeira—an advice as cruel as it was useless. But I will say that, independent of its acknowledged efficacy in chronic affections, the climate of Madeira will do more to ward off threatened diseases of the chest, or even to arrest them in their incipient stages, than any I am acquainted with.' The Madeiras were known to the Romans under the name of *Purpuraria Insula*. They were discovered by Don João Gonzales Zarco, and Tristão Vaz, in 1420; and the name Madeira was given to the principal island, from the magnificent forests of building-timber [in Portuguese, *Madeira*] which then covered it. Pop. about 110,000. See DESERTAS and PORTO SANTO.—(Wilkes's *U. States' Expedition*; and Wilde's *Voyage to Madeira*, &c.)

**MADELEY-MARKET**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Salop. 13 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. 1. bank Severn, here crossed by an iron bridge of one arch, erected in 1779, whence part of the parish is named Iron Bridge. It has a church and market-house, and near it are iron and porcelain works, and coal mines. Area of par., 2750 ac. Pop. 7368.

**MADELEY**, par. Eng. Stafford, 610 ac. P. 1492.

**MADERNO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Brescia; with an ancient Gothic church, a paper-mill, and a trade in paper, wood, charcoal, and olive-oil. Pop. 1452.

**MADHAJRAJPOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, 24 m. S.S.E. Jeypoor; lat. 25° 35' N.; lon. 75° 30' E.

**MADIGNANO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Lodi, r. bank Serio; with a church, a manufactory of fire-brick for stoves, and several mills. Pop. 1156.

**MADINGLEY**, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1500 ac. P. 282.

**MADIOEN**, or **MADON**, a maritime prov., isl. Java, bounded N. by Rembang, E. Kediri, W. Soerakarta, and S. the Indian Ocean. It is undulating, hilly, and very fertile; well watered by the Madion and Solo, both navigable, and by the Keopan, Laesak, and Poengol, &c.; producing rice, tobacco, cotton, coffee, indigo, all of which are to a limited extent exported, sent chiefly inland by the Madion and Solo. It is well off for schools, some of which are noted over all

Java. It was formerly part of the territories of the Princes of Montjonegoras, and came into the hands of the Dutch in 1830. Pop. (1845), 270,000.

**MADISON**, a tn., U. States, Indiana, r. bank Ohio, 80 m. S.S.E. Indianapolis. It has elegant, regular, and spacious streets; a courthouse, jail, market-house, and six churches; two foundries, a factory for steam-engines, a cotton factory, a boat-yard, and several mills. Thousands of hogs are annually slaughtered here. Pop. 3798.

**MADISWEIL**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 22 m. N.E. Bern, in a fertile district, on the Langeten, an affluent of the Aar. It has a neat church, with a handsome tower. Pop. 2126.

**MADJICOSEMAH**, or **MEJA-CO-SHIMAH**, a group of 17 isls., large and small, in the N. Pacific Ocean, between the isls. Formosa and Loo-Choo, to the latter of which they are tributary; lat. 24° to 25° N.; lon. 122° 10' to 125° E. The largest are Typinsan, Patchusan or Pa-tchung-san, and Rocco-o-ko-ko. The variety and beauty of the vegetation that clothes the sides of the mountains in these islands, is represented as being very striking. The soil is arable, and produces the cotton plant, one of the chief objects of cultivation; batatas, rice, some yams, sugar-cane, and a kind of wheat. Agriculture, however, is little understood; the land being rudely and superficially ploughed with a single ox. Herds of large black oxen browse on the hill sides, which are covered with a high, rank, weedy grass; and troops of shaggy half-wild ponies scamper over the grassy plains. The dwellings of the natives are surrounded with stone walls, moss-grown, or covered with creeping plants, and numerous shady trees springing up from among the houses. These latter are of wood and cane, neatly thatched, and constructed with very considerable pretensions to domestic comfort. They are of one story, and the floors, a little elevated from the ground, are covered with well-made mats, and extreme cleanliness predominates throughout. The people, who, in physical appearance, resemble the Koreans and Japanese, are of the most amiable disposition, rarely quarrelling, or even betraying feelings of resentment, and never having recourse to offensive weapons. The upper classes have a highly polished manner, and greet the stranger with a singularly prepossessing air. They are at great pains in dressing their long black hair, which is strained back, and secured in an elegant top-knot, adorned with ornamental hair-pins. Their dress consists of a loose robe, of varied pattern, having large wide sleeves, and secured about the waist by a long sash. Their food is extremely simple, consisting chiefly of the batatas, rice, and other vegetables, varied with fish. They indulge in smoking, and are passionately fond of tea. They do not exhibit much mechanical ingenuity, their only manufactures being a coarse kind of cloth, and some nets and fishing gear, very indifferently wrought. Until visited by Sir Edward Belcher, in 1845–46, these remote islands were almost wholly unknown.—(Belcher's *Voyage of the Samarang*; Horsburgh's *E. India Directory*.)

**MADLEY**, par. Eng. Hereford; 5440 ac. P. 923.

**MADOCSA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, about 4 m. from Paks; with a church, and a trade in corn and maize. Pop. 1236.

**MADOES** (ST.), par. Scot. Perth; 1152 ac. P. (1851), 417.

**MADONI**, or **MADONIA**, a mountain group, Sicily, prov. Palermo, S. of Cefalu, forming the water-shed between the Fiume Grande on the W., and the Pollina on the E. To the S.E., it links with the Neptunian chain: culminating peak, San Angelo. These mountains are mainly composed of limestone, and occasionally contain gypsum, rock-salt, sulphate of soda and magnesia, petroleum, and lignite.

**MADONNA-DEGLI-ANGELI** (SANTA), or **MARIA SANTA DEGLI ANGELO**, a vil. Papal States, deleg. and 11 m. E.S.E. Perugia. It has a celebrated church, which gives it its name, and which, though almost ruined, in 1832, by an earthquake, is still a majestic edifice.

**MADRAS** (PRESIDENCY OF), one of the great territorial divisions of British India, bounded N. by presid. Bengal and Bombay, the Nizam's dominions, and Nagpore, and E., W., and S. by the Indian Ocean. It comprises the larger proportion of peninsular Hindoostan, embracing the whole of the Carnatic, and, extending across the peninsula, includes all the British territory—Malabar, Canara, &c.—S. and W. of Mysore, which latter, as well as Travancore, it completely incloses; lat. 8°

to 20° N.; lon. 73° to 85° E. For revenue purposes it is divided into twenty-one divisions or collectorates, of which eighteen are regulation districts under the Madras govern-

ment, and three are non-regulation districts under the control of an agent of the governor; their names, area, and population are as follows:—

## DIVISION, AREA, and POPULATION of MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

NAME.	Area.	Population in 1851.		Total in 1851.	Pop. in 1839.	Increase.
		Hindoos.	Mahometans			
REGULATION DISTRICTS:—						
Rajahmundry.....	Sq. Miles. 6,050	901,310	20,826	1,012,036	695,016	317,020
Masulipatani.....	5,000	497,796	23,070	520,866	544,672	decrease.
Nellore, including Palnau.....	4,960	534,735	35,358	570,083	267,426	302,657
Chingleput.....	7,930	894,034	41,656	935,690	328,726	606,964
Madras, included in Chingleput.....	3,020	561,575	18,867	580,462	331,821	251,641
Arcof, S. Division, including Cuddalore.....	7,610	966,595	39,027	1,006,005	462,031	543,974
Arcof, N. Division, including Coosoddy.....	5,790	1,413,838	72,035	1,485,873	593,248	892,625
Bellary.....	13,056	1,139,216	90,383	1,229,599	1,120,907	99,692
Cuddalore.....	12,970	1,355,804	96,117	1,451,921	1,081,261	370,660
Salem, including Vumundoor and Mullapalayam.....	8,200	1,164,076	31,301	1,195,377	898,233	297,144
Coimbatore.....	8,280	1,127,914	25,948	1,153,862	783,392	370,470
Trichinopoly.....	5,000	538,051	171,142	709,193	485,342	223,851
Tanjore, including Nalore.....	10,900	1,385,191	137,895	1,523,086	1,128,730	394,356
Madurai, including Didigul.....	10,700	1,518,931	102,860	1,621,791	552,477	1,069,314
Tinnevely.....	5,700	1,133,618	135,568	1,269,186	850,891	418,295
Malabar.....	6,060	1,112,212	402,697	1,514,909	1,165,791	349,118
Canara.....	7,720	947,082	109,251	1,056,333	700,123	356,210
NON-REGULATION DISTRICTS:—						
Ganjam.....	6,400	921,832	5,098	926,930	428,174	498,756
Vizagapatani.....	15,300	1,288,590	15,681	1,304,271	1,047,414	256,858
Kurnool.....	3,243	228,082	45,108	273,190	.....	273,190
Total.....	144,889	19,901,808	1,679,859	22,581,697	15,967,395	6,614,302
					Deduct decrease.....	23,806
					Net increase.....	6,590,496

Pop. in 1851.	Agricultural.		Non-Agricultural.		Total.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Hindoos.....	6,919,836	6,424,883	8,274,313	3,282,771	10,194,149	9,707,659	19,901,808
Mahometans } and others }	439,003	409,154	433,927	417,745	852,990	850,699	1,679,859
Total.....	7,358,839	6,834,037	8,688,240	3,700,516	11,047,139	10,558,358	22,581,697

Total Population of Presidency, 1851 }	22,301,697
Add Madras assumed	720,000
Total of Provinces.....	21,581,697

The central portion of the presidency is occupied by a tableland, surrounded on all sides by an undulating or plain country, gradually decreasing in height as it approaches the sea, the whole enclosed E., W., and S. by three mountain ranges, called, respectively, the E. and W. Ghats, and the Neilgherry mountains. The two former run parallel to the E. and W. coasts, the third traverses the peninsula from S.W. to N.E., forming a connecting link between them. (See GHATS.) The Neilgherry range forms a mountain tract of about 42 m. in length, and 14 m. broad, with a general elevation of 5000 ft. The principal rivers are the Godavery and Kistna or Krishna, with their tributaries; and the Penna, Palaur, Punnair, Cavery, Coleroon, and Vighay. There are no lakes of any importance, but many salt lagoons or inlets of the sea. The climate generally is reckoned the hottest in India, but differs widely in different localities according to elevation; passing from the low places on the coast, which are the hottest, through all the gradations of temperate regions, till, on the tops of the Neilgherries, the thermometer in the cold season falls to 31°. The heat on the E. side of the peninsula, where, at the mouth of the Kistna, it has been known as high as 108° at midnight, is much more excessive than on the W. side; but, even in the hottest places, the air is cooled and the ground refreshed in May, June, and July by frequent showers, or by torrents of rain. The soil along the coasts, particularly those of the Carnatic, is for the most part light and sandy; inland it consists of a decomposed syenite, impregnated with salt, which, in dry weather, covers the ground with a saline efflorescence; still the district of Tanjore, on the banks of the Coleroon, is esteemed the granary of S. India. There are some extensive forests in the presidency, yielding teak, ebony, and other valuable timber trees. The other principal vegetable productions are rice, wheat, barley, maize, and all the other grains common in India; sugar-cane, areca, yam, plantain, tamarind, jack fruit, mango, melons, cocoa-nuts, and a variety of other fruits; ginger, turmeric, pepper, tobacco, hemp, and cotton, for the growth of which it seems to be particularly well adapted. There

has been a large increase of late years in the cultivation of sugar in Madras, as will be seen from the following Table, showing the imports of that article into the United Kingdom from that presidency:—

1843.....	177 tons.	1846.....	8475 tons.
1844.....	2152 "	1847.....	5573 "
1845.....	5301 "		

There are two kinds of sugar made in Madras, one from a species of date tree, the other from the cane; the former is of a very inferior description, and brings but a low price. The wild animals met with here are those common to other parts of India; namely, the elephant, tiger, cheetah, bear, bison, elk, spotted deer, antelope, jackal, wild hog, jungle sheep, &c. Cotton cloths were formerly manufactured here to a great extent, but the superiority of British piece-goods has nearly extinguished this branch of industry in India. A little, however, is still done in the E. districts of the presidency, and the produce exported to the W. Indies and America. Red cloth, muslins, carpets, and silks also continue to be manufactured to a limited extent.

The government of the presidency is vested in a governor, subordinate to the governor-general of India. He is assisted by a council of three members, one being the commander-in-chief, and three secretaries, placed over the revenue and judicial, political and military departments. In each of the twenty-one districts into which the presidency is divided there is a European collector, who exerts also the chief magisterial power. The church of England ecclesiastical establishment consists of the bishop and archdeacon of Madras, and nineteen chaplains in different parts of the presidency. There are numerous Protestant Dissenting and R. Catholic chapels, Madras and Hyderabad being the sees also of R. Catholic bishops. The languages of peninsular India are Tamil, Telooogo, Canarese, and Malayim, with some lesser dialects spoken by the more barbaric tribes on the mountains; Marathi and Gujarathi prevail in the N. and N.W. parts of the presidency; Ooreia in the N.E., and Hindoostani is the language spoken everywhere by the Mahometans.

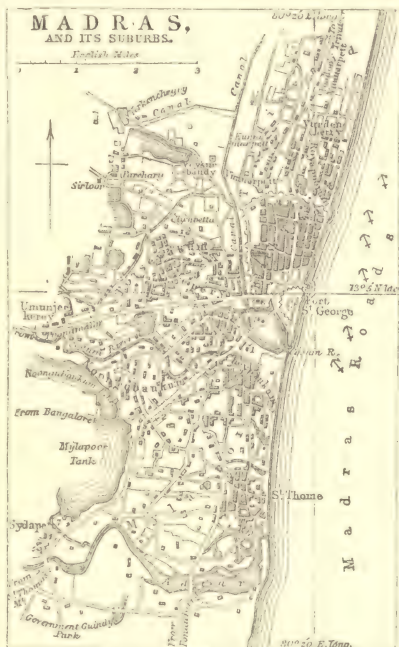


**MADRAS**, a maritime city, British India, cap. above presidency, in the dist. of same name, on the Coromandel coast; lat. (observatory)  $13^{\circ} 4' 6''$  N.; lon.  $80^{\circ} 14' E.$  (n.). It is unhappily situated for commercial purposes, on an open, sterile, and sandy shore, without a harbour or landing-place, and exposed to the swell of the Bay of Bengal, which breaks upon the beach with great violence; vessels in the roadstead, that do not instantly make for sea on the signal of *foul weather* from the master attendant's office, are often lost. The appearance of the town, however, when seen from a distance, is

commands the Black Town and the Roads, and may be considered the nucleus of the city. It was built in 1639, and is admirably situated for the defence of the town and shipping. It contains a church, the barracks, and an arsenal, with arms for 50,000 men; a marble statue of Lord Cornwallis is erected in the great square. The sea now washes the bulwarks, and strenuous efforts require to be made to check its inroads. W. of the fort, on the Mount Road, is an equestrian statue of Sir Thomas Monro, by Chantry. The Government-house, the church of St. George, and some of the other public buildings, are handsome structures. These are mostly on the Choultry plain, on the opposite side of a small river which extends around the walls of the fortification. The other principal buildings are several Episcopal and Armenian churches, an elegant Presbyterian church, Independent, Wesleyan chapels, and R. Catholic cathedrals and chapels. The charities are numerous and well conducted. Besides a high school and a medical college, supported by Government, there are large missionary institutions—that of the Free church, with 700 pupils; the Scottish Establishment, with 400; two grammar-schools, and several other schools. There are also several literary associations. Madras is the chief seat of all the Government offices for its presidency, of the supreme court, a board of revenue, marine board, &c. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of its position, it is a place of great trade. In the Roads, ships moor off the shore in from 7 to 9 fathoms. From October to January, storms and typhoons prevail, and from the 15th October the flag-staff is struck, as a signal for ships not to anchor till the 15th December. N. of Fort St. George is a new, elegant light-house, 126 ft. high, which can be seen 40 m. at sea, in clear weather. The Massula boats employed to cross the surf are large and light, constructed of thin planks sewed together, with coir caulking, and are plied forward with the utmost vigour to prevent the wave from taking the boat back as it recedes; until at length, by a few successive surges, the boat is thrown high and dry upon the beach. The fishermen and lower classes use a catamaran, formed of two or three logs of light wood, 8 to 10 ft. in length, lashed together, with a piece of wood inserted between them to serve as a stem-piece. When ready for the water, they hold generally two men, who, with their paddles, impel themselves through the surf, to carry letters, or water, &c., in small quantities to ships, when no boat can venture to land or put to sea. The imports consist chiefly of cotton goods from the United Kingdom, grain from America, wines, spirits, metals, sugar, stationery, betel-nuts, piece-goods, silk, horses, jewellery, &c. Exports—cotton, grain, indigo, cotton piece-goods, saltpetre, pepper, &c. The imports and exports, 1844–48, were in value as follows:—

	Exports.	Imports.
1844–5.....	£1,641,162.....	£1,946,894.....
1845–6.....	1,411,217.....	849,913.....
1846–7.....	1,516,146.....	796,391.....
1847–8.....	1,277,290.....	787,148.....

The country in the vicinity of Madras, at a short distance all round the city, presents a remarkable contrast to its barren, sandy shore, having, indeed, the appearance of a fine park; for, although the soil is strongly impregnated with saline efflorescence, flowers of every kind grow on it, and the roads are bordered with fine avenues of trees, interspersed with the bungalows and the residences of the English. Water excellent and abundant, and all sorts of provisions may be procured for a fleet of ships; but firewood is scarce. Madras was founded in 1639, by the English, who obtained the grant of a piece of ground for the erection of a town and fort, from the rajah of Chandgherry. Madras was the name of the native village which existed before the present town was founded. It soon became a flourishing city, and the chief station of the English on the Coromandel coast. In 1702, it was besieged by Daoud Khan, but was bravely and successfully defended against him. In 1744, it was taken by the French, who kept it until 1749, when peace was made, and the place was restored to the English. In 1758, it was again besieged by the French, under the celebrated Lally, who was obliged to retreat after a siege of two months. Since that time, Madras has never been assailed by an enemy; though, in 1769, it was threatened by Hyder Ali, who encamped his army within a few miles of the fort, and compelled the English to enter into a treaty with him. In 1839, the population of Madras and the suburbs was estimated at 462,951; in 1851, at 720,000.



1. Government-house and Garden.
2. St. George's Cathedral.
3. Veeray Mission Church.
4. St. Peter's Church.
5. St. Andrew's Church.

6. General Hospital.
7. Detached Gardens.
8. Lunatic Asylum.
9. Sir T. Monro's Statue.

agreeable, having a resemblance rather to a row of handsome country houses than to a city, excepting where Fort St. George (or the fort), the magnificent edifices of the supreme courts of justice, the custom-house and warehouses, impart to it an urban character. A great part of Madras consists of what is called the Black Town, containing the native and E. Indian (or mixed) population, with a few European families. It is very closely and irregularly built, and consists of brick houses and bamboo huts; but the garden-houses in the vicinity, in which the Europeans chiefly reside, are very neat, generally only one story high, nicely smoothed over with fine white lime, and embowered among trees and bushes. Very few Europeans reside in Black Town, it being hot, unhealthy, and ill-drained. The city is built on a dead level, and, with the suburbs, occupies an area of 27 sq. m. The suburbs of Madras are now very extensive, such as Vepery, Royapooram, St. Thomé, Triplicane, &c.; they are chiefly inhabited by Hindus and Mahometans. Most of the Europeans, and some of the E. Indians, live in detached houses in the environs. The public offices and storehouses which line the beach are imposing structures, with colonnades to the upper stories, supported by rustic bases arched, all of the fine Madras chunam, smooth, hard, and polished as marble. One of the chief objects of interest in Madras is its citadel, Fort St. George, which





tolerable. The squares are not very numerous, nor do they contribute much to the embellishment of the city; being generally irregular, both as regards their form and their edifices, as well as deficient in decorative monuments. Of these, the Plaza Mayor, a little S. of the Calle Mayor or main street, is one of the largest and most regular; 434 ft. long, and 334 ft. broad, with houses supported by granite pillars, which form a line of arcades beneath; in the centre is an elliptical esplanade adapted for bull-fights, with an equestrian statue of Philip III., the founder of this square, in the middle. Here have been held grand festivals, *autos da fé*, and executions of distinguished criminals. On the W. side of the city, and facing the royal palace, is the Plaza de Oriente, which is adorned with 40 statues of Gothic kings, as well as those of the Asturias, Leon, Castile, and Aragon. In the centre is a fine equestrian statue of Philip IV. On the N.W. and S.E. of the square are gardens, with avenues of trees, and on the E. stands the Teatro de Oriente; the only building, besides the palace, that looks directly upon this plaza. Near the E. side of the city is the Plaza de las Cortes. It is adorned with several rows of trees, in the centre of which stands the semi-colossal statue of Cervantes, by Antonio Solà. Several other squares are used as markets; for instance, the Plaza de Cebada [Barley square], formerly also a place of executions. The water with which Madrid is supplied comes from the neighbouring mountains, filtered through coarse red sand into subterranean conduits. Altogether, there are 35 fountains within, and eight outside the city, for the use of the inhabitants; but the collective amount is scanty, compared with that of London, Paris, and other large cities; the average being only 500 cubic inches a day for each inhabitant—only one-eighteenth of what is placed at the disposal of each Parisian.

**Public Buildings.**—Madrid having only become the Spanish capital in the time of Philip II., it cannot boast of many edifices of great antiquity; and, during the century and a half that it was occupied by the Austrian dynasty, the only important buildings erected were convents, whose architecture did not greatly contribute to the embellishment of the city. The royal palace, situated at the W. extremity of Madrid, is one of the most magnificent in the world; but the irregular, unsightly chimney-pots mar the elevation, and the untidy, unfinished character of everything is unsatisfactory. It occupies the site of the original Alcazar [castle] of the Moors, burned down on Christmas Eve, 1734, and is of enormous extent, being 470 ft. each way, and 100 ft. high. The rustic base is of granite, the window-work of white Colmenar stone, which, in the bright sun, glitters like marble, and the architecture is a combination of Ionic and Doric. It contains a small but splendid Corinthian chapel, and a library of nearly 100,000 volumes, and the armoury is one of the finest in the world. The Palacio del Congreso de Diputados or chamber of deputies, which occupies an area of 42,700 sq. ft., looks with its principal façade on the Plaza de las Cortes. It has a hexastyle Corinthian portico on the grand façade, destined for the entrance of the queen on state occasions. On the two lateral façades are the entrances for the members, whose sittings are held on the ground floor, in a semicircular saloon 110 ft. in diameter, calculated to accommodate 393 persons, the aggregate number of deputies and senators when the edifice was commenced. In the second floor are the committee-rooms, and the residences of the officials. The edifice is faced throughout with granite. The upper chamber or senate holds its sittings in a building facing the Street de la Encarnación, which formerly belonged to the Augustines. The Palacio de los Consejos [palace of the councils], built by the ambitious Don Christobal Gomez de Sandoval, Duke of Uceda, minister of Philip III., is a fine classic edifice, designed by Herrera. This palace was purchased by Philip V., and contains the royal council, the supreme tribunal of justice, &c. The Audiencia [court of appeal], is one of the few buildings in Madrid of the period of the Austrians;

it is sober and simple in style, two stories high, with an elegant portico of six engaged Tuscan columns below, and as many of the Doric order above, surmounted by a pediment containing the royal arms. The Aduana or custom-house, built in 1769, is a vast and sumptuous edifice of five stories, the lower portion composed of granite, with five arched entrances in the principal façade. The minister of the exchequer or Hacienda, also has his offices in the Aduana. The Casa de Correos or post-office, stands isolated on the S. side of the Puerta del Sol; a handsome structure, erected in 1768; and the Casas Consistoriales or townhouse, probably built in the beginning of the 17th century, stands in the Plaza de la Villa. The Palacio de Buenavista, erected by the extravagant Duchess of Alba, towards the close of the last century, rises majestically on an eminence at the extremity of the Calle de Alcalá [Alcala Street], near the Prado; contains the war office, and a military museum. The offices of marine, justice, and finance are in the Casa de los Ministerios [house of the ministers], built for the secretaries of State by order of Charles V. The mint [Casa de Moneda], is to the S. of the Palace.

**Churches and Convents.**—The capital of Spain stands far behind many provincial towns as regards its temples, which are, with exception of a few attached to conventual establishments, poor, and of indifferent artistic merit. The parish churches are about 20 in number; among them may be named those of Santa Maria and San Francisco, the latter one of the finest in Madrid; San Gines in the Plaza Mayor, and



CHURCH AND TOWER OF SANTA CRUZ. — From Chappay's Espagne.

opposite it Santa Cruz, one of its fronts facing a small square of same name, and from the tower of which one of the best views of the city is to be obtained. Some of the convents have been appropriated to public secular uses, some have been sold to private individuals, and others demolished, but the churches of a few of them have been preserved: there still exist, however, about 20 nunneries, containing an aggregate number of 500 nuns. Of these, the Salesas Viejas, in the N.E. corner of Madrid, an edifice of immense extent, covering, with its garden, an area of 88 ac., was built in 1758, by order of Barbara, Queen of Ferdinand VI., in imitation of Madame Maintenon's St. Cyr, as a place of retreat for herself, and a seminary for young noble females. Its architecture is not of a high order, but the marbles of the high altar are truly magnificent. The Descalzas Reales [royal barefeet], near the centre of the city, was founded by Juana, daughter of Charles V.; the abbess of which is ranked as a grande of Spain.

**Charitable Institutions and Prisons.**—The most important are the military hospital, an extensive building, in the N.W. corner of the city. The Hospicio of San Fernando, with schools for both sexes, who are also taught various handicrafts; about 300 men are daily employed in carpeting, cabinet-work, esparto manufactures, weaving cloths and linens, &c. At the S.E. corner of the city stands the general hospital, containing 1526

beds; patients of both sexes and all ages, to the number annually of 13,000 to 14,000, are admitted. The *Inclusa* or foundling hospital receives about 1500 children annually; and, connected with it, is the *Colegio de Niñas de la Paz*, to which girls are transferred to be educated, at the age of seven years. There is, besides, an hospital of incurables, a lying-in asylum, an hospital for priests, a savings-bank, and various other benevolent establishments. Near the S.E. corner of the Plaza Mayor stands the *Carcel de Corte* or state prison, built in 1634. Those who enter, if they have no money, may bid adieu to hope, while judges, jailors, and turnkeys are often accomplices after the fact with a rich criminal. Here, also, are the tribunals of the *Audiencia* or supreme court. In 1847, the number of prisoners who entered was 2013, and there were 284 still incarcerated at the close of the year. The *Carcel de Villa* stands at the N.E. extremity of the city, beside the gate of St. Barbara. In 1847, the number of persons incarcerated was 3608, and there were 377 in prison at the end of the year. There is also a model prison, a house of correction for young men, several female prisons, the *Arrepentidas*, the *Magdalen* asylum, &c.

*Places of Amusement and Recreation.*—There are seven theatres in Madrid, but three of them are very small, and one, the grand *Teatro de Oriente*, is unfinished. On the E., outside the gate of *Alcalá*, is the *Plaza de Toros* [bull-ring], a building which is about 1100 ft. in circumference, and capable of containing 12,000 spectators. In an architectural point of view, it is inferior to that of many provincial towns; the exterior being bold and plain, while the interior is fitted up with wooden benches, and is scarcely better than a shambles. The bull-fights begin in April, and continue till November, taking place generally on Monday afternoon. Here this national sport is the best of its kind. There is also a circus for equestrian performances, a hippodrome, a diorama, a club called *Casino del Príncipe*, and various other places of amusement. The *Prado* [meadow], nearly 2 m. long, is the Hyde Park of Madrid, but, notwithstanding its name, it has no grass: here, on the winter mornings and summer afternoons, all the beauty, rank, and fashion appear. Here may be studied to advantage the costume and manners of the Spaniard, walking and talking, or sitting and smoking; and here may be seen their fantastic and lumbering vehicles driving round and round day after day, in the same monotonous routine, and, contrasted with these, the gayer equipages of the foreign ministers, and a few of the grandees. Altogether, the scene is quite unique in Europe. The *Prado*, extending along the E. side of the city, was levelled and planted by the Conde de Aranda, under Charles III., and laid out by Jose Hermosilla in garden walks. It contains a botanic garden, a charming spot, kept in excellent order, both in a botanical point of view, and for the purposes of recreation and delight; and it becomes doubly charming, as contrasting with the naked environs of Madrid. When the heats of summer set in, this garden becomes a place of great resort. There are, besides, the gardens of the *Buen Retiro*, those behind the royal palace; those of the *Real Casino*; the *Casa del Campo*, where horse and hurdle races are given; the *Paseo de la Florida*, the *Paseo de la Ronda*, which encircles the greatest part of the city; that of *Atocha*, a winter promenade, on account of its being sheltered from the cold; that of *Las Delicias de Isabel*, at the N.E. corner of Madrid, in which stands the *Fuente Castellana*; besides which, there are various other promenades.

*Museums, Libraries, &c.*—The *Royal Museum of Painting and Sculpture*, which stands in the *Prado*, is a huge, lumbering, commonplace edifice. Here there are more than 2000 pictures, for many of which rooms are not yet prepared. To give a slight notion of the contents of this museum, let it suffice to say that there are 27 *Bassanos*, 49 *Breughels*, 8 *Alonzo Canos*, 10 *Claudes*, 22 *Vandykes*, and 16 *Guidos*; 55 by *Luca Giordano*, 13 by *Antonio Moro*, 46 by *Murillo*, 3 by *Parmegianino*, 21 by *N. Poussin*, 10 by *Raphael*, 53 by *Spagnoletto*, 62 by *Rubens*, 23 by *Snyders*, 52 by *Teniers*, 43 by *Titian*, 27 by *Tintoretto*, 62 by *Velasquez*, 24 by *Paul Veronese*, 10 by *Wouvermans*, 14 by *Zurbaran*, with specimens of many other Italian, Flemish, and Spanish artists of eminence. But there is little order or systematic arrangement, and there is no series of painters, marking the chronology either of art in general, or of any school in particular. The gallery of sculpture is very inferior. Some of the best

antiques once belonged to Christina of Sweden, and were removed hither from San Ildefonso. A new museum, established in the suppressed convent of la Trinidad, was opened to the public by *Espartero*, in 1842. Here have been collected from the convents and galleries of Don Carlos, and the Infante Sebastian, some 1500 pictures, good and bad. Besides these, there are several good private galleries. There is also a museum of natural science, a museum of antiquities, and a numismatic museum, containing 150,000 coins and medals. The *National Library*, founded by Philip V., is in the same building with the museum of antiquities: it contains 130,000 volumes, is well managed, and is open to the public daily from ten to three. The library of San Isidro consists of 66,000 volumes.

*Educational Establishments.*—Compared with the time, not far distant, when the schools of San Fernando and San Anton were the only places of instruction for the poor, the education of that class is now in a flourishing condition. In 1844, three free schools for each sex were established in each of the 10 municipal districts into which Madrid is divided, and these are attended by an aggregate number of about 4000 children. Besides these, there is also a number of infant schools. The University of Madrid, which arose out of that of *Alcalá de Henares*, founded in the 15th century, stands in the N.W. quarter of the city. In the session of 1847–48, the matriculated students amounted to 3637. There are, besides, numerous other schools, academies, and colleges, public and private, including a normal school, a deaf and dumb institution, a normal school for the blind, a commercial school, schools for engineers, a *Conservatorio de Musica*, an academy for the fine arts, with a gallery of 300 pictures, few of which, however, are good; a veterinary college, an academy of medicine and surgery, &c. In the *Buen Retiro* stands the observatory, constructed in the form of an Ionic temple.

*Hotels, Baths, Reading-rooms, &c.*—Until lately, the hotels were among the very worst in Europe; but the number of new coach companies, by bringing in more travellers, has created a demand for better accommodation. Some of these companies have set up inns or *paradores* of their own, while many *cafés* and tolerable *restaurants* have been established, principally by foreigners. Some of the hotels and lodging-houses have baths, besides which there are various separate bath establishments. Madrid is celebrated for its asparagus, grown at *Aranjuez*, and the *hojaldre*, a light puff paste; the confectioners' shops are mostly kept by foreigners. During the scorching summer, the snows of the *Guadarrama* chain furnish materials for cool drinks and ices in abundance, which are sold in the streets, and especially by *Valencians*. There are many subscription and reading rooms. In 1843, the newspapers of Madrid amounted to about 46, or seven times the number that existed ten years previously; their circulation is chiefly confined to the capital. In Spain, as in France, the journalists hold a higher social position than in England, because they lead, rather than reflect, public opinion.

*Commerce, Industry, &c.*—An open horse-market is held every Thursday. The markets for eatables are tolerably well supplied; those of San Ildefonso, San Felipe Neri, and La Plaza de Cebada, are the best. The public exchange is held in San Martin, from ten to three o'clock. A stock exchange or *Bolsa de Commercio*, was established in 1831, and as all men in power use their official knowledge in taking advantage of the turn of the market, the *Bolsa* divides with the court and army the moving influence of every situation or crisis of the moment. The national bank, called de San Fernando, was founded in 1827; it issues notes for 500 and 1000 reals (£4, 15s. and £9, 10s.), which will not pass out of Madrid, for all who are not *Madridenses* wisely prefer local dollars to court paper. The circulation is about £120,000. A general life and house insurance company was only founded in 1842; so new here is any security for person or property, long doubly hazardous. The manufactures, among others, consist of tapestry, carpets, fine delft and porcelain, silver-work, buttons, iron castings and machinery, coaches, beer, paper, &c. On the S. side of the city is the station of the railway to Aranjuez, the only one as yet which Madrid possesses.

*History.*—If Madrid existed at all in the Roman period, which is very doubtful, it probably was the insignificant hamlet *Majoritum*; at all events, *Majorit* was only a Moorish outpost of Toledo, when captured, in 1033, by Alonzo VI.



Henry IV., about 1461, made some additions to the older town, which was placed on the W. eminence, over the river; and the narrow streets still contrast with the modern portions which have sprung up to the N. and S. Madrid was once surrounded with forests, which afforded good cover for boars and bears, on account of which it was made a royal hunting residence. These woods have long been cut down. Madrid only began to be a place of importance under Charles V., who, gouty and phlegmatic, felt himself relieved by its brisk and rarefied air; and, consulting only his own personal comfort, he deserted Valladolid, Seville, Granada, and Toledo, to fix his residence in a spot which Iberian, Roman, Goth, and Moor, had all rejected. Declared the court by Philip II., in 1560 (who became more attached to it as the Escorial rose), the city rapidly grew up, at the expense of the older and better situated capitals. It is the creation of a century, for it has not increased much since the age of Philip IV.; then indeed, with reference to London and other European capitals, it really was entitled to rank high, but now it has been outstripped even by our provincial cities. The gross mistake of a position which has no single advantage except the fancied geographical merit of being in the centre of Spain, was soon felt; and on Philip II.'s death, his son, in 1601, endeavoured to remove the court back again to Valladolid, which, however, was then found to be impracticable, such had been the creation of new interests during the outlay in the preceding reign. Philip II. had neglected the opportunity of making Lisbon his capital, which is admirably situated on a noble river and the sea; had this been done, Portugal never would, or could have revolted, or the peninsula been thus dissevered, by which the first blow was dealt to Spain's greatness. Pop. 206,714.—(Madoz, *Diccionario Geográfico-Estadístico-Histórico de España*, Madrid, 1847; Ford's *Hind-Book of Spain*, &c.)

**MADRIDEJOS**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Toledo, near the Amarguillo, here crossed by two bridges. It is very poorly built, most of the houses being merely of earth, and generally inhabited only in the lower story. It has two churches, a nunnery, two suppressed monasteries, a very ancient watch-tower, prison, hospital, a primary school, and manufactures of fine bombazin, in a declining state; several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, fruit, and saffron. Pop. 5141.

**MADRIGAL**, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 35 m. N.N.W. Avila. It is walled, has a good square, two churches, a convent, chapel, townhouse, hospital, prison, and two schools. Pop. (agricultural), 2050.

**MADRIGALEJO**, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. Caceres, l. bank Ruecas, 60 m. E. Badajoz. It has a large church, a courthouse, with prison; a primary school, a suppressed convent, and a trade in oil, wine, and cattle. It is an ancient place, and many Moorish remains have been found near it. Pop. 986.

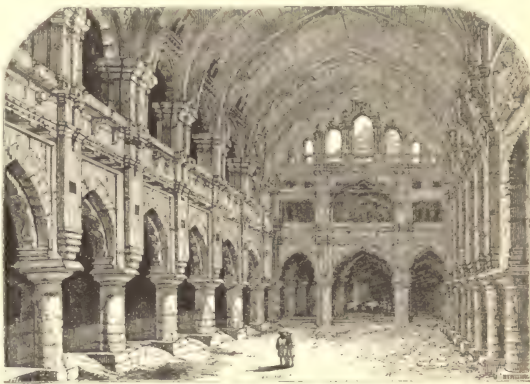
**MADRIGUERAS**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 24 m. S. Albacete; with a church, courthouse, primary school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle, wine, wheat, and saffron. Pop. 2321.

**MADRON**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 6810 ac. P. 11,144.

**MADRONERA**, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 30 m. E. by S. Caceres, poorly built; with a church, and a public storehouse, which serves as a townhouse and school. Pop. 2081.

**MADURA**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, Carnatic, cap. dist. Madura and Dindigul, r. bank Vagah, 95 m. S.S.W. Tanjore; lat. 9° 55' N.; lon. 78° 14' E. It is surrounded by a lofty wall of stone, with square bastions, but in many places much dilapidated. The streets are unusually wide and regular for an Indian city, but the private dwellings are mean and wretched; forming a striking contrast with the magnificence of the public edifices, the most extraordinary specimens of Hindoo architecture in India. The principal of these are the

great temple, containing various shrines, but chiefly devoted to Mahadeva, with its spacious areas, choultries, and four colossal porticoes, each a pyramid of 10 stories, and covering in all an extent of ground sufficient for the site of a town; the



INTERIOR OF THE PALACE, MADURA.—From Daniel's Views in India.

palace, a vast structure, but now falling to decay, with an elevated dome, 90 ft. in diameter, and in front a choultry or covered building for travellers, called Tiroomul Naik's, 312 ft. in length, and covered with grotesque sculptures. Near the town is a remarkable eminence, called, from its shape, the Elephant Rock. There was formerly at Madura a college, called by the natives Maha Sunkum. During the Carnatic wars, from 1740 to 1760, Madura sustained many sieges. Pop. about 20,000.—The DISTRICT, which includes DINDIGUL, is near the S. extremity of the peninsula, lat. 9° to 10° 45' N., lon. 77° 10' to 79° 10' E.; area, 10,700 sq. m.; and, to a large extent, is composed of marsh and jungle. In the N. and W. it is mountainous and covered with wood, with a good deal of low, fenny ground between. There are, however, some fertile valleys among the hills, and considerable tracts of productive plain. It is watered by the Vagah, a considerable stream, which falls into Palk's Strait. Different kinds of paddy are grown in the low grounds, where ample means of irrigation, in the form of tanks and rivers, are at command. Chief exports:—piece-goods, cotton, rice, and chank shells. Imports:—betel, oil, seeds, and cocoa-nuts. The ancient sovereigns of this country were named the Pandian race, and the district is supposed to be the Regia Pandionis of Ptolemy. The island of Ramisseram, in the Gulf of Manaar, is in this district. Pop. (1851), 1,756,791.—(*Trigonometrical Survey of India*, &c.)

**MADURA**, an isl. Indian Archipelago, off E. end Java, from which it is separated by the Strait of Madura, about 3 m. wide at the W. end of the island, but nearly 30 m. on the S. Cape Klampis, the N.W. point of Madura, is in lat. 6° 45' S.; lon. 112° 45' E. (n.); and Cape East, its most E. point, in lat. 6° 58' S.; lon. 114° 50' E. (n.) The island is about 105 m. long, E. to W., and 30 m. broad. It is divided into three portions, of which Bangkalang and Sumanap occupy, respectively, the W. and E. ends, and are reigned over by their own sultans; who, however, are tributary to the Dutch, to whom also the central portion, Pamakassan, exclusively belongs, forming a dependency of the province of Soerabaya. It is undulating, but not mountainous; and, though in general well watered by small, frequently brackish streamlets, yet in some places, especially on the coast, there is a want of water, and the soil is consequently unfertile. The interior, however, is fertile, though not so productive as Java. Maize, cocoa-nuts, tobacco, Jamaica pepper, and tamarinds, are the chief products, and the exports include also birds'-nests, country-cloths, white and striped; poppy-oil, rattan-mats, and baskets, &c. The N. coast is bold, but on the S. coast are two large bays, in which anchorage is to be found. The seas all round are plentifully stocked with fish, the taking

of which constitutes a chief source of employment and support to the natives. The only important mineral known to exist is limestone, which is plentiful. The chief towns are Bangkalang, Pamakassan, and Sunanap or Samanap. The trade of Madura is included with the returns for Java (*which see*). Pop. 263,048.—(Van der Aa, *Aard. Woorden. Nederlanden*.)

**MADURA** (STRAIT OF), the narrow channel separating the island of Madura, at its W. end, from that of Java. It is about 2 m. broad at its narrowest part, but expands to above 5 m. near Soerabaya. The name is also applied to the wide expanse, about 30 m. broad, between the S. coast of Madura and the N. coast of Java.

**MAELLA**, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 68 m. S.E. Saragossa, 1. bank Matarana. It is well built, has three handsome squares, a church, three chapels, a townhouse, with fine clock-tower; and an hospital. Pop. (agricultural), 2945.

**MAELSTROM**, a whirlpool, Norway. See **MÄLSTROM**.

**MAENCLOCHOG**, par. Wales, Pembroke. P. 803.

**MAENTWROG**, par. Wales, Merioneth. P. 883.

**MAER**, par. Eng. Stafford; 2790 ac. P. 559.

**MAERKE-KERKHEM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the road from Audenarde to Grammont, and on the Maerke, 15 m. S. Ghent. It has a brewery, a bleach-field, and several mills. Pop. 1844.

**MAESMYNS**, par. Wales, Brecon. P. 252.

**MAESTRICHT** [Dutch, *Maastricht*; German, *Mästricht*; Latin, *Trajectum ad Mosam*, *Trajectum superius*], an irregularly fortified tn. Holland, cap. prov. Limburg, 1. bank Maas, here crossed by a stone bridge, communicating with the suburb of Wijk, also included within the walls of the fortress, which are about 5 m. in circuit. It lies on the Belgian frontier, 56 m. E. Brussels, and 52 m. W. by S. Cologne; lat. 50° 51' 7" N.; lon. 5° 41' 9" E. (L.); is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in Europe; and, by opening sluices, can place the surrounding district all under water. With its suburb, Wijk, it has seven land-gates, and three towards the river, but none of them remarkable. In general the town is closely built, but it has two open places, the Vrijthof, a roomy quadrangle, planted with trees, in which stands the church of St. Servais, a fine Romanesque edifice with five towers, and dating from the 10th century; and where William de la Marck, surnamed 'le sanglier' [boar], of Ardenne, was beheaded, in 1485; and the Groote-markt, in which stands the townhall [Stadhuis], a large, substantial, square building, with an elegant tower; near it are the weigh-house and watch-house. Other note-worthy buildings are the courts and general prison, the commandant's house, and the arsenal. Maestricht has several barracks, a military and several other hospitals for various purposes; four R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, and a synagogue; an atheneum, in which Latin, Greek, German, Dutch, and other branches of education are taught; and formerly had numerous monasteries and nunneries. It carries on an active transit and smuggling trade with Belgium, chiefly in salt, wine, and sugar; and has likewise manufactures of glass and earthenware, pipes, fire-arms, shot, cloth, especially clothing for the garrison; wax-cloth, pins, sealing-wax, 2 iron foundries, 3 manufactories of paper-hangings, a paper-mill, rope-walk, 3 beet-root sugar-refineries, a number of tan-pits, 21 distilleries, and 32 breweries, the latter producing very noted beer. About 3 m. from the town is the Pietersberg [Peter's hill], on which stands the fort of St. Pierre; and under which are extensive subterranean quarries, covering a space of 12 m. by 6 m., with 16,000 passages, 20 to 50 ft. in height, and 12 ft. broad, supposed to have been excavated by the Romans. The galleries run generally at right angles, and are lined by many thousand massive pillars, 40 ft. square, left to support the roof. Maestricht was besieged and taken, and 8000 of its inhabitants were massacred, in 1579, by the Spaniards, under the Duke of Parma; in 1673, it was taken by Louis XIV., and again by the French in 1748 and 1794; William III. of England failed to take it; and, in 1830, its garrison resisted successfully the attacks of insurgent Belgians. Pop. (1850), 25,241.—(Van der Aa; Murray's *Handbook*.)

**MAESYCK**, a tn. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 1. bank Meuse, 17 m. N.N.E. Maestricht. It is tolerably well-built, has two churches, three chapels, a communal-house, an almshouse for the old, an orphan asylum, several schools, a bene-

volent and a musical society, several breweries, distilleries, print-fields, oil, flour, and paper mills; and manufactures of tobacco, hats, and earthenware. Hubert Van Eyck, a celebrated painter, and his brother, John Van Eyck, also known as John of Bruges, the reputed inventor of oil-painting, were natives of Maesyc. Pop. 4145.

**MAETER**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 15 m. S. Ghent; with a church, three schools, two breweries, and some flour-mills. Pop. 3602.

**MAFFERSDORF**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, on both sides of the Neisse, 57 m. N.N.E. Prague; with a church, a school, manufactures of linen and hosiery, and a worsted and flour mill. Pop. 2670.

**MAFRA**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, com. Torres-Vedras, in a bleak, solitary district, 690 ft. above sea-level, 17 m. N.W. Lisbon, and about 3 m. from the sea-coast. It is only deserving of notice for its vast and magnificent pile of buildings, erected by John V., in 1717, in imitation of the Escorial of Spain. It is in the form of a quadrangle, measuring, E. to W., 760 ft., and N. to S., 670 ft.; and includes a magnificent church, adorned with numerous fine marble columns; a royal palace, a college, with a library of about 50,000 volumes; and a monastery, with 300 cells. A small town has risen up around these buildings. P. 3250.

**MAGACELA**, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 55 m. E.S.E. Badajoz; with steep, irregular streets, a parish church, within the enclosures of an ancient castle; a primary school; manufactures of earthenware, and lime-kilns. Pop. 1114.

**MAGADINO**, a vil. Switzerland, can. Tessin, about 3 m. E.S.E. Locarno, N.E. shore of Lake Maggiore, where it has a small harbour; which, having become a station of the steamers plying on the lake, has recently acquired some importance. The extensive plain of the same name in its vicinity is almost uncultivated; and, owing to the stagnant water which remains upon it, is unhealthy.

**MAGADOXO**, a tn., E. Africa. See **MAKADISHU**.

**MAGALHAENS**, or **MAGELLAN** (STRAIT OF), the channel which separates the continent of S. America from Tierra-del-Fuego, and thus forms a communication between the S. Atlantic and S. Pacific Oceans. Its entrance from the former is in about lat. 52° 30' S., between Cape Virgins and Cape Espirito-Santo; and, from the latter, in nearly the same parallel, between Cape Victory and Cape Pillar. It is upwards of 300 m. long, and is of difficult navigation. The E. entrance is about 15 m. wide, but shortly after expands to about 35 m.; again narrows to little more than 2 or 3 m., and then widens to about 20 m. From this point it presents, for about 60 m., a large expanse of water, varying from 20 m. to upwards of 50 m. in width. The breadth of the remaining portion, being much obstructed by islands, cannot well be stated, sometimes not exceeding 200 fathoms, but, near its W. entrance, it widens to about 20 and 25 m. Near the centre of the strait, in the vicinity of Port Famine, a vein of coal has been discovered; in this locality the mountains rise precipitously to a height of 3000 and 4000 ft. above sea-level; one summit, Mount Sarmiento, attains an elevation of 6000 ft. The tides in the Strait reach an elevation of about 50 ft., the highest point they attain on the Patagonian coast. The Strait was discovered, in 1520, by Fernando Magalhaens.

**MAGALLON**, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 35 m. W.N.W. Saragossa, 1. bank Huecha; with two squares, a church, two chapels, two schools, a townhouse, hospital, and manufactures of linen, earthenware, bricks, wine, and oil. Pop. 2044.

**MAGAN**, a vil. Spain, New Castle, prov. and about 8 m. from Toledo. It is poorly built, has a parish church, the ruins of a Moorish fort and of an ancient castle, a primary school, and a trade in hides, wool, and cattle. Pop. 952.

**MAGAYARAD**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 19 m. from Arad, in a fruitful district; with a Greek church. Pop. 1806.

**MAGDALEN CHANNEL**, Tierra-del-Fuego, a narrow strait, between Clarence island and the S. part of Tierra-del-Fuego, and communicating with the Strait of Magalhaens, opposite Cape Froward, through Cockburn's Channel. It extends, in a S. direction, for 20 m. In some parts of it, the land rises abruptly to the height of 2000 or 3000 ft., and is covered with beech and winter's-bark; and, near the water, is adorned with large groves of fuchsia and berberis.



**MAGDALEN ISLANDS**, a group of 11 islands, British N. America, Gulf of St. Lawrence; lat.  $47^{\circ} 30'$  to  $47^{\circ} 38' N.$ ; lon.  $61^{\circ}$  to  $62^{\circ} W.$  Coffin's island (*which see*) is the largest of the group, and is 25 m. long, and in some places, 3 m. wide. The other larger islands are Amherst, Wolfe, and Saunders. None of these contain minerals of any consequence, although in some places plaster-of-Paris and ochres of various colours are met with. Juniper-berries, strawberries, and raspberries are abundant; as are, likewise, silver or gray-coloured foxes. The fishing, chiefly for seal, herring, and cod, the last the most valuable and important, forms the sole means of subsistence. Pop. about 1000.

**MAGDALENA**.—1, A dep. New Granada, comprehending the countries lying between the W. boundaries of Venezuela and the Gulf of Darien, and between lat.  $8^{\circ} N.$  and the Caribbean Sea, including the four provs. of Rio de la Hacha, Santa Marta, Cartagena, and Mompox; area, 50,900 sq. m. It is very thinly inhabited, excepting along the coast, and the banks of the Magdalena. Principal rivers, the Magdalena, Cauca, Jorge, Nechi, and Sinu. There are also several lakes, mostly, however, expansions of the rivers. The soil is singularly fertile, the climate extremely hot; during the day, the sky is cloudy and rain frequent, but the nights are beautifully clear and delightful. Some of the rivers contain gold dust, but it is not collected. The principal products are cotton, cacao, tobacco, ipecacuanha, cinchona, balsam, and dye-woods. Principal towns—Cartagena, Baranca Nueva, Santa Marta, Mompox, and Ocaña.—2, A large river, New Granada. It rises in the central Cordillera of the Andes, 35 m. S.S.E. Poyayan; lat.  $1^{\circ} 55' N.$ ; lon.  $76^{\circ} 25' W.$ ; flows generally N., and falls into the Caribbean Sea by several mouths; lat.  $11^{\circ} 8' N.$ ; lon.  $74^{\circ} 50' W.$  Its basin comprises an area of 72,000 geo. sq. m., and its whole length is 560 geo. m. direct distance, or 828 geo. m. including windings. Principal affluents, the Cauca and Galinazo; the former is nearly as large as the Magdalena, has its source in nearly the same latitude, and holds a parallel course till it joins it at lat.  $9^{\circ} 25' N.$ , about 25 m. N.W. Mompox. The Magdalena is navigable as far as Honda, lat.  $5^{\circ} 14' N.$ , 435 m. from its embouchure. Its banks are infested by innumerable mosquitoes, and by vast numbers of caymans and crocodiles; its waters are muddy, and enter the sea with such impetus as to preserve their freshness for a considerable distance from its mouth.—3, A large river, Bolivia, called also the Ubahy, Branco, and San Migue. In its earlier course it is called the Chiquitos; it issues from Lake Ubahy, lat.  $18^{\circ} 20' S.$ , and flows N.N.W. to about lat.  $16^{\circ} S.$ , when it assumes one or other of the names above quoted, and ultimately falls into the Itenez or Guapore, in lat.  $12^{\circ} 20' S.$ , lon.  $65^{\circ} 5' W.$  Its course, from the point at which it assumes the name of the Magdalena, till it joins the Guapore, is 225 m. Its entire length, including the Chiquitos, is upwards of 400 m.—4, A small lake, Bolivia, a few miles W. from the Magdalena; lat.  $14^{\circ} 5' S.$ ; lon.  $64^{\circ} 25' W.$ ; about 12 m. long, and 5 m. broad.—5, A small tn. or vil. Bolivia, l. bank Magdalena; lat.  $13^{\circ} 51' S.$ ; lon.  $64^{\circ} 31' W.$ —6, A river, Texas, N. America, falls into the Bay of Matagorda, about lat.  $28^{\circ} 30' N.$ ; lon.  $96^{\circ} 25' W.$ —7, A bay, W. coast, peninsula of Old California, formed by the island of Santa Margarita; lat.  $24^{\circ} 32' 3" N.$ ; lon.  $112^{\circ} 3' W.$ ; sometimes called Madalena.—8, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, Marquesas group, about 33 m. in circumference; lat.  $10^{\circ} 31' S.$ ; lon.  $138^{\circ} 45' W.$  (n.) It is mountainous, the highest summit 3700 ft. high, and is densely peopled. The coast has a bold and picturesque appearance. It is known by the name, also, of Ottaheoah.—9, A small isl. Mediterranean, off N.E. coast Sardinia; lat.  $41^{\circ} 13' 4" N.$ ; lon.  $9^{\circ} 24' E.$  (n.)

**MAGDEBURG**, a gov. Prussia, prov. Saxony, bounded N. by Mecklenburg and Hanover, W. Hanover and Brunswick, S.W. Hanover, S. Anhalt and gov. Merseburg, and E. gov. Potsdam; area, 3368 geo. sq. m. The surface consists

generally of an extensive plain, only occasionally broken by low undulating hills. In the S. and S.W., however, the Harz mountains occupy a considerable area, and even attain their highest elevation in the Brocken. The principal river is the Elbe, which traverses the gov. circuitously in a N.N.W. direction, and receives within it its most important tributary, the Saale. A small portion of the W. belongs to the basin of the Weser. The largest lake is the Arrendsee, which has an area of 24 geo. sq. m. The minerals include iron, a little coal, considerable seams of lignite, copperas, alum, schist, and gypsum. Sandstone, limestone, and potter's clay are found in many quarters. In respect of soil, the government is one of the most fertile in the kingdom. The principal crops, most of which leave a considerable surplus for export, are wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, rape-seed, flax, hops, tobacco, and chicory. Manufactures have made considerable progress, and include, among numerous other articles of less importance, woollen, linen, and silk goods, leather, gloves, iron, oil, brandy, vinegar, porcelain, and earthenware. There are also numerous worsted mills, and beet-root sugar factories. Among the inhabitants, Protestants constitute an immense majority. Not one in fifty is R. Catholic. The gov. is divided into 14 circles. Pop. (1849), 691,374.

**MAGDEBURG**, a tn. Prussia, cap. prov. Saxony, on the Elbe, 76 m. W.S.W. Berlin. It ranks as a fortress of the first class, and, in consequence of the additions and improvements which its fortifications have received since the last great war, is regarded as one of the strongest places in Europe. So extensive are its works, that an army of 100,000 men would be required to invest them completely. The Elbe here forms several branches, and divides the town into three parts—the town proper, which, on the land side, is regularly fortified, and, towards the river, defended by Forts Sternschanze and Scharnhorst; the Werder, with its citadel; and Frederickstadt, likewise strongly fortified. These different parts communicate with each other by several bridges. The houses are, for the most part, large and handsome; but in many places, particularly in the neighbourhood of the citadel, are very much crowded together, and a great number of the streets are narrow. The principal squares are the New Market or Domplatz, and the



THE MARKET-PLACE, MAGDEBURG.—From Semmler, Der Elbstrom Illustrirt.

Old Market, which is decorated with an equestrian statue of the Emperor Otho, erected in 973, and is the site of some of the most important public edifices. A fine walk is furnished by the Firtenwall, a well-planted terrace, or parade ground, along the margin of the Elbe. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Dom or cathedral, one of the noblest Gothic structures of N. Germany, erected in the 13th and 14th centuries, and recently repaired at immense expense, flanked by two towers, and remarkable within for the height of its ceiling, the beauty of its chancel and baptistery, and a number of curious monuments. St. Sebastian's church, in which is the grave of Otto Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump; the Marien, or R. Catholic church, older even than the cathedral,

several other churches, townhouse, and theatre. As the capital of the province, Magdeburg is the seat of a number of important courts and public offices. It also possesses numerous benevolent institutions and educational establishments. Among the former five hospitals, and three orphan asylums; among the latter a cathedral gymnasium, pedagogium, normal seminary, medical, industrial, and several other schools, institution for the deaf and dumb, &c. The manufactures consist principally of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, silk and cotton ribbons, leather, gloves, soap, and candles. There are, also, several important cotton and worsted mills, beet-sugar, and chicory factories, breweries, distilleries, oil, and vinegar works. The trade, which derives great facilities from the position of the town on the Elbe, the canal connecting this river with the Havel, and the railroads communicating with Leipzig, Halle, Berlin, and Hamburg, is of great importance. The principal articles are corn, wood, and other products of the soil, coals, wine, and colonial produce. The trade and manufactures thus carried on, are not confined to the town, properly so called, but several of the most important establishments have their locality in two suburbs, which are sometimes described as separate towns—Neustadt, immediately to the N., and Sudenburg to the S.W. Magdeburg is a place of great antiquity, and is mentioned in records in the eighth century. It early distinguished itself in the Reformation, and long exerted a powerful influence in its favour. The hostility thus excited was the cause of its greatest disaster. In 1631, after a siege, in which it valiantly defended itself, it was taken by storm, and given up to indiscriminate massacre, by the brutal Tilly. The most horrible atrocities were committed. A church, in which hundreds of women and children had taken refuge, was nailed up, to prevent escape, and then burned. Above 20,000 people were murdered, and the greater part of the town was laid in ashes. Otto Guericke, Immermann, and Zschokke, were born here. Pop. (1816), 84,808; (1849), 56,181.

MAGDEN, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, 15 m. E.S.E. Basel; with a church and parsonage. An excellent red wine is produced in the district. Pop. 1038.

MAGE, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 35 m. N.N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro, on a river of same name. It has a neat church, a number of well-furnished shops, and a considerable trade in mandioc flour, of excellent quality; coffee, millet, rice, legumes, and wood. Owing to extensive swamps in the neighbourhood, intermittent fevers are very prevalent.—The RIVER rises in the serra dos Orgãos, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro; passes the town of its own name, up to which small barks can come with the tide; and, after a course of about 24 m., falls into the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro.

MAGELANG, a vil. Java, cap. prov. Kadoe, 40 m. S.W. Samarang, 1377 ft. above sea-level. It has several good stone buildings, including the governor's house, a native mosque, and a respectable-looking prison. The Chinese quarter is neat. Magelang is partially fortified.

MAGELLAN, (STRAIT OF). See MAGALHAENS.

MAGENTA, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Pavia, 16 m. W. Milan. It has a parish and three auxiliary churches, and manufactures of wax-candles, soap, and whetstones. The wine of the district, and also its salt provisions, bear a high name. Pop. 5170.

MAGERÖE, an isl. Norway, off N. coast of Finmark, containing the North Cape; lat. 71° 11' 30" N.; lon. 26° 0' 45" E. It is of irregular form, and deeply indented all round with bays and inlets; its greatest length is about 20 m., breadth, 10 to 12 m. It is rocky and mountainous, and destitute of trees; but in the interior are some verdant spots, on which cattle and sheep feed. There are some reindeer on the island, and a considerable number of inhabitants. See NORTH CAPE.

MAGGIORA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, near Borgo Munero, r. bank Ciccione; with a number of well-built houses, two churches, an elementary school, three charitable endowments, and manufactures of majolica; limekilns, and mines of argentiferous iron. Pop. 2074.

MAGGIORE, or VERBANO, a lake in the N. of Italy, common to the Swiss can. Tessin, Piedmont, and Lombardy, and consisting of a long and comparatively narrow expanse, stretching irregularly N.N.E. to S.S.W., for 40 m., with a maximum breadth of 5½ m., and a mean breadth of not more than 2 m.; perimeter, 91 m.; area, 74 sq. m.; maximum

depth, 2625 ft., or nearly 438 fathoms; height above sea level, 638 ft. Its basin is of large extent; the lake receiving all the waters which descend from the lofty Alps, commencing near Mount Rosa, and thence circling round to a point between the Lakes of Como and Lugano. Its chief feeders are the latter lake, which discharges itself into it by the Fresa, on the E.; the N. Ticino, which falls into it on the N.E.; and the Toce on the W. A considerable traffic is carried on in timber, cut on the mountain sides; and by sailing vessels and steamers, the latter plying regularly upon it between Magadino and Sesto Calende. Numerous travellers avail themselves of this last means of conveyance, to view the splendid scenery for which the lake is celebrated. The lake has no islands of any importance, except the beautiful Borromeo isles, forming the entrance of the small gulf into which the Toce falls. It is well supplied with fish, particularly trout, which sometimes weigh 50 lbs. On its shores are quarries of fine white marble.

MAGHERA.—1, A market tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 23 m. S.E. Londonderry. The town contains the parish church and two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and has weekly markets, well supplied with linen, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1123. Area of par., 24,792 ac. Pop. 14,511.—2, A par. Ireland, co. Down; 3214 ac. Pop. 1505.

MAGHERACROSS, par. Irel. Fermanagh and Tyrone; 10,452 ac. Pop. 5203.

MAGHERACULMONEY, par. Ireland, Fermanagh; 18,577 ac. Pop. 7021.

MAGHERADROOL, par. Ireland, Down; 12,553 ac. Pop. 7601.

MAGHERAFELT, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 33 m. S.E. Londonderry. The town, situated on the road to Coleraine, has a church, a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting-house, R. Catholic chapel, market-house, courthouse, bridewell, and workhouse; and a trade in linen and agricultural produce. P. 1560. Area of par., 8290 ac. P. 7649.

MAGHERAGALL, par. Irel. Antrim; 6556 ac. P. 3439.

MAGHERALIN, a par. and tn. Armagh and Down; 8293 ac. Pop. 5476.

MAGHERALLY, a par. Irel. Down; 5244 ac. P. 3544.

MAGHERAMESK, a par. Ireland, Antrim; 3150 ac. Pop. 2040.

MAGHERNO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 4 m. E.S.E. Pavia, near the S. Lambre, in a fertile district, with a parish church and an oratory. Pop. 1358.

MAGHEROSS, a par. Ireland, Monaghan; 16,702 ac. Pop. 13,444.

MAGRIBEE, a tn. Scinde, 80 m. S. Hyderabad, l. bank Piniaree, a branch of the Indus; lat. 24° 11' N.; lon. 68° 17' E. It carries on a considerable trade with Cutch. Pop. 5000.

MAGILLIGAN, par. Irel. Derry; 13,137 ac. P. 3252.

MAGINDANAO, an isl. Philippines. See MINDANAO.

MAGIONE, a vil. Papal States, deleg. and 8 m. W.N.W. Perugia, on the summit of a commanding eminence, crowned by a lofty, isolated square tower, of imposing aspect.

MAGLAND [Latin, *Malianum Fulcimensium*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, in a valley of same name, r. bank Arvo, 11 m. E.S.E. Bonneville. It has a modern church, a trade in corn, cattle, butter, wood, and charcoal. Pop. 1925.

MAGLIANO, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 19 m. W. Rieti, near r. bank Tiber. It is the see of a bishop, and has three churches and four convents. Pop. 1214.

MAGLIANO, two places, Sardinian States:—1, A vil. and com. div. Coni, prov. and 3 m. from Alba, on a height above r. bank Tanaro. It has a modern church, several chapels, a handsome courthouse, monastery, and charitable endowment; a magnificent palace, an old feudal castle, and a trade in wine, corn, and fruit. Pop. 1518.—2, A vil. and com., div. Coni, prov. and 3 m. S. Mondovì, l. bank Pessò; with an ancient church, a school, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2129.

MAGLIANO, two places, Naples:—1, Prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., dist. and 6 m. N.N.W. Avezzano.—2, (Grande), prov. Frosinone-Citra, dist. and 7 m. N. Il-Vallo.

MAGLIE, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra d'Otranto, dist. and 20 m. E.N.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 3000.

MAGLOD, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and about 12 m. from Pesth; with a church and a synagogue. P. 1583.



**MAGNA-CAVALLO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and E.S.E. Mantua, near r. bank Po, in a somewhat marshy, but not unfertile district; with a parish church. Pop. 1294.

**MAGNAC-LAVAIL**, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, r. bank Brème, 27 m. N. Limoges; with a communal college, manufactures of leather, and a trade in swine, flour, and iron. Pop. 1108.

**MAGNAGO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and W. Milan; with two churches, and some trade in the wine of the district, which bears a high name. Pop. 1080.

**MAGNANO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and about 9 m. S. Biella; with a church, the remains of an old castle, manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, and wood for fuel. Pop. 1706.

**MAGNAVACCA**, a vil. and seaport, Papal States, deleg. and about 30 m. E.S.E. Ferrara, at the mouth of the canal which gives Commachio a communication with the Adriatic. It is defended by a fort.

**MAGNESIA**, an anc. city, Asiatic Turkey. See MANISA.

**MAGNETICAL ISLAND**.—1, An isl. off N.E. coast Australia; lat. 19° 5' S.; lon. 146° 40' E. It is 8 to 10 m. long, and 4 to 5 m. in breadth at the broadest part; and, on the N.W. side, has good anchorage.—2, An isl. Guatemala, S. coast, off Port Pueblo; lat. 8° 4' 6" N.; lon. 81° 47' W. (n.).

**MAGNISI**, a promontory, E. coast, Sicily, 6 m. N. Syracuse. It forms the S. side of the harbour of Augusta, and is often called an island, though a narrow isthmus unites it to the mainland. On its highest point is a strong martello tower, commanding the approaches to it and the small bays on each side of it, and near the extremity of the isthmus, are the large salt-works of Sajona.

**MAGNUS** (Str.), a beautiful and spacious bay, Scotland, W. coast of the mainland of Shetland, containing several islands, behind which several minor bays branch off and penetrate into the interior, affording anchorage where the largest vessels may ride safely in the most tempestuous weather.

**MAGOCs**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, in a fertile plain, about 15 m. from Fünfkirchen; with a R. Catholic church, normal school, and synagogue. P. 2743

**MAGOR**, par. Eng. Monmouth; 3140 ac. P. 641.

**MAGORBAN**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 4149 ac. P. 1468.

**MAGOURNEY**, par. Irel. Cork; 5869 ac. P. 2664.

**MAGOWRY**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 1932 ac. P. 684.

**MAGRA**, a river, Italy, which descends from the Apennines, in the Tuscan dist. of Pontremoli, flows S., and, after a course of about 38 m., falls into the Gulf of Genoa, 4 m. S.S.W. Sarzana. Its chief affluents are the Asilla, on the left, and the Vara, on the right.

**MAGSTAD**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 10 m. S.W. Stuttgart; with a church. Pop. 1937.

**MAGUELLONE** [Latin, *Agatha*], an islet, or rather a peninsula, France, dep. Herault, above 1 m. long, in the Etang de Thau, near the Canal Des Etangs, and about 5 m. from Montpellier. It once was the site of a town of some celebrity in the history of Languedoc, but its only remains are a few houses and a remarkable church, dating from the seventh century.

**MAGUIRES BRIDGE**, a market tn. Ireland, co. Fermanagh, 7½ m. S.E. Enniskillen; with a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house, and two schools. Pop. 685.

**MAGYAR** (Nagy), or GROSS-MAGENDORF, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 13 m. from Pressburg, in the island of Schütt; with a church, and a ferry over the Ersek-Ujvar arm of the Danube. Pop. 1301.

**MAGYAR-BENYE**, or BENDORF, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. and 26 m. S.E. Kükeldburg; with a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1009.

**MAGYARO**, a vil. Transylvania, co. Thorenburg, near Thorda; with two Greek churches. Pop. 1037.

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**MAGYAROS**, or NUSSBACH, a vil. Transylvania, dist. and about 27 m. from Kronstadt, on the Aluta; with a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1468.

**MAHABALIPOORAM**, or MAHAVALIPOORAM, an anc. city, S. Hindoostan, presid. and 35 m. S. Madras; lat. 12° 36' N.; lon. 80° 16' E.; now remarkable only for the extent, variety, and singular character of its relics of antiquity; the most remarkable of which are some old Hindoo temples, dedicated to Vishnu, generally called the Seven Pagodas. There



PAGODAS AT MAHABALIPOORAM.

From Ferguson's Picturesque Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of India.

are, besides, a number of curious and elaborate excavations in the living rock, and a great variety of carved representations of animals and nondescript monsters. The town is said to have extended many miles to the E., on ground now covered by the sea.

**MAHABLESHWUR HILLS**, a convalescent station, Hindoostan, in the Ghauts of the Concan; lat. 17° 56' N.; lon. 73° 30' W.; 4500 ft. above sea-level. The VILLAGE, which is built mostly of stone, contains a sanatorium, a church, prison, and subscription library.

**MAHADEO**, a temple, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, S.W. district, in the Mahadeo hills. It is a famous object of Hindoo pilgrimage, and lies 60 m. S.E. Hussingabad, on the Nerbudda; lat. 22° 22' N.; lon. 78° 35' E.

**MAHANADA**, a river, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal. It is formed in prov. Bengal, 20 m. E. Purneah, by the junction of the Konki and another stream, both proceeding S. from Sikkim. From the junction, the Mahanada flows S.S.E., and, after uniting with some other streams, joins the Ganges 30 m. N. Moorsshedabad. Total course, from source of the Konki, 250 m., and from the junction, 100 m., direct distance.

**MAHANUDDY RIVER**, S. Hindoostan; it rises in prov. Gundwanah, near Kyraghur; lat. 21° 25' N.; lon. 80° 50' E.; flows S.E., and then E. through prov. Orissa, past Sumbulpur and Cuttack, and falls into the Bay of Bengal by two mouths, the most N. in lat. 20° 18' N.; lon. 86° 40' E.; after a course of about 480 m. During the rains, it is navigable 300 m. up from its estuary, but a large portion of its channel is dry during five or six months of the year, when it is fordable even at Cuttack; on the higher part of its course, it is rendered difficult by rocks and rapids. Diamonds of the finest quality, and of various sizes, are found in the stream, and in several of its tributaries; more especially, at the mouths of the Maund, Kheloo, and Hebe.

**MAHARAJGUNGE**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, near l. bank Mahanada, 250 m. N. by W. Calcutta.

**MAHAVILLY GUNGA**, a large river, Ceylon, rises nearly in the centre of the S. part of the island; lat. 6° 47' N.; lon. 80° 54' E.; 34 m. S. Kandy. It has generally a N.N.E. course, though with many and great deviations, nearly encircles Kandy, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Trincomalee; whole length, about 160 m. It has magnificent falls between Kandy and Bintenny, near the latter of which towns it attains its greatest breadth, 540 ft. It is so obstructed by sand-banks as to be impracticable for boats.

**MAHÉ.**—1, An isl., Seychelle Archipelago, Indian Ocean; lat. (S. point) 4° 48' 30" S.; lon. 55° 30' E. (n.); about 17 m. long, and 4 m. broad. It attains an elevation of about 2000 ft. above the level of the sea, from which it rises, in most places, nearly perpendicularly; it abounds with wood, and may be seen from a distance of 36 or 40 m. Its E. side is bordered by extensive reefs of coral, the openings of which, opposite St. Anne Island, form the port of Mahé, which is capable of holding five or six large ships of war moored, with sufficient room for small vessels. There is here a town or village, formerly of the same name, but now changed to Victoria, the only one on the island. The houses are said, by Captain Belcher, to be all falling fast to decay. During the S.E. monsoon, there is good anchorage on the W. side of Mahé; but heavy gusts come over the high land, when the winds are moderate and steady on the E. side. Wood and water may be obtained here, and supplies of cattle and rice.—2, A tn. and fort, S. Hindoostan, prov. Malabar, 40 m. N.N.W. Calicut; lat. 11° 42' N.; lon. 75° 36' E.; at the mouth of a small river, navigable for boats a considerable way inland. It is a neat town; was formerly the chief French settlement on the W. side of India, and is still in their possession. Pop. (1849), 3341.

**MAHEBOURG**, a tn. Mauritius, S.E. coast, beautifully situated on the S. side of a picturesque, craggy range of wooded, basaltic mountains, on the margin of a deep bay, into which two rivers discharge themselves. It consists of wooden houses, chiefly of one story, and a large military barrack of stone. The bay, called Grand Port, is protected by a coral reef, which keeps the water at all times perfectly tranquil within.

**MAHEIDPOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, r. bank Sepra, 28 m. N. by W. Oojeen. It stands about 1600 ft. above sea-level; consists of about 350 houses, and is defended by a fort situated on the high banks of the river. In 1817, the army of Holcar was, after some severe fighting, totally routed here by the British under Sir Thomas Hislop.

**MAHERACLOONE**, par. Irel. Monaghan; 14,952 ac. Pop. 9012.

**MAHIM.**—1, A tn. Hindoostan, presid. and in isl. Bombay, near its N. extremity; lat. 19° 2' N.; lon. 72° 58' E. There are here the tomb of a Mahometan saint, with a mosque attached to it, a Portuguese church, and college of R. Catholic priests. Pop., including dependent villages, 15,618.—2, A tn., presid. Bengal, dist. and 65 m. W.N.W. Delhi.

**MAHLBERG**, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, 20 m. N.N.W. Freiburg; by a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a superior burgher school. Pop. 1683.

**MAHOBA**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, in Bundelcund, 130 m. W. Allahabad; lat. 25° 20' N.; lon. 79° 51' E. Around it are many temples, tombs, and other vestiges of former greatness, and, on a rocky height, the remains of a fortress. It is said to have been a place of note as early as the 11th century. It is now nearly in ruins.

**MAHOMED-KHAN-KA-TANDA**, a tn. Scinde, 22 m. S.E. Hyderabad; lat. 25° 5' N.; lon. 68° 40' E.; r. bank of the Fulaile branch of the Indus. It is one of the most thriving places in Scinde, having extensive manufactures, and a large transit trade from Cutch. The country in the vicinity, though near the border of the desert, is fertile and well cultivated.

**MAHON**, or **PORT MAHON** [anc. *Portus Magonis*], a city and port, Spain, E. side of isl. Minorca, of which it is the capital; lat. (mole) 39° 52' 30" N.; lon. 4° 21' E. (n.); at the head of a capacious bay, which forms one of the best harbours in Europe. It is generally well built, having wide, though, in many instances, steep and badly-paved streets; a large and handsome parish church, with a richly decorated interior; several chapels, two convents, a large town and court house, prison, barracks, civil hospital, custom-house, normal, music, and several primary schools; and, at some distance S. of the city, an elegant cemetery. Brandy, soap, earthenware, hats, leather, cordage, and sails, are made; but fishing, fish-curing, agriculture, and cattle-rearing, employ the bulk of the inhabitants. In the bay are several rocky islets, on one of which stands an arsenal, on a second a lazaretto, and on a third a naval hospital: its entrance is commanded by the castle of San Felipe. The mole is very extensive, and the depth of the water sufficient, close in, for vessels to discharge and take in cargo. Though its trade has greatly fallen off, it is still frequented by about

180,000 tons of shipping. It exports barley, brandy, wine, wool, flax, cheese, capers, honey, wax, potatoes, bristles, iron, and dried fruits, chiefly to Spain, Italy, and France; and imports grain, wearing apparel, tobacco, sugar, coffee, cacao, leather, hats, and other manufactured goods. Pop. 13,280.—(Madoz, *Dictio. de España*.)

**MAHOO**, **MAKOO**, or **MAGOO**, a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, l. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Aras, 61 m. N. Khoi; lat. 39° 15' N.; lon. 44° 45' E. It consists of about 400 houses, and near it is a cavern 600 ft. high, 1200 ft. in span, and 800 ft. deep.

**MAHOONAGHII**, par. Irel. Limerick; 12,687 ac. P. 4101.

**MAHORA**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 19 m. N. Albacete; with a church, courthouse, hospital, primary school, manufactures of soap and brandy, and a trade in wheat, saffron, and wine. Pop. 1445.

**MAHORE**, or **MAHOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Berar, cap. dist., in a hilly country near r. bank Payn Gunga, 175 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad.

**MAHRAH**, a tract, S. coast, Arabia, between Hadramaut (in the narrower sense of the name) and Kuryan Murian (Curia or Kuria Muria) Bay, or rather co-extensive with the Shejer and Subdhan mountain ranges, which, beginning about 40 m. W. of Cape Fartak, run E. by N. about 250 m., to Ras or Cape Nus; lat. 17° 12' N.; lon. 55° 22' E. Mahrah is the country of the Mahri tribe or nation; but as this general name of the people has given way to sub-denominations, so the name Mahrah has been displaced by others of local origin; and the maritime portion of the country in question is now generally called Shejer, Shezr, or Shehr. The mountains already alluded to, immediately behind this coast, are in fact but the profiles of elevated table-lands of limestone, from 3000 to 5000 ft. high, and these are the very table-lands which were once famous as the Frankincense country. We possess but little recent information respecting the interior of Mahrah; but as we know that the chief valleys of Hadramaut open E. to the coast by the Wadi Mesileh, so there is reason to believe that the Wadi Rekit, if traced up from Kuryan Murian Bay, probably W. by N., would lead to a fertile, well-watered country, called Jezzár, seven days' journey, or 120 m. from the sea. The only place of importance on the coast of Mahrah, is Keshin (*which see*). A little to the W. of Ras or Cape Fartak stands a group of villages, containing altogether about 2000 souls. Ras Fartak is a bold headland, 2500 ft. high, remarkable for a fine grove of trees on its W. side, near which are said to be some ruins. About 30 m. N. of Ras Fartak is another group of villages, with groves of date-palms; and the town of El Jezzár, about 7 m. from the sea, is reported to be large, and to have cultivated fields around it. With these villages the plain terminates, and precipitous mountains approach the shore in the vicinity of Ras Shejer. This is a limestone promontory, 3000 ft. high, with a flat summit, and forms the boundary between the Mahri, properly so called, and the Gharrah tribe; but wherever the actual boundary of these tribes may be along the coast, we cannot doubt that the historical limit of Mahrah lay further E. Beyond Ras Shejer follows the district of Dhofar (*which see*) and Mirbat; beyond which again is Ras Nás, where the mountains, here supposed to mark out the original extent of Mahrah, end at the coast. The Gharrah tribe commence at Ras Shejer; yet it is certain that the people of Dhofar and Mirbat speak the Mahri language, which is not corrupt Arabic, as some have imagined, but derived from a different stock—the ancient Hamyaritic.

The Mahri are, in general, handsome, of middle size, and very active. They are crafty, and, at the same time, daring. Their scanty clothing is of ill-dyed blue cotton, which stains their skins and injures their appearance. Their dromedaries (Mahri, erroneously written Maherry) are the swiftest known. In the early part of the 17th century, the whole country, from Dhofar to the W. limit of Hadramaut, was ruled by the king or sultan of Shehr, that is, Shejer; and, doubtless, in the flourishing days of Arabian commerce, the Frankincense country possessed superior resources; even now, Mahrah exports 100 tons of frankincense, with aloes, dragons'-blood, and various gums, annually to India. It may perhaps be taken as a proof of the antiquity of commerce on this coast, that the population far exceeds its domestic means of subsistence, and depends for food on foreign supplies. The dates grown on the coast do not make a twentieth part of the quan-



tity consumed; and the annual supply imported, chiefly from the Persian Gulf, has been estimated at 25,000 tons.—(Capt. Haines' *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, vol. xv.; Wellsted's *Travels*.)

**MAHRATTA**, or **MAHRATTA STATES**, an extensive territory, Hindoostan, which originally included Candeish, Baglana, and part of Berar, extending N.W. as far as Gujerat and the Nerbudda, and W. along the narrow mountainous tract which forms the E. frontier of the Concan, and stretches S. from Surat to Canara. The Mahratta language is still more widely diffused, and, though not the vernacular dialect, is spoken in provinces far beyond the original boundaries of the Mahratta country. All these states are now subject or subsidiary to the British.

**MAHREN**, a prov. Austria. See **MORAVIA**.

**MAHRISCH**, several places Austria, Moravia:—1, (*Neustadt*), a tn. 14 m. N.W. Olmütz, on the Oskawa, and the railway to Prague, with considerable woollen manufactures. Pop. 3500.—2, (*Ostrau*), a tn. circle Prerau, consisting chiefly of wooden houses. Pop. 2000.—3, (*Trübau*), a tn. circle, and 29 m. N.W. Olmütz, in a fertile district on the Trübauwasser; with a castle, Piarist college, gymnasium, high school, and manufactures of woollens and linen. Pop. 3600.

**MAIA**, a river, Siberia, which rises in the W. slope of the mountains of Stanovoi, S.W. of the town of Okhotsk, flows first N.W., then N., and, after a very sinuous course of nearly 600 m., joins r. bank Aldan, gov. Yakutsk, opposite to the town of Ust-Maikaia. Its principal affluent is the Judoma.

**MAIDA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., dist. and 8 m. S. Nicastro, on a height. It is well built, and has four churches; near it there is a saline spring. In July, 1806, the British here defeated the French. Pop. 2780.

**MAIDEN**, 2 pars. England:—1, (*Bradley*), Somerset and Wilts; 4410 ac. P. 700.—2, (*Newton*), Dorset; 1540 ac. P. 729.

**MAIDENHEAD**, a municipal bor. and market tn. England, co. Berks, 12 m. E.N.E. Reading, near r. bank Thames, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, and on the Great Western Railway. It consists principally of one long street, lighted with gas, and paved, and in which the houses are tolerably well built; and has a handsome and commodious chapel, and places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, and the Society of Friends; a town-hall and market-house, a national school, several endowed charities; trade chiefly in malt, corn, meal, and timber. Pop. (1851), 3607.

**MAIDENS**, a cluster of rocks, Irish Sea, off E. coast, Ireland, co. Antrim, 6 m. N. by E. Larne light-house. They are surrounded by dangerous reefs, and on each of the two highest rocks is a light-house, with fixed white light, at an elevation of 84 ft. and 94 ft. respectively; lat. (N. light) 54° 55' 48" N.; long. 5° 44' 15" W. (re.)

**MAIDFORD**, par. Eng., Northampton; 1930 ac. P. 339.

**MAIDSMORON**, par. England, Bucks; 1260 ac. P. 570.

**MAIDSTONE**, a parl. bor., market tn., and par., England, co. Kent, in a pleasant and fertile valley, 32 m. S.S.E. London, l. bank Medway, here crossed by a bridge of five arches, and on a branch of the S.E. railway. It consists chiefly of four principal streets, which cross each other at the market-place, with smaller ones branching off at right angles, well-paved, and lighted with gas. It has a neat townhall, commercial room, and theatre, and an extensive county jail, occupying an area of 13 or 14 acres; a fine old church, one of the largest parochial buildings in the kingdom, supposed to be of the fourteenth century; a new church, places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, and a Society of Friends' meeting-house; a free grammar-school, a proprietary, and several charity schools, and an excellent infirmary, dispensary, and six almshouses. The only manufacture worth mentioning is paper, for which there are several large mills. An extensive trade is carried on in fruit and hops. The Medway is navigable for large boats up to the town. The bor. sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 1751. Pop. bor. (1851), 20,801.

**MAIDWELL**, par. Eng. Northampton; 1650 ac. P. 258.

**MAILAND**, a tn. Italy. See **MILAN**.

**MAILCOTTA**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, in Mysore, 18 m. N. Seringapatam, lat. 12° 39' N.; lon. 76° 42' E., on a rocky hill. It is open, well built, and paved, and is one of the most celebrated places of Hindoo worship in India. It contains several pagodas, a large temple, surrounded by a

colonnade; and a very large tank, on the banks of which are numerous buildings for the accommodation of pilgrims.

**MAILLERAYE** (La), [Latin, *Mespiletum*], a hamlet, France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, r. bank Seine, near the forest of Brotonne, and not far from Paris. It is chiefly deserving of notice for its chateau, a vast edifice of irregular construction, facing the river. The park has been laid-out at considerable expense, though not in very good taste, and is a frequent summer resort. There is a building-yard in the neighbourhood.

**MAIMACHEN**, or **MAIMAI CHIN** [Buying and selling mart], a tn. China, Mongolia, on the frontiers of Siberia, forming, with Kiachta, an entrepot for trade between Russia and China. See **KIACHTA**.

**MAIMUND**, a tn. of W. Afghanistan, about 34 m. W. of Kandahar, and near the route between it and Herat. It stands at the opening of a rich, cultivated valley, enclosed by hills of moderate height.

**MAIN**, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in a branch of the Stanovoi mountains, on the N. frontiers of Kamtschatka, flows N.N.W., and joins r. bank Anadir, after a course of nearly 180 m.

**MAIN**, or **MAYN** [anc. *Menus*], a river, Germany, which is formed in the N. of Bavaria, by the junction of the White and the Red Main, about 13 m. N.W. Baireuth. It flows N.W. to the confines of Bavaria, and then makes a succession of remarkable zigzags, generally S. and N., but directly W. till it reaches the confines of Hesse-Darmstadt, which it enters. It then flows circuitously W., forming the boundary between Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel; crosses the territory of Frankfurt; turns S.W., forming the boundary between Hesse-Darmstadt and Nassau; and joins r. bank Rhine, a little above the town of Mainz, after a course of 230 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Rodach, Ils, Raunach, Franconian, Saale, Kinzig, and Nidda; and, on the left, the Regnitz, Tauber, and Gersprenz. The principal towns which it passes are Würzburg, Aschaffenburg, and Frankfurt. It is navigable for about 200 m., commencing at the confluence of the Regnitz; and, by means of King Ludwig's canal, it affords through navigation to the Danube.

**MAINA**, a mountainous district of Greece, in the S. part of the Morea, comprising the narrow peninsula between the Gulfs of Koron and Kolokythia, a portion of the ancient province of Laconia. It is the least fertile part of the peninsula, consisting chiefly of the extensive ridge of mountains known by the name of Taygetus.—The town of Maina, an insignificant place, is situated near the extremity of the peninsula, on the Gulf of Kolokythia.

**MAINBERNHEIM**, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, with a church, a normal school, a poorhouse, a trade in corn and wine, and four mills. Pop. 1633.

**MAINBURG**, a market tn. Lower Bavaria, 27 m. S.S.W. Ratibon, with three churches, two mills, and a trade in corn, fruit, horses, and cattle. Pop. 1025.

**MAINE**, one of the E. and maritime U. States of N. America, bounded E. and N.E. by New Brunswick, N. and N.W. by Lower Canada, W. by the State of New Hampshire, and S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean; lat. 43° 5' to 47° 20' N.; lon. 66° 50' to 70° 55' W.; area, 32,628 sq. m. It is an elevated country, but hilly rather than mountainous. From the W. side of the state, E. of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, an irregular chain of highlands extends E. to the N. of the sources of Kennebec and Penobscot, and, passing S. of the sources of the Aroostook, terminates on the E. boundary of the U. States. Katadin mountain, about 70 m. N. of Bangor, between the E. and W. branches of the Penobscot, the most elevated summit of the chain, is 5335 ft. high. Another chain of highlands extends in a N.W. direction, from near the N.W. source of the Connecticut, dividing the waters which flow N. into the St. Lawrence, from those which flow S. into the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Fundy, probably nowhere less than 1400 ft. high. The state, however, is almost completely traversed by navigable rivers; the principal of which are the Penobscot and Kennebec; and in the interior are numerous lakes, of which Moosehead is 50 m. long, by 10 to 15 m. broad; and Umbagog, partly in New Hampshire, is 18 m. long and 10 m. broad. The number of the smaller lakes is so great that one-tenth of the surface of the state is computed to be covered with water. The coast abounds with islands, the largest of which is Mount Desert, 15 m. long and 12 m. broad;

and is indented with numerous bays and inlets, the principal of which are Penobscot, Casco, and Passamaquoddy. The shores are bold and rocky, but the bays and inlets afford abundance of excellent harbours. Though between the Kennebec and Penobscot there is some excellent land, the soil of the state, as a whole, is not fertile. Grass lands are extensive, and Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, and flax, are the chief crops. The uncleared lands are of great extent, and furnish pine and other lumber, which, in the form of masts, planks, boards, &c., is exported in large quantities. Lime and a light-coloured granite for building, with fish, potashes, beef, pork, &c., are also largely exported.

TOTAL VALUE OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE STATE OF MAINE, in each of the following Years.

Years.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports
	£	£
1849.....	286,058	150,293
1850.....	324,355	175,418
1851.....	323,216	245,122

The fisheries give employment to a large portion of the population. Woollen and cotton fabrics are made to some extent; and flour, saw, and other mills, tanneries, and other leather manufactories, foundries, &c., are numerous. Ship-building is also carried on to a great scale, in 1851 there were built 254 vessels; aggregate tonnage, 77,898. Maine became an independent state in 1820, having previously belonged to Massachusetts. It is divided into 13 counties. Augusta, at the head of sloop navigation on the Kennebec, 50 m. from its mouth, is the seat of government. The governor, senate, and house of representatives, are elected annually by the people. Seven councillors are elected by the legislature to advise the governor in his executive duties. The judges of the supreme court are appointed by the governor and council, and hold their offices during good behaviour, or until they are 70 years of age. Pop. (1850), 583,169.

MAINE, the name of two rivers, France:—1, Rises in arrond. Bourbon-Vendée, dep. Vendée, and flowing first N.E., and then N.E.E., passes Montaigu, enters dep. Loire-Inférieure, and joins l. bank Sèvre-Nantaise, about 4 m. above Nantes. Its course, about 30 m., is partly navigable.—2, The name given to the river formed by the united streams of the Mayenne and Sarthe, which join a little above Angers, dep. Maine-et-Loire. It falls into the Loire on its r. bank, total course, 7 m., wholly navigable.

MAINE-ET-LOIRE, a W. dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Mayenne, N.E. Sarthe, E. Indre-et-Loire, S.E. Vienne, S. Deux-Sèvres and Vendée, W. Loire-Inférieure; lat. 47° to 47° 45' N.; lon. 0° 10' E. to 1° 20' W.; greatest length, E. to W., 66 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 54 m.; area, 2775 sq. m. It has a gently-undulating surface, the slopes of which are generally covered with vines, while the plains are of great fertility. It is remarkably well watered, particularly by the Loire, which traverses it almost centrally, E. to W., and receives within the department the united streams of the Loir, Sarthe, and Mayenne. The only metal is iron; but the slate-quarries are extensively worked, employing about 3000 workmen. Almost all the surface is beneficially occupied. About two-thirds are arable, and not one-twentieth is waste. The principal crops—rye, barley, and oats—after supplying the home consumption, leave a considerable surplus for exportation. Hemp and flax of excellent quality are extensively grown, and some of the white wines produced bear a good name. The principal fruits are apples, from which fine cider is made; and prunes. Nuts also form an important article of produce. The breed of horses is good, and great numbers of cattle are grazed and fattened for the capital. The forests, which cover above one-twentieth of the surface, abound both in large and small game; the rivers are well supplied with fish. Beside slates, already mentioned, the preparation of which is an important article of industry, there are considerable manufactures of sail-cloth and common linen, flannels and cotton; dye-works, oil-works, bleachfields, sugar-refineries, tanneries, paper-mills, forges, and blast-furnaces. The trade is chiefly in corn, clover seed, wine, barley, cattle, slates, leather, iron, &c. This department originally formed part of the Roman province of *Lugdunensis Tertia*. In the 12th century it passed to England, in the person of Henry II., who succeeded to it as son and heir of Geoffrey Plantagenet,

Duke of Anjou. It afterwards passed through different hands, but was finally united to France by Louis XI., in 1481. For administrative purposes, Maine-et-Loire is divided into 5 arrondissements—Angers, the capital; Baugé, Beaupreau, Saumur, Segré; subdivided into 34 cantons, and 273 communes. Pop. (1852), 515,452.

MAINE (Le) (Latin, *Cenomania*), an anc. prov. France, bounded N. by Normandy, E. Orléannais, S. Anjou and Touraine, and W. Bretagne. It was divided into High and Low Maine, and, with Perche, constituted a general military government. Its capital was Le Mans. It is now included in departments Sarthe and Mayenne.

MAINHAM, par. Irel. Kildare; 2824 ac. P. 703.

MAINLAND, Scotland. See ORKNEY, SHETLAND.

MAINS-AND-STRATHMARTINE, a par. Scotland, Forfar; 7063 ac. Pop. 2110.

MAINSTOCKHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main, dist. Dettelbach; with a church, a castle, a mill, and a trade in wine and vinegar. Pop. 1374.

MAINSTONE, a par. Eng. Salop; 5970 ac. P. 449.

MAINTENON (Latin, *Mesteno*), a tn. France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 10 m. N.N.E. Chartres, at the confluence of the Voire with the Eure, and on the railway from Paris to Rennes. It is well and regularly built, but is chiefly deserving of notice for its chateau, which Louis XIV. gave to Madame de Maintenon, and in one of the rooms of which his marriage with her is said to have been celebrated; and for the imposing ruins of an unfinished aqueduct, intended to have conveyed water to Versailles from the Eure, which, if completed, would have been 33 m. long. Its remains consist of 47 arches, each 42 ft. wide, and 83 ft. high. Maintenon has manufactures of cloths, and some trade in corn and flour. Pop. 1442.

MAINVAULT, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on an old Roman road, called *Chaussée Brunhaut*, about 21 m. N.W. Mons. It has three flour-mills, a salt-refinery, and brewery; a good deal of spinning and weaving, and a trade in agricultural produce, cattle, and linen. Pop. 2058.

MAINZ, a tn. Germany. See MENTZ.

MAIORCA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, com. Figueira, 20 m. from Coimbra. Pop. 2800.

MAIRA, a river, Sardinian States, which rises in the Maritime Alps, prov. and 34 m. W.N.W. Coni, flows first E., then N., and joins r. bank Po, 3 m. S.W. Carmagnola, after a course of nearly 60 m.

MAIRENA, several places, Spain:—1, (*del Alcor*), A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 13 m. E.N.E. Seville, tolerably well built; with two squares, a church, two chapels, two schools, a small townhouse, prison, and storehouse. Pop. 3623.—2, (*del Aljarafe* or *la Tacconera*), A tn., prov. and 3 m. S.W. Seville, l. bank Rio-Padio; with a church, two schools, and a handsome palace of the Dukes de la Granja. Pop. 822.—3, A vil., prov. and 50 m. S.E. by E. Granada; with a church, townhouse, prison, school, and cemetery. Pop. 927.

MAISEMORE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1930 ac. P. 421. MAISSANA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Chiavari, 8 m. from Varese, on the Borza, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a church, and the remains of an old castle. The inhabitants are of a litigious, gambling disposition. Pop. 2600.

MAITEA, or OSNABURGH ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 17° 53' S.; lon. 145° 5' W. (r.) It is high and round, and not more than 7 m. in its greatest extent. The N. side is remarkably steep from the summit to the sea; but, on the E., the ascent is slight, and here cocoa-nut and other trees abound.

MAITLAND (EAST), a tn. New S. Wales, pleasantly situated on the Hunter, 78 m. N. by E. Sydney. It has two neat churches, a courthouse, a branch of the bank of Australia, and a large jail. Pop. (1846), 910.—(WEST), on the opposite bank of the Hunter, consisting of one long, irregular main street, with a few minor ones branching from it at unequal distances. It contains an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, and a R. Catholic place of worship, and a commodious and substantial Wesleyan chapel, all of which have schools attached. There is an extensive tobacco-manufactory here, and coal of excellent quality is obtained in the neighbourhood. Surrounded by an extensive agricultural county, and commanding the traffic to and from the districts of Liverpool Plains, New England, &c., West Maitland is necessarily a thriving and important town. Pop. 2409.



**MAIXENT (Str.)**, [Latin, *Mazentipolis Pictorum*], a tn. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 13 m. E.N.E. Niort, on the slope of a gentle hill, at the foot of which flows the Sèvre-Niortaise. It is an irregular, ill-built place, surrounded with old walls. It possesses a consulting chamber of commerce and a communal college; has considerable manufactures of serge, woollen hosiery, and other common stuffs; also a worsted-mill, and a trade in mules, horses, corn, wool, &c. Pop. 4025.

**MAJAMBO**, a bay, N.W. coast, Madagascar; lat. (entrance) 15° 12' S.; lon. 46° 59' E.; and is about 5 m. wide, narrowing gradually to 2 m., where, at the distance of 9 m. from the entrance, it opens into a capacious basin or inner harbour. The soundings vary from 4 to 68 fathoms. Several rivers fall into it. At the head of the bay is a small town of same name, which was formerly inhabited by Arabs.

**MAJDAN**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Krassova, 4 m. from Oravica; with a Greek church, and a trade in damson plums. Pop. 1310.

**MAJINDA**, a tn. Scinde, r. bank Indus, 35 m. N.W. Hyderabad; lat. 25° 51' N.; lon. 68° 19' E.; on an alluvial but indifferently cultivated plain. It has an extensive bazaar, and has been frequently swept away by inundations of the Indus; but, on these occasions, the inhabitants merely retire a few hundred yards, and again erect their habitations. P. 2000.

**MAJORICA** [Spanish, *Mallorca*; French, *Majorque*; Latin, *Balearia-major*], an isl. Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, and forming the largest of the Balearic group, about 115 m. S. Barcelona; lat. 39° 14' to 39° 57' N.; lon. 2° 18' to 3° 27' E. (n.); greatest length, W. to E. 58 m.; greatest breadth, 45 m.; circuit, 144 m.; and area, 1420 sq. m. It is very irregular in shape, and deeply indented, particularly in the N.E., by the bays of Alcudia and Pollenza, and on the S.W. by that of Palma. The most prominent headlands are Cape Formentor in the N., Pinar and Farrutz in the N.E., Pera in the E., Salinas in the S., Calafiguera in the S.W., and Tramontana in the W., close to the small island of Dragonera. The coasts on the W. and N., facing Spain, are very lofty and steep; in other directions, and particularly on the E., they are low and shelving. A great number of good natural harbours are scattered over the coasts, and more especially in the larger bays. The interior is finely diversified by mountains, hills, valleys, and plains. A mountain chain, stretching N.E. to S.W., naturally divides it into two different parts—the one on the S. and S.W., generally level, and the other on the N. and E., covered for the most part with lofty heights. These heights form two distinct groups. One of them commences at Cape Calafiguera, and extends to Cape Formentor; and the other extends from Cape Farrutz to Cape Roig, or Bermejo. The culminating point of the island, Puig de Torella, belonging to the W. chain, has a height of about 4800 ft. Almost all the rocks consist of limestones, belonging to the upper part of the secondary formation, and overlaid by tertiary strata. The climate is temperate, the mountains in the N. affording protection against the winter cold, and refreshing breezes from the sea mitigating the summer heat; violent winds, however, are not unfrequent, and the air is often overcharged with moisture, which hangs in clouds or descends in mists. Some of the plains are of a thin, hungry soil, where the want of irrigating streams makes cultivation almost impossible, but the island, generally, both in its hills and plains, is well watered and fertile, producing in considerable abundance, wheat, barley, oats, legumes, oil, and wine; maize, hemp, flax, silk, and saffron, are produced in less abundance; fruits abound everywhere, and include figs, oranges, lemons, citrons, dates, and pomegranates. The pastures feed large numbers of swine, sheep, goats, horned cattle and horses; the smaller kinds of game, and particularly birds, are everywhere seen, and the fisheries, on the coasts, are valuable. The manufactures, which are very insignificant, include a few linen, woollen, and silk goods, simple or mixed hats, and cabinet-work; and the trade is chiefly in oil, wine, brandy, and fruit, particularly figs and oranges. The inhabitants are brave, hardy, and industrious, tolerably strict in their morals, religious, and submissive to the laws. They make good soldiers, and were anciently celebrated for their skill in the use of the sling. Pop. 179,753.

**MAJORI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. and 6 m. W.S.W. Salerno, on the Gulf of Salerno. It contains seven churches. Pop. 2700.

**MAJS**, or **MAYSEK**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, 6 m. from Mohacs; with a R. Catholic and Greek non-united church. Pop. 1217.

**MAJSA**, a vil. Hungary, dist. Little Kumania, 18 m. from Telegyhaza. It has a R. Catholic church; and, near it, are freestone and limestone quarries. Inhabitants chiefly employed in feeding cattle. Pop. 4223.

**MAJTENY** (Nagy), a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, l. bank Kraszna, 50 m. E. by N. Debreczin; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1931.

**MAJUNGA**, or **MAZUNZA**, a tn. in the N.W. of isl. Madagascar, near the entrance to the Bay of Bembatooka; lat. 15° 44' S.; lon. 46° 13' E. It is large and straggling, and nearly 1 m. in extent. The style of buildings in the town varies like its inhabitants, one-half being Arab, the other Madagasy. Numerous ancient tombs would indicate that the place had been more populous in former times than at present. An extensive traffic is carried on here, chiefly with the Americans, in jerked beef, horns, tallow, and hides.

**MAKAD**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and about 27 m. from Pesth, on Rackeve, an island of the Danube; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1088.

**MAKADISHU** [written by the Portuguese, *Mugadoxo*; and in maps, frequently *Magadocia*] is an important town, once considered as the capital of a kingdom on the coast of Africa; lat. 2° 2' N.; lon. 45° 20' E. This is the first town which occurs on the coast S. from Ras Hafin, in a distance of 700 m.; the intervening shores being desert, and hardly accessible, owing to the violent surf. From this S. the coast still retains its sterile aspect, though well peopled, and has been rarely visited, as the natives have, till recently, always manifested a treacherous and inhospitable disposition. Since about 1836, however, they have welcomed English visitors, who have been enabled to clear up the mystery of a numerous population, and great abundance of food and fuel on a bare strand, backed by barren sand hills, and have revealed to our view that Nile of Makadishu so much celebrated by Arab writers. A reef of rocks here runs parallel to the shore for some distance, and shelters the inner channel; which, with two fathoms water, forms an excellent boat harbour. To this circumstance, doubtless, the town owes its origin. Makadishu has a fine appearance from the sea; its stone houses, two or three stories high, with numerous turrets or minarets rising above them, offer the outline of a well-built city; but a near approach, and close inspection of its narrow streets, its dilapidated and squalid dwellings, remove this impression. With respect to the turreted or domed buildings, we learn nothing from recent sources, beyond a hint that they are of a sepulchral character. It was stated by a Lascar, who lived 16 years a captive in Makadishu, having been thrown on shore from the wreck of the *Albemarle* East Indiaman, in 1700, that the buildings in question are tombs and of coloured marbles. The king's Mozak, for so he calls it, is 110 ft. sq., built of black and white marbles, with a green cupola. Lamps are kept burning in it night and day. Pots or vases, containing the ashes of the kings' hearts, are ranged round the walls: he reckoned 87 of them. Makadishu consists of two towns close together—Hamarwin, to the S., and Shangani. The former, with a Somali or perhaps ancient Arabic name, is obviously the town of the superior and ruling caste; the latter, with a Sawahili appellation, contains the slaves and lower orders. Shangani is a collection of huts, built round the tombs or temples already mentioned. Hamarwin displays about 150 stone houses, all in a state of decay, but well constructed, and often handsome; and manifestly the work of a people much superior in arts to the present inhabitants of the place. The population of Makadishu is from 3000 to 4000. S. for 200 m. the coast is well lined with towns and villages; the chief of which are Markah and Baravah.

Markah, in lat. 1° 43' N.; lon. 44° 53' E., is partly built of coral, and contains about 3000 inhabitants. The adjacent strand and hills behind the town have the usual bare and arid aspect of this coast. This place has lost its importance, and chief source of gain, by the suppression of the slave-trade. The inhabitants of this village have been exaggerated, in some maps, into a great nation, under the name of Maracates.

Barava or Baravah, lat. 1° 5' N.; lon. 44° 2' E., resembles the preceding towns in most respects, but is probably larger; its population being estimated at 5000 or 6000. The people

are of a tribe called Bajāna, governed by five chiefs, who profess allegiance to the Sultan of Maskat. A stone pillar on the sea-side, about 1 m. S. of the town, shows the entrance of the harbour or anchorage, which is sheltered by two small islands. Here, as indeed on all the coast, from the Juba N. to Ras Hafin, 800 m., there is nothing visible but a barren strand, and naked, reddish, sunburnt hills,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 m. distant, and from 150 to 250 ft. in height. Only a few pumpkins and water-melons are grown in gardens near the town. Antelopes sometimes show themselves in the neighbourhood, and the hyenas feed in the town at night.

A chain of populous towns and villages, extending along 200 m. of a desert and utterly unproductive coast, is a remarkable phenomenon, and would doubtless have awakened the curiosity of geographers, but for the darkness which continued to hang over a region, the well-known inhospitality of which repelled Europeans. The accounts given by Arab writers of the Nile of Makadishu were rejected as fabulous. The Obij (Webbi) de Barros was thought to be the Juba, and later allusions to the same river, under the name of Dokho, failed, from their obscurity, to fix attention. The first European who ventured to intrust himself to the guidance of these people on an excursion into the interior, was Mr. J. Studdy Leigh, who, in Nov. 1836, went from Brava to the river, a distance of 8 m. He found the sand-hills torn by occasional torrents, so as to resemble the crater of a volcano. On the summit the level continued for some distance with only a few thorny shrubs scattered over it. At length the low plain unfolded itself to the view, a perfect level, extending to the horizon, and covered with trees, distributed as in a park, among which the Bombax was conspicuous for gigantic size and rich foliage. The river was found to be 60 yards wide, and 3 fathoms deep. The approach to it was difficult for 2 m., owing to the softness of the irrigated ground. Again, in March and April, 1843, Lieut. W. Christopher, E.I.C.N., crossed to the river from Brava, from Markah, and from Makadishu, respectively distant from it 8, 10, and 22 m.; and thus ascertained the character of this very remarkable stream through a course of 120 m. It irrigates the land to a distance of at least 2 m. on both sides (probably much further at the height of the flood), and percolates also through the sand wherever it reaches the hills, and, being thus wasted, diminishes in its course downwards. At Giredi, N.W. of Makadishu, it was, in the driest season, 250 ft. wide. Near Brava, 120 m. lower down, its width varied from 70 to 150 ft., and further on it is said to turn N. of W., and to be wholly spent before it reaches the river Juba, though there is reason to believe that its ancient channel, occasionally filled perhaps in the floods, is still recognizable in a wide creek (Khalfi in Arabic, the Calice of Pigafetta), 80 or 100 m. up that river.

The country irrigated by the Webbi or Nile of Makadishu (its newly imposed name, Haines' River, seems needless), is the home of plenty. No other spot on the earth perhaps equals it in teeming abundance. It is the granary of S. Arabia, producing rice, millet, and maize; the latter two ripening at all seasons of the year. Lieut. Christopher found that he could purchase for a dollar 1300 lbs. of good grain. Fruits are not wanting; the fig-tree is allowed to overhang the banks of the river, and to all this is to be added great pastoral wealth, fine cattle, broad-tailed sheep, and camels. The population, chiefly of the Somali race, inhabiting the banks of the river and adjacent coast, from Makadishu S., has been estimated at 150,000. It will probably be found that the sources of the Webbi lie much further W. than has been hitherto supposed, and that it runs a long way N.E. towards Hurrur before it turns S. across the desert to Makadishu. The river of Juba, lat.  $0^{\circ} 15' 33''$  S. (the Govind of the Somali, the Vumbu of the Sawāhili), is under the authority of the sheikhs of Braval. Within the bar, which is shallow, it is navigable a long way, but is fordable, in the dry season, at Gónána, about 300 m. up, to which place the trade of the coast extends.—(Owen's *Voyages*; Lieut. Christopher *On the E. Coast of Africa*, *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, vol. xiv.)

MAKALLAH, or MACULLAH, a tn. S. coast Arabia, in Hadramaut, and the chief commercial depot of that country. It is built on a narrow rocky point, projecting southwards into the sea; behind it rise cliffs of reddish limestone, 300 ft. high, on which are erected six square towers, for the defence of the town. The governor's house, a large square building, is in lat.

$10^{\circ} 30' N.$ ; lon.  $49^{\circ} 11' E.$  On either side of the point on which the town stands, is a small bay. That on the W. sheltered on the same side by a reef, is much frequented by coasting vessels. Ras [Cape] Makallah, distant about 4 m., affords shelter on the E. Immediately above the red cliffs, Jebel Gharrah, a flat-topped mountain, of beautiful white limestone, rises 1300 ft. above the sea. The town contains two mosques and some stone houses, a few of which are three stories high, but most of the dwellings are matted huts. The population of Makallah, estimated at 4500, or at 7000, and said to be increasing, is of a very multifarious, and, perhaps, fluctuating character. Besides the Arab inhabitants there are Banyans, Karáchies from the Persian Gulf, Sawāhili from the E. coast of Africa, and Somali from the coast opposite to Aden. These strangers are equal in number to the indigenous population. The commerce with India is chiefly in the hands of the Banyans; but the coasting trade is also very active, and a good deal of business is done in the slave-market. Makallah is on the whole a prosperous seaport, and, though it is said to have first started up on the ruin of Aden, yet now the restoration of the latter place does not seem to depress it; on the contrary, the security arising from the presence of British cruisers, and the example which Aden sets, of large enterprise and liberal dealing, evidently tends to nourish among the Arabs the spirit of peaceful industry.—(Haines, in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.* vol. ix.)

MAKERIEW, two tns. Russia:—1. A tn., gov. and 105 m. from Kostroma, cap. dist., on the Unja. It is regularly built, with straight and well-laid-out streets; and has a handsome market-house, three churches, a convent, several tanneries, and a vitriol-work. A considerable number of barges are built here, and an active trade carried on, particularly in corn. P. 3312.—The district is of a cold ungenial soil, but produces a good deal of flax and hemp. A great many horses are reared; and the forests, which are extensive, furnish excellent timber.—2. A tn., gov. and 50 m. S.E. Nijnei-Novgorod, cap. dist., l. bank Volga, near the confluence of the Kérsenetz. It is a wretched, ill-built place, but contains a large monastery, having the aspect of a fortress. A celebrated fair is held here, which lasts the whole month of July, and is frequented by numerous dealers from distant countries—Bucharians, Persians, Greeks, &c. Pop. 2176.—The district produces much excellent flax. Pop. 80,000.

MAKER, par. Eng. Devon; 2260 ac. P. 2725.

MAKERSTON, par. Scot. Roxburgh, 2892 ac. P. 355.

MAKIAN, MAKJAN, or MATJAN, a small volcanic isl. Indian Archipelago, Moluccas, W. coast Isl. Gilillo; lat.  $0^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; lon.  $127^{\circ} 30' E.$  In 1746 an eruption of the volcano, accompanied by an earthquake, destroyed numerous villages, and a great many lives. The island is exceedingly fertile; was for a time fortified by the Dutch, but is now in a very decayed state, and its population has decreased from 9000 to 2000.

MAKKUM, a maritime vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 18 m. S.W. Leeuwarden, on the Zuider Zee, with well-made streets, a roomy butter-market, an elegant weigh-house, a Calvinistic, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic church, two schools, and as many poorhouses; an active shipping trade, a building-yard, and limited manufactures of earthenware, leather, and paper; with saw, oil, mustard, and corn mills. Pop. 1941.

MAKOWNKA, or MACHNOWKA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 94 m. S.W. Kiew, r. bank Guiliopiat, an affluent of the Desna. It has a R. Catholic and two Greek churches, a Greek convent, and manufactures of ironware and leather. P. 4001.

MAKO, or MAKOVIA, a market tn. Hungary, circle Thither Theiss, co. Csanád, r. bank Maros, 22 m. E. by S. Szegedin. It is the residence of a bishop, and contains a R. Catholic, a Greek united, and a Protestant church, a Protestant gymnasium, a court-house and county-buildings, and handsome barracks, recently constructed. The district around is very fertile, producing abundance of corn and wine, and rearing great numbers of cattle. In all these, and also in wool, the trade is considerable. The fishing in the Maros, which is very productive, occupies a considerable number of the inhabitants; and there are also numerous mills and a yearly market. Pop. (1846), 21,000; of whom rather more than one-half are Protestants.

MAKOW, a tn. Russian Poland, 63 m. E.N.E. Plock, r. bank Orzik. Pop. 1488.



**MAKOWIEC**, a tn. Russian Poland, 33 m. E.N.E. Warsaw. In a battle, fought here in 1794, between the Poles and Russians, Kosciusko was wounded and taken prisoner.

**MAKRI**, **MACRI**, or **MAKRY**, a tn., port, and gulf or bay, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolía, S.W. coast. The town, lat. 36° 37' N.; lon. 29° 9' E. (a.), consists of about fifty houses, or magazines, where much trade is carried on in acorns, gall-nuts, and firewood. It occupies the site of the ancient Telmessus, renowned in antiquity for the art of divination. The principal remains are a large theatre, of extremely plain architecture, in tolerable preservation; a number of caves, partly built, and partly cut in the rock, extending along the coast, and an interesting series of tombs of several kinds and dates. The harbour is excellent, and the navigation of the gulf safe, with a sufficient depth of water.

**MAKTAN**, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Philippines, and lying to the E. of the island, and S.E. of the town of Zebu, from which it is separated by a channel about 3 m. wide. This channel affords good anchorage and shelter, but requires to be very cautiously navigated. The celebrated navigator, Magellan, was killed here in 1521.

**MALA**, a decayed vil. Peru, dep. and 48 m. S.E. Lima, about 4 m. from the Pacific, in a valley of same name. Here Pizarro met Almagro to settle their differences. Pop. 800.

—The **VALLEY** produces a great quantity of grain and fruits, extensively employed in the fattening of pigs, which form the staple of its trade. Pop. about 1,000,000.

**MALABAR**, maritime dist. British India, presid. Madras, on the W. coast, between lat. 10° 20' and 12° N., having N. Canara, E. Mysore, Coorg, and Coimbatore, S. Cochin, and W. the Indian Ocean. It is about 140 m. long, N. to S., and about 30 m. in breadth, from the Western Gháts to the coast. Area, 6060 sq. m. A great portion of this district is comparatively low, but it is intersected by narrow ravines, covered with forests and jungle, and watered by innumerable streams, but all of them having necessarily very short courses. Part of it consists of small low hills, with steep sides formed into terraces for cultivation. The interjacent valleys are extremely fertile, and support a numerous population. In some places a sandy plain, 3 m. wide, runs along shore, rising into downs covered with cocoa-nut trees, the cultivation of which is carefully pursued, and yields good returns. The coast is indented with numerous inlets. Gold is found in some of the mountain streams, but in comparatively small quantities. The climate is, on the whole, healthy. The hot season is from February to May, the wet from May to October, and the cool during the remaining months. The principal vegetable products are black and white pepper, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, coir rope, betel-nuts, teak-wood, sandal-wood, cardamoms, ginger, turmeric, sappan-wood, arrow-root, yams, hemp, and copperas. The chief exports consist of the produce of the cocoa-nut tree, to the value of £80,550; pepper, from 5,000,000 to 7,500,000 lbs.; betel-nuts to the value of £55,000; cloths, the produce of the E. district, is exported, annually, to the value of from £170,000 to £230,000. The total exports by sea amount to about £500,000, and the imports to £120,000; coarse cloths are manufactured at a few places in the interior from the cotton, the produce of Malabar; coir-rope, cocoa-nut oil, and arrack, from the cocoa-nut tree; jaggery, and coarse brown sugar.

Neither the soil nor the climate of Malabar are suited to the cultivation of cotton. What is grown is small in quantity and inferior in quality. The principal towns are Cannanore, Tellicherry, Mahé, Ponany, Calicut, and Palgatcherry. Pop. (1848), estimated at 1,200,000. In 1802, it was only 465,594. —The former province of Malabar, extended from Cape Comorin to the river Chandergherry, lat. 12° 30' N.; but the name is often erroneously applied to the whole extent of coast country as far N. as Bombay.

**MALACCA** AND **NANING**, a British colony, W. coast, Malay Peninsula, in the Strait of Malacca, intersected by the parallel of lat. 2° 30' N. It extends about 40 m. along the shore of the strait, and about 25 m. inland, including Naning; bounded, N. by Salangore, S. Johore, at the river Moara; E. the Rumbo country, and W. the sea; area, about 1000 sq. m. The sea-coast is rocky, and the interior, in some parts,

mountainous, with picturesque valleys intervening. The principal rivers are the Lingie, the Malacca, the Cassang, the Sungie Baru, and the Dnyong; having their sources in the interior, and falling into the Strait of Malacca. Their mouths are more or less obstructed by bars and sandbanks, and their margins, generally low, in many places swampy, and covered with forest. The Lingie is navigable for small vessels 10 or 12 m. from the mouth. The climate is said to be one of the best in India, the thermometer ranging from 72° to 85° throughout the year; seldom exceeding the latter, or falling much below the former. The soil is remarkably fertile, and, in several places, capable of producing excellent nutmegs and cloves. Rice is grown in abundance. Agriculture is on the increase, and the forests are being rapidly cleared away. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant; and coffee, sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, chocolate, pepper, and spices, have all been tried, and found to thrive well. The spontaneous productions of the soil consist of a great variety of fine fruits, including the mangosteen, which is said to attain a higher perfection here than probably anywhere else. There is no teak in the district, but abundance of fine durable timber, well adapted for ship and house building. It contains rich deposits of gold and tin; the latter chiefly in Naning. This settlement is included in the presidency of Bengal, and is governed by a resident, with an assistant resident at Malacca. Pop. estimated at 53,000, of whom about 3000 are Europeans.

**MALACCA**, a tn. Malay Peninsula, cap. of above dist., at the head of a small bay, on both sides, but mostly on the right of the Malacca river, near its mouth; lat. 2° 10' 30" N.; lon. 102° 14' 15" E. (a.) The town, which has a pretty appearance from the sea, is built in the old-fashioned Dutch style; each house, with its out-offices, forming a square, with a yard in the centre. Many of the houses are of stone, and well built, and several of the streets are spacious and handsome; but the place, according to Mr. Davidson, is rapidly going to decay—poverty-stricken, and with little or no trade; being no longer, he adds, of the slightest importance either as a military position or a trading mart. The European population is composed almost entirely of the civil servants of the Government, and the military men, who reside principally in the vicinity. The principal edifices are the town-house, jail, courthouse, barracks, and civil and military hos-



THE STATES HOUSE, MALACCA.—From Valliant, *Voyage autour du Monde*.

pitals. The literary institutions are an Anglo-Chinese college, founded, in 1818, by Dr. Morrison, chiefly for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of Chinese literature by Europeans, and of European literature by the Chinese, Malays, and surrounding nations; several Chinese, Hindoo, and Malay schools; the latter established by the Malays themselves, for their own instruction in English. Malacca has still some export trade in gold dust, tin, iron implements, fire-arms, nails, ebony, ivory, rattans, lac, aloë-wood, hides, hogs, fowls, jaggery, pepper, &c. Principal imports:—earthenware, rice, sago, opium, British and Indian manufactured goods, woollens, paper, provisions, and liquors, for the European and Chinese inhabitants; salt, sugar, tea, tobacco, &c. Malacca is convenient for ships requiring water and refreshments; and fish, yams, sago, and a variety of excellent fruits, may be procured at moderate prices. Buffaloes, a few hogs, and some poultry,

may also be obtained; and grain, imported from Java, Sumatra, or Bengal. Dammer for caulking is an article of trade here, and poon spars for masts, brought over from the Siak river, on the opposite coast of Sumatra. Malacca is said to have been founded, in 1252, by a chief from Singapore. It subsequently fell into the possession of the Portuguese and Dutch alternately, but was finally exchanged with us by the latter, in 1825, for some settlements on the coast of Sumatra. The inhabitants are composed of Malays, Hindoos, descendants of Dutch and Portuguese, and Chinese; almost all the artisans being of the last-named nation. Pop. 12,120.—(Horsburgh; Stoquelier's *Oriental Interpreter*; Davidson's *Far East*.)

**MALACCA (STRAIT OF)**, the channel between the Malay peninsula and the isl. of Sumatra, extending from lat. 1° to about 6° N. Entire length, about 520 m.; breadth varying from 25 m. to 200 m.; the former at its S.E. extremity, the latter at its N.W. The navigation of the strait appears intricate and dangerous, but, with ordinary prudence, is not so in reality; the channels being mostly spacious, and the anchorage good. The current, where tides do not prevail, sets often to the N.

**MALACOURI**, or **MALACOORE**, a tn., W. Africa, between 60 and 70 m. E.N.E. Sierra Leone, on the route from Kambia to Falaba; lat. 9° 12' N.; lon. 12° 45' W.; l. bank Malageea, and strongly fortified.

**MALACZKA**, or **MALATZKA**, a market tn. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. and 21 m. N. by W. Pressburg, on the Malina; with two churches, a castle, and palace with extensive gardens; tile-works, and several flour and saw mills. Pop. 2353.

**MALAGA**, a maritime prov. Spain, Andalusia, bounded, N. by Cordova, E. Granada, S. the Mediterranean, and W. Cadiz and Seville; area, 4792 sq. m. It is very rugged and mountainous, being traversed, in all directions, by offsets of the sierra Nevada, mostly of limestone formation, and containing numerous remarkable caverns. Lead, iron, graphite, and copper, are found to a greater or less extent; and beautiful marble, jasper, and quartz, abound. The mountain sides are, for the most part, clothed with forests of pine, oak, holly, poplar, cork, and various other trees. Vineyards and olive plantations are numerous. The valleys, which, in general, are carefully cultivated and well irrigated, yield abundantly cereals, fruits, sugar-cane, and vegetables. The luxuriant vegetation of the valleys and plains of Malaga is due, in a great measure, to the numerous streams that water the province: the chief of these are the Guadalhorce, Genil, Guadiaro, Verde, and Veley; most of them, in the dry season, inconsiderable, but, during the rains, augmented to torrents, frequently destructive to the crops on their banks. Linen, woollen, silken, and esparto fabrics, sails, ropes, hats, paper, soap, leather, earthenware, hardware, cigars, brandy, wine, and oil, are manufactured; and a considerable export trade, chiefly in wine, brandy, raisins, figs, melons, lemons, and other fruits; anchovies, sardines, and other fish; iron, lead, &c., is carried on. Education is still much neglected here, though great improvement has been made of late years. The state of morals is very loose; smuggling, vagrancy, and theft, prevail to a lamentable extent; and the cowardly use of the 'euchillo' is even yet not unfrequent. Pop. 438,000.—(Madoz, *Dic. de España*.)

**MALAGA** [anc. *Malaca*], a seaport tn. Spain, Andalusia, cap. above prov., advantageously situated on the N. shore of the Mediterranean, near the centre of a semicircular bay, 96 m. S.E. Seville, lat. (mole light) 36° 43' 30" N.; lon. 4° 26' W. Its actual site is somewhat low, but the ground rises finely behind, and on both sides of it, while the distance is terminated by lofty mountains. It is built chiefly along the shore, and is nearly of an oval form. In early times, when occupying much less space than at present, it was surrounded by fortifications. Most of them have disappeared as the town extended, but considerable portions still remain, and, though useless for defence, add greatly to the imposing appearance which the town presents when viewed from the sea. Taken as a whole, it is by no means well built. The streets are generally long, narrow, and winding, and the houses, though usually of two, three, and even four stories, have an uninteresting, and often even a disagreeable appearance. An exception, however, must be made of a number of modern houses, and also of those lining the public walks, many

of which are truly magnificent. The only squares at all deserving of notice are the Plaza Mayor, or De la Constitucion, which is situated near the centre of the town, consists of a large quadrangle, lined by buildings of imposing magnitude, and, owing to its position, forms the chief mart for business; and the Plaza de Riego, with a fountain in its centre; and the Plaza de la Puerta del Mar, situated in a narrow place close to the sea, and, not more than two centuries ago, actually covered by it. The public edifices are neither numerous nor splendid, and usually suffer in appearance from the proximity of inferior buildings which have been allowed to crowd upon them. Among the most important are the cathedral, a large structure, originally of great architectural merit, but much defaced



THE CATHEDRAL AND PORT OF MALAGA.  
From Roscoe's *Tourist in Spain*.

by incongruous modern alterations, with a principal front, adorned by a fine marble colonnade, and flanked by two round towers, and an interior composed of three large naves, and decorated with numerous sculptures and paintings; nine parish churches, remarkable chiefly for the richness of their internal decorations; the episcopal palace, a well-proportioned building, overloaded with marble sculptures; the municipal buildings and court-houses, presenting a magnificent front along one side of the Plaza Mayor; the new custom-house, built in the Italian style of the last century, and so massive as to have the appearance of a prison or castle; the *Consulado* or *Monte Pio*, a large pile with a handsome colonnade of black marble; the old Moorish castle of Alcazaba, the castle of Gibralfaro, and the Alarazanas, both also Moorish, the latter surmounted by numerous towers; the diocesan seminary, college of San Telmo, and normal school; the theatre, and bull-ring; the founding, civil, and military hospitals, and various charitable institutions. The manufactures consist chiefly of iron, the ore of which is obtained from rich mines in the vicinity, soap, and leather. The trade is of much more importance, and derives great facilities from the harbour, which is large, commodious, well sheltered, easy of access, and from 20 to 24 feet of water. The principal exports are wine, fruit, particularly raisins, oranges, and figs; oil, silk, and leeches. The principal imports are staves, steel, woollens, ironmongery, deals, copper, sheet-iron, colonial produce, hides, and coal. The fisheries are productive, and employ a great number of the inhabitants. Malaga is the see of a bishop, the residence of a civil and military governor, and the seat of several important courts and public offices. Its foundation is attributed to the Carthaginians. From them it passed to the Romans, under whom it became a great and flourishing city. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Moors, who possessed it so long, and built so much of it, that few cities in Spain pre-



sent, in their general form and structure, an appearance so decidedly Moorish as that of Malaga. Pop. 68,577.

**MALAGON**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 16 m. N.N.W. Ciudad-Real, on the Cambron. It consists chiefly of earthen houses; has a parish church, townhouse, with prison, ancient castle, two girls' schools, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 3710.

**MALAHIDE**, a sea-bathing vil. and par. Ireland, co. and 8½ m. N.E. Dublin. The VILLAGE, on the Broadmeadow Water estuary, is well built, and contains the parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a small silk factory; the castle of Malahide is about ½ m. distant. Area of par., 1126 ac. P. 1339.

**MALAMOCO**, [anc. *Metamamus*], a tn. Austria, Italy, gov. and 4 m. S. Venice, on an isl. of same name, with a church. It forms part of the military cordon in the lagoons. Pop. 1800.

**MALANG**, a tn. Java, prov. Passeroean, 48 m. S. by W. Soerabaya, cap. dist. in the vale of Maing, a rich upland territory, about 1000 ft. to 1400 ft. above sea-level, surrounded by a noble amphitheatre of mountains, among which are Kawi, Tenger, and the volcano of Semiroo, the last the loftiest mountain in Java, 12,549 ft. high. The town is a considerable place, the residence of a deputy governor; near its centre is a spacious square, surrounded by handsome houses, with pleasure-grounds about them, and many of the inhabitants are Chinese. Coffee is cultivated in the vicinity.

**MALANS**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, 3 m. S.E. Mayenfeld, on the Landquart. Pop. 1050.

**MÄLAR**, a lake, Sweden, forming the boundary between the län Westerås, and of Upsala on the N., and Nyköping on the S., and extending considerably E. into the län of Stockholm, intersected by lat. 59° 30' N.; and lon. 17° E. It is very irregular in shape, and throws out arms which penetrate into the land in all directions, and gives its contour a very ragged appearance. Another remarkable feature is the vast number of islands which, in a manner, crowd its surface. About 1260 have been counted. Its greatest length, E to W., is 75 m., and its breadth, which varies exceedingly, may average about 12 m.; area estimated at 384 geo. sq. m., 96 geo. sq. m. of which are occupied by islands. The direct distance between the opposite extremities of the lake gives no idea of the space which must be passed over in making an excursion in the steamers which now regularly ply upon it. Owing to the number of islands, the direct course is continually changing, and looks as if it were carried not across a lake, but along the windings of a beautiful river, now narrowing, so as to be almost enclosed by rocky precipices, now widening out and pursuing a majestic course between distant but fertile and richly-wooded shores. The lake, also, is of great commercial importance, giving to the populous towns which line its banks, not only a free communication with the capital and each other, but also with the Baltic, more especially by the canal which has its mouth in the Bay of Södertelje.

**MALASPINA**, one of the Columbrete isls. (*whish see*)

**MALATIVO**, a tn. Ceylon. *See* MELTIVOE.

**MALATIYEH**, or **MALATIA**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 105 m. N.E. Marash, near r. bank Euphrates, on a plain. It is a small and desolate-looking place; streets overgrown with grass; ancient walls in ruins, and in many places fallen down; houses of a mean appearance, and the shops in the bazaars mere mud stalls. There are, however, two well-built mosques, and two caravanserais, all in the Persian style of architecture. One of the gates also is a very handsome structure. Malatiyeh is very unhealthy in autumn. It occupies the site of the ancient Militeine, once the capital of Armenia Minor, but now in ruins.

**MALAUÈNE**, a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 23 m. N.N.E. Avignon. It has old, ruined ramparts, a handsome church, an ancient chapel, considerable manufactures of woollens, silks, linen, cordage, cutlery, and various kinds of iron and copper ware; numerous paper-mills, worsted and silk mills, oil-mills, dye-works, brick and tile works, potteries, and plaster-kilns; and a trade in corn and wine, wool, silk, and madder. Pop. 2214.

**MALAY ARCHIPELAGO**. *See* INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

**MALAY PENINSULA**, in its most extended sense, the vast peninsula which separates the Gulf of Siam and the China Sea, on the E., from the Bay of Bengal and the Strait of Malacca, on the W. and S.W., and forming the most

S. portion of continental Asia. It extends from lat. 1° 20' to about 13° N.; lon. 98° to 104° E. The N. portion of this peninsula, as far S. as lat. 7° N., belongs chiefly to Siam, but has part of the British Tenasserim provinces on its N.W. shore. From lat. 7° N. to the Strait of Singapore, is Malacca proper, or the Malay Peninsula in the more restricted sense. It contains various native states, more or less dependent on Siam, the chief of which are Keddah or Quedah, Perak, Selangore, Calantan, Rumbi, Tringanu, Pahang, Johore, and also the British settlements of Province Wellesley and Malacca. Area, about 50,000 sq. m. A range of mountains traverses it N.W. to S.E., rising gradually towards the former to the height of about 6000 ft. It is well watered, numerous rivers descending from either side of the central range of mountains, and flowing towards the E. and W. coasts, they are necessarily small, their courses being but short. Amongst the most considerable are the Muda, Carrian, Perak, Birna, Sappan, Moro, Soelo, and Johore, on the W. and S. coasts, and the Calantan, Tringanu, and numerous smaller streams on the E. In some parts it is highly metalliferous, its tin being especially reputed for excellence. A large portion of this region is still occupied by primeval forests. The principal vegetable productions are bamboos, areca, sago, caoutchouc, and an abundance of valuable resins, gums, drugs, with nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo. Rice and other grains are also raised, but not in sufficient quantities for the home demand, the difference being imported from Bengal and Sumatra. Among the wild animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, a variety of tigers, leopards, bears, monkeys, alligators, guanacs, and sometimes the tapir; there are one or two species of deer, which are exceedingly small in size, and of delicate proportions. Of birds, there are a vast variety, including the argus-pheasant, horn-bill, peacock, large vampire-bat, humming-bird, and snipe. Snakes abound, many of which are venomous. The domestic animals are the same as those of India, with exception of sheep and horses, which are not natural to the country. The neighbouring seas afford a great variety of shells and corals. The inhabitants of this peninsula consist of two classes—the original natives and the Malays. The former are of the class usually denominated Oriental negroes, and inhabit the mountains of the interior. They are of a diminutive stature, but in other respects resemble the negroes of Africa. They are in a perfectly savage state. By the Malays they are called Samang. As a people, the Malays are noted for their ferocity, cunning, and treachery; never forgiving an affront, but always taking a cruel revenge. They are addicted to gambling of all kinds, and to the use of opium; and are notorious pirates. Their religion is Mahometanism, of the Sonnee sect. Their language, which is termed the Malay, is a compound of various others, including Sanscrit and Arabic, and is considered very soft and simple. It is written from right to left, in the Arabic character, with a few slight alterations, and is general to all the adjacent islands. Pop. estimated at 375,000.—(*Oriental Interpreter; Journal of the Indian Archipelago; Wilkes' U. States Exploring Expedition.*)

**MALAYTA**, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. (S. point) 9° 45' S.; lon. 161° 39' 24" E.; interior crowded with high summits, clothed with wood; shores low, and covered with mangroves; coasts seem to be nearly uninhabited.

**MALBERG**, or **MALDEBERG**, a market tn. Lower Austria, about 12 m. from Jetzelsdorf; with a church, a castle with gardens, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1101.

**MALBOROUGH**, par. Eng. Devon; 5200 ac. P. 1951.

**MALBURGETH**, or **MALBORGETH**, a tn. Austria, Illyria, circle and 21 m. S.W. Villach, in a narrow pass, on the Fella. It was defended by a strong fort called Thalavar, which, after a valiant defence, was carried and razed by the French in 1809. It has a church, and steel and iron works.

**MALCHIN**, a tn. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 33 m. S.E. Rostock. It is walled, has a Gothic church, manufactures of linen, copper-ware, and soap; several distilleries, and some general trade. Pop. 3852.

**MALCHOW**, a tn. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle and 40 m. E.S.E. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on an island close to the W. shore of Lake Malchow. It is a place of considerable antiquity, was often the residence of the prince, and has an old monastery, some linen manufactures, a considerable trade, and an active fishery in the lake. Pop. 2887.

**MALDA**, or **MAULDA**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. and prov. Bengal, l. bank Mahanada, 60 m. N. Moorsshedabad; lat. 25° N.; lon. 88° 10' E. It is a miserable place, and, during the rainy season, is nearly insulated. In the earlier part of the present century it consisted of 3000 houses, nearly all of which were built with stone and brick from the ruins of Gour. There were here formerly extensive factories belonging to the Dutch and French established for the purchase of silk and cotton goods, for which the place was celebrated; but the improvements made in European manufactures of this kind, and in the art of dyeing, entirely ruined its trade. The only reputation now left it rests on its mangoes, which grow on the opposite banks of the Mahanada.

**MALDEGEM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 17 m. N.W. Ghent. Brewing, dyeing, calico-printing, and tanning, are carried on. There are also vinegar-works, flour and oil mills, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce and timber. Pop. 6699.

**MALDEN**, a par. Eng. Surrey; 1260 ac. P. 232.

**MALDEN**, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 4 m. S. Nijmegen; with a R. Catholic church and a brewery. Pop. (agricultural), 680.

**MALDEN ISLAND**, an isl. Pacific Ocean, lat. (S. point) 3° 58' 30" S.; lon. 155° W.; of low coral formation, about 12 or 14 m. in extent; discovered by Captain Lord George Byron, of H. M. S. *Blonde*, July 30, 1825. It is uninhabited, being entirely destitute, apparently, of means of subsistence for human beings. It is also without fresh water, except what rain has deposited in the hollows and cavities of the rocks. Sea-fowl are numerous. Rats are the only land animals which have been met on the island. In the centre is a large lagoon, communicating with the sea on the N. side. On this side also occurs a very singular and interesting series of buildings, supported by blocks of wrought coral, and having in the centre what appear to be tombs or altars, extending the whole length of the island, about 8 or 10 m. When, or by whom these structures were erected, can scarcely be even conjectured.

**MALDEREN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Steenhuffelsche-Beek, 15 m. N.N.W. Brussels. It has a brewery, distillery, several mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1755.

**MALDIVE ISLANDS**, or **MALEDIVA** [Thousand Isles], a remarkable chain of isls. Indian Ocean, at the entrance to the Arabian Sea, extending from lat. 0° 40' S. to 7° 6' N., nearly on the meridian of 73° 30' E., with a breadth of about 50 m. The chain is composed of 17 atolls, that is, circular or oval groups of islets, all formed of coral, and fringed with reefs sometimes extending to the distance of 2 or 3 m., beyond which there are no soundings at immense depths; but in the centre of each atoll there is a lagoon from 15 to 49 fathoms deep. All the Maldivé islands of any extent are richly clothed with wood, chiefly palm, and are fertile in fruit, and in various kinds of edible roots; they also produce millet, and abound in cocoa-nuts, fowls, and all descriptions of fish. The inhabitants are a civilized race of people, and carry on a considerable trade with the British possessions in India; more particularly, Bengal, Ceylon, and the Malabar coast; as also to the Red Sea and to Sumatra; exchanging cowries, which are plentiful in the Maldives; coir, mats, oil, fish, tortoise-shell, &c., for rice, sugar, tobacco, and manufactured goods. They are expert navigators and sailors, and have schools for teaching navigation on some of the islands; and they make and repair nautical instruments. They are a timid, inoffensive people, of a dark copper colour, and rather short in person. Neither murder nor theft is known among them, nor, being strict Mussulmen, is drunkenness. They are remarkable for their hospitality and kindness to shipwrecked mariners, for which they refuse all pecuniary compensation. They are governed by a sultan, whose title and rank are hereditary: he resides in the island of Male or Mohl, and pays annual tribute to the British government in Ceylon. Under the sultan are five viziers or ministers of state. Pop. 150,000 to 200,000.

**MALDON**, a parl. bor., port, and market tn. England, co. Essex, 36 m. N.E. London, on a branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, and on the ridge of a hill, r. bank Blackwall, near the confluence of the Chelmer. It consists chiefly of one spacious street, upwards of 1 m. in length E. to W., with many houses of an antiquated appearance, but also seve-

ral ranges of handsome modern buildings; is lighted with gas, partially paved, and amply supplied with water. It has a large old townhall, of the date of Henry VI.; a spacious church, in the early Norman and early English styles, with a curious triangular tower of Norman architecture, surmounted by a hexagonal spire; places of worship for Independents, and Wesleyans; a Society of Friends' meeting-house, a free grammar-school, with a library attached; and several minor charities. The haven, formed by the bay of the Blackwater river, affords safe anchorage to vessels not drawing more than 8 ft. water; ships of heavier burden anchor in the offing, and discharge their cargoes by means of lighters. The import trade consists of coal, iron, corn, &c. There is also a productive fishery, and oysters of superior quality are taken in abundance. The port is of considerable consequence to the Essex coast, and much of the adjoining country is supplied through it. The borough sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 845. Pop. (1851), 5888.

**MALDONADO**, a tn. and harbour, Uruguay, N.E. coast of the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, 72 m. E. Monte Video; lat. 34° 53' 30" S.; lon. 54° 57' 48" W. (r.). The town, about 2 m. from the shore, is built on the brow of a hill gently descending, 250 ft. above sea-level. The principal buildings form a quadrangle, including the new church. The common habitations are of brick, and covered with straw; but the houses, in the streets issuing from the square, are low, and constructed of earth. Pop. about 1000.

**MALE**, **MOHL**, or **KING'S ISLAND**, one of the Maldivé group; lat. 4° 10' N.; lon. 73° 34' E. It is the residence of the sultan, and the seat of his government, and was once completely fortified by a wall and bastions; only the N. and W. sides of which are now in a state of repair. It exports cocoa-nuts, tortoise-shell, dried fish, coir rope, cowries, and mats. The native vessels are from 100 to 200 tons burthen. The climate is very unhealthy. Pop. 1500 to 2000.

**MALE**, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 50 m. from Trent, on the Noce. It has a church, a Capuchin monastery, and large cattle fairs. Pop. 1161.

**MALE-MYN**, a tn. Burmah, r. bank Irrawadi, 76 m. N. Ava. It has many handsome gilded temples, and contains about 800 houses.—(*Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, April, 1837.)

**MALEMORT**, a vil. France, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, on a rock, near l. bank Durance, about 25 m. E.N.E. Arles. An old castle overhanging the town, and surrounded with strong ramparts, is partly used as a prison. Pop. 1300.

**MALEO**, a market tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Lodi, 1 m. from the Adda; with a church and chapel, a flour, and three oil mills. Pop. 4042.

**MALEW**, par. Isle of Man. Pop. 5368.

**MALEVI**, a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 7 m. N.W. Ragusa, on a bay of the Adriatic; with a church, and local court. It has long been famous for its olive-oil. Pop. 2984.

**MALGARAH**, or **MIGALGARA**, a tn. European Turkey, prov. Roumelia, sanjak Gallipoli, 62 m. S. Adrianople, with about 500 houses.

**MALGRAT**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 35 m. N.E. Barcelona, in an extensive plain near the Mediterranean; with a church, an ancient tower, and manufactures of flannel and blond lace. Pop. 2836.

**MALIN**, a vil. Ireland, co. Donegal, 10 m. N. by E. Londonderry; with a nat. church. Pop. 205.—**MALIN HEAD** lies 4 m. N. by W., and rises 226 ft. above the sea.

**MALINUM**, a tn. Belgium. See **MECHLIN**.

**MALIKA**, a river, which rises in the N. slope of the Caucasus, flows N., separating Circassia from Russia, then E., and joins the Terek, 18 m. W.S.W. Mosdok, after a course of about 116 m. Its chief affluent is the Baskan.

**MALLARDSTOWN**, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 2526 ac. Pop. 591.

**MALLARE**, or **MALLERE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Savona, 7 m. from Cairo; with two parish churches, a public school, a charitable endowment, limekilns, and a trade in chestnuts. Pop. 1597.

**MALLEN** [anc. *Mallia*], a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 39 m. N.W. Saragossa, r. bank Hueca, near its confluence with the Ebro. The streets are irregular, but the houses well built. It has a church, modern courthouse, good prison, two primary schools, a flour, and several oil mills, and a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 1852.



**MALLENOWITZ**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 12 m. N.N.E. Hradisch, on the Drzewna; with a church, a castle, a chapel, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1337.

**MALLEZA**, a vil. and par. Spain, Asturias, prov. and about 25 m. from Oviedo; with a parish church, a primary school, manufactures of linen, and numerous mills. P. 1579.

**MALLICOLLO**, one of the New Hebrides isls., S. Pacific Ocean, lat. (S. point) 16° 36' S.; lon. 167° 32' E., about 55 m. long, and 15 to 17 m. broad; discovered by Quiros in 1606, and visited by Cook in 1774. It is moderately elevated, and contains some forests with large trees; and was supposed by Cook to be fertile, but the fruits inferior to those of the Society or Friendly Islands.

**MALLING**, two parss. Eng.:—1, (East), Kent; 2560 ac. P. 1578.—2, (South), Sussex; 2680 ac. P. 646.

**MALLING** (WEST), a tn. and par. England, co. Kent, 8 m. S. by W. Rochester. The town, on a small rivulet that falls into the Medway, contains an ancient church, with a fine Norman tower; and a Baptist chapel. Area of par., 1320 ac. Pop. 1784.

**MALLORCA**, isl. Mediterranean. See MAJORCA.

**MALLOW**, a parl. bor., market tn., and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The town, 18 m. N. by W. Cork, 1 bauk Blackwater, connected with the suburb of Ballydaheen, on the r. bank, by a bridge of 15 arches, is noted for its mineral waters, and the scenery of its environs. It is lighted with gas, has a county infirmary, courthouse, bridewell, union workhouse, spa, and club-houses, and barracks, all commodious, and some of them neat buildings; a handsome parish church, in the later English style; a commodious R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; four public schools, a loan fund, and a dispensary. Races take place annually in September, on a course about 2 m. E. from the town. There are several soap and candle manufactories, lime and salt works, tan-yards, flour-mills, a brewery, and malting establishment. A considerable trade is carried on with the surrounding districts. The borough sends a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 143. Pop. 6851. Area of par., 8820 ac. Pop. 9965.

**MALLWYD**, par. Wales, Merioneth. Pop. 1177.

**MALMEDY**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 21 m. S.S.W. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circle, in the hollow of a wild mountain district, on the Wargo. It has three churches, one of them a handsome edifice, formerly attached to a well-endowed abbey, and a superior burgher school; a justice-of-peace court, important manufactures of sole leather, of which above 6000 pieces are annually prepared, woollen cloth, paper, pressing-cards, &c.; glue, and dye-works, an excellent cotton factory; and mineral springs, which, in their properties, are not inferior to those of Spa, but not much frequented. Pop. 4139.—The circle is too hilly to be well adapted for agriculture, but raises great numbers of cattle. Area, 237 geo sq. m. Pop. 29,367.

**MALMESBURY**, a parl. bor. and market tn. England, co. Wilts. 23 m. N.E. Bristol, on the side of a hill, and nearly surrounded by the two branches of the Lower Avon, over which there is a bridge of six arches. It consists of four principal, well-paved, and lighted streets; houses mostly of stone, and has near its centre an ancient octagonal market-cross. It likewise possesses a new townhall and market-house, with two parish churches, one of them a magnificent Norman structure, which originally formed the nave of the church belonging to an ancient monastery; four Dissenting chapels, two public and several private schools, and societies for the relief of the poor. The manufacture of woollen cloth, formerly the chief branch, has given way to wool-stapling. Large quantities of malt are made here, and a great deal of butcher-meat is sent to London. The borough sends a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 309. William of Malmesbury, the historian, and Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher, were born here. Pop. parl. bor. (1851), 6998.—(Local Correspondent.)

**MALMESBURY** (ST. PAUL), par. Eng. Wilts; 5990 ac. Pop. 2367.

**MALMÖ**, a seaport tn. Sweden, cap. län, on the Sound, and in one of the most fertile districts of Sweden, 16 m. E.S.E. Copenhagen; lat. 55° 36' 6" N.; lon. 13° E. (R.) It was formerly a place of strength, being enclosed by ditches, and walls flanked with bastions, and otherwise defended. All the fortifications have disappeared, to the great improvement of the appearance

of the town, which consists of houses that, though often old, are generally well built, of a large and regular square, surrounded by an avenue of lime, alder, and chestnut trees, and a number of spacious streets. The principal buildings are two churches, one of them of ungainly exterior, but handsome within, and possessed of an uncommonly large organ, an elegant chancel, fine altar decorations, and costly monuments; the old castle, still surrounded by walls and ditches, and occupied partly as barracks, partly as a prison and house of correction; the governor's house, townhouse, hospital, and theatre. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, soap, vinegar, tobacco, oil, and particularly gloves, which may be considered as the staple; the trade, much cramped by the want of a good harbour, is chiefly in grain and brandy. A steamer plies regularly between Malmö, Copenhagen, and Lübeck. Pop. 10,203.—The län, bounded N. and E. by Christianstad, S. by the Baltic, W. by the Sound, and N. W. by the Cattegat; greatest length, S.E. to N.W., 80 m., breadth varying from 10 m. to 40 m.; consists generally of an extensive plain, occasionally broken by hills, and forming one of the most fertile tracts in the kingdom. It has a moist and hazy, but not unhealthy climate; contains several lakes, of which that of Kingsjö is the largest; produces corn in such abundance as to leave a considerable surplus for export; makes excellent cheese; and rears the finest horses and cattle in Sweden. For administrative purposes, it is divided into 13 districts, of which Malmö is the capital. Pop. 194,190.

**MALMYCH**, or **MALMISH**, a tn. Russia, gov. Viatka, on the Schosma, near its confluence with the Viatka, 77 m. N.E. Kazan. It consists of about 600 houses, of wood, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, but have some manufactures and general trade. Near it are some gold-washings.

**MALNATE**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 13 m. E.N.E. Como, on a gentle hill, near the confluence of the Arza with the Olona. It has a handsome church with three naves, supposed to have been built in the thirteenth century; some manufactures of linen and cotton, a bell foundry, and three cotton-mills. Pop. 2062.

**MALÒ**, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Vienza, near the Baecighione; with two churches and a saltpetre factory. Pop. dist., 10,900.

**MALÒ** (Str.) [Latin, *Malacivium*], a tn. and seaport France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the rocky island of Aron, communicating with the mainland by a long causeway, called Le Sillon, 40 m. N.N.W. Rennes; lat. 48° 39' N.; lon. 2° 1' 30" W. (R.) It is strong by natural position, and well fortified. The whole area of the island is occupied by the houses, and the walls flanked with towers, rising up directly from the water's edge, are washed by the sea. The ramparts furnish a fine walk, which makes the whole circuit of the town; but owing to defect of space, many of the streets are very narrow, and the houses, closely crowded together, are so high as to exclude a free circulation of air. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the cathedral, a Gothic structure, very capacious, and much modernized with some good marble statues; and the ancient castle, in the form of a square, with a large tower at each angle. The harbour is formed by the mouth of the Rance, the island, and causeway. It is dry at ebb, but the flood-tide rushes in with great impetuosity, and rises to the extraordinary height of 45 ft. It is difficult of access, being encumbered at its entrance by shoals; but within is safe, large, and very commodious, with a broad quay, running close under the walls. It has excellent building docks, in which a considerable number of vessels are constructed. The roads are to the S.W., and are almost enclosed by a little archipelago of bare, angular, white rocks. On several of these, strong forts are erected, and on one of them is the tomb in which Chateaubriand, a native of the town, lies buried by his own desire. It has manufactures of hosiery, fishing-nets, sail-cloth, cordage, soap, and fishing-hooks; a trade in corn, fruit, wine, brandy, salt provisions, tobacco, cider, honey, flax, hemp, and agricultural produce. St. Malo ranks as a fortress of the third class, and possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a custom-house, a consulting chamber of manufactures and trade, a first-class school of hydrography, and an agricultural society. The town of St. Servan is separated from St. Malo by a creek, across which a solid work of granite has been thrown, with flood-gates wide enough to admit steamers and frigates; thus forming a valuable floating-dock. Pop. 8469.

**MALOI**, two places, Russia:—1, (*Archangel'sk*), A tn., gov. and 43 m. S.E. Orel, on the Kolinkewka; with a church and some general trade. P. (agricultural), 2765.—2, (*Jarovlavets*), A tn., gov. and 35 m. N. Kalouga, r. bank Louga; with six churches, and some trade in salt and brandy. Kutusow defeated the French here in 1812, when the town was partly burned down. Pop. (1850), 2750.

**MALONNE**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 3 m. S.W. Namur, on the Sambre; with a church, three chapels, and a communal house; and, hard by, an old abbey, founded in 685. Coal is worked in the commune, and there are several mills, two bleachfields, and a brewery. Pop. 2183.

**MALONNO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 42 m. N.N.E. Bergamo, r. bank Olzio, with a large and handsome church. Lead and iron are wrought in the neighbourhood, particularly the latter, which occupies several smelting furnaces, and employs the greater part of the inhabitants. There are also a saw and a walk mill. Pop. 1980.

**MALOUINES**, isls. S. Atlantic. See **FALKLAND ISLANDS**.

**MALPARTIDA**, several places, Spain, Estremadura. 1, (*de Caceres*), A tn., prov. and 6 m. W. by S. Caceres, tolerably well built; has a square, wide and paved streets, a church, three chapels, a townhouse, prison, two schools, a cemetery, and some trade in grain and cattle. Pop. 3834.—2, (*de Placencia*), A vil., prov. and 51 m. N. by E. Caceres, with a spacious square, a church, two chapels, townhouse, prison, and two schools. Good wine and oil are expressed here. Pop. 2191.—3, (*de la Serena*), A tn., prov. and 65 m. E.S.E. Badajoz, 3 m. N. Zalamea; with wide, well-paved streets, a church, townhouse, prison, school, and storehouse. Considerable numbers of pigs are reared here. Pop. 1546.

**MALPAS**.—1, A market tn. and par., England, co. and 13 m. S.S.E. Chester. The town consists of four streets diverging at right angles from a common centre, and has a church, several meeting-houses for Dissenters, an endowed grammar-school, and several charitable institutions. Matthew Henry, the commentator, was a native of the parish; and Dr. Heber,

Bishop of Calcutta, was a native of the town. Area of par., 25,040 ac. Pop. 5726.—2, A par. England, Monmouth, 720 ac. Pop. 270.

**MALPLAQUET**, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 16 m. N.N.W. Avesnes. It is remarkable as the scene of a great battle fought in 1709, in which the Allies, under Marlborough and Prince Eugene, defeated the French under Villars.

**MALS**, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle Ober-Innthal, in a mountainous and romantic district, S.S.W. Imst. It was formerly defended by a strong castle; and has a parish church, a Benedictine *hospitium*, and an hospital. Pop. 1630.

**MALS-ELF**, a river, Norway, which rises in lake Altas, in a mountainous district on the N. frontier of Sweden, flows N.N.W., and falls into the Maltunger Fiord, opposite to the island of Qualoen, after a course of above 80 m. Its chief affluent is the Berdo, which it receives on the left.

**MALSCH**, two places, Baden:—1, A vil. circle Middle Rhine, bail. Ettlingen, 16 m. E.N.E. Rastadt. It has a church, a brewery, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2865.—2, A vil. circle Lower Rhine, bail. Wiesloch, S.S.E. Mannheim; with a church, limekilns, and oil-mills. Pop. 1295.

**MALSTROM**, or **MÆLSTROM** [Danish, *Malstrim*, a whirlpool], a whirlpool, Arctic Ocean, off N.W. coast Norway, immediately S.W. of Moskenesoe, the most S. of the Lofoden Isles, lat. 67° 48' N., and lon. 12° E. It presents the appearance of a rapid current, which runs alternately 6 hours from N. to S., and 6 hours from S. to N., producing immense whirls. The depth of the water around, supposed at one time to be too great to admit of soundings, has been ascertained not to exceed 20 fathoms, with a bottom of rocks and white sand. The whirlpool is greatest at high or low water; and when the wind is N.W., and opposed to the reflux of the waves, it attains its greatest fury, and becomes extremely dangerous; but, in ordinary circumstances, it may be traversed without apprehension.

**MALTA**, [anc. *Melita*, French *Malte*], an isl. Mediterranean, forming part of the British Empire, 62 m. S.S.W.



Sicily, and 197 m. N. Africa, lat. (Valetta palace) 55° 53' 48" N.; lon. 14° 31' 15" E. (n.); greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 17 m.; central breadth about 9 m.; area, 98 sq. m. It is

of an irregular oval shape, deeply indented on all sides, except the S., where the coast forms a continuous and almost unbroken line. The largest bays are those of Marsa and Sci-



rocco on the S.W., and Melheha and St. Paul's on the N.E.; but the most important, in every respect, is the double bay, formed by the opposite sides of the remarkable peninsula on which the capital, Valetta, stands. The S.W. coast is remarkably bold, and having not a single opening in which a vessel can take refuge, is considered dangerous; the N. coast has a more level shore. The surface is very much broken by rocks, which pierce it in all directions, and are almost destitute of any covering of soil, leaving few intervening spaces which can be brought under regular culture. The elevation, however, is not great. The culminating point, which occurs near the S.W. coast, does not exceed 1200 ft., and from this point the surface presents the appearance of an inclined plane, sloping, with more or less rapidity, towards the N.E. shore. The rocks are all stratified and arranged in nearly parallel layers, with a very gentle dip, generally N.E. to E. by N. They are disposed in 4 distinct groups, descending in the following order—1, Coral limestone, of a compact and almost flinty texture, and a reddish brown or bluish colour. 2, Yellow sandstone and blue clay, the former above, in beds of about 20 ft. thick, and abounding in fossils, more especially a thin nummulate; and the latter from 100 to 120 ft. thick, and containing only a few fossils, generally enveloped in iron nodules. 3, Sandstone, arranged in five beds, which have a total thickness of about 100 ft., and are very calcareous. 4, A yellowish white semi-crystalline limestone, of great thickness, and, from its hardness and durability, forming an excellent building stone, for which purpose it is extensively quarried. The climate, on the whole, is good. The range of temperature seldom exceeds 6° in 24 hours; the air is usually dry and clear, and strong gales are not frequent, except in spring, when they are much felt, and often accompanied by thunder-storms. The winter climate, from the middle of October till that of January, cannot be surpassed; but in summer the heat becomes extreme, and the bright light reflected from the bare white rocks and houses is very annoying, and often injures the sight. There are no lakes or proper running streams in the island; but the springs are so numerous and copious, that no deficiency of water is felt. The soil is very thin, and, lying on a calcareous rock, which is continually showing itself above the surface, is unfit for general cultivation. The corn raised furnishes not more than three months' supply. The staple product is cotton, for which both soil and climate are well adapted. Both the vine and olive are cultivated, but the produce of both is inferior. Fruit, particularly figs and oranges, is very abundant and of excellent flavour. The manufactures consist chiefly of cotton goods, cabinet-work made for exportation, chiefly to Greece and the Ionian islands; and jewellery, including neck chains and gold filagree-work, for which the Maltese have long been famous. Other minor articles of manufacture are soap, leather, macaroni, &c. The central position of Malta in the Mediterranean, makes it, particularly in war, an important commercial depot, and at all times an invaluable naval station. It has, in consequence, received great attention from the British Government, and been both provided with excellent docks and very strong fortifications. The language commonly spoken is Italian, but the native Maltese have a peculiar dialect, closely resembling the Arabic, though with a considerable mixture of Punic words. Malta appears very early, and makes a considerable figure in history. According to Homer, it was first peopled by the Phœnicians. It passed successively through the hands of the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Carthaginians, and was finally attached to Rome during the second Punic war. After the fall of the Roman empire, it was seized, at different times, by Vandals, Goths, and Saracens. From the last, it passed to Sicily, and followed its fortunes till 1522, when Charles V. granted it to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1798, the Grand Master Hompesch surrendered it, without defence, to Napoleon. It was afterwards blockaded by Nelson, and taken after two years. It is now, along with the islands of Comino and Gozo (*which see*), a formally recognized possession of Great Britain. Pop. about 100,000.—(*Parl. Papers*; *Martin's Colonies*; *Murray's Handbook for Travellers in the East*.)

**MALTBY**, two pars. Eng.—1, York (W. Riding), 4280 ac. Pop. 839.—2, (*le Marsh*), Lincoln, 1160 ac. Pop. 229.

**MALTERDINGEN**, a market tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, 12 m. N.W. Freiburg, with a parish church, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1406.

**MALTERS**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 11 m. W. Luzern, on the Emmen. It has an important annual market, chiefly for cattle and young horses. Goitre is very prevalent, and hence the valley sometimes gets the name of Kröpfthal. Pop. 4455.

**MALTON**, or **NEW MALTON**, an anc. bor. and market tn. England, co. and 16 m. N.E. York, r. bank Derwent, on the York and Scarborough railway. It consists of several streets, diverging from a central area or market-place, and is altogether about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long. The streets are lighted with gas; houses generally well built, many of them handsome. It has a neat townhall, a mechanics' institution, a handsome suite of public rooms, to which a subscription library and news-room are attached; two ancient churches, one in the Norman, and the other in the later English style, also places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and several schools. Considerable quantities of agricultural produce are conveyed hence, by the Derwent, to Hull, Leeds, Wakefield, and London. Malton returns two members to parliament. Registered electors (1851), 1539. Pop. (1851), 7661.

**MALTON (Old)**, par. Eng. York (N. Riding), 4020 ac. Pop. 1296.

**MALUENDA**, a vil. and com. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 40 m. S.W. Saragossa, r. bank Jiloca. It has three churches, a courthouse, primary school, and manufactures of brown paper, dye-works, fulling, and flour mills. Pop. 1125.

**MALVAGLIA**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Tessin, 9 m. N. Bellinzona. The whole neighbourhood is very romantic, and one of the most important cattle-markets of the canton is held here. Pop. 1684.

**MALVAGNA**, a vil. Sicily, prov. Catania, finely situated on the side of one of the hills of Mount Etna. Pop. 1000.

**MALVERN (Great and Little)**—1, (*Great*), A tn. and par. England, co. Worcester. The town, one of the most celebrated and fashionable watering-places in the kingdom, 8 m. S.S.W. Worcester, is finely situated on the E. side of the Malvern hills. It is irregularly built, but is surrounded by beautiful villas and handsome mansions. The hotels, boarding and lodging houses, are all of an excellent description, and the accommodation for bathing and for drinking the waters good. The library is a handsome building, in the Italian style, and is well supplied with books and newspapers; a part is appropriated to a bazaar, and adjoining are baths and billiard-rooms. There are several schools, a district visiting society, a dispensary, and a clothing-club. The abbey church, formerly that of the Benedictine priory, is a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture; it has a fine embattled tower, with windows of richly stained glass. At one time there was a celebrated monastery here, founded in the time of Edward the Confessor. Area of par., 5020 ac. Pop. (1851), 3763.—2, (*Little*), A small par. and vil., 4 m. S. Great Malvern, with an ancient stone church, in the Gothic style, all nearly in ruins, excepting the chancel and tower; and a R. Catholic chapel. Area, 550 ac. Pop. 103.

**MALVERN HILLS**, a range, England, which stretches N. to S., between Herefordshire and Worcestershire, for about 10 m., and forms one of the finest boundaries of the vale of the Severn, on the E. Their greatest height does not exceed 1444 ft.

**MALWAIH** [*Sanscrit*, A mountainous country], an old Mahometan prov. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, mostly between lat. 22° and 25° N., and lon. 74° and 79° E., and now included in the states of Bhopal, Ragghur, Gwalior, Indore, &c. It is rather an elevated region, its centre consisting of a table-land or plateau. In general open, but diversified with conical table-crowned hills. Few of its elevations, however, exceed 2000 ft. Numerous rivers have their sources in this province, and descend in every direction. The principal of these are the Nerbudda, Chumbul, Sopra, and Cane. The savage tribe called Bheels are numerous in this territory, chiefly occupying the mountains contiguous to the Nerbudda. In appearance, they are a diminutive, wretched-looking race; but active, and capable of undergoing great fatigue. Their chiefs exercise absolute power, and are implicitly obeyed when commanding the perpetration of the most atrocious crimes.

**MALWAN**, or **SOONDERBOOG**, a tn. and fortified isl. Hindoostan, Concan, presid. and 200 m. S. Bombay; lat. 15° 53' N.; lon. 73° 47' E.

**MALYI**, or **MALOI**, an isl. Siberia, Arctic Ocean, about 45 m. S.S.E. of isl. Kotelnoi. A great deal of fossil ivory is found on it.

**MAMA**, two rivers, Asiatic Russia, in the N.E. of gov. Irkutsk. They are distinguished by the names of Verknei-Mama and Nijnei-Mama. The former, the larger of the two, has a course of above 100 m. They both join on l. bank Vitim.

**MAMADYCH**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 90 m. E.N.E. Kazan, cap. circle, r. bank Viatka, not far above its junction with the Kama, with about 2000 inhabitants.—The CIRCLE, bounded on the S. by the Kama, and well watered by it, the Viatka, and the Kasanka, is extensively covered with pine forests, but has also good arable and pasture land. P. 116,000.

**MAMANAGUAPE**, or **MONTE MOR**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 45 m. N.N.W. Parahiba, l. bank river of same name. It has a townhouse, church, and primary school; its trade in cotton, formerly considerable, has been absorbed by Pernambuco. Pop. dist., 4000.

**MAMBLE**, a par. Eng. Worcester; 2130 ac. P. 377.

**MAMBUCABA**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. and 100 m. W. Rio-de-Janeiro, near the sea-coast, on a small river of same name. It consists of a number of houses, clustering round the church as their centre, and presenting a striking and beautiful appearance when approached from the sea. It has many distilleries, and building-yards in which a great number of canoes are made. The woods of the district abound with the finest timber; and the soil seems particularly adapted for the various species of palm. Coffee, mandioe, millet, haricots, and, above all, rice, are extensively cultivated. Pop. 4000.

**MAMEDE** (São), a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, coun. Villa-Real, r. bank Douro, where it is joined by the Tua, 20 m. N.E. Lamego. It is famous both for its wines and oranges, particularly the latter, which are among the best in Portugal. Pop. 1220.

**MAMERS** (Latin, *Mamericia*), a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, near the source of the Dive, 25 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. It has two tolerably handsome squares, opened into by several well-built streets; a court of first resort and commerce, and a communal college; a Gothic church, surmounted by an elegant wooden spire, and modernized in 1831; manufactures of hemp-cloth, calicoes, cotton stuffs, woollen hosiery, and mother-of-pearl buttons; and wax-refineries, tanneries, breweries, and several annual fairs. It is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Mars which was destroyed in the 7th century. It was once strongly fortified, and was long in possession of the English, who demolished its fortifications in 1428. Pop. 5788.

**MAMHEAD**, par. Eng. Devon; 1220 ac. P. 246.

**MAMHILAD**, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1670 ac. P. 303.

**MAMIOLE**, a hamlet, England, co. Monmouth, 7 m. W. Pontypool. The inhabitants are principally employed in the extensive coal and iron works carried on in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6789.

**MAMINA**, a large Indian tn., Peru, prov. Tarapaca; lat. 20° 4' 48" S., around which the potato is met with in great perfection. It is supplied with water from clear, boiling sulphur springs; and near it gypsum, alum, and carbonate of soda abound.—(Bollert, in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, 1851.)

**MAMMOLA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I, dist. and 7 m. N. Gerace. Pop. 4800.

**MAMMOO-KHAIL**, a fort, Afghanistan, close to Gundamuck, about 60 m. E. Kabool, on the road to Jelalabad, lat. 34° 17' N.; lon. 70° 4' E. Here the British, under General Pollock, in their advance on Kabool, in 1842, defeated the Afghans.

**MAMOJADA**, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. and S.S.E. Nuoro. It has a principal and several minor churches, two monasteries, manufactures of articles in iron and wood, and a trade in corn, fruit, cheese, wool, and charcoal. P. 1771.

**MAMORE**, a large river, S. America, Bolivia, an upper branch of the Madeira, having its sources on the N. slopes of the lofty Andes of Cochabamba; lat. 17° 30' S.; lon. 63° 10' W.; whence it flows N. to about lat. 10° 30', when it is joined by the Beni, and is thereafter known as the Madeira. Previously to its being united to the latter river, it is joined by the Guapore or Itenez, in lat. 11° 37' S.; lon. 65° W. Its whole course, from its source to its junction with the Beni, is about 500 m.

**MAMPAVA**, a maritime tn., isl. Borneo, S.W. coast; lat. 0° 35' N.; lon. 109° 10' E.; and formerly one of the best markets among the E. islands for opium. It is situated near the mouth of a river of the same name, and is guarded by a fort. The anchorage in Mampava road is in 5 to 8 fathoms, about 3 or 4 m. off shore. Here the tide runs about 2 m. per hour, nearly E.S.E., and opposite.

**MAN** (ISLE OF) (Latin, *Mana* or *Menavia*), an isl. Irish Sea, about 30 m. W. England, 32 m. E. Ireland, 15 m. S. Scotland, and 48 m. N. Wales; lat. (Castleton light) 54° 4' 24" N.; lon. 4° 36' 30" W. (A.) Extreme length, N.E. to S.W., about 30 m., with an irregular breadth varying from 6 to 12 or 13 m. Area, 179,200 ac. Viewed from a distance, the general aspect of the island, though in some respects beautiful, is rather tame; for the mountains, which extend nearly through its entire length, although of considerable altitude, neither tower up with sufficient abruptness, nor assume picturesque forms. The highest point of the range is Snowfield or Sneafell, about 2000 ft. above sea-level. This range of mountains and hills, which occupies a considerable portion of the surface of the island, is chiefly composed of clay-slate, containing some beds of roofing-slate. Low rocks of granite make their appearance in some parts of the slate district. On the S. end of the island, mountain limestone, extending from Poolvash to Derby Haven, a distance of about 5 m., rests upon the slate, separated from it by a bed of conglomerate. The N. end of the island is nearly flat, and is chiefly composed of alluvial soil. Veins containing ores of lead, zinc, copper, and iron, intersect the mountains in a N. and S. direction. The lead mines have been worked to advantage. The island is well watered, numerous springs and rivulets issuing from the sides and bases of the hills and mountains. Some of the larger streams are stocked with trout, and other species of fresh-water fish. The names of the principal are the Neb at Peel, the Colby near Ramsay, and the Black and Gray Waters near Douglas. The valleys are some of them tolerably fertile in grass and pasture, and where the land is somewhat level, grain is frequently cultivated. The N. district of the island is not so fertile as the S., but timber is more abundant in the former. The climate is, upon the whole, indifferent; vast quantities of rain fall for seven or eight months of the year, and occasionally the island is visited with a long continuance of cold E. winds. Agriculture is a good deal improved, but is still very backward. Wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes are the principal crops; turnips also are raised, and flax for home use. The live stock of the present day is composed of an improved breed; the old, with exception of the native sheep, which are still found on the hills, being nearly extinct, or at any rate wearing fast out. Small properties are less numerous than formerly; but by far the largest portion of the island is still in the possession of yeomen farming their own little estates, consisting of from 10 to 200 ac., and possessing mostly a portion of lowland with hill pasture.

Man used to be one of the principal seats of the herring fishery; but latterly, being for several years comparatively deserted by the herring shoals, the fishery in consequence became quite incon siderable. There are some bleaching-works in the island, but few manufacturing establishments; the women, however, weave woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics for home use. The principal exports are corn, potatoes, eggs, limestone, fish, linens, and sail-cloth; imports, spirits, wine, colonial products, and manufactured goods.

This island was originally peopled by the Manx (*Menavia*), a tribe of the Celtic race. It was latterly held as a feudal sovereignty by the earls of Derby, and more recently by the dukes of Atholl, from whom it was purchased for the British Crown in 1806; and finally, in 1826, certain remaining privileges were ceded by the duke on receiving an award of £416,000. There is still, however, a considerable difference between the duties on commodities in the island and in Great Britain; the duties on almost all foreign articles consumed in the former being decidedly lower than those on the same articles when entered for consumption in Britain. The government, political institutions, and laws of Man are in many respects peculiar. The legislative and judicial authority is principally vested in the House of Keys, formerly a delegated, but now a self-elected body of 24 individuals. Two deemsters, officers of great antiquity, are judges in common and criminal cases. The governor is named by the



Crown; and has a council, consisting of four or six individuals. The Keys, deemsters, governor, and council, constitute the parliament; or, as it is called, the *Tynwald Court*, of the island. The established religion is that of the Church of England, under the bishop of Sodor and Man, who has a seat (without a vote) in the British House of Peers. The Manx language, derived from the ancient Celtic, is still in common use, although all the inhabitants speak English. Principal towns, Castletown (the capital), Peel, Douglas, and Ramsay. Pop. (1851), 52,116.

**MANA**.—1, A river, French Guiana. It rises in the centre of the country, flows generally N., and, after a course of about 150 m., falls into the Atlantic 150 m. N.W. Cayenne. Its mouth is barred by sandbanks; and vessels, drawing more than 12 ft. water, cannot enter it except at high tides. On its banks is a French colony for free blacks.—2, An isl., in Cook's Strait, New Zealand; lat. 41° 7' S.; lon. 174° 54' E. It is about 2½ m. long, and 1 m. broad; depastures a few sheep, and is a whaling station.

**MANAAR (GULF, ISLAND, AND TOWN)**.—The GULF is the tract of sea lying between the island of Ceylon and the E. coast of the S. extremity of the peninsula of Hindoostan, being separated from Palk's Strait by Adam's bridge. It is about 130 m. wide at the broadest part; but is so full of sandbanks and shoals, as to render its navigation difficult, if not impossible, by vessels of large burden. It possesses many extensive fisheries, and abounds in pearl banks and chaik-shells.—The ISLAND is off the N.W. coast of Ceylon, from which it is separated by a strait, 2 m. to 3 m. broad at high water; is 18 m. long, and 2 m. to 3 m. broad, and forms a kind of continuation of Adam's bridge. It is low, composed almost wholly of a mixture of shells and sand, nearly unsusceptible of any sort of culture, while the water is generally impregnated with salt. It is chiefly planted with cocoa-nut and palmyra trees, besides a small variety of shrubs and vegetables, among which cotton predominates. In the most wild and uncultivated part of the sandy tracts, the best chaya-roots are produced, the collection of which forms the exclusive occupation of a particular class of people called *Kadeyas*. Great numbers of black cattle and goats are reared on the island; from the milk of the latter the inhabitants make a coarse kind of cream-cheese, small and round. In early times, Manaar was the emporium of Mahometan commerce, and its exports and imports extensive. At present, its exports are chiefly confined to the coast of Coromandel, and consist of chanks, chaya-roots, palmyra rafters, areca-nuts, iron-wood, and salted fish; its imports are cloth, rice, spices, and drugs.—The TOWN, at the S. extremity of the island, is small, but neat; has one principal, and a number of smaller streets; and contains many good houses, with several R. Catholic chapels, and a commodious bazaar, well supplied with merchandise. It has a small square fort, which contains, besides the officers' quarters, magazines and barracks, a small Protestant church, and two reservoirs for water.—(*Ceylon Gazetteer*.)

**MANACCAN**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1730 ac. Pop. 569.

**MANACOR**, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 3 m. E. Palma, on a gentle declivity. It is well built; has several spacious squares, and wide, well-kept streets. Its buildings are substantial; the most important are the palace of the ancient kings of the country, a large parish church, a chapel of ease, townhouse, prison, two schools, and an hospital. It has also manufactures of brandy, wine, oil, and verdigris; and some trade in grain, oil, cattle, and fruit. Pop. 10,315.—(*Madoz*.)

**MANAFOU**, par. Wales, Montgomery. Pop. 795.

**MANAGUA**, a tn. and lake, Central America, state of Nicaragua. The town, situated near the S.W. shore of the lake, 32 m. S.S.W. Leon, consists of long rows of huts and low houses, and a large square, with houses of two stories lining its sides, and a large church in its centre. There is also another large church, conspicuous by a white archway in front. The inhabitants, chiefly Indians, are very industrious, and have among them many good workmen, remarkable for their dexterity in imitating articles of foreign manufacture. In order to avoid the jealousy and rivalry of Granada and Leon, Managua was recently selected for the meeting of the legislature. On some rocks, a few miles from the town, are a great number of figures, supposed to be ancient, and curiously painted in bright red. Pop. about 12,000. The region around is remarkable for beauty, salubrity, and fertility, and

has many hill slopes, admirably adapted for coffee plantations.

—The LAKE, sometimes called Leon, from having that town at its N.W. extremity, is about 38 m. long, and discharges itself into the Lake of Nicaragua by the Titipapa or Panaloya. It is 156 ft. above the level of the Pacific, only 16 ft. above that of Nicaragua, and, though shallow near the shores, is understood to be very deep in its centre. These circumstances, and its distance of not more than 38 m. from the port of Realejo, have recently attracted considerable attention to this lake, in connection with the proposed navigable communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

**MANALIPA**, or **MALINIPA**, an isl. Sooloo Archipelago. See COCO (ISLANDS).

**MANAMA**, a tn., Persian Gulf. See BAHREIN.

**MANAN**, or **MENAN** (GREAT and LITTLE), two isls., N. America, in the Atlantic.—1, New Brunswick, at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, and opposite the S. extremity of Passamaquoddy Bay. It is 13 m. long, and 6 m. at its greatest breadth.—2, U. States, Maine, off Steuben harbour. It has a lighthouse, with a tower 25 ft. high.

**MANAOS**, a tn. Brazil. See BARRA-DO-RIO-NEGRO.

**MANASAROWAR**, or **Tso-MAPHAM**, a lake, Tibet, noted in Hindoo sacred legends. It lies 280 m. E.N.E. Delhi; lat. 30° 40' N.; lon. 81° 30' E., at the foot of Mount Kailas, 15,200 ft. above sea-level. It forms nearly a circle, about 15 m. in diameter; and is one of the head sources of the river Sutlej, pouring its waters into Lake Rakas-Tal, or Tso-Lanak, which throws off feeders to that river.

**MANATON**, par. Eng. Devon; 6170 ac. Pop. 429.

**MANAWATU**, a river, New Zealand, N. isl. It rises on the W. slope of the highest mountain range in the isl., flows in a very tortuous course, S. by E., to lat. 40° 20' S., where it turns W. and N., and then W.S.W. to Cook's Strait, which it enters by a mouth about 300 yards wide at half-tide, about 53 m. N. by E. Wellington, after receiving several affluents on either side. On a bar, at its mouth, there are only 7 ft. of water at low tide, but inside the bar there is depth enough for small vessels for about 50 m. The tide rises 8 ft.

**MANBY**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1460 ac. Pop. 211.

**MANCETTER**, par. Eng. Warwick; 4120 ac. P. 5182.

**MANCHA (LA)**, an ancient territory, Spain, in the S. of New Castle, now included in the four provs. Ciudad-Real, Toledo, Cuenca, and Albacete. It is covered in the N. by ramifications of the mountains of Toledo, and in the S.E. and S. by the sierras of Alcaraz and Morena. Towards the centre, it is composed of an elevated and generally barren plateau. The name and scenery of La Mancha have been rendered familiar by the descriptions of Cervantes in *Don Quixote*.

**MANCHA-REAL**, or **MANCHUELA DE JAEN**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 8 m. E. Jaen. It is indifferently built, has a large and handsome square, a spacious church, with three naves, town-hall, prison, two schools, an hospital, several chapels, and manufactures of linen, coarse cloth, wine, oil, and earthenware. Pop. 3966.

**MANCHE (LA)**, a maritime dep. France, washed on the W., N., and N.E. by the English Channel, and bounded on the E. by dep. Calvados, S.E. Orne, and S. dep. Mayenne, and Ille-et-Vilaine; lat. 48° 27' to 49° 43' N.; lon. 0° 44' to 1° 59' W. Its shape is irregular, but, with some allowance, may be regarded as a parallelogram, the longest side of which, N. to S., is 80 m., and the shortest 30 m.; area, 2263 sq. m. The coast, about 155 m. in length, furnishes, on the N. side, the important harbour of Cherbourg. The surface of the department is on the whole, flat and sandy, but a considerable ridge traverses it N. to S., forming the water-shed between the E. and W. In the direction of this ridge, the country is undulating, and in many places, though by no means mountainous, sufficiently elevated and abrupt to be very picturesque. The shores are generally flat, and lined with swamps, alternately covered by the rise, and left dry by the fall of the tide. The climate is mild but damp. Of the numerous but small rivers, the only ones deserving of notice are the Celune, Sienne, Vire, and Douve. About  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the whole surface are arable,  $\frac{1}{3}$  meadow, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  waste. The cereals raised are more than adequate to the consumption, but the best land only is adapted for wheat. A prevailing crop is a species of black oats, which enters largely into the diet of the working-classes. The culture of the potato is general. Apple orchards, particularly in the

interior, are extensive, and produce great quantities of cider, which is the ordinary beverage. The most common forest trees are oak, beech, and birch. The cattle are large, and a tolerably good breed; the sheep are small, but yield good mutton. Considerable attention is paid to the dairy, and the butter, called *Isigny*, and made in several districts, has long been famous. The horses belong to the Norman breed, which at one time had a European reputation; but the great demand for them, for military purposes, has both thinned their numbers and somewhat deteriorated their quality. Both lead and iron are partially worked. Near Cherbourg, fine blocks of building granite are obtained, and in several other quarters, sandstone, limestone, marble, pavement, and potter's-clay are found. A good deal of salt and soda are procured from the salt marshes. The inhabitants are industrious, and numerous manufactures are carried on; none, however, to an extent deserving of a separate notice. The trade is almost confined to agricultural produce, and fish, fresh and salted.

Manche was originally inhabited by the Unelli and Abrincati. It was subsequently included in the territory which the Normans wrested from Charles the Simple in the tenth century. Along with the other dominions of William the Conqueror, it became an appanage of England, but returned to the crown of France under Charles VII. For administrative purposes, this department is divided into six arrondissements—St. Lô, the capital; Avranches, Cherbourg, Coutances, Mortain, Valognes—subdivided into 48 cantons, and 640 communes. Pop. (1852), 600,882.

**MANCHESTER**, a vil., U. States, Virginia, r. bank, James' river, opposite Richmond. It has two churches, an extensive cotton and eight tobacco factories, a cotton-seed, oil, and a flour mill. Pop. 1500.

**MANCHESTER** [anc. *Mancunium*], the most important manufacturing tn. of England, occupying chiefly a low tract of ground on both sides of the Irwell, at the confluence of the

Medlock and the Irk, 162 m. N.N.W. London, 32 m. E. by N. Liverpool; lat. (St. Mary's) 53° 29' N.; lon. 2° 14' 23' W. (L.) It consists of Manchester proper, including the suburbs of Hulme, Chorlton, Ardwick, Cheetham, &c., situated on the E. or l. bank, and of the extensive borough of Salford, situated on the r. bank of the Irwell; the communication across which is maintained by eight bridges, several of which are handsome structures. Among them may be specified Victoria Bridge, consisting of a single, elegant arch; Blackfriars' Bridge, of three arches; the iron bridges of Strangeways and Springfield Lane, and the suspension iron bridge of Broughton. The site, owing partly to its lowness, and the tenacious subsoil on which it rests, and partly to the tainting of the streams by the numerous public works established upon them, has been considered somewhat unhealthy, though exaggerated ideas have been entertained on the subject, and many of the only real causes of disease have been either removed or greatly modified by improved drainage, and the introduction of an adequate supply of pure water. The almost unexampled rapidity with which Manchester has risen up, has produced the apparently opposite, but by no means contradictory results, of leaving it comparatively poor in architectural ornament, and yet superior to most manufacturing towns in general appearance. If it cannot boast of many venerable structures embodying the conceptions of master minds, and rich in historical recollections, it has comparatively few of the narrow twisted and crowded lanes, by which all large towns of ancient date are more or less characterized, while it can point to spacious streets and squares, well paved, and well lighted, and lined with houses, which, not only when occupied as private mansions, but also when intended for business and manufactures, are generally of a most substantial, and, not unfrequently, of a magnificent description. Market Street, continued in the line of the London road, nearly across the centre of the town, towards the Irwell, is one of the finest



MOSLEY STREET AND THE ROYAL INFIRMARY, MANCHESTER, from Piccadilly.—From a Sketch by S. Bough

streets out of the metropolis; and any town might well be proud of the splendid edifices lining such streets as Mosley Street, George Street, King Street, and Parker Street.

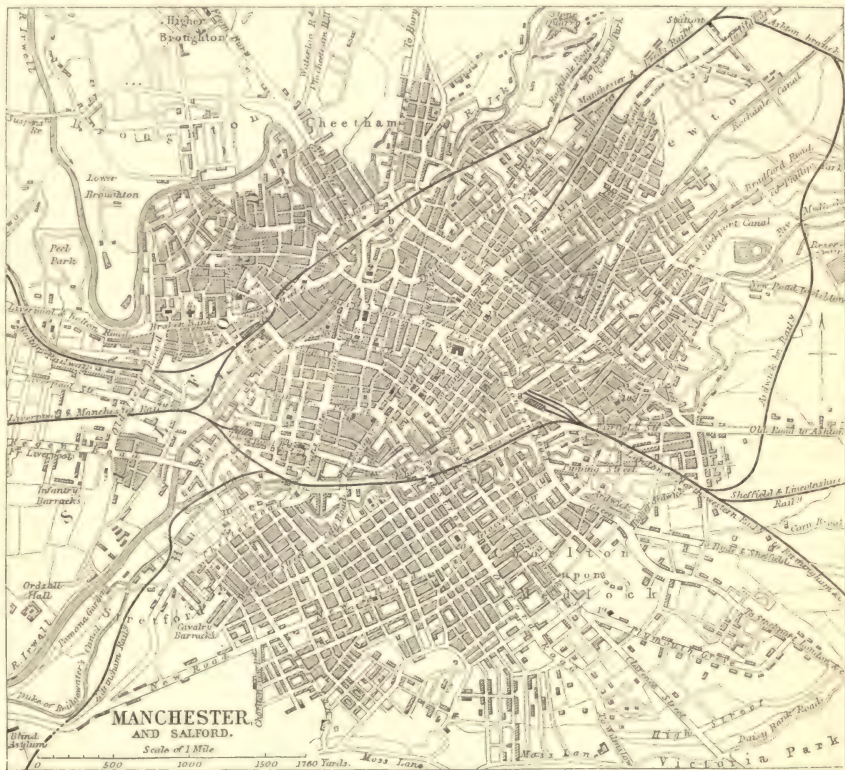
**PUBLIC BUILDINGS**.—1. *Churches*.—The places of public worship in Manchester and its neighbourhood, exceed 180. Of these the Establishment has 49, the Wesleyan Methodists 29, the Methodist Association 17, the Methodist New Connection 9, the Primitive Methodists 8, the Independents 22, the Baptists 10, the R. Catholics 10, the Scotch Presbyterians 5, the Unitarians 5, and several other denominations one or two each. Of the Established churches, the first place is due to the Collegiate Church, which, since the erection of Manchester into a bishop's see, has become the Cathedral. It was built in 1422, and is considered a fine specimen of perpendicular Gothic, though the soft and mouldering stone of which it is built has rendered numerous repairs necessary,

and somewhat altered its original appearance. It consists of a nave and aisles, and is rendered conspicuous by its lofty tower, which is 120 ft. in height, and in its upper part highly ornamented; though, unfortunately, in such a rapid state of decay that it has been pronounced dangerous. A deeply-recessed doorway in the W. side of the tower, now closed, was formerly the principal entrance. The interior has a very striking appearance. The roof, nearly flat, is divided by mouldings richly carved, and is finely painted, and gilded. The choir contains some very elaborate carved work, not surpassed by any cathedral in the island, though the subjects represented are little in accordance with the solemnity of the place. Behind the altar is a curious piece of old tapestry, representing the death of Ananias and Sapphira, and in some of the finely-proportionate clerestory windows, by which the nave is lighted, are remains of the original painted glass.



St. Ann's Church, near the centre of the town, is a Grecian structure, with a tower and a fine organ. St. Peter's, also Grecian, is remarkable for its fine bell, and a picture of the Descent from the Cross, by Antonio Caracci. St. Mary's, an irregular building, not easily reducible to any style of architecture, has an elegant spire, supported by a lantern

composed of eight Ionic pillars, and a painted window representing our Saviour and Mary in the garden, and over the altar a copy of Raphael's Ascension, by Williams. St. John's, in the later English Gothic, has a tower with a peal of bells, a neat and richly ornamented interior, partly lighted by painted windows, and some beautiful monuments, among



MANCHESTER  
AND SALFORD.

Scale of 1 Mile

*In Manchester.*

1. Exchange.
2. Town-hall.
3. Infirmary.
4. Royal Institution.
5. Concert Hall.
6. Free Trade Hall.
7. Athenaeum.
8. Merchants' Institution.
9. Cathedral.
10. St. Mary's Church.

11. St. Ann's Church.
12. St. Paul's Church.
13. St. Clement's Church.
14. St. James's Church.
15. St. Peter's Church.
16. St. Michael's Church.
17. St. George's Church.
18. St. Andrew's Church.
19. St. Saviour's Church.
20. All Saints Church.
21. St. Matthew's Church.

22. St. John's Church.
23. Trinity Church.
24. St. George's (Hulme) Church.

*In Salford.*

1. New Bailey Prison.
2. Town Hall.
3. St. Stephen's Church.
4. St. Philip's Church.
5. Christ Church.
6. Trinity Church.

7. St. Bartholomew's Church.
8. Catholic Church.

- a. London and North-Western Railway Station.
- b. Victoria Railway Station.
- c. Liverpool and Leeds Station (for goods).
- d. Liverpool and Bolton Station.
- e. Liverpool and Bolton Station (for goods).

which one, in marble, by Flaxman, and another in Caen stone, from the designs of Messrs Travis and Mangnall, are conspicuous. St. Matthew's, a large and handsome building of modern Gothic, after designs by Barry, is well situated, and has a spire 132 ft in height, and a fine organ. Trinity Church, Salford, the oldest in the borough, is surmounted by a tower of perpendicular Gothic, and is interesting from the antiquity of its interior, which is filled up with dark oak pews. St. Philip's and St. Simon's, both in Salford, are handsome edifices. The former, of Grecian architecture, has a tower rising above a circular portico of the Ionic order; the latter, in the pointed or early English style, has a tower and spire 150 ft. in height, a pulpit of carved oak, and three well-executed coloured windows. St. George's, in Hulme, one of the finest churches in Manchester, has a lofty pinnacled tower, and a handsomely fitted up interior. Holy Trinity, also in Hulme, a splendid building in the early English style, built from the

gift of £10,000 by Miss Atherton, has a very beautiful interior, a superbly painted and gilt chancel, and some richly stained lancet windows. All Saints', Grosvenor Square, Manchester, has a tower, surmounted by a dome, and a beautiful circular window of coloured glass. St. Luke's, of Cheetham Hill Road, of perpendicular Gothic, is a splendid building with a tower terminating in an elegant crocketed spire 170 ft. high, and has some fine oak carving in the interior. Among the churches not established, the most deserving of notice are St. John's R. Catholic, in Salford, a cruciform structure, of decorated English, with a central tower, terminating in an elegant spire 200 ft. high, said to be the loftiest in Lancashire, a splendidly decorated portico, an interior in which a good deal of taste has been displayed, and three large pictures copied from those behind the high altar of Mechlin cathedral. Cavendish Street Independent Chapel, in the early English style, with a handsome interior, a fine window of

stained glass, and a tower terminating in an elegant spire 171 ft. high. The English Presbyterian Church in Salford, is in the perpendicular style, with a tower and lofty spire.

**2. Municipal and Commercial Buildings and Institutions.**—The Townhall, situated in King Street, which, by the removal of old and unsightly buildings, has now become one of the most important streets in Manchester, is built in the Grecian style, borrowed partly from the temple of Eretheus, and partly from the Temple of the Winds at Athens; and has on each side of its portico, which is approached by a flight of steps, figures of Solon and Alfred, and, in the attic story above it, medallion portraits of Luke and others; and in its interior a splendid hall 130 ft. long by 38 ft. wide, having its walls, and the dome which forms the centre of its ceiling, covered with allegorical frescoes. In these buildings are situated the offices of the Chamber of Commerce; an institution founded in Nov. 1820, for the promotion of measures calculated to benefit and protect the trading interests of the town and neighbourhood of Manchester. It is conducted by 24 Directors, and has been, from its commencement, a consistent opponent of the corn-laws, and of monopolies of every kind. It was the first public body to repudiate protection for manufactures, and to call for the abolition of every species of differential duties, and for the repeal of the navigation laws. Questions of a purely political complexion are not entertained at any of its meetings. Its proceedings attract attention in every commercial community throughout the world. The Manchester Commercial Association is another institution, having similar objects in view; it holds regular meetings, and publishes an annual report of its proceedings. The Exchange, one of the finest structures of the kind in the kingdom, has a front consisting of a lofty Doric portico, with eight fluted columns, and, in the interior, a splendid commercial room, 185 ft. long by 92 ft. wide, partly divided by two rows of fluted Ionic columns, and lighted from above by a lofty glazed centre dome, and two side octagonal lights; in the upper part is a large room containing a library of more than 30,000 vols. The Corn Exchange has a handsome front of six Ionic fluted columns, and is capable of holding 2400 persons. The Free Trade Hall, though only of brick, deserves notice for its extraordinary dimensions, which enable it to contain, when crowded, upwards of 8000 persons; this structure, under whose roof so many important meetings, connected with the Free Trade movement, have taken place, and from whose platform proceeded those great principles of commercial freedom, which have since been adopted by the Legislature, is (1853) about to be pulled down, and replaced by a handsome building, adapted for large meetings, concerts, lectures, &c. The Salford Townhall, finely situated, with a spacious area in front, is a handsome and commodious structure. The Branch Bank of England, which has its principal facades nearly opposite to the Townhall, Manchester, is one of the handsomest buildings of which the town can boast; it is in the Grecian style, with a Doric colonnade. The County Court Hall, Nicholas Croft, a spacious and ornamented building, recently erected, has a handsome circular façade. The workhouses of Manchester and Salford are large and conspicuous structures, admirably adapted for their purposes. The Borough Jail, on the Hyde Road, finely situated so as to form a conspicuous object from the surrounding country, is a large, and, in so far as the purpose for which it is intended would admit of it, a handsome building, in which the classification of prisoners is carried out as strictly as possible in all its details, and all important modern improvements in the system of prison discipline are admirably carried out. The New Bailey Prison, in Salford, though unfortunately situated in the midst of the town, is said to be remarkably healthy, and has the reputation of being one of the best-regulated prisons in the country.

**3. Educational and Literary Establishments.**—At the head of these, at least for its antiquity, is Chetham College or Hospital, which immediately adjoins the Cathedral, and is approached through a handsome gateway. It is a very old building, occupying the site of the residence of the Baron or Thane of Mancunium; was originally used as a dwelling-house by the collegiate body; was converted into barracks for the army of the Parliament, and, having been purchased by the trustees of Chetham's charity, was first occupied by the boys in 1656. The boys, whose dress is similar to that of Christ's Hospital in London, are eighty in number, and remain

in the institution till the age of 14, when they are apprenticed with a small premium. Attached to the institution is a valuable library of above 22,000 vols., freely open to every person, resident or stranger. The Lancashire Independent College, occupying an airy situation, with a considerable space of open ground around it, is a noble building, in the English academic style, consisting of a body, from the centre of which a lofty pinnacled tower rises, and of two wings, carried backwards at right angles; it was built by the Independents as a theological academy, and will accommodate about fifty students. Manchester New College, a theological institution, established by the Unitarians, is said to have a valuable, though not very extensive, library. Owen's College, founded by a bequest of upwards of £100,000 from the gentleman whose name it bears, is still in its infancy, but gives instruction in all the branches usually taught in the English universities. Mr. Owen's munificent bequest having been given to found the college, and not to provide buildings for it, the institution has hitherto occupied a large house, in which Mr. Cobden formerly resided; but the task of furnishing adequate accommodation, has been entered upon with spirit, and voluntary subscriptions, to a large amount, have been already (1853) obtained. The Free Grammar-School, founded by Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter, in 1520, has an income of above £4000 per annum, and a great number of exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge. The education given includes the principal European languages, classics, mathematics, and various other branches. The Commercial Schools, established by the Manchester Church Education Society, occupy a handsome building, erected in 1845, and furnish a complete course of education to the middle classes, on very favourable terms. The Ladies' Jubilee School, so called, because the subscription for the building was commenced in commemoration of the jubilee of the reign of George III., was founded to promote the moral and religious education of poor female children, and, having received a great addition to its resources by a munificent bequest by a lady, of £1000, has increased the number of its pupils to forty, and trains them so well for domestic service, that the demand for them for that purpose always exceeds the supply. The Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, founded in 1824, is on the same footing as similar schools in the metropolis, qualifying for examination at Surgeons' Hall, &c.; it has an average attendance of 80 to 100 students, and has in connection with it museums of anatomy and materia medica, a laboratory, library, and medical society. The Literary and Philosophical Society, established in 1781, has numbered many distinguished individuals among its members, and published several volumes of valuable *Transactions*; in the council room are fine portraits of Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Humphry Davy, Dr. Dalton, &c., and a noble marble bust of Dr. W. Henry, by Chantrey. The Chetham Society, established in 1843, for the publication of historical and literary remains, connected with Lancashire and Cheshire, has published 22 vols., generally of a very interesting description. One of the most valuable of the literary institutions of Manchester is the Free Library, situate in Camp Field. It was established in 1851 by public subscription, extending to £12,742, and contains upwards of 16,000 vols. in the reference, and 5000 in the lending library. It is, as its name implies, perfectly free, and is supported by a local rate of one halfpenny in the pound upon the poor-rate assessment. Its establishment was suggested by Dr. J. Watts, but its completion was mainly owing to the great exertions of the mayor for the time being, Sir John Potter, and Mr. James A. Turner. Manchester has the credit of establishing the first free lending library in the kingdom. Other societies deserving of mention are the Natural History Society, which possesses a very valuable museum; the Geological Society, with a museum and library; the Statistical Society, the Law Association, the Medical Society, the Royal Institution, occupying buildings which cost £40,000, and are among the most ornamental in the town; the Athenæum, the School of Design, Ancoats' Lyceum; the three Mechanics' Institutions, and several Musical Clubs. In addition to the libraries already incidentally mentioned, notice is due to the Subscription and New Subscription, the Portico, the Newall's Buildings, the Foreign, the Law Libraries; and also to the Salford Museum and Library, which is open to the public.

**Benevolent Institutions.**—Some of these have been men-



tioned among the schools, but others more immediately referred to under this head are the Royal Infirmary, which, in its architectural and general appearance, forms one of the greatest ornaments of the town, consisting of the three sides of a quadrangle, with a fine portico, supported by four fluted Ionic columns in the centre of each, and surrounded by a spacious area, tastefully laid out with grass borders and walks, with a sheet of water in front. The Blind Asylum, supported partly by subscriptions, but chiefly by a munificent bequest of £20,000, left to it by Mr. Henshaw of Oldham; and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, united together, so as to form one handsome building in the English collegiate style. Other benevolent institutions deserving of notice are the Lunatic Asylum, the Eye, Lock, Salford, Royal, and Lying-in hospitals; the public Baths and Wash-houses, the Model Lodging-houses, the Juvenile Refuge Penitentiary, Strangers' Friend Society, &c.

*Places of Amusement and Relaxation.*—Manchester possesses two theatres; a large and handsome Concert Hall, and a Museum of Natural History, already referred to, occupying a handsome edifice of three stories, with about 100 feet of front, and containing many valuable and interesting collections, well kept and well arranged. In the Free Trade Hall, a series of cheap concerts have been given for several years, to which thousands of the working-classes have been in the habit of resorting. The great boast of Manchester, however, is not its in-door amusements, but its fine parks and gardens, where not amusement merely, but health and instruction too, may be obtained by the easiest means and in the most agreeable manner. The most important of these are the Botanical and Horticultural Garden, scarcely surpassed by any out of the metropolis; the Peel Park, situated 1 m. W. of the Exchange, bounded on its E. side by the Irwell, and covering an area of 32 ac., laid out with great taste and judgment, so as to afford ample space for recreation, or more active and boisterous sports; and containing, among its other ornaments, a bronze statue of Sir Robert, 10 ft. in height, placed on a granite pedestal; the Queen's Park, about 2 m. N.N.E. from the Exchange, laid out in a style similar to that of the Peel Park, with rustic seats and pleasant shady spots, and, in some respects superior to it, from possessing larger trees, a more diversified surface, and a fine sheet of water near its centre; Phillip's Park, situated about 2 m. due E. from the Exchange, near localities almost entirely occupied by the working-classes, who gladly and beneficially avail themselves of its means of recreation; and the Zoological and Pomona Gardens. The three parks were established by public subscription in 1845, and cost about £33,000, of which sum £3000 was given by the Government.

*Cemeteries.*—Of these Manchester has not much to boast. That in Rusholme Road, though only opened in 1821, in what might then have been considered a rural district, is already so completely surrounded by streets, that it has now almost all the features, and lies open to the charge of being merely an intra-mural graveyard. That of Ardwick, covering about 12 ac., though well laid-out and carefully kept, is on similar grounds objectionable. The only true cemetery, in the modern sense of the term, is that of Harpurhey, situated about 2 m. out of town on the Rochdale Road, and consisting of nearly 11 ac., laid out with some taste, but by no means having such features, as a cemetery worthy of Manchester ought to possess.

*Manufactures and Trade.*—To these Manchester owes its rapid rise, and almost all its present importance. Its site in these respects has been admirably chosen. It stands close to one of the largest and most valuable coal-fields of England, at such a convenient distance both from the W. and E. coasts, as to form a natural emporium for the traffic of the Atlantic and the German Oceans, and on the Irwell, with its two tributaries, Medlock and Irk, which, though not possessed directly of much value for navigation, are easily capable of being made subservient to it, and are of great importance for many manufacturing purposes. To develop these natural advantages, a network of canals, in which the engineering genius of Brindley gained some of its greatest triumphs, furnishes easy communication to numerous important towns, of which Manchester may be regarded as the common centre; and to these has now been added a system of railways, which almost leaves nothing farther to be desired in regard to facility of transport,

and to the benefit of which Manchester, from the leading part which it took along with Liverpool, in proving the practicability and profitable working of such a mode of transit, may be said to have established a peculiar claim. The great staple article of manufacture and trade in Manchester is cotton, in the various tissues of which it has taken so decided a lead, not only in this country but throughout the civilized, and we might almost add the uncivilized world, that the name both of the town and its goods have become household words. In more immediate connection with the cotton manufacture are numerous bleach-works, dye-works, print-fields, chemical works, and engine factories. Probably next in importance to cotton is the spinning of silk and manufacture of silk goods, which, long depressed by a heavy import duty on raw silk, took a sudden spring when relief in this respect was obtained; and has since advanced with such rapid strides, as enables it to be regarded as an important staple of the place. Besides articles of pure cotton and pure silk, mixed goods, in which silk and cotton, silk and wool, cotton and wool are combined, are manufactured to a considerable extent. The following Table, furnished in February 1853, by the Inspector of Factories, gives the most recent and accurate information in regard to the important subjects to which it relates:—

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE FACTORIES AND PRINT-WORKS IN MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.

	Number of Machines	Persons employed.	Steam-power.
Cotton-Spinning.....	35	5292	1540
Cotton-Weaving.....	65	7769	1031
Cotton-Spinning and Weaving.....	42	17,358	4706
Woolen and Worsted...)	142	30,359	7277
Spinning and Weaving...)	3	280	80
Silk-Throwing, &c. and )	60	7520	580
Small Ware.....	3	1120	198
Flax-Spinning.....	35	5965	
Print-Works.....			
Total.....	283	42,264	8155

Forges and foundries, also, where steam-engines, large castings, and numerous large and valuable articles of iron, malleable and cast, are made, are numerous. The only other articles particularly deserving of notice are paper, chiefly made at extensive mills in the vicinity; hats, and engraving in connection with the printing of cotton goods. The trade, embracing all the above manufactures, is necessarily very extensive.

*Means of Communication.*—Here it is hardly necessary to notice the ample means of local transport furnished by the numerous omnibuses which continually ply in the streets, and afford a cheap and commodious mode of transport in all directions. The railways are the Liverpool and Manchester, which has its terminus at Victoria Station, Hunt's Bank, and will always hold a prominent place in the history of the railway system, from having been the first, for swift locomotives, that was opened in this country; the Lancashire and Yorkshire, occupying part of the same station, communicating by a branch with Oldham, and leading N. past Rochdale, connecting Manchester with Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Leeds, &c.; the Manchester and Birmingham forming one of the principal branches of the London and North-Western, and the great thoroughfare to the S.; the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, leading E. and communicating with Sheffield, Hull, Great Grimsby, &c. stations at London Road; the E. Lancashire, which has its station in New Bailey Street, Salford, and communicates with Bury, Blackburn, &c.; and the S. Junction and Altringham, which has its station in Oxford Road, and is intended to connect Manchester with Chester, through Warrington. The canal system had, at the close of the last century, adopted Manchester as its centre, and all its quarters are now intersected by canals. That of the Duke of Bridgewater communicates with the Mersey at Runcorn; those of Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, and Macclesfield, all join each other and have a common basin at the back of Piccadilly; that of Rochdale and Halifax communicates with the Bridgewater; and that of Bolton and Bury has its terminus in Salford. If anything is still wanting to make the means of communication perfect, it is a navigable channel

between the Mersey and Irwell of such depth as would enable vessels of large size to come direct from the ocean and discharge or receive their cargoes at shipping-wharfs in Manchester. Schemes apparently far more extravagant have been realized, the most eminent engineers have pronounced it not impracticable, and to the Mersey and Irwell Navigation Company will probably belong, at no distant period, the honour of having carried it into effect.

**The Corporation.**—The borough of Manchester comprises the several townships of Manchester, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, Ardwick, and Cheetham, and also the small extra parochial district called Beswick, and was incorporated by royal charter, granted in October, 1838. The management of the local affairs is entrusted to the town council, 64 in number, elected under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Acts, bearing the respective titles of mayor, aldermen, and councillors; and who appoint, from their body, committees for the transaction of the various departments of the public business, such committees reporting their proceedings for approval at the general meetings of the council. Prior to the incorporation of the borough, the several townships named, with two exceptions (Cheetham and Beswick), had local acts, under which commissioners were appointed to manage the local affairs; and, consequently, a separate establishment for purposes of government existed in each township. These arrangements very frequently gave rise to considerable inconvenience, and prevented the establishment of any system of police which would apply to the whole borough, or any combined action for public objects. Since the incorporation of the borough, a separate commission of the peace, and court of quarter sessions, has been obtained by grant from the Crown, and an efficient constabulary force established for the borough, under the control of the watch committee of the council, and the divided systems of police and watching, previously existing in the several townships, superseded. The authorities, in cases of necessity, are able to bring the whole body of men into operation, under one head, at any time, and in any part of the borough; and the services of this combined police force have been on several occasions most valuable, especially in the disturbed periods of 1839, 1842, and 1847, when serious riots were suppressed, without any sacrifice of life. The town council have obtained several Acts of Parliament for improving and regulating the borough, which have proved most beneficial in preventing nuisances, and securing paving, sewerage, cleansing, and proper sanitary regulations. A jail, capable of accommodating about 500 prisoners, has been built, at a cost of nearly £90,000; and the council are now (1853) constructing, under powers obtained from the Legislature, extensive water-works, calculated to afford a supply of about 30,000,000 gallons of water daily, at an expenditure (including the purchase of the previous very inadequate water-works) of about £1,050,000. It is anticipated that when the whole of the new water-works are completed, and the large additional supply obtained, the sale of water for the purposes of trade, will enable the council to relieve the inhabitants from the payment of rates for the supply of water to houses for domestic uses. The council have also under their management extensive gas-works, established prior to the incorporation of the borough within the township of Manchester; but, since that time, considerable extensions have been made, and, notwithstanding frequent reductions in the price of gas to consumers, a profit of upwards of £35,000 a-year is realized, and is expended in the improvement and widening of the streets and thoroughfares. Many years prior to the incorporation, the authorities of the township of Manchester had two opportunities afforded them of purchasing the manorial rights and properties held by the Mosley family; on one occasion for about £70,000, and on the other for upwards of £90,000. The purchase was however overruled, after the negotiations had been completed, by the ratepayers or commissioners. The town council, in 1846, accomplished the purchase of the rights and properties, from Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., for the sum of £200,000; £195,000 of which was left on mortgage, at £3½ per cent. interest, the income at that time being under £10,000 a-year. Since 1846, under the management of the corporation, the income has increased yearly, and is now upwards of £16,000 per annum.

**Social Condition.**—The commercial rise of Manchester has been so rapid, that, in the case of a town as of an indi-

vidual, we must not be surprised to find some things of great value neglected. The demand for labour has been so great, that, prior to the passing of the Short-Time Bill, it was common for women and children to labour in the mills 12, 14, and occasionally 16 hours per day. A population so engaged could not pay much attention to mental cultivation; and although, doubtless, the business of practical teaching has been much improved within the last 20 years, yet the day-school attendance of Manchester has fallen off considerably in proportion to the population. In order to remedy this defect, and to prevent any future recurrence, Manchester now demands a national system of education. The condition of the town is sensibly affected by the constant influx of poor Irish people, who are, for the most part, hand-loom weavers, and wage an unequal contest for life with the most perfect of machinery. The children of these people obtain employment in the cotton, and other mills, and their condition is thus much improved. Other agencies are also in active operation for the social improvement of Manchester. 72 town missionaries visit from house to house amongst the poor, and 26 temperance meeting-rooms open their doors weekly.

**History.**—Manchester was known at a very early period as one of the chief stations of the Druids, who had here erected an altar called Meyne, which enjoyed the privilege of sanctuary. It subsequently became a place of some importance under the Brigantes, who built a castle called Mancenion, the site of which is still preserved by its present name of Castle Field. On the conquest of S. Britain by the Romans, about A.D. 79, the castle was converted by them into a station, and received the name of Mancunium, obviously a corruption of the Brigantes Mancenion. Here a small part of the foundation of the wall is at present discernible, and urns, votive altars, coins, &c., have been discovered at various periods. After the Romans withdrew, the Saxons, about 488, wrested Mancunium from the Britons, but were again forced to restore it. In 620, it was taken by Edwin, king of Northumbria, and was shortly after occupied by a colony of Angles. About this time the old name of Mancunium seems to have been supplanted by its Saxon form, Mancestre, from which Manchester is easily derived. The conversion of the inhabitants to Christianity is said to have been effected about 627, by the preaching of Paulinus; and a church, dedicated to St. Michael, was erected. Manchester next passed to the Danes, who, about 920, were expelled by Edward king of Mercia. This prince not only repaired the castle, in which he placed a strong garrison, but raised the tower from the ruins into which it had fallen, while half-barbarous chiefs were contending for its possession. Its charter, conferring the privilege of a borough, was granted in 1301. We hear of Manchester cotton, for the first time, in 1352; but the article so designated, notwithstanding its identity of name, had nothing in common with the modern fabric, being in fact a woollen cloth, of coarse texture, woven from the unprepared fleece. At this time, the manufacture of broad-cloth was introduced by the Flemings, and made considerable progress. In 1422, during the reign of Henry V., the collegiate church, now the cathedral, was built, and a college endowed. This college was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., and, after remaining for a short time with the Crown, became the property of the Derby family. During the civil war, the possession of Manchester was keenly disputed, and suffered much at the hands of both parties. About this time, it is described as 'one mile in length, with good streets and buildings, and the inhabitants more industrious than in any other part of the north of England.' Its progress since has been rapid, almost beyond example; but the details connected with it can scarcely be regarded as historical events, and are, in fact, more a history of the cotton trade than of the town of Manchester. Manchester was honoured by a visit from Royalty on October 10, 1851. Its share in the representative system of Britain was first conferred by the Reform Bill, under which it enjoys the privilege of sending two members to Parliament. Registered electors, (1851), 13,921. P., including Salford (1851), 401,321.—(Duffield's *Stranger's Guide to Manchester*; *A Few Pages about Manchester*; *Manchester as it is*; *Correspondents in Manchester*.)

**MANCHOORIA** [Chinese, *Shing-King*; French, *Mandchourie*; German, *Mandchurien*], an extensive but little known territory, belonging to China, comprising all the most E. portion of the high table-land of Central Asia; lat. 41° 30'



to 56° N., and lon. 116° 30' and 141° 15' E.; bounded N. by the Yablonnoi mountains, which separate it from the Russian gov. of Yakutsk; E. by the Sea of Okhotsk, the Gulf of Tartary, and Sea of Japan; S. by Corea, and the Gulf of Pe-che-lee, and W. by Mongolia, and the Russian gov. Irkutsk; area, estimated at 700,000 sq. m. Its sea-coast is about 1200 m. in extent. Several mountain systems traverse it in various directions; mostly, however, from S.W. to N.E. Of these, the most marked is the Yablonnoi chain, already alluded to as forming the N. boundary of the territory. An extensive range also runs parallel to the coast, and in some places so near, that a strip only of arable land is left, inhabited by a peculiar race, holding little intercourse with the Manchocs. Another considerable range, called the Khinghan mountains, traverses the W. part of Manchooria, from S. to N. With exception of the S. portion sloping to the Yellow Sea, nearly the whole of this vast territory is drained by the Amoor or Sagalin, which pursues a winding but central course E. to W., through the entire region, entering it at lon. 120° 22' E., and falling into the Gulf of Sagalin, at lon. 140° E. The other principal rivers are the Songari and Ousouri, both flowing S. to N., and the Silimpdi and the Thiliciri from N. to S.; all tributaries of the Amoor or Sagalin. There are three considerable lakes in Manchooria, the Hurun, Pir, and Kinka. The first is said to be 200 m. in circuit, but nothing is known of it, nor of the Pir. The Kinka, about 40 m. long, and 25 m. broad, is the source of the Songatchan, one of the head streams of the Ousouri. It is about 90 m. from the coast; lat. (S. end) 43° 7' N.; lon. 132° E. In the S. parts, Manchooria is tolerably fertile, and well cultivated, resembling, in this respect, the richer countries of Asia; but in the N., the aspect is thoroughly Siberian; the winter's cold is excessive, and the summers are short. The mountains are covered with vast forests of fine timber, chiefly pine, forming a retreat for numerous wild animals, the hunting of which, and trading in their skins, form the chief means of support to the hunting population of this inhospitable region. The flora is chiefly of European genera, but Asiatic species; buckthorns and honeysuckles are so plentiful, as to impart a peculiar character to the vegetation; roses and azaleas abound; it is one of the chief localities whence the Chinese obtain the wonder-working ginseng; and rhubarb is extensively cultivated. The rivers and coasts abound in fish; among which, carp, sturgeon, salmon, pike, and other species, as well as shell-fish, are plenty; the pearl fishery is carried on by Government. Manchooria is divided into the three provinces of Shing-king in the S., including what used to be named Leaotung, bordering on the Gulf of Pe-che-lee and Corea; Kirin, comprising all the region E. of the river Songari, and in the N. a large area W. of it, and also the N. part of the island of Tarakai or Sagalin; Tsi-Tsihar comprising the N.W. section of the country, a large portion of which is included in the valley of the Nonni, an affluent of the Songari. The capital of the whole country is Moukden, lat. 41° 50' 30" N.; lon. 123° 7' E. Manchooria is under a strictly military government, every male, above 18 years of age, being liable to be called on for military service. The Manchocs are a Tungusian race. In the 17th century, they invaded China, and placed their leader's son upon the throne. Since that time, the Manchoc dynasty has continued to reign in China, and the Manchoc language has become the court and the official language. Pop., variously estimated, from 2,000,000 to 4,500,000.

**MAND**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, in a well-wooded district, 16 m. from Szathmar-Nemeth; with a church. Pop. 1000.

**MANDAL**, a seaport tn. Norway, bail. of its own name, prov. and 22 m. S.W. Christiansand, on both sides of a river of the same name, at its mouth in the German Ocean. It is a small place, chiefly deserving of notice for its harbour, which is good, and much used as a harbour of refuge. Trade and ship-building are the chief occupations; exports, timber and fish. Pop. (1845), 2336.—The river rises in bail. Nedenaes, in the Hek-Field, enters Mandar, flows almost due S., and falls into a small bay at the town, after a course of about 55 m. It is well supplied with fish.

**MANDAN**, a dist. in the N.W. of the U. States, bounded N. by the British possessions, E. the Wisconsin territory, S. the Indian territories, and W. Oregon; length, E. to W., 600 m.; breadth, 520 m.; area, supposed to be 300,000 sq. m.

It has been imperfectly explored, but it is understood to consist chiefly of an elevated plateau, covered with prairies, on which large herds of bison, elk, and deer, pasture. The Missouri and Yellow Stone rivers rise in this district.

**MANDARA**, a state of Central Africa, S. of Bornou. It is mountainous, and has numerous forests and lakes, but is in many parts extremely fertile; inhabitants, Mahometans.

**MANDAS**, a vil. Sardinia, N. Cagliari, in a level plain. It has tolerably regular and paved streets, a church, a convent, a primary school; manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in brandy, wine, hides, and cheese. Pop. 1837.

**MANDAVEE**, or **MANDIVEE**, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, Cutch, N. shore, Gulf of Cutch, 37 m. S.S.W. Bhooj; lat. 22° 50' N.; lon. 69° 18' 15" E. (R.) Though its harbour is only an open roadstead with a creek, it is by far the most important port which Cutch possesses. No fewer than 250 vessels, varying from 25 to 200 tons, belong to it, and carry on an extensive trade with Zanzibar, and the whole E. coast of Africa, with the Red Sea, and Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Mekran, Scinde, and India, as far as Ceylon. The town, situated within gunshot of the port, is surrounded with gardens, and fortified in the Asiatic style. The inhabitants, composed principally of Bhattas, Banyans, and Brahmans, have been estimated at 50,000.

**MANDE** (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Seine, at an outlet of the forest of Vincennes, about 4 m. E.S.E. Paris. It is almost entirely occupied with villas, and places of amusement for the Parisians, who flock to it in great numbers on holidays. Its chief manufacture is glass, particularly the coloured kind known in commerce as Venice glass. There are also manufactures of pasteboard, stained paper, and leather varnish. Pop. 2900.

**MANDEO**, a river, Spain, Galicia. It rises near the village of Grijolva, prov. Coruña, flows first N., and then W.N.W., passing Betanzos, and, after a course of about 36 m., during which it receives the Mendo on the left, falls by a wide mouth into the Atlantic at Coruña.

**MANDETVOE**, or **LEYDEN**, an isl. Hindoostan, Palk's Strait, off the N.W. coast of Ceylon; lat. (S. end) 9° 15' N.; lon. 80° E. It produces paddy, cocoa-nuts, and the palmyra, and has a large breed of cattle and goats. Its principal village and seaport is Kayts (*which see*). Pop. 5000.

**MANDINGA**, a bay and group of islets, Caribbean Sea, isthmus of Panama, N.E. coast; lat. 9° 30' N.; lon. 78° 58' W. (R.) The anchorage is sheltered, and has depth for any class of vessels. The islets are situated at the entrance to the bay.

**MANDINGO** (GULF), Caribbean Sea. *See* BLAS (SAN).

**MANDINGOES**, a well-known tribe of W. Africa, remarkable for their intelligence, and, generally, for the advances they have made in civilization. The original country of this people, who are now spread over a great portion of W. Africa, was the N. slope of the high table-land of Senegambia, between the head water of the Niger and Senegal. Their language is more widely diffused, and more employed by translators than that of any of the other languages of W. Africa. The personal appearance of the Mandingoes is prepossessing; their features are regular and open; their figures well formed and comely, averaging a height rather above the common. The costume of the Mandingoes is extremely plain, simple, neat, and becoming; consisting of a cap, shirt, trowsers, and sandals. Their religion is Mahometan, but they are not rigid in its observances.

**MANDIVEE**, a seaport, Hindoostan. *See* MANDAVEE.

**MANDOW**, a ruined city, Hindoostan, prov. Malwah, 68 m. S.S.W. Oojein; lat. 22° 23' N.; lon. 75° 20' E.; 1944 ft. above sea-level, on the tabular summit of one of the Vindhyan hills. The walls of this once celebrated city are said to be 28 m. in circumference. The style of the architecture is principally Afghan. The most remarkable remains are the palace of Baz Bahadur, on an eminence; the Jehaz-Ka-Mahal, the Jumma Musjeid, the finest and largest specimen of the Afghan mosque to be seen in any part of India; and the mausoleum of Hussein Shah, entirely of white marble. The prevailing material in the buildings is a calcareous fine red stone. The scenery in the vicinity of the town is magnificent, and the vegetation luxuriant.

**MANDU**, or **MANDI**, a river, Brazil, which rises in a lake of same name, prov. Espirito-Santo; pursues a winding N.N.E. course through mountain valleys, and joins r. bank

Doce, about 4 m. below the cataracts of Escadonhas, after a course of about 100 m.

**MANDURIA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra d'Otranto, dist. and 22 m. E.S.E. Taranto. It is on the whole a well-built town, though somewhat straggling, and has several handsome churches, a large palace, six convents, and an orphan asylum. It suffered much from an earthquake in 1783. Considerable remains still exist of the old Manduria, destroyed by Fabius Maximus in the second Punic war. Pop. 4570.

**MANERBIO**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 14 m. S.S.W. Brescia, near r. bank Mella, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has two churches, three chapels, and a weekly market. Pop. 3731.

**MANERDIVY**, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 963.

**MANERU**, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, in a valley of same name, near the Salado, 10 m. S.W. Pampeluna. It has a church, townhouse, two primary schools, several distilleries, and a trade in corn and maize. Pop. 1104.

**MANETIN** [anc. *Manetina*], a tn. Bohemia, circle and 18 m. N.N.W. Pilsen; with a church, a handsome palace with extensive and well-laid-out gardens, manufactures of woollens, and six yearly markets. Pop. 1112.

**MANEWDEN**, par. Eng. Essex; 3150 ac. P. 688.

**MANFIELD**, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 3200 ac. Pop. 474.

**MANFREDONIA**, a seaport tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 22 m. N.E. Foggia, at the foot of Mount Gargano, and on the gulf of its name. It is walled both on the land side and toward the sea, from which it is separated by a narrow ledge of rocks covered at high water. The walls are flanked with large round bastions, and the harbour, which a small mole shelters from the N. wind, is commanded by a strong castle. The water in it, however, is so shallow as only to admit small vessels. The town, which has been built on a regular plan, is remarkable for its symmetry; though the unfinished state in which some of its edifices remain, give it rather a melancholy aspect. It has no manufactures, but a considerable export trade is carried on in fruit, particularly oranges, corn, and salt; the last obtained from extensive lagoons S. of the town. The supply of water is very deficient, but vegetables and fish are both good and cheap. Manfredonia is the see of an archbishop. About a mile S.W. of it is the old town, originally Sipontum, said to have been founded by a Greek colony, under Diomed. Here the cathedral belonging to the archiepiscopal see still stands. It is a Gothic edifice, of small dimensions, with a handsome portico, but without much internal ornament. The new town was founded in 1251, by King Manfred, natural son of the Emperor Frederick II. It enjoys many privileges, but, notwithstanding, continues stationary. Pop. 6000.

**MANGA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Maranhão, near Itapicuru, at the confluence of the Iguaçu and Moni-Mirim. It has a church, a primary school, townhouse, and prison. In 1838, Raymundo Gomes, with his followers, broke open the prison here, let out the deserters and convicts, and, retiring to Vargem, raised the standard of rebellion. Pop. dist. (agricultural), 3000.

**MANGAIA**, or **MANGEEA**, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 21° 57' S.; lon. 158° W. (n.) It is of volcanic origin, about 30 m. in circumference, and sufficiently high to be distinguished at 25 or 30 m. distance; shores very abrupt. It has neither port nor road, but the sea is of great depth around it. The only communication with the land is by means of canoes, which alone are capable of clearing the narrow line of heavy surf separating the shore from the ocean. The productions of the island comprise figs, turkeys, fowls, ducks, yams, sweet potatoes, and pine-apples; the last, however, are not raised without much trouble and care. Mangaia was discovered by Capt. Cook, who attempted, without success, to find a landing-place for his boat. Pop. estimated at 2000.

**MANGALORE**, a seaport tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, Malabar coast, prov. Canara; lat. 12° 49' N., lon. 75° E. It is large, and well built, and stands on the edge of a fine salt-water lake which communicates with a river. The port will not admit of vessels drawing more than 10 ft. water, except in spring-tides; but there is good anchorage off the mouth of the river, in 5 to 7 fathoms. The exports are principally rice, pepper, sandal-wood, cassia, and turmeric; the imports sugar, salt, and piece-goods. The inhabitants are chiefly Mapillas

or Moplas, said to be descended from a colony of Arabs. Pop. 30,000.

**MANGARATIBA**, a small tn. and seaport, Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, W. side of a promontory which projects into the Bay of Angra-de-Reis, and divides it into two. It has a handsome stone church, and a considerable trade in the produce of the district, consisting chiefly in sugar, rum, coffee, tobacco, and rice.

**MANGEEA**, an isl. S. Pacific. See **MANGAIA**.

**MANGO**, or **MANGANO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and about 6 m. from Alba, on a lofty height. It has three churches, one of them attached to a monastery; a palace, and a charitable endowment; two silk-mills, and a trade in sweet wine. Pop. 1817.

**MANGOALDE**, or **AZURARA DA BEIRA**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, about 8 m. from Viseu. It has a large palace. Pop. 3184.

**MANGOLA**, or **MANGOLI** (*Xulla*), one of the Xulla isls. Indian Archipelago, between Celebes and Ceram; lat. (N. point) 1° 47' S.; lon. 126° 3' E. (n.); about 60 m. long, by 10 m. broad. It is separated, at the W. end, from Xulla-Talyabo, by a narrow strait, in which is a dangerous whirlpool. This island was depopulated by war, and is now an uninhabited waste.

**MANGORO**, or **MANGOURE**, a considerable river, Madagascar, E. coast, and near the centre of the island, formed by several head streams which have their sources in the Ankaratra, Angavo, and other mountains in the interior. It falls into the sea at lat. 20° S. This river is nearly as broad as the Loire in France, but not so rapid, and is navigable a considerable distance into the interior. It swarms with alligators.

**MANGOTSFIELD**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2440 ac. P. 3862.

**MANGUEIRA**, a lake, Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-de-Rio-Grande, between Lake Mirim and the ocean. It is of a long and narrow shape, 90 m. long, and only 4 m. broad. It discharges itself into the sea, by a small stream called Tam.

**MANGYELLO**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Syrmia, about 4 m. from Csáma. It has a Greek church, and numerous mills. Pop. 1061.

**MANGYT**, a tn. Central Asia, khanate and 55 m. N.N.W. Khiva. It stands tolerably high, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall. It consists of about 150 houses, has nine mosques, 40 shops, and is inhabited chiefly by Usbeks, who live chiefly by agriculture and fishing.

**MANHU-AÇU**, a river, Brazil, which, at various points, separates provs. Minas-Geraes and Espírito-Santo. It rises in the former prov. at some distance S.E. from the town of Pomba, and, pursuing a N.E. course for about 220 m., joins r. bank Doce. Its principal affluent, which it receives on the right, is the Panama. Various tribes of Indians inhabit its banks, and gold-mines were worked near them.

**MANI**, an Indian vil. Yucatan, 97 m. E.N.E. Campeachy, at which are numerous ruins of a former considerable town: the most important are those of a church and convent, amongst the grandest of these early structures erected in Yucatan, and built upon the ruins of still earlier edifices.

**MANIAGO**, or **MANIAGO-GRANDE**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, and 25 m. N.W. Udine, in a plain near Mount Jof. It has two churches, and manufactures of various articles of hardware and cutlery, particularly razors and surgical instruments. Pop. 3800.

**MANICA**, a tn. and small state or district, S.E. Africa, territory Monomotapa. The town is situated near the source of the Manzora, or Arvanha; lat. 18° 45' S.; lon. 32° 50' E. The district is mountainous, but in many parts fertile. Gold, though now much more scarce than formerly, is obtained here in considerable quantities, both by mining and washing. The gold is exchanged for Surat cloth, beads, silk, and iron.

**MANICE**, a river, S.E. Africa, sometimes called King George's river, falls into Delagoa Bay, about lat. 26° S.; its sources are unknown, but it has been explored for about 50 m. from its embouchure S., and found to have a N. direction, running nearly parallel to the sea-shore; its water is fresh close to the mouth; and the current runs in many parts two and a half miles an hour. The river, at its entrance, forms several islets, with narrow channels between, and an inconsiderable depth of water. The islands are swampy, and covered with mangroves, as is also the S. bank, but the oppo-



site is parched and sandy, with scarcely a patch of vegetation. Further up, however, the appearance of the country improves, the soil becomes rich, and is well cultivated; and the inhabitants, who are numerous, seem to be living in abundance and comfort. Rice is the principal production. Beyond the cultivated tract, the banks of the river become low, and their vicinity, in general, a stagnant and fetid swamp.

**MANICOUAGAN**, a lake, river, and bay, Lower Canada. The RIVER flows S. for about 150 m., from the lake to the bay of same name, in the St. Lawrence, in lat.  $49^{\circ} 12' N.$ ; lon.  $68^{\circ} 6' W.$

**MANIGOD**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Genevese, in a valley between lofty mountains E.S.E. Annecy. It has a handsome church, an elementary school, a charitable endowment; and a trade in wood, cattle, butter, and cheese. Pop. 1691.

**MANIKYALA**, a vil. Punjab; lat.  $33^{\circ} 32' N.$ ; lon.  $73^{\circ} 9' E.$ ; remarkable for an antique monument of great dimensions, supposed to have been a shrine of Buddha. Manikyala is supposed to occupy the site of the Taxila of the Greeks.

**MANILA** [Latin, *Manila*; French, *Manille*; English, *Manilla*], the cap. city of isl. Luzon and of all the Philippine islands, sea of the R. Catholic primate, and one of the great emporiums of the E., lies in lat. (cathedral)  $14^{\circ} 36' N.$ ; lon.  $121^{\circ} E.$  (n.), on the bay of the same name, and at the mouth of the river Pasig, which is here crossed by a bridge. The CITY proper forms the segment of a circle between the river and the sea, and its suburbs extend over numerous islets,

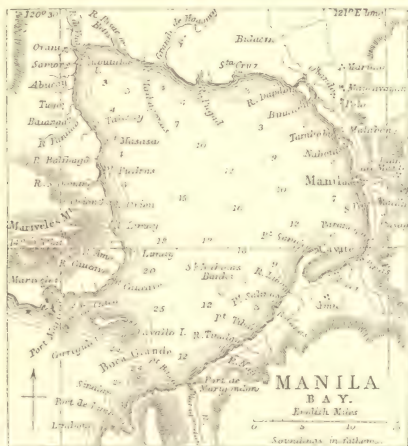
the foreign merchants and the great centre of trade. The aspect of the whole is at once Spanish and Oriental; long lines of heavily-mounted batteries, sombre churches, and ungainly towers, and massive houses of solid masonry, mingle with airy cottages in groves of tropical trees, raised on posts



THE CHURCH OF BINONDO, MANILA.—From Vaillant, *Voyage autour du Monde*.

to permit the free passage of the waters in the rainy season, and so constructed as, by their elasticity, to stand the shocks of an earthquake. The streets are straight, but, for the most part, unpaved, and, during the rains, almost impassable. In the city the houses are two stories high, and each has its central court-yard. Stables, storerooms, &c., occupy the ground floors; above are the public and sleeping-rooms. In the windows, opening on the balconies, small squares of semi-transparent shell are substituted for glass, and temper the intense light of the sun. Here reside the heads of the state, church, and army, and all who would be thought of the aristocracy. No foreigner may sleep within the walls. A bridge leads across the river into the Binondo suburb, where a street, called the Escolta, runs to the right and the left, lined with innumerable shops and stalls, and crowded with a strange and motley population of various races. By law the Chinese ought to be dispersed over the country to till the ground, yet here many of the merchants and shopkeepers, and all the artisans, are of that nation. Infinitely exceeding the Talgals in activity and address, they are disliked, but are indispensable. Here, too, each trade has its own locality. Beyond the Escolta, a swarm of Chinese, Indians, and Metis (half-castes), appear as goldsmiths and jewellers, painters and enamellers, oil and soap merchants, confectioners, and keepers of gambling-houses and cook-shops. Other suburbs have each its special character. San Fernando is the seat of one of the great cigar manufactories, and Santo Mesa of a steam-cordage manufactory; at the Alcaiceria the Chinese shampans discharge their cargoes; fishermen and weavers inhabit the division of Tondo, and its gardens supply the markets with fruit and vegetables. Malate is famous for its embroiderers; Paco is inhabited by artisans and artists; convalescents resort for health to Santa Ana and San Pedro Macati; the Chinese burying-ground attracts the curious to Bancaysay; and near it stands the Lepers' house, a frightful receptacle for sufferers from elephantiasis, St. Anthony's fire, and various other dire diseases.

The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the palaces of the governor and the archbishop, both extremely simple; a beautiful townhouse, ten churches, belonging to different religious orders, but open to the public; several monasteries, convents, and *beatérios* (institutions for females in which there are no vows); the arsenal; three colleges for young men, and two for young women; the supreme court, prison, civil hospital, St. Thomas's university, a marine and a commercial school, a large theatre, built entirely of wood, and held to-



formed by the river and its branches, and easily reached in all parts by boats. Behind lies an extensive plain, which swells into distant hills, and these again into mountains, some thousand feet high, and clothed with vegetation to their summits. The Pasig, the steps leading down to which are crowded every morning with bathers of both sexes, is prolonged into the bay by two piers, terminating, the one in a small fort, the other in a light-house. Vessels of some hundred tons may come up as far as the bridge. On the S. side stands the city, having a dilapidated look, but strongly fortified with walls and ditches. On the N. stands the Binondo suburb, more populous than the city itself; the residence of

ther with bamboo pins and rattan fastenings; the custom-house and barracks. The city has several squares, in the largest of which, the Prado, there is a bronze statue of Charles IV. The cemetery is remarkable for its pretty garden and small beautiful church. The environs of Manila are beautiful and picturesque.

The royal and pontifical university of St. Thomas is in the hands of the Dominicans, and has an attendance of about 500. The college of St. Joseph belongs to the Jesuits; that of St. John Lateran gives a plain education to 240 Indians and Metis. The Escuela Pia belongs to the city, and is for Spanish children alone. A royal marine school was established in 1820, and a commercial school in 1840. The colleges of St. Potentiana and St. Isabella are for girls; the latter for orphans. The monasteries have libraries attached to them, still science and learning are at a low ebb; and, though the clergy boast that the Indians are taught to read and write, they are low in point of intelligence and morals. When a foreigner lands at Manila, his luggage is searched for Bibles and pocket-pistols, both being prohibited articles.

Manila is the seat of government, and of the supreme courts. The municipality dates from 1571. The city councillors are the constitutional advisers of the governor and captains-general. A tribunal of commerce was established in 1834, and a board of trade in 1835. The administration of justice is weak, and serious crimes frequent.

Admirably fitted by nature for trade, Manila has been brought, by the political and legislative changes of the present century, from a state of comparative obscurity, to rank with Calcutta and Batavia. Its relations with Britain, the U. States, and Australia, are rapidly augmenting. Being the only port in the Philippines open to foreign vessels, it is the centre to which all their productions flow, and the resort of

fabrics; mats and cigar-cases. The Talgal Indians are ingenious workers in metals and wood; notwithstanding the inferiority of their tools, they are excellent cabinet-makers and ship-builders.

Manila was founded by Legaspi in 1571. In 1645 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. In 1717, the zeal of a governor in repressing abuses, led to the murder of himself and his son in an insurrection. In 1762, it was taken by a British fleet, and held for 15 months. In 1809, an English house was permitted to establish itself there, a privilege extended, in 1814, to all foreigners. The privileges of the Philippine company expired in 1834, and were not renewed. Manila has ever been a very loyal city, and hence an almost total cessation of intercourse with the Spanish-American republics. It has frequently been visited by severe and destructive earthquakes. The most recent of these visitations took place in the autumn of 1852. The first shock occurred on September 16th, at 6½ p.m., and other four shocks were felt before midnight; they continued, at intervals, till the 30th of the same month; and recurred again on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of October. Though, providentially, only three lives were lost during all these repeated concussions, the loss of property was great, scarcely a building in Manila remaining uninjured, and many being completely destroyed. The effects of this earthquake were much more severely felt throughout the other parts of the island of Luzon than even in the capital. Pop. city, 15,000; including suburbs, 140,000.

—The BAY is a land-locked sea, having an entrance about 12 m. wide, contracted into two principal channels—Boca Grande, 3 m., and Boca Chica, 2 m. wide—by the islands of Corregidor, Cavallo, the Puercos or Hog islands, and the Nun or Haycock. It measures about 30 m. N. to S., and 25 m. E. to W.;

is surrounded by steep shores, and, besides the port of Manila, has on its shores those of Cavité and Mariveles, both of which afford good anchorage. It receives numerous streams.—(Mallat, *Les Philippines*; M'icking's *Recollections of Manila and the Philippines*; Wilkes' *United States Expedition*; *Voyage of H. M. S. Samarang*; *Boletín oficial de Filipinas*, Octubre, 1852.)

MANILVA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 53 m. S.W. by W. Malaga, about 1 m. from the Mediterranean. It is poorly built, defended by a fort, is composed of several irregular, ill-paved, narrow streets, and has a handsome church, chapel, two schools, and a cemetery. Agriculture and fishing, making earthenware, bricks, and tiles, and trading in fish, brandy, grapes, &c., are the chief occupations. Pop. 1598.

MANIPA, an isl. Indian Archipelago, between the isls. Ceram and Boero; lat. 3° 17' S.; lon. 127° 28' E. It is high, about 12 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth; well cultivated and populous. The channel between it and Booro, called the Strait of Booro or Manipa Passage, is about 17 m. wide, clear of danger, and destitute of soundings. On the S. side of the island is a fort, off which, and within a small islet, there is anchorage close to the shore.

MANISA, or MANSER, [anc. *Magnesia*], a city, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, near I. bank Kodus or Hermus, 30 m. N.E. Smyrna. It lies along the foot of a fine range of hills, backed by the almost perpendicular face of Mount Sipylus. At apparently inaccessible places on this cliff are many entrances to artificial caves, cut in the shape of doors, evidently tombs of a very early date. The town, which is in a thriving condition, is clean and neat, with tolerably wide streets, has a great many minarets, and numerous handsome public buildings, in this respect excelling Smyrna; particularly the principal khan, which is a remarkable and magnificent structure, of a quadrangular form, solidly built in white stone, round a square and regular area, which contains in its centre a copious fountain of pure water. Of the 18 mosques the city contains, two are stately imperial ones. In the square before each of the latter is a beautiful marble fountain, composed of the materials of some ancient work of art.



THE HARBOUR, MANILA. - From Valliant, *Voyage autour du Monde*.

an infinite number of colonial vessels of all sorts and sizes. It exports sugar, tobacco, indigo, Manila hemp and cordage, gold-dust, birds'-nests, coffee, sapan-wood, mats and hats, hides, trepang, tortoise-shell, cotton, rice, and coined money; and it imports British and U. States cloths, hardware, &c.; French novelties and perfumery, and a great variety of articles, tea, pottery, &c., from China. The value of British goods imported direct, and through Singapore, China, and Australia, &c., amounted, in 1846, to £681,134; being more than value of the total imports in 1840, from all countries.

The manufactures of Manila consist chiefly of cigars and cheroots, a government monopoly, which gives employment to several thousands, both of men and women; of cordage from the filament of the abaca, and of which the best is made by steam-machinery; the beautiful fabrics called *piñas*, woven from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf, and afterwards exquisitely embroidered; juse or sinamiao, and various other cloths made of the abaca filament, pure or mixed cotton



Cotton and silk goods, and goats'-hair shawls, are manufactured here to some extent. The mountains about Magnesia were anciently famous for the production of the loadstone, whence the name 'magnet' is supposed to have been derived. P. 25,000.—(Fellows's *Asia Minor*; Chesney's *Euphrat.*)

**MANISES**, a tn. Spain, prov. and 4 m. W.N.W. Valencia, r. bank Turia; with a church, courthouse, two primary schools; manufactures of fine earthen and stone ware, once important, but now declining; and several flour-mills. Pop. 1805.

**MANITCHI**, or **MANITCH**, a river and lake, Russia. The river issues from the salt lakes of Chaki, in the S. of gov. Astrakhan, flows W.N.W., expanding into Lake Manitch or Ilmen, and, after a course of about 300 m., joins I. bank Don, a little above Old Tcherkask. Its principal affluents are the Charsukul, on the right, and the Kalas and Egorlik on the left.—The lake is a long narrow expanse of brackish water, of irregular shape, about 60 m. long, N.W. to S.E., and from 12 to 2 m. broad.

**MANITOBA LAKE**, British N. America, intersected by the parallel of 51° N., and the meridian of 98° W. It is about 110 m. long, and 30 m. at its greatest breadth. It communicates with Lake Winnipeg by the Dauphin.

**MANITOULIN**, a group of islands, British America, stretching E. to W. along the N. shores of Lake Huron, and consisting chiefly of the Great Manitoulin or Sacred Isle, Little Manitoulin or Cockburn, and Drummond. Great Manitoulin, 80 m. long by 20 m. broad, and with an area of 1600 sq. m., is deeply indented by numerous bays, has an elevated and very rugged surface, and, at its W. side, presents more majestic features than any other part of the lake. It appears to be well watered, both by streams and lakes. One of the latter, about 10 m. long, by 7 m. wide at its ends, contracts towards the centre so as to have the shape of an hour-glass. Many of the precipices are covered with clumps of beautiful trees; and behind, in the interior, are large and dense pine forests. The prevailing rock is limestone. Little Manitoulin has a diameter of about 7 m., and, in its general features, resembles Great Manitoulin, though its elevation is rather less. The channel between them is about 8 m. long, by 4 m. wide. Drummond, 24 m. long, with a breadth varying from 2 to 12 m., has an irregular surface, covered with large masses of rock. Towards the centre it attains the height of about 250 ft., and then slopes gradually to the shores, often presenting low white cliffs in broken lines. It is separated from the American shore, on the W., by a strait, called the True Detour, which is scarcely 1 m. wide, and forms the principal passage for vessels proceeding to Lake Superior.

**MANJEE**, or **MANGEE**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, at the confluence of the Gogra with the Ganges, 45 m. W.N.W. Patna. At the custom-house here, boats ascending or descending undergo an examination.

**MANKASSER**, a tn. Celebes. See **MACASSAR**.

**MANKERA**, a tn. Punjab, between the Jailum and the Indus, 50 m. from the former, and about 30 m. from the latter; lat. 31° 23' N.; lon. 71° 30' E. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a citadel, built of burned brick.

**MANLLEU**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Barcelona, l. bank Ter; with a church, hospital, and sulphur springs, manufactures of cotton and worsted goods, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1991.

**MANNEDORF** (HIGH and LOW), a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 16 m. S.E. Zürich, E. shore of Lake Zürich. It is well built, and has several good houses, particularly the secondary school; also a poorhouse and a cotton-mill; considerable attention is paid to the raising of fruit. Pop. 2368.

**MANNER**, or **MANOR**, par. Scot. Peebles; 17,030 ac. Pop. 270.

**MANNERSDORF**, a market tn. Lower Austria, 19 m. S.S.E. Vienna; with a church, a castle, and manufactures of tinsel, wire, and lace, out of which various articles are made, and sold chiefly in Hungary and Turkey. Near it are excellent stone quarries. Pop. 1980.

**MANNHARTSBERG**, a mountain-chain, Austria, which, commencing on the frontiers of Moravia, stretches S.E., through Lower Austria, along the l. bank of the Gross-Kamp, and terminates on the l. bank of the Danube. It forms a series of broad ridges, of moderate elevation, generally well wooded, and has a length of nearly 60 m. It gives its name to two Austrian circles, which are situated on either side of it.

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**MANNHEIM**, a tn. Baden, cap. circle Upper Rhine, r. bank Rhine, between it and the Neckar, and in a situation so low that a high dike has been constructed to protect it from inundation, 66 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt. It is of an oval form, is entered by three principal gates, and is built with the greatest regularity—12 streets running parallel to each other from N. to S., and 10 crossing them at right angles from E. to W. The whole town is thus divided into a great number of square sections, of a uniform and somewhat monotonous appearance; and, as these sections only are named, and no name is given to the streets, a stranger has considerable difficulty in finding his way. The number of public squares is 14, almost all of them adorned with fountains, which, however, are not well supplied with water. Several of the squares are handsome, but the most deserving of notice are the Parade and the Planken. The principal buildings are the castle or palace, a huge quadrangular structure of red sandstone, not possessing much architectural merit, but with a tolerable museum in one of its wings, and good gardens behind it, terminating in a raised terrace, which overhangs the Rhine; the church of the Jesuits, an imposing edifice, with a profusely-decorated interior; behind this church is the observatory, a very complete structure of its kind, in the form of a somewhat monotonous tower, 107 ft. high; the theatre, a large quadrangular building of three stories, in which Schiller's *Robbers* was first acted; the parish church, and the churches of Concord and Trinity, the synagogue, the townhouse, old mint, arsenal, barracks, merchants'-hall, and house of correction. The manufactures, consisting chiefly of carpets, linen and silk goods, trinkets, liquors, starch, glue, &c., are comparatively insignificant; but the trade, which had somewhat decayed, has recently been very much extended, and Mannheim is now the first commercial town in the grand duchy. This it owes to its admirable position on two important navigable rivers, and the additional facilities which it has acquired by the opening of the railway to Carlsruhe and Frankfurt. The principal articles of trade are tobacco, corn, wine, wood, hops, linen, millinery, ironmongery, cattle, &c. The commission and transit trade is particularly active. Mannheim was once strongly fortified, and, lying not far from the French frontier, and near the centre of military operations, was repeatedly the object of attack, and suffered dreadfully during the wars between France and Germany. In a siege by the Austrians, in 1795, only 14 houses remained uninjured. Hence, notwithstanding the antiquity of its foundation, it has become an entirely modern town. Pop. 23,243.

**MANNICOLOR**, or **PITT'S ISLAND**. See **VANIKORO**.

**MANNING RIVER**, a river, New S. Wales, which rises about lon. 151° 30' E., flows E., along the N. limits of co. Gloucester, and falls into the sea, by several outlets, in lat. 32° S. The scenery on this river is beautiful, and the soil excellent.

**MANNINGFORD**, two pars. Eng. Wilts.—1, (*Abbots*), 960 ac. P. 148.—2, (*Brace*), 1200 ac. P. 265.

**MANNINGTON**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 680 ac. P. 20.

**MANNINGTREE**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Essex, 8 m. N. by E. Colchester. The former, on the S. bank of the Stour, is paved and lighted, has a church, Baptist, Independent, and Wesleyan chapels, and a national school. The malt trade is carried on extensively. Area of par., 30 ac. Pop. 1255.

**MANNU**, a river, isl. Sardinia, formed by the union of three small streams, 9 m. N. Isili. It flows S., receiving the Santalana on the right, and the Sixerris on the left, and, after a course of about 45 m., falls into the Gulf, 6 m. N.W. of the town, of Cagliari.

**MANÖE**, an isl. Denmark, off N.W. coast Schleswig, 10 m. S.W. Ribe. It is the largest and only inhabited island of a small group, which, altogether, have only an area of about 4 geo. sq. m., and form a single parish. They are supposed to have been originally a single island, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, and to have been broken up into their present form by the force of the waves. The idea is confirmed by the shallowness of the channel, which becomes so dry at ebb tide that the island is accessible on foot or horseback. Pop. 200.

**MANOEL-ALVES**, three rivers, Brazil, in the N. of prov. Goyaz. They all join r. bank Tocantins. The first is frequently called Manoel-Alves-Meridional, but more properly

Luiz-Alves. The second is merely a small stream, which takes a N. course, and joins the Tocantins a little above the point where that river is joined by the Sommo. The third and largest of the whole, called the Manoel-Alves-Septentrional, rises in the mountains between provs. Pernambuco and Piauí, and, proceeding W.N.W., becomes a majestic river by the augmentation of numerous small streams, and finally, after a course of nearly 400 m., joins the Tocantins, about 160 m. below the confluence of the Sommo, and above the town of São Pedro d'Alcantara. Only the lower part of its course is properly known; it appears to form the natural boundary between provs. Goyaz and Maranhão.

MANOEL-ILHA, an isl. Brazil, on N.E. coast, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, near the mouth of the Açú or Appodi. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in salt, and in dried and salt fish.

MANONO ISLAND, one of the Navigator Islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 13° 50' S.; lon. 172° 2' W. (n.). It is of volcanic origin, about 4 m. in circumference, and, at the highest part, 472 ft. above sea-level. It is covered with forests, is the station of an English missionary, and has about 1100 inhabitants.

MANOPELLO, or MANUFELLO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, dist. and 12 m. S.W. Chieti. P. 2706.

MANOR-HAMILTON, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 22 m. N. Leitrim. It has a handsome market-house, constabulary barracks, a dispensary, a union poorhouse, and a bridewell, with courthouse attached; a handsome church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two Dissenting meeting-houses, and several schools. Near it, on a gentle eminence, stand the ruins of the castle, once the largest and strongest fortress in the county. P. 1507.

MANORBIER, or MANORBEAR, par. Wales, Pembroke, Pop. 691.

MANOROWEN, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 194.

MANOSQUE [Latin, *Manusca*], a tn. France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 29 m. S.W. Digne. It is a stirring, thriving little place; possesses a chamber of commerce, numerous oil and silk mills, tanneries, distilleries, manufactures of grape syrup, linen, serge, and program yarn; and a considerable trade in wine, brandy, olive-oil, silk, wool, &c. Manosque owes its origin to the counts of Forcalquier, who built a palace, and afterwards conveyed both it and the town to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The body of Gerard Jung, the founder of this order, was long preserved here. Pop. 4714.

MANRESA [anc. *Manoresa*], a city, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 24 m. N.N.W. Barcelona, l. bank, Cardoner, on several hills. It is well built, surrounded by old walls, commanded by a fort, and has clean and well-paved, though, in many cases, crooked and steep streets; numerous squares, a collegiate and parish church, with a noble tower; several chapels, three convents, an hospital, orphan asylum, town and court houses, prisons, barracks, a college, and some primary schools; a theatre, and, in the environs, along the bank of the river, a pleasant promenade. It likewise possesses considerable manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and silken fabrics of all kinds; also of cutlery, hardware, earthenware, leather, soap, cordage, paper, gunpowder, brandy, wine, and oil, and a good trade. Pop. 13,339.—(Madoz and Mellado.)

MANS (Le), [Latin, *Vindinum Canonanum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Sarthe, on the ridge and slope of a hill, washed by the Sarthe, which is here crossed by three bridges, 112 m. S.W. Paris. The lower part of the town, near the banks of the river, is poorly built; and the streets are so narrow and winding, as to be almost unfit for carriages. The upper part of the town has a much better appearance. It is not regular, but the houses are well built of hewn stone. The streets are spacious; and the market-place, into which most of them open, is both very large and handsome. There are two finely-planted, and well-laid-out public walks. The principal building is the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, with a very old choir, supposed to be of the 10th century, a lofty, massive square tower, a finely-sculptured portal, a noble organ, and some painted glass, which, from its antiquity, is of considerable interest in regard to the history of the art. The other buildings, deserving of notice, are the churches of Notre Dame and L'Antienne Visitation, the former in the shape of a Latin cross, and very ancient; the latter, comparatively modern, but very handsome; the Prefecture, library of 40,000 vols., and museum, including a picture-gallery, all occupying part of the

buildings of an old monastery; the theatre, and cavalry barracks. The principal manufactures are linen, coarse woollens, and blankets, lace, hosiery, paper, leather, wax candles, and green soap. There are also bleachfields and worsted-mills. The trade in clover and lucerne seed may be considered as the staple, and is very extensive; but there is also a considerable trade in linen thread, iron, salt, wine, brandy, chestnuts, walnuts, oil, wax, cattle, poultry, &c. Le Mans is the see of a bishop, and possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, an agricultural and scientific society, a communal college, a diocesan seminary, and a school of design. It is a place of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded, in the second century, by the Romans, of whose buildings numerous vestiges still remain; among others, a considerable part of the walls with which they surrounded it, and of three subterranean aqueducts, by which water was conveyed from a distance. It was taken by William the Conqueror in the 11th century, and long continued, though with occasional interruptions, in the possession of the English, whose king, Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets, was born in it. In the Revolutionary war, the Vendéens sustained one of their worst defeats here, and were ultimately massacred, without distinction of age or sex, to the number of 10,000. Pop. (1852), 22,779.

MANSSELL, two pars. Eng. Hereford.—1, (*Gamage*), 1040 ac. Pop. 136.—2, (*Lacy*), 1500 ac. Pop. 315.

MANSER, tn. Asiatic Turkey. See MANISA.

MANSFELD, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 30 m. N.W. Merseburg, cap. circle, on the Thalbach, at the foot of the Schlossberg, which is crowned by a strong castle. It has a church, hospital, and school, and, near it, are several smelting furnaces. It is the original family seat of the famous Count Mansfeld. Pop. 1439.—THE CIRCLE is mountainous, and rich in minerals. Area, 172 geo. sq. m. Pop. 44,656.

MANSFIELD.—1, a vil., U. States, Ohio, 60 m. N.E. Columbus; with a courthouse, jail, market-house, six churches, and two printing-offices. Pop. 1328.—2, an isl. British N. America, Hudson's Bay; lat. (S. point) 61° 31' N.; lon. 80° 25' W.; about 75 m. long, and 18 m. broad.

MANSFIELD, a market tn. and par., England, co. and 13 m. N. by W. Nottingham. The town, in a deep vale, on a branch of the Midland railway, has narrow and irregular streets, lighted with gas; a church, with a tower and spire; places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, Quakers, and Unitarians; a handsome Grecian townhall, situated in the market-place; two schools; manufactures of lace, stockings, silk and cotton gloves, mustard, chicory, and tobacco; an extensive trade in malt, and in cutting and working architectural ornaments, the stone for which is obtained in the adjacent quarries. Area of par., 9070 ac. Pop. (1851), 10,102.

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, a vil. and par. England, co. Notts. The VILLAGE is 2 m. N. Mansfield; is well built, and contains several respectable houses, a church, Methodist chapel, and two charity schools; and has considerable manufactures of cotton stockings. Area of par., 2860 ac. P. 1871.

MANSFIELDSTOWN, par. Irel. Louth; 2418 ac. P. 1107.

MANSILLA (DE LAS MULAS), a tn. Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.E. Leon, l. bank Esla, tolerably well built; with a church, townhouse, prison, and two schools. Pop. 1921.

MANSSTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 1230 ac. Pop. 127.

MANSURAH, a tn. Lower Egypt, r. bank Damietta branch of the Nile, cap. prov. of same name, 35 m. S.W. Damietta, lat. 31° 3' N.; lon. 31° 25' E.; beautifully situated on an eminence, and adorned with numerous mosques. It has narrow streets, with houses built of brick, but the greater part of it is in ruins. Its trade is carried on chiefly by Syrian Christians, who export the fine rice growing round Lake Menzaleh, from which it is about 20 m. distant, and sal-ammoniac. The mode of hatching chickens, by means of ovens, is carried on here to a great extent.

MANSURSK, a vil. Siberia, gov. and 110 m. N.E. Irkutsk, on the road from that town to Yakutsk, on a small stream of same name, an affluent of the Lena. It consists of ancient-looking houses, and is surrounded by meadows.

MANSWÖRT, a vil. Lower Austria, in the Kalltangang, at its confluence with the Danube, 6 m. E. Schewechat; has a church, and a trade in field and garden produce. Pop. 1080.



MANTA (La), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and about 2 m. S. Saluzzo, at the foot of a hill of same name, covered with chestnut trees and vineyards. It has an ancient castle, two churches, a communal school, several silk-mills, manufactures of kitchen utensils, and a trade in cattle, mules, and silk. Pop. 1337.

MANTEIGAS, a vil. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. and 18 m. W.S.W. Guarda, at the foot of the serra Estrella. It has two churches, an almshouse, manufactures of woollen cloth and baize, and a trade in excellent butter and cheese. Pop. 2073.

MANTERNDORF, a market tn. Austria, duchy, circle and 55 m. S.S.E. Salzburg; with two churches, an old castle, finely seated on a height, and rendered still more conspicuous by a massive tower 140 ft. high. Pop. 1120.

MANTES [anc. *Medanta*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, l. bank Seine, opposite to Limay, with which it communicates by two handsome bridges connecting the banks with an island in the river, 29 m. W.N.W. Paris, and a station on the railway from Paris to Rouen. It contains a fine Gothic church, with two lofty towers, which make a conspicuous appearance at a great distance; a beautiful Gothic tower, the only remains of the ancient church of St. Maclou; a public library, and a secondary ecclesiastical school; and has manufactures of leather and saltpetre, famous breweries, numerous mills, and a trade in leather, corn, and wine. Pop. 4400.

MANTINEA, an anc. tn. Greece, Morea, in a plain about 8 m. N. Tripolizza, and famous for the victory which the Thebans, though with the loss of their celebrated leader, Epaminondas, gained over the Spartans. The circuit of the walls, with exception of a few towers, is still entire, but the city itself has long ceased to exist. Its site is partly occupied by the modern village of Paleopoli.

MANTIQUEIRA, a serra or mountain range, Brazil, containing the highest summits in the interior of that empire. It stretches E. to S.W., in the S. part of prov. Minas-Geraes, and appears to be the centre of various ramifications, extending into provs. Bahia, São-Paulo, Goyaz, and others. Its E. slopes are separated from the serra dos Orgãos by the rivers Parahiba and Parahibuna; and the former, as well as the Parana, Doce, and São-Francisco, are indebted to it for numerous affluents. None of the summits exceed 3600 ft. It is crossed by several roads leading from Minas-Geraes into the more E. provinces.

MANTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 4630 ac. P. 182.—2, Rutland; 1290 ac. P. 272.

MANTUA [Italian, *Mantova*; French, *Mantoue*], a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 80 m. E.S.E. Milan, cap. prov. same name, on two islands formed by the Mincio, which here divides into several arms, and afterwards spreads out into a marshy lake or swamp, partly natural, and partly formed by art. The stagnant water and marshes surrounding the town make its site very insalubrious, but constitute one of its most important defences; and in connection with the formidable works which enclose it on every side, and guard all its approaches, have made it so strong, that it not only ranks as the first fortress in Italy, but is deemed impregnable by any means but famine. The communication between the islands and with the mainland is maintained by means of several bridges—the longest of which, Ponte di San Giorgio, is regarded as a masterpiece; it crosses the entire lake for a length of more than 800 yards, and forms the principal approach to the town, which, when viewed from it, presents, in its huge piles of building, its castle, towers, and cupolas, a very peculiar and striking appearance. Mantua is entered by five gates—one of which, leading to a bridge or dam, called the Porta Mulina, and deserving of notice as a curious specimen of ancient engineering, is an imposing Doric structure. The streets are regular and wide, but in many places very indifferently paved; the houses which line them are always substantial, often rising in huge masses, with rows of long and lofty arcades, forked battlements, and feudal towers. There are few large squares; the best are the Piazza di Virgilio, formerly an insalubrious swamp, but now drained, and converted into a fine parterre, laid out in finely-planted alleys, and enclosed by elegant mansions; the Piazza delle Erbe, where the daily market is held; the Esplanade, or Piazza de San Pietro; the Piazza del Argine, with a marble pillar, crowned by a bronze bust of Virgil; and the Piazza in which

the Tyroless patriot, Andrew Hoffer, was infamously shot. The signs of departed greatness and continuing decay are very visible in Mantua. Near its centre, the population seems dense, and there is much appearance of activity; but in many other parts numbers of houses are untenanted, or in ruins; and in the outskirts, grass grows freely on the streets. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, not very capacious, but after an elegant design by Giulio Romano, with a richly ornamented façade, a fine Lombard campanile, rows of beautiful Corinthian pillars, supporting a highly-decorated roof, and a great number of frescoes, particularly one by Andrea Mantegna; the church of Santa Andrea, conspicuous from a distance by its majestic cupola and Gothic tower, enriched with numerous paintings, and presenting, in its interior, one of the finest specimens of the revived Roman or Italian style; the church of Santa Barbara, containing the mausoleum of Carlo Gonzaga; the church of San Sebastiano, a beautiful Italian structure, with some good frescoes in a dilapidated state; 15 other churches, several of them possessed of good paintings, but not otherwise remarkable; two synagogues, one of which, called the Scuola Grande, is a handsome structure, recently completed; the Castello di Corte, or ancient ducal palace of the Gonzagas, a huge, irregular pile, flanked by machicolated towers, the whole in a half ruinous state, partly used as a prison, and partly as public offices; the Palazzo Imperiale [Imperial palace], an antique castellated structure, supported by lofty pointed arches, lighted by tall Gothic windows, and terminated by forked battlements; the Torre della Gabbia, so called from an iron cage hanging from its centre, in which criminals were wont to be exposed; the Torre del Orologio, and the Torre dello Zuccaro; the Becheria and Peschiera, or shambles and fish-market, both built by Giulio Romano, and admirable in their kind; the house of Giulio Romano, the Palazzo Colloredo, with enormous caryatides supporting its façade; the museum, military arsenal, theatre, and elegant amphitheatre; the lyceum, gymnasium, diocesan seminary, and other public schools, occupying the buildings of the old Jesuits' college; the infant and ragged schools; the library of 80,000 volumes; the civic, and two founding hospitals; the Monte di Pietà, the principal house of correction for the whole of Lombardy, the penitentiary, and several charitable endowments. The manufactures, of very limited extent, consist chiefly of leather, linens, silks, woollens, sail-cloth, carriages, barges, parchment, paper, cards, and soap. The trade is chiefly in the hands of the Jews, who live in a separate quarter called Il Ghetto, and form about one-twelfth of the whole population. The principal article of trade is silk. Mantua is the see of a bishop, the seat of a civil, criminal, and mercantile court, and the residence both of a military governor and of a provincial delegate.

It is said to have been founded by the Etruscans, 400 years before the building of Rome. On the decline of the Roman empire, it was pillaged by the Huns, afterwards taken by the Longobards, and still later, annexed to the exarchate of Ravenna. Charlemagne gave it its first fortifications. In the 11th century it was held, in common with Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, under the sway of the family of Canossa. In the beginning of the 12th century it became independent, and continued so till 1276, when it fell under the iron rule of Buonacolsi. In 1328 it found better masters in the Gonzagas, who, first as captains, then as marquises, and finally as dukes of Mantua, governed it with great ability, and distinguished themselves by the splendour of their court, and their patronage of literature and art. After it had been thus possessed for several centuries, the last duke, by taking part with the French in the war of succession, was declared to have incurred a forfeiture, by withdrawing his allegiance from his liege lord, the Emperor of Germany; and accordingly, on his death in 1708, the Emperor Joseph took possession of the duchy, and annexed it to his other dominions. The fortifications of the town, previously formidable, were completed, and put into their present form by the Austrians. Their strength was put to the test in 1796, by Napoleon, who, apparently hopeless of reducing it by any other means, contented himself with keeping it under strict blockade, till famine compelled the garrison to capitulate. Among the distinguished natives of Mantua or its neighbourhood, by far the most illustrious name is that of the Roman poet Virgil. Pop. (1846) 30,674.—The province of Mantua is bounded N. and N.W. by that of

Brescia, W. Cremona, S. the Duchy of Modena, and the district of Guastalla, belonging to the Duchy of Parma; S.E. Rovigo, and E. Verona. It consists of an extensive plain, mostly low, and in part damp and insalubrious, but generally of great fertility. It is divided into 17 districts. Area, 682 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1846), 270,100.

MANUA, or OMANOAU, one of the Navigator isls., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 14° 15' S.; lon. 169° 26' W. (n.) It has the form of a regular dome, rising, in most places, precipitously from the water to the height of 300 or 400 ft., after which its ascent appears more gentle and even. It is 16 m. in circumference, well watered, and covered with luxuriant vegetation, and has many cocoa-nut groves on its N.W. side. The inhabitants are a finely-formed race, lively and well disposed, and nearly all profess Christianity. Their canoes are well made, 30 or 40 ft. long, very swift, and capable of containing from 20 to 25 persons. The island furnishes pigs, fowls, sweet potatoes, fruit, and some taro. The principal settlement is on the N.W. side, where there is anchorage for a small vessel.—(Wilkes' *U. States Exploring Expedition*.)

MANUEL, a vil. and com. Spain, prov. and about 28 m. from Valencia, on a hill, above r. bank Albayda. It has a church, townhouse, prison, and two primary schools; flour-mills, and a trade in rice, which is largely cultivated in the district, and makes it unhealthy. Pop. 1028.

MANUKAU, MANAKAO, or SYMOND'S HARBOUR, a bay, N.W. coast of the N. isl. of New Zealand; lat. (Beacon Bluff) 37° 6' S.; lon. 174° 32' E. It has a comparatively narrow entrance between two headlands, and then spreads out into a wide expanse called Manukau water; bounded, on the N., by the district of Auckland. Towards the shores it shallows much, and is encumbered by sandbanks.

MANULLA, par. Irel. Mayo; 5464 ac. P. 2336.

MANY (Kis and Nagy), two vills. Hungary, circle Thither Danube, co. and about 33 m. N.E. Stuhlweissenberg. The former contains a church, and has a pop. of 2087; the latter is merely a hamlet.

MANYOK (Nagy), a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 18 m. from Tolna. It has a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and tobacco. Pop. 1000.

MANYTCH, a river and lake, Russia. See MANITCH.

MANZANARES, a river, Spain, prov. Madrid. It rises in the sierra Guadarrama, near the confines of prov. Segovia; flows S.E. and E., past Colmenar and Madrid, and falls into the Jarama, near Vacia-Manada. Its bed is of sand, through which the water filters in summer, leaving it almost dry; but sometimes the rain torrents descend in such a body from the Guadarrama Mountains, that, from a rivulet, the Manzanares becomes a mighty stream. Its course does not exceed 40 m. in length.

MANZANARES, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 25 m. E. by N. Ciudad-Real, r. bank Azuer, commanded by an ancient castle. It is walled, well built, has a handsome Gothic church, several chapels, town and session houses, a prison, hospital, convent, a Latin, and some primary schools, and a cemetery; manufactures of linen cloth, serge, hats, soap, brandy, lime, tiles, bricks, wine, and oil; and some trade in grain, wine, oil, and oranges, with Andalusia, Madrid, and Valencia. Pop. 9060.

MANZANERA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 24 m. S.S.E. Teruel, l. bank Alventosa; with a church, suppressed monastery, and old castle, which belonged to the knights of St. John; and a trade in corn and cattle. It was fortified by the Carlists in 1839, but shortly after obliged to capitulate. Pop. 1997.

MANZANILLA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. Huelva, on a height between the streams Carrallon and Purchena. It consists generally of well-built houses and spacious streets, contains a parish church, townhouse, prison, and two primary schools, and has manufactures of corks, a distillery, several oil-mills, and extensive cellars for the wine produced in the district. Pop. 1721.

MANZANILLA.—1, A bay, Mexico, W. coast, dep. Guadalupe, dist. Colima, 130 m. S.S.E. Cape Corrientes, lat. 19° 3' 5" N.; lon. 104° 16' W. (n.) It has good anchorage, and communicates with the city of Colima; but it has not a single house, and is making no progress as a port; partly, probably, on account of its unhealthiness, and the myriads of mosquitoes and sand-flies with which it is in-

fested.—2, A point, Isthmus of Panama, N. coast, Caribbean Sea, high, scarped, and projecting, with two hummocks on it; lat. 9° 39' N.; lon. 79° 32' W. (n.)—3, (*Limon or Navy Bay*), New Granada, Isthmus of Panama, on the Caribbean Sea, a little to the E. of the mouth of the river Chagres. It forms a large, beautiful, and secure roadstead, about 5 m. in width, with many coves and harbours within it, and a depth of water decreasing from 6 to 4 and 2 fathoms. It has neither sunken rocks nor reefs, may be safely entered day and night, and has, consequently, become a favourite resort of ships of war, and steamers visiting that part of the coast. The shores are lined with luxuriant cocoa-nut trees.—4, A point, Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, 30 m. N.E. Coro; lat. 11° 31' N.; lon. 69° 22' W. (n.)—5, A point, isl. Trinidad, E. coast; lat. 10° 31' N.; lon. 61° 4' W.—6, A bay and point, isl. Hayti, N.W. coast. The bay, which is a little to the S.E. of the point, has excellent anchorage; lat. 19° 45' N., lon. 72° W.

MANZANILLO, a tn. and seaport, isl. Cuba, S.E. coast, 48 m. N.E. Cape de Cruz; lat. 20° 22' N.; lon. 77° 15' W. It has a good harbour, and a considerable trade. Nearly opposite are some keys of same name. Pop. 6000.

MANZANO, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. Friuli, on the Natissone, about 6 m. from Palma; with a parish and an auxiliary church, and several mills.

MAON, an isl. Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, about 24 m. N.N.W. Zara, about 5 m. long by 2 m. broad. It affords good pasture.

MAOUNA, or TUTUILA, one of the Navigator isls. S. Pacific; lat. (S.E. point) 14° 19' S.; lon. 170° 37' W. (n.) It is high, broken, and of volcanic appearance, 17 m. long, and about 5 m. broad, highest peak, 2327 ft. above sea-level. The spurs and ridges that form the high land are precipitous, sharp-edged, and frequently rise in mural walls from the water to a height of 300 to 400 ft. Above this height, the surface is covered with a luxuriant vegetation to the very top of the mountains: the cocoa-nut tree, and tree-fern, give the principal character to this beautiful scenery; but bananas, guavas, and orange trees, are also numerous. La Perouse's expedition was attacked by the natives of this island, and 11 persons slain; hence it is sometimes called Massacre Island. Maouna is under several chiefs, each of whom rules over a town, district, or bay.—(Wilkes' *U. States Exploring Expedition*.)

MAPASTOWN, par. Irel. Louth; 1446 ac. P. 371.

MAPELLO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and W. Bergamo. It contains a parish church, which stands on an eminence above the village, and is well decorated; and in the vicinity, on the side of the mountain, is a kind of calcareo-quartzose sandstone, resembling the Roman *peperino*, and much used for finer purposes. Pop. 1715.

MAPERTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1240 ac. P. 214.

MAPIMI, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 115 m. N.N.E. Durango; in a sterile, uninhabited district, abounding with the precious metals, which have not hitherto been turned to much account. Pop. 3000.

MAPLE-DURHAM, par. Eng. Oxford; 4040 ac. P. 481.

MAPLEBECK, par. Eng. Notts; 1100 ac. P. 162.

MAPLEDERWELL, par. Eng. Hants; 730 ac. P. 214.

MAPLESTEAD, two pars. Eng. Essex; —1, (*Great*); 1820 ac. Pop. 452.—2, (*Little*); 1050 ac. Pop. 407.

MAPOCHA, a river, Chili, an affluent of the Mapuyu, which it joins about 26 m. S.W. Santiago, after a course, generally S.W., of above 80 m.

MAPOOTA, a considerable river of S.E. Africa. Its sources are unknown, though conjectured to be in the country of the Mantates, somewhere about lat. 28° S. It flows in a general N.E. direction, and falls into Delagoa Bay, S. side, about lat. 26° S. It is intricate at its entrance, but a vessel, drawing 10 ft. water, may, with care, ascend it for 30 m. It swarms with hippopotami and alligators.

MAPPERTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 1090 ac. P. 94.

MAPPLETON, two pars. Eng. —1, Derby; 780 ac. Pop. 204.—2, York (E. Riding); 5180 ac. Pop. 414.

MAPPOLDER, par. Eng. Dorset; 2800 ac. P. 275.

MAR-MENOR, a lagoon, Spain, prov. Murcia, extending N. from Cape Palos about 14 m.; greatest breadth about 6 m.; separated from the Mediterranean by a sandbank, about 500 yds. broad. Fine mullet are caught in the lagoon, chiefly at the narrow opening by which it communicates with the sea.



MARA-ARBAREI, of YILLAMAR, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. and prov. Cagliari, r. bank Caralita; with several churches, a primary school, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1931.

MARA-CALAGONIS, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, not far from Sinnai; with an ancient church of three naves, and three minor churches, but the inhabitants, nevertheless, sunk in ignorance and barbarism. Pop. 1076.

MARACAYBO, or MARACAIBO, a fortified city and seaport, Venezuela, cap. prov. of same name, W. side of the entrance to the Lake of Maracaybo, from the gulf of the same name; lat. 10° 40' N.; lon. 71° 45' W. A number of the houses are built with chalk and sand, and thatched with a kind of reed which grows on the banks of the lake, and which is preferred to tile, on account of its coolness, though it renders the danger of fire very great, besides giving the town a very mean appearance. It contains a parish church, a large and very handsome structure; several convents and monasteries, and an hospital. The harbour of Maracaybo is deep, but is obstructed by a bar, on which there are only 10 ft. water at high tide, and but 7½ ft. at ebb. The number of vessels that entered the port in 1847 was 55; value of cargoes, £68,777. Cleared in the same year, 90; value of cargoes, 277,977. Of the foreigners that entered, 13 were Americans, and four only British. The total amount of imports, for the same year, was £86,998; and of exports, £104,584. Pop. 14,000.—The province extends around the shores of the lake or lagoon of the same name. It is generally low and unhealthy, and left almost entirely to the native tribes. The climate is excessively hot.—The lake is of an oval form, about 98 m. in length, 80 m. wide at the broadest part, and about 250 m. in circumference. It communicates with the Gulf of Maracaybo, in the Caribbean Sea, by a channel about 18 m. long, and 3 m. broad at the narrowest part, which is opposite the town of Maracaybo. It has a considerable depth of water, except towards the shores; but the bar, which obstructs the access to the port of Maracaybo, before spoken of, stretches also across the strait, where it unites with the sea. The waters of the lake are fresh and sweet, from the number and magnitude of the rivers that fall into it; but when strong N. breezes prevail, it becomes brackish towards the N. end. The number of rivers that fall into it, on all sides, is very great, and some of them are of considerable size. Amongst the latter are the Zulia, Chama, Motatan, and Perja.—The GULF is in the Caribbean Sea; entrance between Cape San Roman and Point Espada; the former in lat. 12° 11' N.; lon. 70° 7' W. (n.); and the latter in lat. 12° 4' N.; lon. 71° 10' W. (n.) It is about 60 m. wide at the entrance, and about 90 m. in length southward to the channel which communicates with the lake of the same name.

MARAGHA, or MARAGA, a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on an affluent of Lake Urumiah, 50 m. S. by W. Tabreez. It covers a very large area, partly covered with houses, and partly occupied by extensive gardens; is surrounded by walls, flanked alternately with square and round towers; is well built, and has a splendid bazaar and baths. Its principal trade is in a white marble, cut so thin as to become transparent, and be occasionally used for windows. There are fine excavations in the vicinity. Pop. about 15,000.

MARAGOGIPE, a tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, l. bank Guahiri, near its junction with the Paraguassu, 60 m. S.W. Cachoeira. It is finely situated, and the houses, though of earth, well built, and of showy appearance. It has five churches, a courthouse, a Latin and two primary schools, and a trade in mandioe, sugar, and tobacco, transmitted by small streams into the Paraguassu, and thence to Bahia. Pop. 3000.

MARAJO, an isl. Brazil, prov. Para, in the mouth of the Amazon, between the town of Macapa and Point Tijuca; greatest length, E. to W., 170 m.; greatest breadth, 150 m. The surface is flat, and is watered by the Mondin and Araxaj, both of which are tidal streams, and navigable. The soil, though somewhat swampy, is fertile, and well adapted for raising all the products of the torrid zone. The inhabitants, who are all of Indian extraction, raise large quantities of rice, but their chief wealth is in cattle. Pop. 20,000.

MARAKAH, a tn., Egypt. See DONGOLA (NEW.)

MARAMBAIA, or MARAMBAYA, an isl. coast of Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, forming a long and narrow belt of sandy ground, stretching about 30 m. W. to E., between the Atlantic and the Bay of Santa Cruz, and having a breadth which no-

where exceeds 3 m. Its E. extremity is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, abounding with shelves called Barra do Guaratiba; its W. extremity terminates in a sandy tract, called Morro de Marambaia, and is separated from Ilha Grande by a channel about 6 m. wide, forming the entrance into the Bay of Santa Cruz, and possessing depth sufficient for vessels of 250 tons. It is inhabited by 1620 Tupis Indians, who live solely on fish, mandioe, flour, and millet. Some sugar-cane is grown, and brandy distilled; and there is a church on the island, substantially built, in 1760, of stone and lime.

MARANGANE, a vil., S.E. coast, Africa, 8 m. from Quilimane, on a slightly elevated piece of ground. It is stragglingly built, inhabited solely by slaves, who cultivate a tract of land in the vicinity for their masters. Extensive groves of orange and cocoa-nut trees surround it.

MARANHAO, a river, Brazil, which has its sources in Lake Formosa, in the serra Itaqueira, and in the serra Felis da Costa, at the foot of the serra dos Perineos, in province Goyaz, and flowing first N.N.W., and then N.N.E., unites with the Tocantins-Pequeno in forming the greater river of the Tocantins, usually known by the name of the Tocantins-Grande. Some geographers make the course of the Maranhão much longer, giving its name to the united stream as far as the junction of the Paranaíba, in lat. 12° S. The Amazon originally had the name of Maranhão. The present river must not be confounded with it.

MARANHÃO, or MARANHAM, a maritime prov. in the N. of Brazil, so called from the name originally given to the river Amazon; bounded N. by the Atlantic, E. and S.E. Piauí, S.W. Goyaz, and N.W. Para; lat. 1° 22' to 10° 30' S.; lon. 41° 20' to 48° W. Area, 94,900 sq. m. The E. half of the coastline forms almost a continuous straight line, unbroken by a single indentation of any magnitude; the W. half, on the contrary, contains several bays, particularly those of St. Marcos and St. Jose, forming the respective embouchures of the Itapicuru and the Mearim, and situated on the opposite sides of the isle of Maranhão. The surface has its highest elevation towards the S. and S.W., and slopes more or less gradually N.N.E., till it terminates in extensive plains. The principal rivers are the Paranaíba, which bound the province on the E., but does not receive any important affluent within it; and the Itapicuru and Mearim, which traverse it centrally S. to N., and directly, or by their numerous affluents, carry off the greater part of its drainage. There are several lakes, but the only one of any consequence is Mata. As the province lies almost under the equator, day and night, throughout the year, differ little in length, and the climate is extremely hot. Thunderstorms, also, are of frequent occurrence in November and December, and continue occasionally to occur till March. A considerable part of the surface is occupied by forests, which yield excellent timber, and ornamental and dye woods, that, by means of numerous small streams, are floated into the larger rivers, and thence conveyed to the coast, forming important articles of trade. But the chief sources of wealth to the inhabitants are their cultivated crops, of which the most important are rice, cotton, and the sugar-cane. Much of the produce of the last is converted into spirits. The principal fruits are various species of palm, bananas, pine-apples, and mangoes. Ginger, jalap, ipecacuanha, and other medicinal plants, grow spontaneously. The parts of the province lying between province Piauí and the river Mearim, are tolerably well peopled by Brazilians or Indians, amongst whom civilization has made considerable progress; but from this river W. to the frontiers of Para, a great part of the country is in possession of Indians, who are still in a state of nature. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into nine comarcas—Alcantara, Brejo, Caxias, Chapada, Guimarães, Ilha do Maranhão, Itapicuru, Pastos-Bons, and Vianna, subdivided into districts, which take their names from the principal towns in them. It appoints four deputies to the general legislative assembly, and two senators. The provincial assembly, composed of 28 members, holds its sittings in São Luiz or Maranhão. Pop. 390,000.

MARANHÃO, MARANHAM, or SÃO LUIZ, a tn. Brazil, cap. above prov., W. side island of same name, 290 m. E. Belem or Para, and 280 m. W. Ceara or Fortaleza; lat. (cathedral) 2° 31' 42" S.; lon. 44° 18' 42" W. On the E. side it is surrounded by mountains, which form a kind of

natural fortress; the town, in that direction, being accessible only by narrow passes, which a few troops could easily defend against any number of assailants. On the N. and S., it is encircled by the small streams São Francisco and Maranhão, which rise and fall with the tide. At the mouths of these two rivers is a basin, accessible, at high water, to vessels drawing 20 ft., affording fine shelter, and defended, at its entrance, by a series of forts. The town itself is built on unequal ground, but with considerable regularity; and as almost all the houses have gardens attached, occupies a much larger space than its actual population might seem to require. The streets cross each other at right angles, and are paved; and the houses, at least in the principal thoroughfares, are of two stories, generally provided with balconies, and have a handsome appearance. The principal edifices are the cathedral and episcopal palace, magnificent structures, both built by the Jesuits, the one as their titular church, and the other as their college; the governor's palace, the townhouse and prison, the custom-house, treasury, college, the richly-endowed hospital da *Misericórdia*, and two other hospitals; and various churches, monasteries, and nunneries. The trade is of great importance; the provinces of Para, Piauí, Ceará, Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and Goyaz, having here the entrepot for their produce. The principal exports are rice, cotton, rum, medicines, and *man-teiga di tartaruga*, a kind of butter made of tortoise eggs. The imports consist of various articles of European manufacture. Maranhão is the seat of the provincial legislative assembly, the residence of the provincial governor, the see of a bishop, and possesses a lyceum or college, in which the ancient and modern languages, rhetoric, geography, grammar, philosophy, mathematics, design, navigation, and astronomy are taught; a commercial school, and a botanical garden, principally designed to promote agriculture by furnishing cultivators gratuitously with new seeds and plants. Owing to the hills around the town, the air is somewhat confined, and the heat extreme. Endemic diseases are not prevalent, but the purity of the air is much affected by the nuisance arising from stagnant pools, which are chiefly left by the retreating tide. Pop. 30,000.—The ISLAND lies between the bays of São-José on the E., and São-Marcos on the W. On the S., it is separated from the mainland by a channel called the Rio do Mosquito; on the N., it is washed by the Atlantic; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 28 m.; greatest breadth, 20 m. Its surface is more elevated than that of the mainland; and, on the E. side, is lined by reefs, which make access to it difficult. It is well watered, and the soil is generally fertile, and produces, in abundance, rice, tobacco, mandioc, millet, and pumpkins. Pop. 40,000.

MARANO.—1, A maritime tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, 21 m. S.S.E. Udine, on a tongue of land, once fortified, among the lagoons of the Adriatic. It contains a parish, and two auxiliary churches. Pop. 1000.—2, A vil. Papal States, deleg. and 11 m. S.E. Fermo, on the Adriatic; with wine, olive, and silk culture. Pop. 1600.—3, A tn. Naples, prov. and about 4 m. N.W. Naples. Pop. 6800.—4, A tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 6 m. W. Cosenza. Pop. 4000.

MARANON, a river, S. America. See AMAZON.

MARANS [Latin, *Marantium*], a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, at the confluence of the Sèvre-Niortaise, and the Vendée, 13 m. N.N.E. La Rochelle. It is surrounded by marshes, which, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made for the purpose, are very ineffectually drained. It is, however, regularly built, and well situated for trade. The tide ascends about 3 m. above the town, but the water at the quay does not admit vessels of above 100 tons. Those of larger burden are obliged to discharge below. A maritime canal has been commenced, which will open the navigation to vessels of 300 tons. The principal trade is in grain; other articles are oleaginous, lucerne and clover seeds, wine, brandy, hemp, flax, hoops, wood for fuel, ship timber, and particularly, a kind of flour called *minot*. A good deal of salt is obtained from the salt marshes in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3390.

MARASH, a pash. Asiatic Turkey, bounded N. by that of Sivas, W. Karamania, S. Aleppo, and E. Diarbekir; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 130 m.; greatest breadth, 105 m. The surface, with the exception of a belt in the E. along the banks of the Euphrates, consists almost entirely of lofty wooded mountains, being traversed centrally by Taurus proper, in the S. by part of the Durdun Tagh, and in the N.

by part of the Anti-Taurus. It belongs wholly to the basins of the Euphrates, and the Jyhoon. The former waters the whole of its E. frontier, and receives from within it the Koremoz or Kara, and several minor streams; the latter rises in Taurus, near its centre, and drains it S.W. Owing to the elevation of the surface, the climate is mild, the snows on the mountains serving to moderate the excessive heats of summer. Many of the valleys are fertile, and excellent fruit is abundant, but the pashalic is much better adapted for pasture than agriculture. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Turkomans.

MARASH, or KERMANIA [anc. *Germania*], a tn., cap. above pash., picturesquely situated on a slope of the lofty Aghr Tagh, above r. bank Jyhoon, 90 m. N.N.W. Aleppo. It occupies the sides and intervening valleys of three remarkable shoulders; that in the centre being crowned by the castle, and overlooks an extensive and fertile plain, and is poorly built, consisting of about 3500 houses of wood and clay. The mosques, about 25 in number, are of an inferior description. In the vicinity, tobacco, rice, and other grains, are largely cultivated. On the slopes of the Taurus here there is very fine timber; and besides a mine of excellent iron, which is worked, there is also a mine of native steel. The town probably owes its existence to the pass of the Taurus, situated to the N., along the slopes of the Ali-Shehr.

MARATEA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 10 m. S. Lagonegro, near the Gulf of Policastro. Pop. 4330.

MARATHON, a vil., N. Greece, 20 m. N.E. Athens, and within a few miles of the Channel of Egriro or Negropont, famous for the victory of Miltiades over the Persians, and remarkable for the fine mountain scenery in its vicinity.

MARATHONISI, a small anc. seaport tn. Greece, in the Morea, dist. of Maina, W. shore, and near the head of the Gulf of Kolokythia; lat. 36° 44' N.; lon. 22° 30' E. It is built on a huge rock which overhangs the sea, and consists of about 100 wretched houses of mud-brick, in the midst of which stands a large church with a spire. Opposite the town, is an island of the same name [anc. *Cranæ*], which forms a kind of roadstead, sheltered from N. and W. winds. A considerable quantity of valonia is shipped at the port of Marathonsi. The town stands on the site of the ancient Migionium, and near it are the remains of Gythium, called Paleopoli; and numerous other relics of antiquity.

MARATUA, or ST. JOHN'S ISLAND, Indian Archipelago, Celebes Sea, off the N.E. coast Borneo, N. point; lat. 2° 15' N.; lon. 118° 32' E. (n). It is about 24 m. in length, N. to S., and 4 to 12 m. in breadth. Trepan is collected here. This island is the largest of a group of six islands, called the Maratua or Maratuba islands.

MARAVACA, a mountain, Venezuela, in Guyana, about lat. 3° 40' N., and lon. 5° 50' W.; 22 m. N.N.E. of the vil. of Esmeralda. Sir R. H. Schomburgk estimates its height at 10,000 to 11,000 ft., but was not able to form a base-line for its accurate measurement, in consequence of the dense woods at its base. He there found a species of *Arundinaria*, growing in clusters like the bamboo; and though not more than half an inch in diameter, rising, first, without a knot, for 15 or 16 ft., then becoming branched, and attaining an additional height of from 30 to 40 ft.

MARAVI, or MARABAI, a lake, S. Africa, about lat. 13° S., and lon. 35° E. It is very imperfectly known, and, owing to the deep bogs which surround it, is approached with difficulty, even by the natives. It is said to have fresh water, and to be fed chiefly by the Tabatse, of which the Mogomatsse or Mofumatsi, is one of the principal branches. Both the river and the lake abound with crocodiles. At the S.W. extremity of the lake, is the village or town of Maravi.

MARAZION, MARKETJEW or MARGASHIEW, a market tn. England, co. Cornwall, 18 m. W.S.W. Falmouth, pleasantly situated at the N. extremity of Mounts Bay, on the slope of a hill, and sheltered from the E. and N.W. winds. It has one principal street, rather curved, and generally not well kept, and contains an Established church, a Wesleyan, and a Baptist chapel, and a Friends' meeting-house. It has two charity schools, and a literary society. The inhabitants are generally employed in the tin and copper mines in the vicinity. St. Michael's Mount lies about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to the S., and is connected with the mainland by an isthmus, 40 yds. broad. Pop. 1683.—(Local Correspondent.)



**MARAZZI**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, 1 m. from San Martino, on the Bisagno. It has two parish churches, a small fort, three palaces, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and fruit. Pop. 2890.

**MARBACH**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, cap. bail., r. bank Neckar, 15 m. S. Heilbronn. It is walled, has two gates, two churches, a chapel, Latin school, old castle, various manufactures, and several mills. Schiller was born here. Pop. 2340. Area of bail., 53 geo. sq. m. Pop. 29,750.

**MARBACH**, two places, Switzerland:—1, (or *Marpach*), A tn. and par., can. and 23 m. S.W. Luzern, 2700 ft. above sea-level; with a church, and a considerable trade in horses. Excellent flax is extensively grown. Pop. 2004.—2, A vil. and par., can. and 15 m. E.S.E. St. Gall, in the valley of the Rhine; with a church, used both by Protestants and R. Catholics. Inhabitants chiefly employed in knitting and spinning worsted. Pop. 1113.

**MARBAIS**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 22 m. S.E. Brussels. The chief employments are agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Pop. 1782.

**MARBELLA**, a city and port, Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 28 m. S.W. Malaga, on the Mediterranean. It is well built, and has clean, wide, and paved streets; a handsome square, an elegant church, with a lofty tower; several chapels, two hospitals, some schools, a townhouse, prison, small theatre, and ancient fortress, now converted into a cemetery; manufactures of esparto fabrics, leather, refined sugar, and oil; several iron-smelting furnaces, and an insignificant trade in grain, fruits, and wine. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen. Pop. 5850.

**MARBLEHEAD**, a seaport and township, U. States, Massachusetts, 18 m. N.E. Boston, on a rocky point projecting 3 or 4 m. into Massachusetts Bay. It has five churches, two banks, and a safe harbour, easy of access. Inhabitants chiefly fishermen. Pop. 5575.

**MARBURG**, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, cap. prov., Upper Hesse, agreeably situated on the slopes of an acclivity above the Lahn, and on the Cassel-Frankfurt railway, 46 m. N. Frankfurt. The houses are, in general, poorly and irregularly built, and the streets are both narrow and dirty. The principal buildings are the castle of the landgraves of Hesse, an ancient edifice, remarkable both for site and architecture, and now partly used as a prison; the university, the first founded in Germany after the Reformation, and attended by about 200 students; the church of St. Elizabeth, built in the 13th century, and affording a pure specimen of the pointed Gothic; the chancery, library, and townhouse. The manufactures are of little importance, consisting chiefly of linen, leather, and earthenware. Marburg is the seat of several courts and public offices, and possesses—besides the university already mentioned, to which an observatory, chemical laboratory, mineralogical cabinet, anatomical theatre, and botanical garden, are attached—a gymnasium, an industrial, and a riding school. Marburg early embraced, and makes a considerable figure in the early history of the Reformation. Here Luther and Zwingli held a conference in presence of the landgrave, with a view to terminate their unhappy differences on the subject of the Lord's supper. Pop. 7954. Area of dist., 160 geo. sq. m. Pop. 38,917.

**MARBURG**, or **MAHRBURG**, a tn. Austria, Styria, cap. circle, 1 bank Drave, 36 m. S. by E. Grätz, on the Vienna and Trieste railway. It is walled, has four suburbs, a deanery church, with good paintings; an old castle, a theatre, a gymnasium, several schools, an infirmary, and military hospital; several well-frequented fairs, and some trade in corn and wine. In the neighbourhood, N. of the town, on a conical hill, are the remains of the old castle of Ober-Marburg. Pop. 4500.—**THE CIRCLE** is watered chiefly by the Drave, which traverses it longitudinally; has excellent pastures, on which great numbers of cattle are reared; produce of fruit and wine considerable. Area, 1052 geo. sq. m. Pop. 208,800.

**MARBURY**, par. Eng. Chester, 3090 ac. P. 784.

**MARCARIA**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 14 m. S.S.W. Mantua, cap. dist., near 1. bank Olvio, here crossed by a handsome wooden bridge. It contains a parish church, two chapels, and a handsome chateau of the Marchioness Castiglione, with fine gardens; and has several mills. Close to the village are the remains of an old feudal castle. Pop. 6692.

**MARCEL** (Str.), [anc. *Argentomagus*]:—1, A tn. France, dep. Indre, on the Creuse, 16 m. S.W. Chateauroux. It appears to have anciently been a place of some importance; and among other ancient Roman remains are vestiges of a theatre. The only trade is in wine. Pop. 1043.—2, A vil. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, about 2 m. from Chalon-sur-Saône, which contained the Benedictine abbey in which Abeland died.

**MARCELLAZ**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Geneveve, W. Annecy, on a lofty hill. It contains a small antiquated parish church, and has some trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1108.

**MARCELLIN** (Str.), [Latin, *Maclorii*], a tn. France, dep. Isère, near r. bank Isère, 20 m. W.S.W. Grenoble. It is walled, has four gates, and is, in general, well built; streets straight, and adorned with fine sparkling fountains. The public square is handsome, and there is a well-built market. Its chief manufacture is earthenware, and it has also cotton-mills, and a trade in excellent wine, raw silk, thread, linen, walnuts, oil, cattle, and goat-milk cheese. Pop. 2754.

**MARCELLO** (San), a vil. and com. Tuscany, in the Val di Lima, about 18 m. from Pistoja. It has a handsome church, with a tower and spire; a convent, two schools, manufactures of woollen, several paper-mills, and a trade in chestnuts and wood. Pop. 4663.

**MARCH**, or **MORAWA**, a river, Austria, which rises on the N. frontiers of Moravia, on the S.W. side of the Spiglitzer Schneeberg, near Altstadt, and proceeds S.S.E., passing Olmütz, Kremsir, and Hradisch. On reaching the last town, it turns S.S.W., forming the boundary first between Moravia and Hungary, and then between the archduchy of Austria and Hungary, and ultimately joining 1. bank Danube, about 7 m. above Pressburg. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Hanna, Taya, Zaya, and Rust; and, on the left, the Beecza, Miava, and Budawa; total course, including windings, about 160 m. It is navigable from Göding, near the point where it begins to form the boundary between Moravia and Hungary; at its mouth it is about 400 yards wide.

**MARCH**, a market tn. and chapelry, England, co. and 25 m. N.W. Cambridge, on both sides of the Old Nene, and on the Eastern Counties railway. Its two principal streets cross each other at right angles, and are each nearly 2 m. long, not very straight, but well kept. The town, generally, is irregularly laid-out, houses mostly of brick, and some well built; a good square market-place in the centre. The places of worship are a handsome established church, and several dissenting chapels. There are a national, grammar, and infant schools, and a mechanics' institute. Pop. (1851), 4171.

**MARCHAM**, par. Eng. Berks; 4940 ac. P. 1109.

**MARCHAMALO**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 2 m. N. Guadalajara, in a plain, 1 bank Henares. It has a church, courthouse with prison, and primary school; an oil-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce and bread, which is much esteemed for its superior quality. Pop. 1080.

**MARCHE**, or **MARCHE-EN-FAMENNE**, a tn. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, near Shakespeare's Forest of Arden, about 26 m. S.E. Dinant. It is a pretty, comfortable-looking town, and has two churches, three chapels, a communal house, a court of first resort, a prison, some benevolent institutions, iron-works, tanneries, flour, bark, and saw mills. About 200 persons are employed in making lace. It has a trade in iron, wood, and cattle. It is named Marche-en-Famenne, from having been the capital of the old district of Famenne. A treaty between Austria and the States of Holland, which was concluded here in 1577, bears the name of the Perpetual Edict. Pop. 1904.

**MARCHE** (La), an anc. prov. France, which was divided into High Marche, cap. Gueret, and Low Marche, cap. Bellac. It was bounded, N. by prov. Berri, E. Bourbonnais and Auvergne, S. Limousin, and W. Poitou. It now forms dep. Creuse, and part of dep. Haute-Vienne.

**MARCHE-LEZ-ECAUSINES**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 15 m. N.E. Mons; with a brewery, and several chicory and flour mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1778.

**MARCHEGG**, a tn. Lower Austria, circle Lower Mannhartsberg, r. bank March, 27 m. E. Vienna. It is surrounded by old walls, and has a Gothic church, and an ancient castle, with a theatre, library, and park. It is famous for the victory which Ottokar gained here, in 1260, over Bela. Pop. 1180.

**MARCHENA**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. E. by S. Seville, in a sandy valley, and upon two hills. It is well built; retains some vestiges of its ancient tower-flanked walls; and has some fine squares, and clean and paved, though, for the most part, crooked and steep streets. Its public buildings are, three parish churches, several chapels, town and court house, prison, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, college, storehouse, three convents, and a palace of the Dukes of Arcos. It has manufactures of linen, serge, and cloth, earthenware, soap, wine, and oil, and carries on some trade with Seville. Pop. 11,820.

**MARCHES** (Lks), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, r. bank Isère, 6 m. S.S.E. Chambéry; with two churches, and some trade in wine, of very indifferent quality. Pop. 1627.

**MARCHIENNES**, or **MARCHIENNE-VILLE** [Latin, *Marchianae*], a tn. France, dep. Nord, in a marshy district, on the Scarpe and canal of Decours, 19 m. S.S.E. Lille. It is poorly and irregularly built, has some manufactures of tulle and leather, flax-spinning, and a considerable trade in flax, fruit-trees, and asparagus. Pop. 2217.

**MARCHIN**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and about 21 m. S.W. Liège, on the Hoyoux. It has four forges, four rolling, an oil, two flour, and four paper mills, fine quarries of building and paving stone, and two breweries. Pop. 2243.

**MARCHWIEL**, par. Wales, Denbigh; 3316 ac. P. 553.

**MARCHIANA**, a tn. Tuscany, dist. and 9 m. E.S.E. Porto Ferrajo. It consists chiefly of a long street stretching along the beach, is the seat of a court of justice, has two churches, and a trade in wine, wood, and iron. Near it are granite quarries, which were worked by the Romans. Pop. 2177.

**MARCiano**, a vil. and com. Tuscany, on an elevated plain, near l. bank canal of Chiana, 25 m. E. Siena; with a church and an old castle. Here, in 1555, the Tuscans defeated the French. Pop. 2214.

**MARCIGNAGO**, or **MARCINAGO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Pavia, dist. and E. Bereguardo; with a church. It is famous for the defeat which the Ghibellines of Pavia here sustained, in 1132, from the Guelfs of Milan. P. 1286.

**MARCIGNY**, a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, near r. bank Loire, 53 m. S.W. Chalon. It has manufactures of table-linen and earthenware, builds a good many barges, and has a trade in corn. Pop. 2547.

**MARCINELLE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, near the Sambre, on the road from Charleroi to Philippeville, 24 m. E. Mons. It has manufactures of iron, a brewery, and a distillery. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1290.

**MARCEKE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 24 m. S. Bruges. It has manufactures of linen, a tannery, an oil, and two flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1544.

**MARCKOLSHEIM**, **MARGELSEN**, or **MARIGELSEN**, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, on the Ichert, and the Rhone and Rhine Canal, 33 m. S.S.W. Strasburg. It has manufactures of linen and earthenware, breweries, brick and tile works, and a trade in tobacco and hemp. Across the Rhine, on the side of the Kaiserstuhl, stands the old castle of Limburg. P. 2390.

**MARCELE**, two pars. Eng. Hereford:—1, (*Little*), 1230 ac. P. 152.—2, (*Much*), 6160 ac. P. 1227.

**MARCO** (SAN), several towns, Naples, particularly:—1, Prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 17 m. N.N.W. Cosenza; the see of a bishop, and containing a cathedral and two other churches. Pop. 1200.—2, Sicily, prov. Messina, dist. and 15 m. W.S.W. Patti, on a height, near the sea-coast. Near it, to the N.W., are the ruins of a Roman bridge. Pop. 8000.—3, (*de-Gavotti*), Prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 16 m. N.W. Ariano; with a fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 2900.—4, (*in-Lamie*), Prov. Capitanata, dist. and 12 m. E.N.E. San Severo. Pop. 9000.—5, (*in-Catola*), Prov. Capitanata, dist. and 22 m. S.W. San Severo; with an annual fair. Pop. 3160.

**MARCO** (SAN), a tn. Sicily, prov. and 48 m. W.S.W. Messina, near the N. coast, on a hill, with a difficult road up to it. It contains a number of well-built houses, partly occupied by nobility, several churches, with some good pictures; and carries on a trade in honey, corn, wine, oil, and silk. The environs are laid-out in market-gardens and orchards; and, in the vicinity, on the N.E., are the remains of a Roman bridge. Pop., including that of three dependent vils., 4700.

**MARCOUF** (Str.), two small isls. France, in the English Channel, off the coast, in the roads of La Hague, about 4 m. from the mainland, and 12 m. N.E. Carentan. They consist chiefly of barren rocks, but are of some military importance, and, in time of war, have repeatedly been taken possession of by the British.

**MARCOURT**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, r. bank Ourthe, 42 m. N.N.W. Arlon, at the foot of a hill called Montaignu [*Mons Acutus*], which gave its name to a county, of which Marcourt was the capital. It has a church, two chapels, and several communal houses; inhabitants employed in agriculture. Pop. 1064.

**MARCOVECZ**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, in a fertile district, 2 m. from Kudriez. It has a church, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1477.

**MARCO**, a tn. and com. Belgium, on a small river of the same name, about 20 m. N. Mons. It has a bark and six flour mills, some linen-weaving, and a trade in agricultural and dairy produce. Pop. 2455.

**MARCOSS**, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1041 ac. P. 96.

**MARCO**, or **MARTZA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and about 7 m. from Oedenburg. It has a church, and a trade with Vienna in wine, wood, and fruit, especially cherries. Pop. 1128.

**MARCOZALY**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, S. of Lake Balaton, and 77 m. S. Raab. It has a R. Catholic church, a castle, and a trade in wine. P. 1400.

**MARDEN**, six pars. England:—1, Hereford; 4330 ac. P. 945.—2, Kent; 8120 ac. P. 2076.—3, Wilts; 1180 ac. P. 222.—4, (*East*), Sussex; 910 ac. P. 67.—5, (*North*), Sussex; 810 ac. P. 24.—6, (*Up*), Sussex; 3170 ac. P. 348.

**MARDIN**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 335 m. N.W. Bagdad, on a lofty mass of limestone, overlooking a large and fertile plain. It is distinguished by the salubrity of its climate, is substantially built of stone, and has a prosperous appearance. Among the public edifices are Chaldean, Syrian, Catholic, Armenian, and Jacobite churches, and a large and handsome bazaar. At a short distance, there is a Jacobite monastery, said to contain the largest library among the Syrians, and to have works in 12 different languages. Pop. about 15,000.

**MARÉ**, an isl. Brazil, off E. shore Bay of All Saints, or Bahia, opposite to the mouth of the Pitunga, prov. and 14 m. N. by E. Bahia. It has a circuit of nearly 12 m., is of great fertility, producing, in particular, great quantities of bananas, which constitute the principal wealth of the inhabitants; and contains a parish church and a primary school. Pop. 700.

**MAREB**.—1, A considerable river, Abyssinia, an affluent of the Athara or Tacazze. It is formed by the junction of several head streams, all having their sources in the kingdom or state of Tigré. The principal of these, called the Maumai, rises on the W. slopes of the mountain-ridge which separates Dankali from Tigré; about lat. 14° 42' N.; lon. 39° 42' E. The junction of these streams occurs at lat. 14° 29' N., from which the river flows in a N.W. direction, till it joins the Athara, at lat. 16° 10' N.; its whole course being about 240 m.—2, A tn. Arabia [anc. *Saba*], 80 m. N.E. Sana; lat. 15° 40' N.; lon. 45° 20' E. Numerous relics would indicate that this had been formerly a place of great importance. These consist of finely-cut stones, great numbers of which have been carried all the way to Sana, two days' journey, where they are used in the buildings of that town; slabs of white marble, with long inscriptions in the ancient Hamyritic character; square gold coins, and jewels and pearls, found usually in the water-courses after heavy rains.

**MARECCHIA**, a river, Papal States, which rises in the E. slope of the Central Apennines, on the frontiers of Tuscany, flows N.N.E., and, after a course of about 35 m., falls into the Adriatic, a little below Rimini. It is navigated by barges.

**MAREE LOCH**, a Scottish lake, in the W. of Ross-shire, forming a long and comparatively narrow expanse, stretching S.E. to N.W. for 18 m., with an average breadth not exceeding 1½ m. Owing to its depth, which, in most places, is 60 fathoms, it has never been known to freeze. The scenery along its shores is of the boldest description, and its surface is studded with 24 wooded islands. The loch discharges itself into Loch Ewe by a small river of same name.



MAREHAM, two pars. England, Lincoln:—1, (*de-Pon*), 1560 ac. P. 713.—2, (*on-the-Hill*), 1360 ac. P. 159.

MAREMMA, a low swampy tract, Tuscany, which stretches along the shores of the Mediterranean, from Orbiello to Piombino, and, notwithstanding repeated attempts to drain it, continues so unhealthy, that it is occupied only by shepherds during a part of the year. It contains alum and sulphur, and there are also said to be seams of coal.

MARENE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo, N.E. Savigliano. It has several handsome houses, a large and richly-decorated parish church, a public school, and a charitable endowment; a silk-mill, and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, and silk. The painter, Carlo Dolce, was born here. Pop. 2377.

MARENGO, or MARENGO-SPINETTA, a vil. Sardinian States, r. bank Bormida, and so near Alessandria as to be considered one of its suburbs. It is memorable as the scene of the victory which the French, under Bonaparte, gained, in 1800, over the Austrians, under Melas, and in which General Dessaix was killed.

MARENNES (Latin, *Marenix*), a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 23 m. S. La Rochelle, about 1 m. from the Bay of Biscay. It is surrounded by salt marshes, which yield a good deal of salt; is well built, but its climate is so unhealthy as to be a serious obstacle to its prosperity. Its trade is in salt, brandy, red and white wine, corn, maize, garden beans, lentils, mustard, green oysters, in great request; and fine marl, used by soap-makers. Pop. 1854.

MAREOTIS, or MARIÛT, a lake, in the N.W. part of Lower Egypt, separated from the Mediterranean on the W. by the long and narrow belt of land on which Alexandria is situated, and communicating on the N. with Lake Mariout. It is irregular in shape, and, in the S.W., has a long, narrow creek; but the great body of water is about 28 m. long, N.W. to S.E., and 20 m. broad. It was at one time of sufficient depth to answer all the purposes of inland navigation, and was kept constantly full by the waters of the Nile, while its shores were surrounded by beautiful gardens and vineyards. Towards the close of the last century, it was nearly dry, and had become notorious for the pestilential atmosphere formed by its miasmata. The English, while besieging the French in Alexandria, let the sea into it, in order to deprive the besieged of fresh water, and cut off their communication with Cairo, and it has, in consequence, again become a lake.

MARESFIELD, par. Eng. Sussex; 7750 ac. P. 1579.

MARETZ, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 11 m. S.E. Cambrai. Pop. 2485.

MAREUIL, several places, France, particularly:—1, A tn. and com., dep. Dordogne, 12 m. S.W. Noutron; with manufactures of hosiery and hats, a cotton-mill, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1765.—2, A vil. and com., dep. Vendée, 15 m. S.E. Bourbon-Vendée, r. bank Lay, which is here navigable. It ships goods from Nantes and Rochelle; and has six annual fairs, each of two days. Pop. 1609.—3, (*Mareuil-sur-Ay*), A vil. and com., dep. Marne, 16 m. S. Rheims, near r. bank Marne, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It consists chiefly of a long and handsome street, lined with well-built houses, with a castle near its centre, and an ancient church with a lofty spire; and has a considerable trade in champagne. Pop. 808.

MARFLEET, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1110 ac. Pop. 141.

MARGA, a vil. Hungary, banat of Temesvar, near the frontiers of Transylvania, and about 30 m. from Karansebes. It has a saw and a flour mill, and is inhabited chiefly by the soldiers of a Wallachian-Illyrian frontier regiment. P. 996.

MARGAM, par. Wales, Glamorgan. P. 3526.

MARGARET (St.), three pars. Eng.:—1, Middlesex; 630 ac. P. 30,258.—2, Norfolk; 2620 ac. P. 12,517.—3, (*at-Cliffe*), Kent; 1920 ac. P. 748.

MARGARET-MANSH, par. Eng. Dorset; 540 ac. P. 83.

MARGARET'S (St.), par. Eng. Hereford; 2820 ac. P. 304.

MARGARET'S (St.), three pars. Ire.:—1, Dublin; 2401 ac. P. 401.—2, Wexford; 2424 ac. P. 974.—3, Wexford; 468 ac. P. 90.

MARGARETHA (SZENT), a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and N. Oedenburg, about 3 m. from Gschies; with a church. Pop. 1503.

MARGARETTING, par. Eng. Essex; 2480 ac. P. 570.

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MARGARITA, an isl. Venezuela, dep. Cumana, in the Caribbean Sea; lat. (W. end) 10° 58' N.; lon. 63° 58' W. (n.) It is about 20 m. from the mainland, of very irregular form, being reduced, near the centre, to a narrow isthmus, with a broad expansion on the E., and a smaller on the W. Its greatest length, E. to W., is 37 m.; breadth, at the E. end, about 20 m.; at the W., about 10 m. The connecting neck of land which unites the two extremities of the island, is a low, swampy tract. Both portions of the island are rocky, and rise to a considerable elevation, in some parts as high as 3000 ft. above the sea. The coasts are rocky and very steep, but contain several harbours—the principal of which, Pamatar, lies on the S.E. coast; it is a spacious basin, and secure from all winds. Indian corn, bananas, and ground provisions are raised, as are also small quantities of sugar, coffee, and cacao. An extensive fishery is carried on upon the banks between Margarita and the mainland, where great quantities of fish are taken, cured, and sent to the neighbouring countries. Parrots and other curious birds are extremely numerous on the island. It has several small towns or villages—the most considerable of which, Asuncion, is situated on the E. side of the island. Margarita was discovered by Columbus, in 1498. Pop. estimated at 15,000.—2, An isl., N. Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Old California; lat. 24° 18' N.; lon. 111° 42' W. (n.) Length, N.W. to S.E., 30 m.; breadth, 10 m.

MARGARITA, a tn., isl. Majorca, 22 m. S. Alcudia; tolerably well built; with several squares, a parish church, two schools, a storehouse, a brandy distillery, and some trade in cattle, grain, and fruits. Pop. 2263.

MARGARITA, or SANTA-MARGARITA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and W. Mondovì, on the Biobio. It has a handsome modern church, a fine palace with a large and beautiful garden; a monastery, communal school, charitable endowment, and a paper, an iron, and several silk mills. Pop. 1519.

MARGARITA-SANTA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 41 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 7275.

MARGARITI [anc. *Gythæa*], a tn. Turkey in Europe, Albania, sandjak and 40 m. S.E. Delvino, cap. dist. of same name, in a fertile plain. Pop. 6000.

MARGATE, a seaport, market tn., watering-place, and par. England, co. Kent. The town, 64 m. E. by N. London, on a branch of the South-Eastern Railway, is about 2 m. N.N.W. the N. Foreland; lat. 51° 23' 24" N.; lon. 1° 23' 15" E. (n.), pleasantly situated at the N. extremity of the Isle of Thanet, partly on the acclivity of two hills, and partly in the intervening valley. The older part of the town, occupying the latter, and stretching along the shore, consists of a number of narrow, irregular streets; but the new part is well laid-out, and contains some good streets and squares, paved and lighted. The principal buildings are the market, townhall, theatre, public subscription library, sea-bathing infirmary, and several bazaars. The stone pier is also a fine structure; upwards of 900 ft. long, 60 ft. wide at the broadest part, and 26 ft. high, with a parapet of 4½ ft. A portion of this pier is partitioned off as an esplanade, elevated 7 or 8 ft. above the general level. Besides this pier, there is a wooden jetty, 1000 ft. long, and about 18 ft. wide. The old church of Margate, on a hill, has a square tower at the N.W. angle. The church of the Holy Trinity, a modern structure, is built of Bath stone, in the early English style. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Lady Huntingdon's Connection, Presbyterians, R. Catholics, Society of Friends, and a seaman's chapel. The charities comprise Draper's hospital, and a free school which provides education for 400 children. There are several bathing establishments in the town, libraries, billiard and reading rooms, and other places of recreation and amusement. Adjoining the town, also, are the Tivoli gardens, for concerts, fire-works, &c. As many as 100,000 visitors, it is said, sometimes arrive during the season. A considerable fishery for skate, haddock, soles, and flat-fish, is carried on here; and some little trade with the Netherlands, for the immediate wants of the district. Pop. tn. (1851), 9107. Area of par. 3810 ac. Pop. 11,050.

MARGAUX, a vil. France, dep. Gironde, 18 m. N. Bordeaux, in a rich wine district, near l. bank Gironde. It has numerous neat, white-washed villas, situated in gardens, enclosed with acacia hedges and trellised vines. About ½ m. distant is Chateau Margaux, the vineyards around which pro-

duce the famous claret of its name, so much in request in England, to which almost the whole produce, about 100 pipes, is exported. The grape which produces it is small, and poor to the taste, with a flavour resembling that of black currants. Pop. 1034.

MARGHILAN, or MARGINÂN, a tn., khanate and 34 m. W.S.W. Kokan, in a verdant and well-watered plain. Though not surrounded by walls, it is a large and well-built place, with a caravanserai, a lofty watch-tower, apparently of ancient date; and several mosques. The inhabitants, partly Tadschiks, but chiefly Usbeks, manufacture silk goods, and carry on a considerable trade.

MARGITIZA, or KIS-MARGITA, a vil. Hungary, banat of Temesvar, on the Bega Canal, between Dobrica and Jarcovac. It has a Greek church, and a trade in cattle. P. 1054.

MARGITTA, two places, Hungary:—1, (*Nagy-Margitta*), circle Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, W. Temesvar; with two churches. Pop. (agricultural), 1722.—2, A market tn., co. Bihar, 35 m. E.S.E. Debreczin; with a flour-mill. Much wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2947.

MARGONIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. Bromberg, on a lake, 40 m. W.S.W. Bromberg. It has two churches and a synagogue, and manufactures of linen and baize. Pop. 1969.

MARGUERITE (Str.):—1, A river, Lower Canada. It rises about lat. 48° 30' N.; and, after a S.E. course of 36 m., joins the Saguenay, 12 m. above its outfall in the estuary of the St. Lawrence.—2, The largest of the Lerins, a group of isls. off the coast of France, dep. Var.

MARHAM, two pars. England:—1, (*Cherry*), Norfolk; 4010 ac. P. 817.—2, (*Church*), Cornwall; 2630 ac. P. 659.

MARHIN, par. Irel. Kerry; 2794 ac. P. 973.

MARHOLM, par. Eng. Northampton; 1790 ac. P. 197.

MARIA, several places, Spain, particularly:—1, A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 57 m. N. by E. Almeria; with a square, a church, two chapels, and manufactures of glass, carpets, quilts, drugs, and chemical essences. Pop. 3500.—2, (*Santa Maria de Nieva*), a tn. Old Castile, prov. and 16 m. W.N.W. Segovia; with four squares, a church, two chapels, a town-house, prison, hospital, cemetery, and two schools; and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, and wine. Pop. 1584.

—3, (*Santa Maria del Paramo*), a vil., prov. and 20 m. S. Leon, in a plain. It has a parish church, a primary school, and a trade in linseed-oil. Pop. 1404.—4, A tn., isl. Majorca, prov. and about 25 m. from Palma, on two heights separated by a valley. It has a parish church, a primary school, and a trade in corn, figs, and wine. Pop. 1085.—5, (*Santa*), a tn., isl. Majorca, 9 m. N.E. Palma, in a fertile district. It has a trade in oil, wine, tares, and cattle. Pop. 1918.

MARIA-A-MONTE, or MARIA-IN-MONTE (SANTA), a tn. and com. Tuscany, near Florence, on a height above r. bank Arno. It is walled; has a church, a castle in ruins, and a trade in corn, maize, wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 3652.

MARIA ISLAND.—1, Van Diemen's Land, E. coast Richmond dist.; nearest point, about 2½ m. from the mainland; summit, at the N. end, 3500 ft. high; lat. 42° 35' S.; lon. 148° 8' E. (n.) It is about 12 m. long, with an extreme width of 7 m. A low sandy isthmus, nearly overflowed at high water, connects the mountain masses which form its extremities. The scenery of the island is romantic; the soil generally good, and of great depth in the valleys. Part of the E. coast presents lofty granite walls, rising 300 or 400 ft. perpendicularly above the sea. These are penetrated by deep caverns, into which the sea rolls with a noise resembling distant thunder. On the opposite side, the island declines gradually to the shore. On either side of the isthmus, or narrow neck of land to which the island is reduced in the middle, are two spacious bays, called, respectively, Oyster Bay and Reidle Bay. On this island, at a place called Oyster Cove, the last remnant of the Tasmanian race is quartered and maintained by the colonial government. In 1848, their numbers amounted to 36; namely, 12 men, 23 women, and one male child, of pure aboriginal blood.—2, An isl., N. Australia, Gulf of Carpentaria, on the W. coast; lat. (N. point) 14° 50' S.; lon. 135° 54' E. (n.); about 7 m. long, and 1 m. to 4 m. broad.—3, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, in the Low Archipelago; lat. 22° 0' S.; lon. 136° 0' W. (n.)

MARIA (Kis), a vil. Hungary, co. Bihar, about 3 m. from Potsai, with a Protestant church, the ruins of an old

castle, a trade in wine and cattle, a weekly market, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1861.

MARIA (SANTA).—1, An isl. Portugal, in the Atlantic, the most S. of the Azores; lat. 37° N., and lon. 29° W.; greatest length, about 13 m.; breadth, 9 m. It has a lofty and rugged surface, composed of slaty rocks, which, towards the sea, form bold precipitous cliffs. Like the other islands of the group, it has evidently been heaved up by volcanic agency; but, unlike them, it has no volcanic rocks, and nowhere exhibits the action of heat, or marks of eruption, subsequently to its formation. Beside the schists, of which the island is chiefly composed, there are overlying strata of limestone, which is burned into lime, and exported to the other islands; and large beds of clay, which is extensively manufactured into coarse pottery, and, in like manner, exported. The soil forms only a thin covering on the surface, but is rendered very fertile by irrigation, and produces much maize, wheat, and wine, though its natural resources are very imperfectly developed. Brushwood is abundant, but there are not many large trees. The pastures are rich, and feed large numbers of cattle and sheep, particularly the latter, which thrive amazingly. Game and poultry are to be had everywhere at so low a price, as to make living very cheap. The climate is the best in the Azores. The chief place is Porto, on the S.W. side of the island, near the sea. Pop. 5500.—2, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, coast of Chili, prov. Concepcion, opposite the entrance of Aruco Bay; lat. 37° 2' 8" S.; lon. 73° 34' 15" W. (n.) It is about 2 m. or 3 m. N. from Point Lavapie, on the mainland. It is comparatively low, and dangerous, on account of numerous outlying rocks.

MARIA (SANTA), numerous places, Naples, particularly:—1, (*di-Capua*), a tn., prov. Lavoro, dist. and 5 m. W.N.W. Caserta. It has a criminal and a civil court, several Roman antiquities, including the remains of a large amphitheatre, a subterranean gallery, and a triumphal arch across the road to Capua. Pop. 8360.—2, (*di-Leuca*), prov. Otranto, dist. and 26 m. S.E. Gallipoli, near Cape Leuca. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 3000.

MARIA-STEIX, a vil. Switzerland, can. and 20 m. N.N.W. Soleure, in a piece of ground enclosed between can. Bern and the French dep. Haut-Rhin. It contains a Benedictine abbey, finely seated on a height among romantic scenery, and, immediately beneath it, a natural cavern that has been converted into a chapel, with an image of the Virgin, which annually attracts more pilgrims than any place in Switzerland, except Einsiedeln. The church of the monastery is spacious and handsome.

MARIA (SZENT), a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Szalad, on the high road from Csakortnya to Alsó-Vidovecz. It has a parish church, and some transit trade. Pop. 1618.

MARIA-THERESIENSTADT, a royal free tn. Hungary, co. Baes, 25 m. S.W. Szegeidin. It is, properly, rather a district than a town, as it has an area of 80 geo. sq. m. It has three handsome churches and several convents; manufactures of linen, woollen cloth, dye-works, and a considerable trade, particularly in horses, cattle, sheep, and wool. Pop. 40,000.

MARIA-ZELL, a market tn. Austria, Styria, circle and 25 m. N. Brück, in the midst of mountains, near the Sulza. It is a small and mean-looking place, but has acquired great celebrity from its possession of a handsome church, with a shrine, to which 80 pilgrimage processions proceed annually from different parts of the Austrian dominions. The number of pilgrims yearly has been estimated at 100,000; and the object which attracts them is a rudely-carved piece of lime-tree wood, painted black, and about 18 inches high, intended to represent the Virgin and Child, who are clothed in the costliest stuffs, and almost buried under gems and ornaments of immense value. The inhabitants drive a lucrative trade in relics, rosaries, and similar articles, supposed to have derived virtue from having been in contact with the image. P. 900.

MARIAGER, a small tn. Denmark, Jutland, bail. and 14 m. N. by W. Randers, on the S. shore of the long and narrow fiord of same name. It owed its existence to a large monastery and nunnery in the vicinity, and, on its suppression at the Reformation, lost all its former importance. It has dwindled into insignificance; and, though possessed of a winter haven with 7½ ft. water, has scarcely any trade. Its inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and handicraft employments. Pop. 500.



**MARIAKERKE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the canal of Bruges, 5 m. N.W. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen, starch, and vinegar; a bleachfield, dye-works, distilleries, and breweries. Pop. 1095.

**MARIALVA**, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 30 m. S.E. Lamego. It is defended by a strong castle; and contains two churches, a convent, and hospital. Near it are several remarkable antiquities. Pop. 400.

**MARIANNA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, pleasantly situated between two hills, and watered by two small streams, the Carno and Seminario, 15 m. E. Ouro-Preto. It is the see of a bishop, and is upon the whole well built; has spacious and paved principal streets, and two extensive squares, adorned with several fountains; a cathedral and seven other churches, episcopal palace, townhouse, seminary for ecclesiastics, a superior school, in which Latin, Portuguese, French, mathematics, drawing, and philosophy are taught; two primary schools, and an hospital of mercy. The trade is of very limited extent. Pop. 5200.

**MARIANNE ISLANDS**, N. Pacific. See LADRONES.

**MARIANO** [anc. *Maritanum*], a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Como, between the Sevese and Lambro. It has a parish church, townhouse, a school, and several silk-mills. Pop. 3565.

**MARIANPOL**, a tn. Russian Poland, woiwod Augustowo, 187 m. N.E. Warsaw, r. bank Szeszuppe. It is mostly built of stone, and contains two churches and an ancient monastery. Pop. (1841), 2992.

**MARIANSLEIGH**, par. Eng. Devon; 2490 ac. P. 338.

**MARIAS** (LAS TRES), three isls., N. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Mexico, dep. Guadalupe, 240 m. E.S.E. Cape Lucas, and about 70 m. N.W. Cape Corrientes; lat. (S. cape of the central or largest island) 21° 10' N.; lon. 106° 15' W. They abound with wood, water, salt-pits, and game, and were formerly much frequented by English and American whalers. They were called the Islands de la Magdalena by Diego de Mendoza, in 1532.

**MARIASCHEIN**, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 16 m. N.N.W. Leitmeritz; remarkable for its church, built by the Jesuits in 1706, and containing an image which annually attracts thousands of pilgrims.

**MARIBO**, a tn. Denmark, near the centre of isl. Laaland between two lakes, one of which is called the Maribo-See, and once had a strong castle on one of its numerous woody holms. Maribo owes its existence to a nunnery, erected, in 1417, by Erick of Pomerania. Its outer haven serves as a landing-place for Bandholm, which is about 4 m. distant, and communicates with the port by a good road. Pop. 1400.

**MARICA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 20 m. E. Rio-de-Janeiro, on a lake of same name, about 8 m. from the sea. It is the headquarters of a body of national guards, and seat of an electoral college; has a townhouse, with prison; a parish church, and a considerable trade in mandioc, flour, rice, and millet, almost all conveyed on mules to Rio-de-Janeiro. Some sugar and rum, also, are exported, at a small harbour in a chain of lakes communicating with the sea, and accessible to sloops. Pop. of dist., 6000.

**MARIE-AUX-MINES** (St.), a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 20 m. N.W. Colmar, on the Liepvette, at the foot of a mountain of its name, across which is one of the highest passes of the Vosges. It extends above 1 m. in length, between two mountains, on both sides of the river, is tolerably well built, and possesses a Calvinistic consistorial church, a consulting chamber of commerce, and *conseil de prud'hommes*. It is the chief seat of the manufacture of coloured tissues; including, among other articles, cotton hosiery, cotton and woollen cloth, cravats of all sorts, gingham, &c. It has also worsted, cotton, furling, and paper mills; tanneries, and dye-works. Its trade is in cherry-brandy, paper, coloured cottons, cotton-twist, and the numerous articles of its manufacture. In its neighbourhood, argentiferous lead was long worked to a great extent. Only a single mine is now in operation. Pop. 7724.

**MARIE-GALANTE**, a French W. India isl., 14 m. S.S.E. Guadeloupe; lat. (S. point) 15° 52' N.; lon. 61° 24' W. (r.); about 12 m. long, and 8 m. broad; area, 60 sq. m.; traversed N. to S. by a range of hills, parallel to the E. coast, where it presents a front of high and precipitous rocks. The W. and N. sides of the island are level; and, parallel with the former, is a narrow lagoon, 7 or 8 m. in length, separated from the

sea by a low, narrow tract of sand. Its produce consists of coffee, cotton, a little sugar, rum, and stock; it abounds in wood, particularly the wild cinnamon-tree. Its principal town, Grand Bourg or Basseterre, stands near the S.W. point, where a fortress is built. Pop. (1849), 12,749.

**MARIE** (STE):—1, A tn. and par., N.E. coast isl. Martinique, about 18 m. N. Fort-Royal. It has an unhealthy site, but a fertile and well-cultivated district, in which a good deal of sugar is produced, and shipped at a landing-place with good anchorage. Pop. about 4500.—2, An isl. E. coast Madagascar, called by the natives *Nossi-Ibrahim*; lat. 10° 48' S., and lon. 50° E. It is separated from Madagascar by a channel about 9 m. wide. The French have an establishment upon it.

**MARIEFRED**, a tn. Sweden, län Nyköping, on a bay, S. side of Lake Mälär, 30 m. W.S.W. Stockholm. It is built almost entirely of wood, but with great regularity, and has a church and a townhouse. In the vicinity, on a tongue of land formed by the junction of two islands of the lake, is the beautiful and interesting castle of Gripsholm. Pop. 580.

**MARIENBAD**, a watering-place, Bohemia, circle Pilsen, in a kind of triangular basin formed by several mountain-ranges, about 24 m. from Carlsbad. It is of comparatively recent origin, and has been cut out of the great Bohemian forest since 1810. The village consists of about 50 or 60 buildings, chiefly lodging-houses, built like a crescent, on a slope in the middle of the wood. The Kursaal [Well-house] is a magnificent establishment, and is provided with all the usual appurtenances of assembly-room, theatre, &c. The springs are of two kinds—the Krenztbrunnen, which are saline and purgative; and the Ferdinand's-brunnen, which contain less salt, but much more carbonic acid. They are used in the form both of mud, vapour, and gas baths; the latter derived from a peat-bog, which emits enormous quantities of carbonic acid gas. By a peculiar apparatus, the whole person of the patient, or only the peculiar part affected, can be exposed to the gas, and it is said, with very beneficial effect. Great quantities of the water, from both kinds of springs, are exported.

**MARIENBERG**, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 38 m. S.W. Dresden. It contains a church, an orphan and a miner's hospital, and has a manufactory of steam-engines, and several saw, walk, and flour mills. Most of the inhabitants find employment connected with the important mining operations which are carried on in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4447.

**MARIENBOURG**, or **MARIENBURG**, a tn. Belgium, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Namur, connected by railway with Charleroi. It is regularly fortified, being surrounded by a wide fosse and walls, with only one gate; and containing seven streets, which radiate regularly from the Place d'Armes. It was built, in 1542, by Mary, Queen of Hungary, and sister of Charles V. Its fortifications were demolished by Louis XIV., but restored in 1818. It has a church, and, a short distance beyond the walls, a very ancient chapel of Notre Dame, which annually attracts great numbers of pilgrims. Pop. 682.

**MARIENBURG**.—1, A tn. Prussia, gov. and 27 m. S.E. Danzig, on the Nogat, over which there is here a bridge of boats, about 580 ft. long. It was once the seat of the knights of the Teutonic order, from whom the Prussian monarchy may be said to have sprung; and contains the castle or palace of the grand masters, an imposing edifice, in a peculiar style of Gothic, with a splendid apartment called the chapter-house, and a remarkably chaste church. Besides it, there are three other churches, one Protestant and two R. Catholic; a deaf and dumb institution, a superior town-school, a normal school, and poorhouse. The manufactures consist of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, hosiery, hats, &c. The trade is in corn and wood. Pop. (1846), 6968.—The circle consists, for the most part, of a low flat, not remarkable for its fertility. Area, 242 geo. sq. m. Pop. 53,657.—2, a vil. Russia, gov. Livonia, W. shore lake of same name, 60 m. S.W. Pskov. It has a church, and fine manor-house, and produces in its vicinity the best flax of the government.—The LAKE is about 6 m. long, by 3 m. broad, and has very picturesque scenery.—3, A market tn. Transylvania, dist. and 12 m. N. Kronstadt, on a mountainous ridge, above the Altfuss. It has one spacious principal street, a large townhouse, and a dilapidated castle. Pop. about 2500.

**MARIENWERDER**, a gov., W. Prussia, bounded N. by Pomerania and gov. Danzig, W. Pomerania and Brandenburg, S. Poland and gov. Bromberg, and E. East Prussia;

area, 5110 geo. sq. m. The surface is occasionally broken by low hills, but consists, for the most part, of an extensive flat, traversed, N. to S., by the Vistula, and drained either by it or its affluents. It contains a great number of lakes, several of which, as the Kulksee, Kowalewo or Schönsee, Scharschausee, and Great Bottinsee, cover a large area. A considerable part of the surface is also occupied by forests. Much of the arable land is only of indifferent fertility, and is not very carefully cultivated; but several rich alluvial tracts occur, chiefly along the banks of the streams, and raise all kinds of grain beyond the wants of the inhabitants. The meadows and pastures, also, are excellent, and rear vast numbers of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine. The minerals are of no consequence, and neither trade nor manufactures have made much progress. The government is divided into 13 circles—Kulm, Flatow, Graudenz, Konitz, Löbau, Marienwerder, Rosenberg, Schlochau, Schwetz, Strassburg, Stuhm, and Thorn. Pop. (1849), 621,046.

MARIENWERDER, a tn. Prussia, cap. above gov., on a gentle eminence on the Moritau, about 2 m. E. of the Vistula, 43 m. S.S.E. Danzig. It is well built, has four suburbs, and contains an old castle, partly used as a prison, and partly occupied by the courts of justice and other local courts; a handsome cathedral or town church of early date, with a tower 170 ft. high, some finely-painted glass, and several ancient tombs, particularly of the Teutonic knights; a gymnasium, two asylums, one for soldiers who have lost their sight, and another for their widows and children; a house of refuge for destitute children, and an hospital. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, leather, hats, beer, brandy, and liqueurs. There are also several mills, and four yearly markets. Marienwerder is the seat of several courts, particularly one whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of W. Prussia. Pop. (1846), 6222.

MARIESTAD, a tn. Sweden, cap. län, at the mouth of the Tida, in a small bay in the S.E. shore of Lake Wener, 157 m. W.S.W. Stockholm. It is the residence of a governor, and seat of several public offices; is built chiefly of wood, arranged in spacious and regular streets; contains a beautiful and finely-situated church, courthouses, and other public buildings, on an island formed by the mouth of the Tida, and connected with the town by a bridge; a prison, and poorhouse; and has a trade in corn. Mariestad was once the see of a bishop, and, in the vicinity, forming a conspicuous object from the lake, are the extensive and picturesque ruins of the bishop's castle. Pop. 2500.—The LÄN, also called SKARABORG, lies chiefly between lakes Wenern and Wetteren, and forms part of W. Gothland. It is well watered, and drained chiefly by Lake Wenern; is generally flat, though possessing some elevations, chiefly on the banks of the lakes, and rising, in some cases, 2000 ft. above them. There are some marshes. Wood is abundant. The soil is partly sandy, and partly argillaceous-calcareous, and generally fertile. Lint is the chief crop. There are rich iron and alum mines, quarries of building-stone, and beds of potter's-clay; and it contains the two most important glass-works in Sweden—Brumoe, and Arnaes. It is divided into 14 districts. Pop. (1840), 173,867.

MARIETTA, a tn., U. States, Ohio, on both sides of the Muskingum, at its junction with the Ohio, 90 m. E.S.E. Columbus. It is regularly laid-out in wide streets, and compactly and neatly built. It has a courthouse, jail, four churches, a bank, market-house, library, female academy, lyceum, and a college, founded in 1832. It is the oldest town in the state, having been founded in 1788. Pop. 1300.

MARIGLIANO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 17 m. E.N.E. Naples. It is regularly built, has three handsome churches, and an annual fair. Pop. 7214.

MARIGNANE [Latin, *Marsiniana Colonia Avaricorum*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 13 m. S.S.W. Aix, on a lagoon of its name. It is tolerably well built, has straight but narrow streets, an old castle, which is disappearing piecemeal; and some trade in wine. Pop. 1959.

MARIGNANO. See MELEGNANO.

MARIGNIER, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, E. Bonneville, r. bank Arve; with a modern church, and a trade in corn, fruit, and excellent wine, the produce of the district. Pop. 1800.

MARIGOT.—1, A bay and tn. French W. Indies, N. coast, isl. Martinique. There is good anchorage in the bay in

4 to 7 fathoms, sandy ground. The town is protected by a fort, which stands on the E. side of it.—2, A bay, W. India, isl. St. Lucia, W. coast.—3, A tn. Guadeloupe; and another, Marie-Galante. See CAPESTERRE.

MARIGUANA, one of the most N. of the Bahama isls., having Caycos Passage on the S.E., and Marsiguana Passage on the N.W. It is about 25 m. in length, and 3 m. to 5 m. in breadth; lat. 22° 23' N.; lon. 72° 55' W. (H.)

MARIN.—1, A tn. French W. Indies, isl. Martinique, S.W. coast, with a good harbour. Pop. 2907.—2, A small tn. and port, Spain, Galicia, prov. and 4 m. S.W. Pontevedra; with a church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and several large storehouses for curing sardines, and salting other fish. Pop. 1299.

MARINDUQUE, one of the Philippine isls. between the S. portion of Luzon and the isl. of Mindoro, lat. (S. point) 13° 7' N.; lon. 122° 7' E. (H.); about 60 m. in circumference. It is fertile, and is cultivated.

MARINELLA, a small seaport, Sicily, prov. Girgenti, near the mouth of the Belici, 14 m. E.S.E. Mazzara. A fishery of anchovies and sardines is carried on at it, but its chief claim to notice is its site near that of the ancient Selinuntum, and its ruins, consisting of the stupendous remains of three Doric temples, the largest of which covered an area of 334 ft. long, by 54 ft. broad, and has still some columns standing, the lower diameter of which is 10½ ft.

MARINEO, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 13 m. S.S.E. Palermo. Pop. 6500.

MARINGUES [Latin, *Marngium*], a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, at the confluence of the Morge with the Allier, 15 m. N.E. Clermont. It is a small but well-built handsome town, and contains numerous tanneries, and manufactures of chamois leather. Pop. 3269.

MARINHA (GRANDE), a vil. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, com. and 6 m. from Leiria, in a sandy and also marshy district. It has very extensive glass-works. P. 1830.

MARINILLA, a tn. New Granada, prov. and 50 m. S.E. Antioquia; lat. 5° 41' N.; on a plateau 6765 ft. above the sea-level. Pop. 4915.

MARINO [anc. *Bovillae*], a tn. Papal States, comarca and 13 m. S.E. Rome, a little N. of Lake Albano. It is a large place, with a castle. Pop. about 5000.

MARINO (SAN), a tn. and small republic, Italy. The republic consists of a craggy tract; area about 17 sq. m., of a nearly circular form, and enclosed on all sides by the Papal States, 17 m. N.N.W. Urbino. It is the last surviving representative of the Italian republics, and, not so much by following as by lagging behind the improvements of the time, has preserved its independence for 14 centuries. It has no printing-press; mendicity is common, and, till lately, the gaming-table furnished part of its revenue. By its constitution, which is unwritten, the legislature consists of a general council of 60, elected by the people, and the executive of two captains elected every six months, and superintended by 12 members of the general council, of which members two-thirds are changed every year. The judicial office is confided only to a stranger who must be a doctor of laws, and holds office for not longer than three years. The army musters about 40 men. The republic possesses, in all, three castles, four convents, and five churches.—The town, San Marino, occupies the crest of a rocky mountain, but the principal inhabitants reside in the hamlet of Borgo, at its foot, where shelter is obtained from the cold winds which blow over San Marino, and often keep it covered with snow when the low grounds are enjoying a comparatively summer temperature. The principal object of interest in San Marino is a superb cabinet of medals, amounting to upwards of 40,000. The independence of the republic has been repeatedly threatened; at one time by the dangerous vicinity of the Malatista of Rimini, at another by the intrigues of churchmen, and at another by Napoleon, who had issued a decree for its suppression, but was induced to rescind it, mainly by the magnanimous efforts of Antonio Onofri. The same patriot afterwards nobly pleaded its cause, and obtained its formal recognition by the Congress of Vienna. A marble bust in the council chamber, and an inscription on his tomb gratefully record his services, and justly award him the title of "Father of his country." Pop. tn., including Borgo, 1200; of republic, about 7000.



**MARIPOCU**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. and 35 m. W.N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on a small river of same name. It has a parish church, and some trade in sugar, rum, millet, rice, coffee, and cattle. Pop. 1800.

**MARIPI**, a small tn. Brazilian Guiana, r. bank Hiapura, about 40 m. from the Amazon. It has a parish church, and is inhabited chiefly by Indians, who subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing. Europeans who take up their residence here are very subject to intermittent fevers.

**MARIQUITA**, a tn. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov. same name, on the Magdalena, 10 m. W. Honda, lat. 5° 10' N.; lon. 75° W. Formerly celebrated for its gold and silver mines, now long abandoned.

**MARITIMO** [*sanc. *Hierra* or *Martima**], an isl. off N.W. coast Sicily, forming the most W. of the Egades, lat. 38° N.; lon. 12° 5' E. Its length is about 4 m., breadth about 2 m. It is mountainous and barren. At its N.E. extremity is a castle, seated on a steep rock.

**MARITZA**, a considerable river, Turkey in Europe, prov. Rumelia, formed by the junction of two principal head streams which flow from the S. slopes of the Balkan mountains, from sources about 40 m. apart. The junction of the streams takes place near Papazi, about lat. 42° 10' N., from which point the river flows S.E. to Adrianople, where it bends to the S.W., and following this course, with pretty numerous windings, falls into the Egean Sea, about lat. 40° 50' N. Its whole course, from the junction of the head streams to its mouth, is about 160 m. Its principal tributaries are the Tondja, which joins it a little below Adrianople; the Erkene, Kizil, and Ipsala, all flowing from the N.E.; and the Uzundja, Arda, and Tchernah from the S.W., besides numerous smaller streams. The Maritza thus forms the great central channel by which the entire province is drained.

**MARIUPOL**, a tn. and seaport, Russia, gov. and 150 m. S.E. Ekaterinoslav, N.W. shore of the Sea of Azof, at the mouth of the Kalmijus. It contains two stone churches, and has a good market. The inhabitants, almost all Greeks, whom the Empress Catherine II. transported, very much against their will, from the Crimea, carry on a considerable trade, for which their position gives them great facilities. Pop. (1851), 4603.

**MARSH**, par. Eng. Somerset; 6390 ac. P. 1308.

**MARK** (De), a river, Holland, which rises in Belgium, prov. Antwerp, flows N. into N. Brabant, past Breda; turns W., assumes the name of Dintel, and enters the Volle Rak after a course of about 40 m., in which it receives several affluents. It is canalized and navigable to a considerable extent.

**MARKAH**, a tn., E. Africa. See MAKADISHU.

**MARKBY**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 550 ac. P. 102.

**MARKDORF**, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, 9 m. E.N.E. Constance. It is walled; has three gates, two suburbs, three churches, a castle, a schoolhouse, and an hospital. P. 1476.

**MARKELO**, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 15 m. E. Deventer; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 793.

**MARKET BOSWORTH**. See BOSWORTH MARKET.

**MARKET DRAYTON**. See DRAYTON (MARKET).

**MARKET HARBOROUGH**. See HARBOROUGH.

**MARKET OVERTON**. See OVERTON (MARKET).

**MARKET RASEN**. See RASEN (MARKET).

**MARKETHILL**, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 6 m. S.E. Armagh, with a prison, Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses, and a school. Pop. 1424.

**MARKFIELD**, par. Eng. Leicester; 4080 ac. P. 1203.

**MARKGRÖNINGEN**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, on the Glens, about 5 m. W.N.W. Ludwigsburg; with a Gothic church, grammar-school, hospital, work-house, and several paper-mills. Pop. 2759.

**MARKHAM**, two pars. England, Notts.—1, (*East*); 2820 ac. Pop. 771.—2, (*West*); 940 ac. Pop. 191.

**MARKINCH**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The VILLAGE, 7 m. N. Kirkcaldy, a station on the Edinburgh and Northern railway, contains the parish church, an ancient edifice, with a lofty tower and spire; a Free and U. Presbyterian church, and two schools. Linen-weaving is the principal occupation. Near it are mills for paper, corn, and flax; a woollen manufactory, and bleachfields; and coal is abundant. Area of par., 10,200 ac. Pop. (1851), 5843.

**MARLISSA**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 51 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Queiss; with a church, town-

house, hospital, two cotton-factories, a pottery, and several mills. Pop. 1721.

**MARKNEUKIRCHEN**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 28 m. S.S.W. Zwickau; with an hospital, manufactures of cotton and linen cloth, violins, and wind instruments; and numerous mills. Pop. (1849), 3094.

**MARKOBEL**, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. and near Hanau, on the Kobelsbach; with a parish church, and three mills. Pop. 1280.

**MARKOLDENDORF**, a vil. Hanover, dist. Hildesheim, on the Ilm, which separates it from the village of Oldendorf, 21 m. N.N.W. Göttingen. It has several bleachfields, and carries on a considerable trade in linen and yarn. Pop. 1134.

**MARKOVECZ**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, in a fertile district 2 m. from Kudricz; with a church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1477.

**MARKRANSTADT**, a vil. Saxony, circle and 6 m. W.S.W. Leipzig. It has an hospital, manufactures of hats, and several mills. Pop. 1150.

**MARKS** (Str.), par. Irel. Dublin; 350 ac. P. 15,234.

**MARKS** (Str.), a tn., U. States, Florida, on a river of same name, 20 m. S. Tallahassee, of which it is the port, and with which it is connected by a railroad. It promises to be a place of importance; but the navigation to it is very crooked, and encumbered by bars. The depth of water to the town is 8 ft.

**MARKSBURY**, par. Eng. Somerset; 1420 ac. P. 328.

**MARKSHALL**, two pars. England.—1, Essex; 910 ac. Pop. 33.—2, Norfolk; 580 ac. Pop. 24.

**MARKSTEFT**, a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, 45 m. W.N.W. Nürnberg; with a Protestant church, synagogue, and poorhouse; manufactures of potash and tobacco, a bleachfield, and a considerable trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1310.—The DISTRICT has an area of 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. 7148.

**MARKSUIHL**, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, circle and 6 m. W.S.W. Eisenach, on the Suhl; with a castle, a parish church, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1073.

**MARKTBREIT**, a tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, at the junction of the Breitbach with the Main, 45 m. W.N.W. Nürnberg. It has a Protestant and R. Catholic church, a castle, and educational establishment; a bleachfield, several naileries, comb-factories, and mills; and a considerable general and transit trade. Pop. 1990.

**MARLAND PETERS**, par. Eng. Devon; 2200 ac. P. 351.

**MARLBOROUGH**, a parl. and mun. bor. England, co. Wilts, 71 m. W. by S. London, l. bank Kennet. It consists principally of one fine wide street, paved and lighted with gas, and having a piazza running along its N. side. The houses are irregular, but, for the most part, large and well built. The more modern are of brick or stone, but the older are constructed of wood, with curiously ornamented fronts. The market-house is an ancient building, over which is the town-hall. There are two parish churches, chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; a free grammar-school, national school, and a college for the education of the sons of the clergy and others, opened in 1843, with exceedingly handsome buildings. A considerable trade is carried on in brewing, malting, rope and sack-making, manufacturing, and woolstapling. A good business is likewise done in corn, coal, and bacon; and large quantities of butter and cheese are sent every week to London. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 271. Pop. (1851), 5135.

**MARLDON**, par. Eng. Devon; 1940 ac. P. 470.

**MARLE** [*Latin, *Marna**], a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 15 m. N.N.E. Laon; with some trade in woollen, hempen, and linen cloth. Pop. 1884.

**MARLESFORD**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1330 ac. P. 424.

**MARLESTOWN**, par. Irel. Louth; 759 ac. P. 178.

**MARLFIELD**, or ABBEY, a vil. Ireland, co. Tipperary; 2 m. W.S.W. Clonmel; having an extensive distillery. P. 998.

**MARLINGFORD**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 430 ac. P. 195.

**MARLOES**, par. Wales, Pembroke. P. 486.

**MARLOW**, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wendisch, on the side of a hill, above the Recknitz, 18 m. E.N.E. Rostock; with a church, a distillery, and two mills. P. 1391.

**MARLOW** (GREAT AND LITTLE)—1, (*Great*), A parl. bor. and par. England, co. Buckingham. The TOWN is beautifully situated on l. bank Thames, here crossed by a handsome suspension-bridge, 29 m. W. by N. London. It consists

of two principal and three smaller streets. The market-house is a spacious building. The church is also a fine stone structure, with a lofty and elegant spire. There are four chapels—one each for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and R. Catholics, the latter a very handsome edifice; a free grammar-school, and a number of charities, including a set of almshouses; two large paper-mills, and two breweries; and rope-making and the manufacture of baby-linen, caps, lace, and covered wire, are pretty extensively carried on. There is also a considerable trade in corn, malt, coal, and timber. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 354. Area of par., 6640 ac. Pop. bor. (1851), 6523.—2, (*Little*), A par., about 1½ m. N.E. Great Marlow. Area, 3390 ac. Pop. 927.

**MARMANDE** [Latin, *Marmanda*], a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 31 m. N.W. Agen. It crowns a plateau, which rises rapidly from the banks of the Garonne, here crossed by a handsome bridge of a single arch, and is a pleasing, well-cleaned town, with somewhat of a venerable aspect, many of its houses being timber-framed. It has several tolerable squares, a townhouse, courthouse, college, and hospital; several handsome fountains; manufactures of hats, woolen stuffs, brandy, leather, and cordage; a commodious and much-frequented harbour, and a trade in grain, flour, wine, brandy, dried prunes, tobacco, hemp, &c. Pop. 5199.

**MARMARA** (SEA OF), Turkey. See **MARMORA**.

**MARMAROS**, a co., Hungary, circle Thither Theiss; bounded, N.N.E. and E. by Galicia and Bukovina, S. Transylvania, S.W. co. Szathmar, and W. cos. Ugocs and Beregh; greatest length, S.E. to N.W., 90 m.; greatest breadth, 45 m.; area, 2863 geo. sq. m. It is very mountainous, being traversed in all directions by branches of the Carpathians. The principal river is the Theiss, which takes its rise in this co. in two streams, called the Black and White Theiss, flows through it, and receives numerous affluents within it. There is very little arable land; and the corn raised falls far short of the consumption. The hills are, in general, well wooded. Among the minerals are silver, iron, and precious stones, particularly those called Hungarian diamonds; but the most valuable mineral product is rock-salt, which is found in extensive beds in several districts, and is annually worked to the extent of more than 25,000 tons. The great majority of the inhabitants are Rusniaks, and next in number are Wallachians. Hungarians live in five localities, and Germans only in one. The county is divided into five districts, of which Sziget is the capital. Pop. 170,000.

**MARMIROLO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Mantua, on the high road between Mantua and Brescia, near the Mincio. It has a church, a copper-mill, and the ruins of a magnificent palace, erected here, in 1480, by Frederick Gonzaga. Pop. 2316.

**MARMOLEJO**, a tn. Spain, Audalusia, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Jaen. It is well paved, has two squares, a parish church, two chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, orphan asylum, two schools, and the remains of an ancient castle. Near it are much esteemed mineral waters. Pop. 2020.

**MARMORA** (LA), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and about 22 m. from Coni; with a church, some manufactures of coarse woollens, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1167.

**MARMORA**, or **MARMARA**, (SEA OF) [anc. *Propontis*], an inland sea, lying between European and Asiatic Turkey, or between S.E. Europe and the most W. part of Asia, communicating with the Mediterranean by the narrow Strait called the Dardanelles, and with the Black Sea by the Bosphorus. Length from Gallipoli to the head of the Gulf of Izmid, 177 m.; greatest breadth, which is near the centre, or about lon. 28° 10' E., rather more than 50 m. With exception of the Gulfs of Izmid and Moudania, both on the Asiatic side, it has no very marked indentations. It has several islands, of which the largest is Marmora, situated towards its W. end, whence the sea derives its name, three or four other islands lie in its vicinity, and at the E. end on the Asiatic coast, and not far from Constantinople, is a group called the Princes Islands.—The **ISLAND** of Marmora is 11 m. in length, and 5½ m. in breadth, and called by the Turks

Marmar Adassy; it is moderately high, with a range of mountains running along it, which, when coming from the W., has the appearance of two high hills. The S.W. summit of the island is in lat. 40° 36' N.; lon. 27° 35' E. (R.)

**MARMORICE**, or **MARMARAS**, a tn. and bay, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, S.W. coast, N. of the island of Rhodes; lat. (castle) 36° 51' 6" N.; lon. 28° 19' E. (R.) The **TOWN** is very picturesquely situated at the head of the vast



MARMORICE.—From a sketch by Lieut. Ashe, R.N.

bay, near the site of the ancient Physcus, vestiges of whose port still exist. It is irregularly built; its houses mean, and separated by narrow streets. In the highest part are the ruins of a modern castle, and behind it is a mosque. It has some export trade in timber, honey, turpentine, valonia, wax, leeches, &c. The harbour or bay is extensive and magnificent, though the entrance is remarkably narrow. It was used as a place of refreshment by the British fleet in conveying the expedition to Egypt.—**CAPE MARMORICE**, at the mouth of the bay, is in lat. 36° 43' 54" N.; lon. 28° 20' 45" E. (R.)

**MARMOUTIER**, or **MAUERSMUNSTER**, [Latin *Mauri Monasterium*], a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 17 m. W.N.W. Strasburg. It owes its name to an abbey founded in the sixth century, and richly endowed by Childibert II. The church, whose façade is said to be of the ninth century, is a handsome and curious structure, finely proportioned and adorned in the interior with grotesque figures. Marmoutier has breweries, bleachfields, tile-works, and potteries, and some trade in cattle. Pop. 2460.

**MARMULLANE**, par. Ireland, Cork; 529 ac. P. 1802.

**MARNE**, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, S. Ditmarsh, near r. bank Elbe. It has a small harbour, with 6 ft. water; a considerable trade, important general and cattle markets, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1300.

**MARNE**, an inland dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Ardennes, N.W. Aisne, S.W. Seine-et-Marne, S. Aube, S.E. Haute-Marne, and E. Meuse; lat. 48° 30' to 49° 24' N.; lon. 3° 20' to 5° E.; greatest length, 67 m.; greatest breadth, 60 m.; area, 3116 sq. m. It forms a kind of plateau, in some parts attaining a height of nearly 1200 ft., but only by a long and gradual ascent, and is composed almost throughout of a subsoil of chalk, with a thin covering of earth, which is by no means fertile. The whole department belongs to the basin of the Seine, the far greater part of the surface being drained by the Marne, which traverses it circuitously, but almost centrally S.E. to N.W. In the S.W. it is traversed, for a short distance, by the Aube, and, after its confluence, by the Seine. The Aisne entering it from dep. Meuse, flows N. near its E. frontier; and the Suipe and Vele, which have their sources within it, traverse it towards the N.W. It contains a considerable number of small lakes, which are well supplied with fish. The only district which can be considered unhealthy is in the W., where stagnant pools and marshes still prevail, notwithstanding many efforts which have been made to drain them. Though the soil, as has been said, is by no means fertile, about three-fourths of the whole area admit of some kind of culture by the plough, and only one-fiftieth is absolutely waste. Nearly one-tenth is wood. The principal crops are wheat, meslin, barley, rye, and oats, particularly the last two, which more than supply the consumption. Potatoes, coleworts, and onions, are



cultivated on a large scale. The most valuable and extensive meadow land is along the banks of the Marne. The vine is cultivated; but only in the arrondissements of Rheims and Epernay are fine wines of high repute grown. Of these it is necessary only to mention champagne, both white and rosé. Smaller game abounds, and in some districts deer and wild boars are not uncommon. Bees and poultry are extensively reared. The most important branches of manufactures are woollens, and tissues of all sorts, and cotton hosiery; also, the spinning of worsted. The chief locality of all these is Rheims. A great many works are employed in making the white chalk known, in commerce, under the name of Spanish whiting. The trade is chiefly in corn, flour, wine, brandy, combed wool, woollen, and other tissues, wood and charcoal, colonial produce, &c. For administrative purposes, Marne is divided into five arrondissements—Châlons-sur-Marne, the capital; Epernay, Rheims, St. Meneschaud, Vitry-le-François; subdivided into 32 cantons and 677 communes. Pop. (1852), 375,302.

**MARNE (HAUTE)**, [Upper Marne], a dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Meuse, N.W. Marne, E. Vosges, S.E. Haute-Saône, S.W. Côte-d'Or, and W. Aube; lat. 47° 35' to 48° 42' N.; lon. 5° 18' to 6° 10' E.; greatest length, N. to S., 74 m.; greatest breadth, 45 m.; area, 2385 sq. m. Great part of the surface is mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of the Vosges, partly in the form of connected chains, partly isolated or in groups. The culminating point is a little to the W. of the town of Langres in the S. The department belongs entirely to the secondary formation, with the exception of one locality, where two isolated masses of granite occur. The coal formation is partially developed, but the prevailing rock is Jura limestone, as usual abounding in fossils. The watershed of the department is formed by the plateau of Langres, which sends its waters into three separate basins; the far largest to the Seine, by the Marne and Aube, which both rise in it, and flow N.W.; the second to the Rhine, by several small tributaries of the Saône; and the third to the Rhine, by a tributary of the Meuse. Lakelets are numerous, particularly in arrondissement Vassy. Notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the surface, rather more than one-half is arable, and only about  $\frac{1}{3}$  waste: wood, particularly oak, beech, ash, elm, birch, and aspen, abounds, and occupies more than one-fourth of the whole area. All the ordinary cereal and leguminous crops are raised in sufficient quantities to meet the home consumption. White and black mustard are extensively grown. Wine is produced in considerable quantity; about two-thirds of it are consumed on the spot, and the remainder is exported to departments Vosges and Haut-Rhin, and Switzerland. Horses are of an indifferent breed; sheep are small, but their flesh is remarkable for delicacy of flavour; goats are very numerous; bees and poultry are extensively reared. Both large and small game is abundant. The only metal worked is iron, raised in sufficient quantity to employ a number of blast-furnaces. Almost the only fuel used in smelting is wood charcoal. The iron made is extensively manufactured on the spot, and forms the principal branch of industry in the department. The trade is chiefly in wood, iron, and whetstones, which are found of excellent quality in several districts. For administrative purposes, Haute-Marne is divided into three arrondissements—Chaumont, the capital; Langres, and Vassy, subdivided into 28 cantons, and 551 communes. Pop. (1852), 268,398.

**MARNE (La)**, [Lat. *Matrona*] a river, France, which rises in a ramification of the Vosges, about 3 m. S. Langres, dep. Haute-Marne, which dep. it traverses S.S.E. to N.N.W., passing near Chaumont, and close to Joinville and St. Dizier; proceeding thence, first in a N.W., and then in a W. direction, it traverses dep. Marne, part of Aisne, and Seine-et-Marne; and in dep. Seine joins r. bank Seine, about 3 m. above Paris. In its course of about 280 m., of which 210 m., or from St. Dizier, are navigable, it passes Châlons, Epernay, and Meaux; and receives as affluents, on the r. bank, the Rognon, Ornain, and Oureq; on the l. bank, the Blaise, Colle, Somme-Soude, Great Morin, and Little Morin.

**MARNHAM**, par. Eng. Notts; 2800 ac. Pop. 350.

**MARNHULL**, par. Eng. Dorset; 4330 ac. Pop. 1464.

**MARNOCII**, par. Scot. Banff, 10 m. by 5 m. P. 2691.

**MAROCO** (THE EMPIRE OF), [anc. *Tingitana Mauritania*], French, *Maroc*; Spanish, *Marruecos*], occupies the N.W. extremity of Africa, and is known to its inhabitants only by its

Arabic name, Maghribu-el-aksa, the Extreme West. It is bounded, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. the Mediterranean Sea, N.E. Algeria, and E. and S. the Desert; lat. 28° to 36° N., and lon. 0° 38' to 11° 38' W.; area, about 222,560 sq. m., consequently exceeding that of France. The country is traversed diagonally N.E. to S.W., throughout its whole extent, by the mountain chain of Atlas, on the N.W. side of which lie the territories of Fez and Marocco; on the opposite side, the principalities of Tanlelt, Daraa, El-Harish, Adrar, Gezulah, Sûs, and Tessel or Sus-el-aksa, that is, the extreme or furthest limit. The capital city is also named Marocco.

**Divisions.**—The division of the empire into provinces is usually represented as follows:—

Provinces of Fez.	Provinces of Marocco.	Extern. S. S. E. S. E.
Fez.	Tedla.	Sus-el-Aksa. } S.
Temsna.	Zerara.	Daraa. } E.
Shawia.	Dukaila.	Tanlelt. }
Bent-Hassan.	Abda.	
El Gharb (comprising Az-	Shelma.	
gar, plain; and Uasbat,	Hala.	
pasture).	Eramma.	
Ilama.	Shiragna.	
Er-Rif.	Assura.	
Gart.	Sus-el-Adna.	
Sions.		
Angad.		

But, at the present day, there is no memory nor trace of this division; and there is much reason for doubting whether local names so vague in sense, and of different orders—for some of them are derived from natural circumstances, others from the inhabitants—were in all cases quite distinct in application, or could ever have marked out a territorial division subservient to administrative purposes. The empire of Marocco is not divided in the manner of European states. The division best known in it is that derived from the occupying tribes, and with which we are very imperfectly acquainted; another is that of the Aumala or districts, now 30 in number, but fluctuating and very unequal, sometimes confined to a single town, sometimes embracing an extensive territory, administered each by a kaïd, whose chief duty it is to collect the imposts.

**Natural Regions.**—Physically considered, it falls naturally into four regions:—1, The great range of Atlas, from S.W. to N.E., composed of two or more parallel chains. Where this range meets the desert of Angad, in the N.E., a natural frontier is formed, which is continued to the sea-shore, along the valley of the Mulufa.—2, Er-Rif, or the northern maritime district, comprising the chains of mountains which rise at no great distance from the Mediterranean Sea. This region is connected with the former by an elevated tract of country W. of the Mulufa.—3, The wide belt of fertile plain, intermixed with gentle hill and valley, which lies between the two preceding regions, and extends from the Mulufa to Mogadore, a distance of 450 m.—4, The plains and valleys S.E. of Atlas. These last all terminate in or adjoin the Desert, through which the French, in affecting to fix the boundaries of their Algerian possessions, have ventured to assign also those of the neighbouring empire of Marocco. But in the Sahrâ or Desert, the landmarks of empire have little stability. The rulers of Marocco exercised sovereignty, at one time, over Tegerarin, Twat or Touat, Arawân or Arouan, and several other oases in the heart of the desert; they even carried their victorious arms across the desert to Timbuctoo and Kaghô. At the present day, however, they have little or no real power S. of Atlas; and are obliged to confess their weakness, by acknowledging the independence of several petty sovereigns on the borders of Sûs, and in Wad Nun. In short, of the whole extent assigned to the empire, considerably less than one-half is in reality subordinate, or pays contributions. And here, it may be observed, that Ceuta [anc. *Sebta*], on the N. coast, at the Strait of Gibraltar, is still in the hands of Spain. Mazaghan was, in like manner, held by Portugal till 1769.

**Mountains.**—The most remarkable natural feature of this country is, the great chain of mountains extending through it from N.E. to S.W. This chain—the great Atlas—composed indeed of several parallel chains, contains the most elevated points known in N. Africa. Miltin, a peak distant about 30 m. S.S.E. from the city of Marocco, has an absolute height of 11,500 ft., thus equalling the highest of the Pyrenees, and falling but little short of the limits in this latitude (31°) of perpetual snow. The termination of the Atlas,

on the W. coast, is at Cape Agué, or rather Ighir, lat.  $30^{\circ} 37' 30''$  N. Adjoining the central chain are several tablelands of great extent, consisting of irregular plains; and, at a little distance from it, N., extends the maritime chain now called Er-Rif, and formerly the Atlas Minor; its general height is from 2500 ft. to 3500 ft. Of the inferior chains which run parallel with the Atlas in the desert, in the S.E., there is little known; but there is no ground for supposing that they attain a considerable magnitude.

**Rivers.**—The height of these mountains, and the general uniformity of their slope on both sides, procure for Morocco the distinction of having the largest rivers of all N. Africa. Of these, the rivers flowing from the N. side of the Atlas have the shorter course, but are well supplied with water; those running S., whether circuitously into the sea, or into the sands of the desert, extend much farther, but are dry in summer. The Mulua or Muloia, rising in a principal knot of the Atlas, nearly in lat.  $32^{\circ} 30'$  N., flows N.E. to the Mediterranean, with a course of 350 m. This river, in the lower part of its course, formed anciently (when it was called Mulua or Mulucha) the E. boundary of Mauritania Tingitana. In all the revolutions which the political divisions of the country have since undergone, it has been constantly selected as a boundary (owing, doubtless, to its vicinity to the desert of Agad), and now its valley forms, in the maritime district, the boundary between Morocco and Algeria, as settled by treaty in 1845. The boundary-line leaves the coast at lon.  $2^{\circ} 11'$  W., 6 m. E. of the mouth of the river. The Sebou descends from Mount Siligo W. to the Atlantic, in a course of 200 m. The rapidity of its course, and the sandbanks at its mouth, seem to indicate that it can never be rendered navigable. The Omm-er-rebich [mother of verdure], which enters the sea at Azamor, lat.  $33^{\circ} 17'$  N., has a course of about 190 m. During spring, and early in summer, it cannot, in general, be forded with safety. The Tensift, which passes near the city of Morocco, has a length of about 180 m. It is a large and full river, yet fordable in many places. Near the capital, it is crossed by a bridge of 27 arches, which may be reckoned among the handsomest structures in Africa. Of the rivers which run into the desert, the most E., the Guir, seems to have a course S.S.E., occasionally traceable for 300 or 400 m. The Ziz, which, with its numerous affluents, waters a very fertile and populous country, is wholly spent before it attains half that length. The Daraa, which rises in the central and most elevated portion of the range of Atlas (lat.  $31^{\circ}$  to  $32^{\circ}$  N.), first runs S. for nearly 200 m., forms a vast lake, and then, turning W., enters the ocean in lat.  $28^{\circ} 18'$  N., after a course of 700 m.; the lower portion of its bed, however, is periodically quite dry.

The lake Ed-Debaia, formed by the floods of the Daraa, is reported to be very large, having perhaps three times the surface of Lake Geneva; but it disappears annually, and gives way to richly cultivated fields. Sibkas or shallow pools, which the hot season converts into salt-pans, are numerous along the coast. The fresh-water lake of Jbel el Akhdar [green mount], which lies about 30 m. N. of Morocco, is compared, by Leo Africanus, to Lake Bolsena in Tuscany.

The coast, being generally low and little broken, offers few good harbours; of these, Tangier and Mogadore or Sweira, are the best; the rest, as El-Araish, Sla or Salee, and Rabat, Mehedia, Azamor, &c., are but open roadsteads at the mouths of rivers.

**Geology.**—Respecting the geology of this remarkable region, there is scarcely anything known. Though the summits of Atlas often rise into peaks, they never exhibit needles or jagged outlines, with acute angles; their scenery is characterized rather by rounded heights clothed with luxuriant forests, than by rugged and precipitous forms. It is vaguely stated that gneiss is the prevalent rock in the main chain of Atlas, and that on its rest transition limestone and sandstone. The soil, washed down in abundance from the hills, bears no trace of volcanic substances. A broad tract of lowland, along the shores of the Atlantic, consists wholly of sand and gravel, and appears to have been formed by the sea.

**Mines.**—Of the mineral treasures said to be contained in Atlas, the richest and best known are the copper ores, which are found chiefly in the S. ramification of Atlas, between the rivers Sús and Tessel. The mines are wrought most actively near Tedi and Ofrañ, and the produce is brought for sale to

the market of Terodant. There are reports, also, of iron mines in the interior, and of lead found in the vicinity of Téma. The *khol* or ore of antimony, used by Moorish ladies for darkening the eyebrows, is obtained from Tedla. Amethysts of great size and beauty have been found in the recesses of Atlas.

**Climate.**—The climate, W. of Atlas, is in general much more temperate than might be expected under such low latitudes. This is due to the circumstance that a lofty chain of mountains, covered in some parts with perpetual snow, intercepts the hot winds from the deserts of the interior, so that the equable and refreshing sea-breezes prevail throughout the year. Hence the extremes of temperature lie within moderate limits; the thermometer, in the plains, rarely falling below  $40^{\circ}$  Fah. in the winter; while, even in Terodant, the chief town of Sús, it does not rise above  $95^{\circ}$  in summer. The mean annual temperature of the city of Morocco, at an absolute elevation of 1384 ft., is about  $64^{\circ}$ , which may be assumed, with probability, as the mean of the whole country W. of Atlas. In the region E. of the mountains, the difference between the extreme temperatures increases rapidly with the distance from the sea, and intense cold, often assumed erroneously as a proof of great elevation, is felt in winter; while, in summer, the heat of the plains is insufferable. In respect of salubrity, Morocco is highly favoured; being quite free from endemic diseases, notwithstanding the filth of the towns, and the general neglect of sanitary precautions.

**Vegetable Productions.**—With a genial climate and generally fertile soil, Morocco might easily become, under an enlightened government, one of the most productive countries in the world. Of its Flora there is as yet but little known. The forests of Er-Rif contain, among other species of oak, that which bears edible acorns, and also that which yields cork. In the higher regions of Atlas are found the Aleppo pine, the cedar of Lebanon, many varieties of *oxycedrus* and of juniper, yielding fragrant gums. The *Phoenix dactylifera* or date-palm, and the *Chamerops humilis* or dwarf-palm, form extensive woods E. and S. of Atlas. In the maritime region grows the *Elaeagnus argán*, from the olive-like fruit of which is extracted an excellent oil, called *argán*, consumed in large quantities in the country, though little known in Europe. It is said that the sugar-cane was formerly cultivated with success throughout the W. part of Morocco. Among the wild plants of the S. provinces, may be mentioned the caper and archil; the latter of which, in particular, supplies an important article of commerce.

**Cultivation.**—Notwithstanding these favourable circumstances, the agriculture of Morocco is in the lowest possible condition. The soil is but rudely scratched with a wooden plough; neither science nor capital aid the labours of the husbandman; and the annual production is calculated barely to supply the wants of the country. Hence, when any failure of the harvest takes place, the most dreadful famines afflict a land naturally capable of insuring abundance. Yet, in Morocco, the cultivator of the soil is also its proprietor, and the taxes in which he is legally assessed do not exceed a fortieth part of the produce. But, on the other hand, right of property and law are of no avail under a barbarous despotism, and a system of administration which is no better than organized pillage and oppression: besides, a bigoted and short-sighted policy discourages a free trade with, and exportation of articles of food to, the Christian states of Europe. The cultivator, therefore, never thinks of great gains nor of distant markets; sure of being despoiled by those above him, he takes no pains to improve his condition, and labours only to supply the indispensable wants of one inured to poverty. The cereal crops are wheat, which is excellent; barley, of inferior quality, and chiefly given to the cattle; and maize, which is said to be extraordinarily prolific on the S. side of Atlas. But durrah or millet (*Sorghum vulgare*) constitutes the chief support of the population, though beans, the esculent arum, and even canary-seed, are consumed in large quantities by the poorer classes. The vine is cultivated only near the towns, not, however, for the making of wine, but merely for the sake of the fresh grapes and raisins. All the fruits of S. Europe, and the Canary Islands, are to be found here, rarely exquisite, but in sufficient abundance. Among the aromatic and medicinal productions must be mentioned saffron, cardamum, pimento, anise-seed, cumin, coriander, and colocynth.



Liquorice and manna, too, are brought from Sás. This list of productions might be easily increased, but its length and variety would indicate only the capabilities of the country, and not the extent of its cultivation. It must be borne in mind, that in Morocco the rude wooden plough is often held by a woman, and drawn by an ass, or an ass and heifer yoked together; and that a large portion of the population leads a pastoral life, subsisting wholly on the produce of their herds and flocks, or else on game and the wild fruits of the forest, particularly on the Sidr or Lotus of the ancients (*Zizyphus Lotus*).

*Animals.*—The lion still haunts the plains on the sides of Atlas, particularly near the springs, followed by panthers and ouncés. The wild boar inhabits the woods, and is seldom chased. Gazelles, and several species of large antelope, especially the bubalus, enter the country from the desert. Of Pachydermata—elephants, rhinoceroses, &c., which, according to ancient writers, at one time tenanted those W. forests, there is now no trace. More formidable by far, however, than beasts of prey, is the locust, which, coming from the desert, makes its appearance in Morocco in May, when it lays its eggs. The young brood come forth a month later in countless multitudes, and in another month they take wing, consuming all vegetation in their progress, spreading desolation over the fields, and terrifying the people with the threat of pestilence and famine. They are gathered and eaten in large quantities, dressed in a variety of ways. The ostrich is chased on the S. frontiers of Morocco, and the ostrich feathers brought from that quarter are the best known in commerce.

*Stock.*—The wealth of the Arab tribes who are scattered over Morocco, consists chiefly in their droves, herds, and flocks. In the interior and S. districts, the flesh of the camel is generally eaten. The spirited small horses, for which this country was famous in ancient times, are still numerous, particularly in the S. provinces; but the prohibition to export horses, and the unsparing exercise of the Sultan's prerogative, of taking the best horses wherever he can find them, effectually hinder the development of this branch of industry. Horned cattle are numerous, particularly in the N. districts, so that their number may be estimated at 5,000,000 or 6,000,000; but owing to defective breeding or treatment, the cow's milk in Morocco is much less nutritive and abundant than in Europe. The bulls are generally tractable, and are employed by the Arabs in the labours of the field—bullocks being little known in this country. Still more important are the sheep, supposed to number at least 45,000,000. The native variety is much larger than the European sheep, and has a broad tail, loaded with fat, and often weighing, in a well-conditioned animal, 50 lbs. The wool is frequently of the finest possible description, and is said, moreover, to increase in weight after being kept some time in store. With a little care and management, the fleeces of Morocco might be rendered a source of great wealth. It is remarkable that while tawny or even black fleeces are common in Spain, the wool of Morocco is almost invariably white. The goats are estimated at 10,000,000 or 12,000,000, and furnish a principal article of export—the well-known Taflelt, Saffian, or Morocco leather.

*Manufactures.*—In general, among the rural population, each family supplies all its own wants. Every woman spins, and every man knows how to weave the coarse cloth which forms his haik or mantle. In the towns, however, some manufactures have sprung up. Fez makes and exports great quantities of the cloth caps which bear the name of that city, and which are much admired for their fine scarlet dye, obtained from a berry found in its vicinity. The tanners of Miquenez have a great reputation, though surpassed in some respects by those of Morocco, who can render the lion's or panther's skin as white as snow and as soft as silk. This is done by means of two plants, the Tizra and Tesaya, natives of Atlas, and unknown to Europeans. Of the fine Morocco leather, Fez furnishes the red, Taflelt the green, and the city of Morocco the yellow. The Morocco carpets, called by the Moors Sherbiah and Kattifah, and much esteemed in Europe, under the name of Turkey carpets, are made chiefly in the province of Duella. The Jews alone do business as goldsmiths and jewellers.

*Commerce.*—The commerce of Morocco may be conveniently considered under three heads:—1, Commerce with the East, carried on by means of the caravans to Mecca, which have

at once a mercantile and a religious character; 2, With Soodan or Negroland, across the Great Desert; 3, The maritime trade with European States. The pilgrims and merchants who mean to join the Háj caravan, assemble in Fez seven months before the time of the festival in Mecca. The caravan proceeds first to Teza, and thence holding an inland course to Kairwán; its mercantile followers, however, contrive to visit Algiers, Tunis, and the other chief towns near its route, and, being constantly engaged in petty dealing with the tribes through whose country they pass, they are not wearied with the slowness of their march. Halting for some time at Tripoli and Alexandria, they at length reach Mecca, where, at the time of the Háj, there is a fair lasting five months, and perhaps, in some respects, the greatest in the world, as it sometimes brings together 200,000 men, and above 100,000 camels, from all parts of the Mahometan world. Here they buy Persian silks, perfumes, spices, and some Indian goods; to which are afterwards added cotton and raw silk in Cairo. The capital thus expended is supposed to amount to 2,000,000 of dollars (£450,000). The goods exported by this E. channel are cochineal, indigo, skins, fine leather, woollen cloths, and ostrich feathers. There is also much business in buying and selling done at the towns passed through on the march. The caravans, or, to use the language of the country, Káfílahs for the interior assemble at Taflelt, whence they proceed, in the first instance, to Akka or Tatta, on the borders of the desert, S. of Atlas. Though the Káfílahs going S. are much less numerous than those destined for Egypt or Mecca, yet they often reckon from 16,000 to 20,000 camels, and 500 or 600 men. They halt in the desert at Taudéinf or at Arawá to procure salt, and then advance to Timbuctoo, where they meet the merchants from the S., and dispose of their goods, chiefly salt, woollen-mantles, sashes, Turkey daggers, tobacco, and looking-glasses, for ivory, rhinoceros-horn, incense, gold-dust, ostrich feathers, gums, malaghetta or Guinea pepper, cardamum, assafetida, indigo, and slaves. This traffic yields them a great profit. Of 4000 black slaves annually brought into Morocco by the Káfílahs from the S., not more than half remain in the country; the rest are profitably disposed of in Algiers and Tunis. The capital advanced on each expedition to Timbuctoo is estimated at 1,000,000 dollars (£225,000), and the returns are said to exceed in value ten times that amount. The trade by sea with European states is said to have been opened, in 1551, by Thomas Windham, an Englishman, who then obtained, at Agadir, a cargo of sugar, dates, and almonds. The first of these articles is now no longer exported; but to the others are added wax, oil, skins, and leather; wool, copper, and the various produce of Negroland, brought by Káfílah, and exported from Mogadore. Of the whole of this commerce with Christian states, two-thirds in amount are carried on with Great Britain; the imports from which may be valued, in round numbers, at £500,000, carried in 15,000 tons of shipping. Five cities, namely, Fez, Morocco, Miquenez, Rabat, and Tetewan or Tetuan have mints, and coin gold, silver, and copper. Formerly the Jews, who managed the mints, debased the coin; but, of late years, this evil has been corrected. The exportation of the national coin is strictly prohibited; but, as foreign money is admitted, the Spanish dollar forms the chief ingredient of the circulating medium. In order to obviate the inconveniences which might arise to commerce from sudden alarms of plague or other epidemic, in a country so ill organized, the foreign consuls residing at Tangier are constituted, by the emperor or sultan, a council of health, empowered to make such quarantine regulations as circumstances may render necessary.

*The Inhabitants.—Races.*—An important element of weakness in the social and political constitution of Morocco is to be found in the division of its population into several distinct races, which, so far from uniting, repel one another. The Berbers may be regarded as the oldest inhabitants of the country; they are divided into Amazig and Shelluh, of whom the latter, inhabiting the recesses and high plains of Atlas, S. of the capital, seem to retain traces of a somewhat advanced civilization. They devote themselves to agriculture rather than to pastoral pursuits, and, though habitually peaceful, are distinguished also for their courage and resolution, in consequence of which care is taken by the Government not to tempt nor provoke them to the use of arms. The Amazig inhabit the mountains of Er-Rif, and parts of Atlas. The Arabs

form the bulk of the rural population in the plains; some of them are cultivators, the poorest and most oppressed portion of the population; some are Bedowin; most of them entered the country with the victorious successors of Mahomet; while others claim Hamyaritic descent, and a much more ancient settlement. In the towns along the coast we find the Moors, a people now physically distinct, but whose origin, as a distinct race, cannot be satisfactorily explained. The belief that their name was derived from a Greek word which signifies *black* is evidently without foundation; for the inhabitants of the N. W. angle of Africa are not and never were black; and, besides, the Romans, though they used the name *Mauri*, preferred calling the people *Maurusii*, a variation which evidently discountenances the proposed Greek etymology. It is more likely that the name *Mauri* was derived from a Semitic word (Hebrew, *Makur*) signifying the West, so that it was in fact equivalent to the *Maghrebi* of the present day. At all events, the inhabitants of the Iberian peninsula knew the occupants of the opposite African coasts under no other name than that of *Maurusii*, *Mauri*, or *Moors*; and, consequently, when, at the commencement of the 8th century, the Arabs carried their victorious arms from W. Barbary into Spain, they were generally called, by Spanish writers, the *Moors*; this name comprising the Berbers as well as the pure Arab tribes and dynasties which for some centuries ruled the S. of Spain. The Mahometans expelled from Spain in the 15th century were, therefore, all called *Moors* or *Moriscos* (*Maurusii*). They were inhospitably received by their Arab and Berber brethren in Africa, who seem to have viewed them only as strangers and intruders. A remnant of the refugees, however, gradually found shelter in the seaport towns, and from them are unquestionably descended that portion of the population of Morocco who are at this day distinctly styled *Moors*. The chief physical characteristic of this people is their corpulence, and it is said that, in the harems, extreme corpulence is considered by the ladies as the first of personal attractions. Their manners and customs differ little from those of Egypt, but the Moors are more indolent and much less social than the Arabs. A considerable number of Jews is to be found in all the commercial towns of Morocco; where, in spite of the oppressions to which they are subjected, they often accumulate wealth, being the sole dealers in bullion and holders of capital. But, in the interior also, among the Berbers in the valleys of Atlas, there are many villages and communities of Jews—Jews in faith at least, if not by descent—which lay claim to high antiquity. To these various ingredients of a chequered population, must be added the negroes and their posterity of every shade, who are particularly numerous in the S. provinces. The children of black mothers are despised; but, though inferior in rank, they are superior in energy, and in civil wars and revolutions have always played a principal part.

*Civilization*.—The civilization of Morocco is in a low and fallen condition. The education given at the schools in the chief towns, and completed at the university of Fez, entitled *Dar el Ilm* [the abode of knowledge], does not go beyond the theology of the Koran. The public libraries, once famous, are now dispersed; true science is unknown, and whatever monuments of art are to be found in the kingdom, point to past ages, particularly to those when literature and art flourished under the Arabian dynasties in Spain. In the interior of the country, at present, there are extensive tracts without schools or even mosques, and the obstructions in the way of easy intercourse, arising from the jealousies and local feuds of different tribes, races or secluded communities, prevent the natural development of civilization. Music is the only art for which the Moors are said to manifest a decided taste, but they have not as yet arrived at any proficiency in it.

*Government*.—The sovereign or Sultan of Morocco, styled, by Europeans, emperor, bears the title of *Emfr el Mâmenin*, or Lord of the true believers. He is ordinarily called, by his subjects, simply *Seid-na*—our Lord. He is absolute in the strictest sense; the lives and properties of his subjects are at his disposal; from him alone proceed the laws, which he makes and unmakes at his pleasure. It is the Sultan's custom to give, in whatever part of the kingdom he may be, public audience on horseback four times a week. On these occasions he is surrounded by his officers of state and his guards, and is distinguished from them only by an umbrella held over his head. But after all, access to the Sultan is attainable only

by those who can afford to fee a corps of officials. The imperial revenues are derived from arbitrary imposts on property, from duties on imports and exports, from monopolies, and from fines or confiscations. The Sultan's treasury, called the *Beit-el-mell* [House of the funds], is in Miquenez, a mysterious and impenetrable structure, guarded by 2000 blacks. It is supposed to contain money, jewels, and bullion, to the value of 50,000,000 of dollars (£11,250,000). It was formerly customary to put to death immediately the persons employed to deposit treasures within its walls. The military force, maintained by the Sultan, does not ordinarily exceed 16,000, of whom half are blacks, and of the remainder a large portion are Bedowin from the S. desert. The marine force of Morocco is at present insignificant.

*History*.—In the *Mauri* or *Maurusii*, *Masyli*, *Mazices*, and *Getuli* of ancient writers, it is easy to recognize the *Moors* or *Moriscos*, the *Shelluh*, *Amazig*, and *Gezulah* or *Beni Godalah* of modern times. These people were supposed, by Roman writers, to have come from Asia, and particularly from Persia, but it seems now certain that the Berber belongs to what is called the Semitic family of languages. It is not likely that the Romans, occupying chiefly the sea-coasts of Mauritania Tingitana (the N. portion of Morocco), interfered materially with the native population. The Vandals, who held the country for some years, at the end of the 5th and beginning of the 6th century, are supposed to have introduced into it the piratical habits, which afterwards became so characteristic of the coasts of Barbary and Morocco. The Vandals being expelled, Mauritania appears to have enjoyed tranquillity till the latter part of the 7th century, when the Arabs, fired with enthusiasm, spread over N. Africa, and having taken possession of Mauritania, penetrated S., even to Sûs and the borders of the desert. It was about this time that the Jews were expelled from Spain by decree of the Council of Toledo (A.D. 694), and sought refuge in great numbers on the shores of Africa.

The victorious Arabs in Mauritania remained for a long time in a state of turbulent division, without any attempt at consolidating an empire. But near the close of the 8th century, a Sheriff or descendant of Mahomet, named *Edris*, contrived to obtain such an ascendancy over the Berber tribes in and about Atlas, that they made him their sovereign, with the title of *Imâm*. His son and successor, of the same name, founded, in 807, the city of Fez, and established the dynasty of the *Edrisites*. The S. part of the country was, at this time, in the hands of independent chieftains. It was in 1035 that the warlike sect of the *Morabites* [*El-Morabetûn*, or strictly bound by religion] first rose into existence among the *Gezulah*, and on the borders of the desert. In 1055, their chief, *Abu Bekr ben Omar el-Launtûni*, was proclaimed, under the title of *Emir el-Mûmenin*, sovereign of *Maghreb-el-aksa*. His residence was in *Segelmesa* or *Tafilet*; but his grandson and successor crossed the mountains, and in 1072 laid the foundations of the city of Morocco, which thus arose with the remarkable dynasty of the *Morabites* or *Almoravides*. These were succeeded by the *Almohâdi*, the *Benn Merini*, and the *El-Watâsi*, who ruled, however, only a portion of the country—Fez, Morocco, Sûs, and *Tafilet* or *Segelmesa*, forming, in general, so many independent states. In the time of *El-Watas*, the founder of the last-named dynasty (A.D. 1480–1501), the expulsion of the Moors and Jews from Spain added 800,000 souls, it is said, to the population of *Maghreb-el-aksa*. In the middle of the 16th century, a new dynasty commenced with the descendants of the Sheriff *Hosein*. The fifth of this family, commonly called *Hamed Sheriff el-Mansûr* (1579–1603), made himself master of the entire of *Maghreb-el-aksa*, and pushed his conquests through the desert as far as *Timbuctoo* and *Kagho*. His reign is regarded as the golden age in the history of Morocco; but dividing his empire on his death-bed between his five sons, he prepared its speedy ruin. The ninth and last Moroccan dynasty is that founded in 1648, by *Mulai Sheriff el-Fileli*, or King of *Tafilet*, who was remarkable, among other things, for his numerous posterity, having 84 sons and 124 daughters. From him the present (1853) Sultan of Morocco, *Mulai Abd-ur-rahman*, whose reign commenced in 1822, is the tenth in succession. His predecessor abolished, in 1814, the slavery of Christians throughout his dominions; and, in 1817, he disarmed his marine, and strictly prohibited piracy.



For an estimate of the population of Morocco, there are no certain data whatever. Jackson assumes it to be 15,000,000; Gråberg de Hemsö, 8,500,000; but in every particular instance where the estimates of these writers can be subjected to scrutiny, they are found to be far in excess. There is reason to believe that the population of Morocco is about double of that of Algeria; whence we may conclude that it is between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000, and probably does not much exceed 6,000,000. The Berbers appear to be much more numerous, and the black population much less so than has hitherto been supposed.—(*Account of Morocco*, by James Grey Jackson, 4to. London, 1811; *Travels of Ali Bey el Abassi, in Africa*, &c., 1814; *Geographical Notice of the Empire of Morocco*, by Lieut. Washington, in the *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, 1831; *Specchio di Marocco*, by Gråberg de Hemsö, Genoa, 1834; *Western Barbary*, by J. H. Drummond Hay, 1844; *Description Géographique de l'Empire de Maroc*, par M. Renou, &c., 1846.)

MAROCCH [Arabic, *Marakasch*], the cap. city of above empire, on the N. side of an extensive and fertile plain, 1500 ft. above sea-level; lat. 31° 37' 31" N.; lon. 7° 35' 30" W. It is nearly 6 m. in circuit, and is surrounded by a strongly-built machicolated wall of taccia work [lime beaten in a case or frame with earth], 30 ft. high, with foundations of masonry and square towers every 50 paces. In the walls there are 11 gates. The entire space within, however, is not generally covered with buildings, but comprises large gardens and open areas of from 20 to 30 ac. in extent. The streets are narrow and irregular, and in many cases connected across by arches and gates; they are unpaved, and are in consequence exceedingly dirty when it rains. The houses are mostly constructed of tabby or taccia, but several also are built of stone; they are generally of one story, flat roofed, the side towards the street plain and white-washed; here and there a narrow unglazed opening for a window, and the apartments fronting into a court. There are several open areas throughout the city used as market-places; besides which, there is a covered bazaar, where a great variety of articles are always on sale, including silk scarfs, shawls and handkerchiefs, cloth, linen, hardware, tea and sugar, fruits of various kinds, boots, slippers, saddles, coarse pottery, and embroidery in gold and silver, in which the people excel. There are altogether 19 mosques in the city, of which six are remarkable for their size and architectural elegance. On the S. of the city stands the palace, comprising a space of about 1500 yards long by 600 yards wide, and near it is the Jews' quarter [El Millah], a walled enclosure of about 1½ m. in circuit, one-half of it nearly in ruins, thronged to suffocation, and excessively filthy. The Jews are the only goldsmiths, tinmen, and tailors in Morocco, mostly rich, though with an outward appearance of poverty. The Moors are the shoemakers, carpenters, masons, smiths, and weavers. There are several tanning and leather-dyeing establishments, one of which is said to employ 1500 persons. The colour dyed here is confined to yellow. There are the ruins of extensive aqueducts in the vicinity of the town, some of them 20 m. in length. There are also several large cemeteries outside the walls, one of which is upwards of 100 acres in extent. Morocco has long been hastening to decay, and is now nearly half in ruins, the result of war, plague, and wretched government. Pop. (1844), estimated at 100,000.

MAROMME, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 4 m. N.E. Rouen, r. bank Cailly. It has manufactures of cotton; paper and powder mills, tanneries, dye-works, and bleach-fields. Pop. 2939.

MARONNE (La), a river, France, an affluent of the Dordogne, which it joins on the l. bank, near Argentat, dep. Corrèze, after a W. course of about 44 m.; unnavigable.

MARONY, or MAROWYNE, a large river, S. America, forming the boundary line between Dutch and French Guiana. It rises in a lake of its name in the Tumucmaque Mountains, flows with numerous windings, generally N., and falls into the Atlantic, lat. 5° 52' N.; lon. 53° 50' W.; total course, about 300 m. At its mouth it is above 2 m. wide, but much encumbered with sand-banks; still it is navigable for small vessels for about 15 m.; but further up it is filled with rapids.

MAROOT, a tn. Hindoostan, principality, and 48 m. S.E. Bahawalpore; lat. 29° 13' N.; lon. 72° 43' E.; surrounded with a mud wall, having numerous bastions. It is a consider-

able mart for grain, brought from the fertile parts of Bahawalpore, to meet the demands of the dealers, who purchase and convey it to the desert tracts eastward.

MARORE, a vil. and com., duchy and 2 m. S.E. Parma; with a church, and a trade in cattle and swine. Pop. 1206.

MAROS, several places, Austria:—1, (-Bogat), A vil. Transylvania, co. Thorenburg, about 9 m. from Ketz; with three churches. Pop. 1289.—2, (-Brette), A vil. Transylvania, co. Hunyad, with a church. Pop. 809.—3, (-Nagy, or Gross-Marosch), a market tn. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. Honth, r. bank Danube, 22 m. N.N.W. Pesth; with two churches, and, on the opposite side of the river, the castle of Visegrad. Pop. 2597.—4, (-Vasarhely), [anc. Agropolis], a tn. Transylvania, cap. of the Maroser Stuhl, on the Maros, in a beautiful and fertile dist., 54 m. N.N.E. Hermannstadt. It occupies several hills, is fortified, and generally well built; contains five churches, a gymnasium, seminary, college, a library of 60,000 volumes, and a good cabinet of minerals. Not far from the town is a strong castle, in which a garrison is stationed. The district around is fertile, and produces much wine and fruit, but more especially tobacco, which is in request in all the markets of Hungary. Pop. 10,000.

MAROS [Latin, *Marisus*], a river, Austria, which rises in Mount Maros, belonging to a branch of the Carpathians, in the E. of Transylvania, which it traverses N.E. to S.W., passing Szaaz, Regen, and Karlsburg; enters Hungary, and proceeds almost due W., forming the boundary between Hungary proper and the Banat, passing Arad, and joins l. bank Theiss, nearly opposite to Szegedin, after a course of above 400 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Aranyos, and, on the left, the Nyarad, Kokel, Sebes, and Strehl. In the upper part of its course, at Lipa, it is enclosed between lofty rocks; in the lower part, it flows through an extensive plain, and becomes navigable at Karlsburg.

MAROS, a seaport tn. Spain, prov. Coruña, and 30 m. W. Santiago, lat. 42° 48' N.; lon. 6° 58' W., N. side bay of same name. Including several hamlets, it contains about 1000 houses; and has three small squares, the principal of which is used as a market for fruit and provisions; a custom-house, a primary school, a tolerable townhouse, and a church. Fishing and fish-curing are carried on; there are also handlooms, and flour-mills, as well as numerous herring stores. Imports:—nails, copper, iron, wine, brandy, oil, flour, tar, pine-bark, and canvas. Exports:—salt fish, staves, deals, paper, preserved sardines, kidney beans, rye, maize, and lemons. Pop. 4792.

MAROSTICA, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Vicenza, at the foot of Mount Rovereto, which is crowned by the ruins of an old castle. It is walled, flanked with towers, has five gates, a court of justice, and several public offices, three churches, an hospital, manufactures of straw and straw hats, and important corn-markets. Pop. 2800.

MAROSUJAR, two places, Austria, Transylvania:—1, (-Alsó), A market tn., co. Unter-Weissenburg, on the Maros, 26 m. E.N.E. Karlsburg. Pop. 1900. It has two churches, and, near it, valuable salt-mines. Pop. 1900.—2, (-Felső), A vil., co. Nieder-Weissenburg; with a castle, a chapel, and two extensive flour-mills. Pop. 372.

MAROTH-ARANYOS, a tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 10 m. N.W. Bars; with a courthouse, a handsome church, manufactures of woollen and linen, and flour and saw mills. Pop. 1300.

MAROWN, par. Isle of Man. Pop. 1317.

MARPOD, or MARIAPOD, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, about 4 m. from Lesechkirch, in a mountainous district. It has a Protestant church, and is inhabited partly by Saxons, and partly by Walachians. Pop. 1096.

MARQUAIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 29 m. N.W. Mons; with two tile-works, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1180.

MARQUESAS, or MENDANA ISLANDS [French, *Marquises*], an isl. group, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° to 11° S.; lon. 138° 30' to 143° W.; composed of 12 islands and islets, divided into two groups; the more S. comprising Fatouhiva or Magdalena, Motane or San Pedro, Taouta or St. Christina, Hivaoo or Dominica, which is the largest of this group, 25 m. long E. to W., by 6 m. to 8 m. broad; and the islet of Fetou-Houkon, called Hood's Island by Cook; the more N. group comprises Houapou or Adam's Island, Houa-Houa

or Washington Island, Noukahiva, the largest of all the Marquesas, 18 m. long E. to W., by 10 m. broad; Motou-iti or Franklin Island, and Hiaou and Fetou-ouhou, Knox and Hanack Islands. Their coasts are generally inaccessible, rising from the water like walls; but in Noukahiva are some excellent natural harbours. The islands are generally high, some of their mountains reaching an elevation of about 5000 ft.; they are extremely broken and craggy, with a sandy belt of land between them and the sea; but the intervening valleys are singularly fertile and picturesque, being copiously watered by streams, which form numerous cascades. Their principal food productions are pulse, yams, cocoa-nuts, sugar-cane, cotton, and bamboos; hogs also are numerous. The men are well-formed, active, and powerful; all tattooed, but not with much taste. The women have regular features, good complexions, fine teeth, and neat hands; but Captain Belcher denies them the extreme beauty ascribed to them by former voyagers, although he admits that they are altogether the finest of the sex he had met with in Polynesia. The people of these islands were esteemed cannibals, but Captain Belcher is disposed to qualify the charges brought against them of cruelty and ferocity. The Marquesas were discovered, in 1595, by Alonso Mendaña de Neyva. They were subsequently visited and described by Cook and the Forsters, in 1774, when Hood's Island was added to the group. In 1791, three more were discovered by an American captain, called Ingraham, and were named Washington Islands. In 1842, they acknowledged the sovereignty of France. The population of the whole group is estimated at 20,000.

MARQUINA, a tn. Spain, prov. Biscay, 26 m. E. Bilbao, at the confluence of two small rivers. It has a church, several chapels, townhouse, hospital, some schools, a convent, and manufactures of iron vessels and earthenware. Pop. 1138.

MARQUISE, MERQ, or MARCI, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 7 m. N.N.E. Boulogne, on the Slack; with salt-refineries, breweries, and tanneries. Pop. 1552.

MARR, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 2140 ac. P. 206.

MARRATXI, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, dist. and 5 m. N.E. Palma; with a church, manufactures of earthenware, several mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 1636.

MARRIATUBA, an isl. Brazil. See BAHIA.

MARRICHE, par. England, York (N. Riding); 5560 ac. Pop. 648.

MARROS, a par. Wales, Carmarthen. Pop. 180.

MARRUBIO, a vil., isl. Sardinia, near the shores of the large lagoon of Sassa. It has a church, a primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, and dairy produce. Pop. 1016.

MARRUM, or MERRUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 9 m. N. Leeuwarden. It is a large, good-looking place; with a church and school, and 19 chicory-factories. Pop. 935.

MARSAGLIA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and E.N.E. Mondovì; with a palace, a church, and a trade in corn, potatoes, wine, chestnuts, and silk. The French, in 1693, here defeated the Savoyards, and took their duke, Vittorio Amedeo II., prisoner. Pop. 952.

MARSALA [anc. *Lilybœum*], a seaport tn. Sicily, prov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Trapani, on the low promontory of Cape Boeo, near the mouth of the Marsala. It is built in the form of a square, and surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with bastions. The houses are substantial, and the principal street, called Cassaro, is regular, and traverses the town through its whole length, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. It has a cathedral, a large edifice, ornamented with sixteen marble Corinthian columns, which are said to have been originally intended for the church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, in England; a church, with a steeple which sensibly oscillates when the bell is rung; a college three abbeys, several convents, an hospital, and a *mont-de-piété*. The harbour, which the Sa-

racens estimated so highly as to give to it and the town the name of Marsa Alla, or port of God, has been filled up; and now there is only a mole for small vessels, while those of large size must lie to the S.W., nearly 2 m. off shore. The trade is chiefly in corn, oil, wine, fruit, and barilla. Marsala, under the name of Lilybœum, was the chief fortress of the Carthaginians in Sicily, and figures much in the wars between them and the Romans. Pop. 21,000.

MARSAN (Le), a dist. France, which formed the E. part of La Chalosse, and belonged to the former prov. of Gascony. It now forms part of dep. Landes.

MARSBERG [*Upper and Under*], two contiguous tns. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Arnsberg, on the Diemel. Upper Marsberg has a church and chapel; Under Marsberg three churches, and a lunatic asylum for the whole of Westphalia. In the neighbourhood is the fortress of Ernsberg. Pop. 3448.

MARSCHENDORF [Bohemian, *Marassow*], a vil. Bohemia, circle and 33 m. N. Königgrätz, in a valley l. bank Aupa. It has a church, a school, a castle, manufactures of linen, a brewery, distillery, saw and other mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1248.

MARSICANO, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 14 m. S. by W. Perugia, on the Nestore, an affluent of the Tiber. Pop. about 2500.

MARSDEN, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), 7 m. S.W. Huddersfield, at the confluence of the Colne and Wessenden. It has three chapels, several schools, manufactures of woollen cloth; a silk spinning-mill, an iron-foundry, and a steam-engine factory. Pop. 2403.

MARSELLAN, a seaport tn. France, dep. Herault, on the lagoon of Thau, 24 m. S.W. Montpellier. It has a small port, and a brandy distillery. Pop. 3534.

MARSEILLES [Latin, *Massilia*; Italian, *Massiglia*; Spanish, *Marsella*; French, *Marseille*], a city and the principal commercial seaport of France, on the Mediterranean, cap. dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the N.E. shore of the Gulf



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| 1. Arsenal.            | 7. Musée et Bibliothèque.                | 13. Place Intérieure de la Porte de Rome. |
| 2. Palais de Justice.  | 8. Collège Royal.                        | 14. Place Royale.                         |
| 3. Hôtel de Ville.     | 9. Grand Théâtre.                        | 15. Place Fontaine.                       |
| 4. Hôtel des Monnaies. | 10. Arc de Triomphe.                     | 16. Fontaine Beauveau.                    |
| 5. Hôtel des Douanes.  | 11. Place de St. Michel (Champ de Mars). | 17. Cours du Chapitre.                    |
| 6. Bourse.             | 12. Place Castellan.                     |   |

of Lion, at the head of a bay, the entrance to which is sheltered and defended by a group of islets, 408 m. S.S.E. Paris; lat. (observatory) 43° 17' 48" N.; lon. 5° 22' 15" E. (R.)



It stands on the acclivity and at the foot of a hill, around which a semicircular chain of loftier hills rises at a short distance, but leaves the view open to the sea. It naturally divides itself into the old town on the W., and the new town on the E. The surface covered by the former is very uneven; the streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses which line them of great height. The new town, on the opposite side, is traversed N. to S. by a long and splendid street, commencing at the Aix gate, and terminating at the Place Castellane. Almost all the other streets are spacious and regular, lined with handsome houses, duly proportioned in height to the positions they occupy. Between the old and new towns is a street or promenade, called the Grand Cours, planted with a double row of trees, adorned with fine fountains, and bordered with many elegant mansions. It forms the great place of resort. Marseilles is not rich in public edifices. The most deserving of notice are the church of La Major, regarded as the oldest in the town, and supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Diana; the church of St. Victor, also of great antiquity, and originally consisting of a grotto, or cavern, in which the first Christians of the town were accustomed to meet in secret for worship, and to bury the bodies of their martyrs; the lofty belfry, all that the revolution of 1793 has allowed to remain of the once beautiful Gothic church of the Accoules; the church of Chartreux, situated without the town, but unquestionably the finest of which it can boast; the Hotel de Ville, a heavy building, overloaded with tasteless ornaments; the Prefecture, a large edifice, supposed by some to be the handsomest in Marseilles, and surrounded by a well-laid-out garden; the museum, observatory, library, and two theatres. Not unworthy of notice, also, are the public fountains, the triumphal arch through which the town is entered on the side of Aix, and the spacious and well-constructed quays, with their commodious warehouses. These quays would naturally form one of the best promenades; but to them, as a common centre, all the impurities of the town descend, and make every place in their neighbourhood absolutely loathsome and pestilential. Marseilles is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first jurisdiction, a court and chamber of commerce, an exchange, a royal naval observatory, a maritime syndicate, a mint, an academy of sciences, belles-lettres and arts, an atheneum, a royal medical society, an agricultural society, a first-class school of hydrography, a royal college, a secondary school of medicine, a special school of design, a diocesan seminary, a deaf and dumb institute, &c. The harbour is one of the finest in France. It is in the form of a parallelogram, the longer side of which is about 950 yds., and the shorter rather more than 300 yds. It has from 18 to 24 ft. of water, and is capable of holding 1000 or 1200 merchant vessels. Its entrance is narrow, and somewhat curved, so that vessels coming from the E. have some difficulty in making it; but, once entered, it is perfectly secure in all weathers. It is strongly defended by two forts, one called the Tower of St. John, on the N., and the Fort of St. Nicolas, on the S. Close to this fort a new wet-dock, called Port de la Joliette, measuring 500 yds. by 400, has recently been formed.

The most important manufactures are soap, soda, and other chemical products; also woollen hosiery, bonnets and hats, olive-oil, glue, starch, vermicelli, sheet lead, glass, earthenware, &c. In the building-docks, a great number of frigates and other vessels are built. The trade, which was previously great, has been nearly doubled by the acquisition of Algiers. It consists chiefly of soap, olive-oil, wine, brandy, corn, flour, dried fruits, orange, and other products of the southern departments; salt provisions, tobacco, wool, skins, iron, cotton wool, cotton twist, dye-woods, and other articles of colonial produce. A great part of the trade is merely transit through Germany, Savoy, Switzerland, and Italy, Spain, and the Levant.

Marseilles is supposed to have been founded by a colony of Phœceans, about 600 years before Christ. Its progress for centuries was rapid and almost without interruption, till, having taken the part of Pompey in the great contest for supremacy between him and Cæsar, it was besieged by the latter, and, being taken, was deprived of all its peculiar privileges. On the decline of the Roman empire, it became a prey to the Goths, Burgundians, and Franks. In 735 it fell into the hands of the Saracens, who completely destroyed all the ancient monuments which previous barbarians had spared.

In the 10th century it fell under the dominion of the Counts of Provence, and continued for some centuries after to follow the fortunes of that house. Pop. (1852), 141,577.

MARSH, two pars. Eng. 1.—1, (*Chapel*), Lincoln; 2980 ac. Pop. 503.—2, (*Gibbon*), Bucks; 3110 ac. Pop. 863.

MARSHALSTOWN, par. Irel. Cork; 7291 ac. P. 2356.

MARSHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1530 ac. Pop. 698.

MARSHFIELD.—1, A market tn. and par. Eng., co. Gloucester, 11½ m. E. Bristol; with a trade in malt, chiefly the produce of the vicinity. Area of par. 6310 ac. Pop. 1674.—2, A par. Eng. Monmouth; 1230 ac. Pop. 503.

MARSHWOOD, a par. Eng. Dorset; 780 ac. P. 554.

MARSICO (Nuovo), a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 55 m. S.E. Salerno. It is the see of a bishop, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 5600.

MARSICO (VETERE), [*anc. Abellinum Marsicum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 13 m. S. Potenza. P. 3100.

MARSILLARGUES, a tn. France, dep. Hérault, 16 m. E.N.E. Montpellier, on the Vidourle. It has a handsome chateau, with a richly-ornamented façade. Pop. 3429.

MARSIVAN, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, 28 m. N.W. Amasia; lat. 40° 45' N.; lon. 35° 45' E. It contains about 5000 houses, including several mosques, and has some manufactures of cotton fabrics.

MARSKE, two pars. Eng. York (N. Riding) 1.—1, 5220 ac. Pop. 274.—2, 3500 ac. Pop. 1177.

MARSTAL, a vil. Denmark, E. coast isl. Aerøe. It stands high, is irregularly built, has a harbour with 9 ft. water, an unimportant trade, and a ferry to Langeland. Pop. 2300.

MARSTON, sixteen pars. Eng. 1.—1, Lincoln; 2430 ac. Pop. 434.—2, (*Oxford*), 1290 ac. Pop. 396.—3, Hereford; 810 ac. Pop. 139.—4, (*Bigott*), Somerset; 2000 ac. Pop. 534.—5, (*upon Dove*), Derby; 4310 ac. Pop. 1177.—6, (*Fleet*), Bucks; 930 ac. Pop. 38.—7, (*St. Lawrence*), Northampton; 1230 ac. Pop. 540.—8, (*Long or Sica*) Gloucester; 1680 ac. Pop. 337.—9, (*Long*), York city; 4260 ac. Pop. 649.—10, (*Magna*), Somerset; 1320 ac. Pop. 357.—11, (*Maisey*), Wilts; 1810 ac. Pop. 245.—12, (*Montgomery*), Derby; 3150 ac. Pop. 477.—13, (*Moretaine*), Bedford; 4500 ac. Pop. 1147.—14, (*North*), Bucks; 1910 ac. Pop. 619.—15, (*Priors*), Warwick; 3630 ac. Pop. 701.—16, (*Trussell*), Northampton; 1640 ac. Pop. 247.

MARSTRAND, a seaport tn. Sweden, on a steep rocky isl., about 4 m. from the mainland, and 20 m. N.W. Gottenburg. It was once a thriving, stirring place, but has greatly decayed, and though it has a good harbour with great depth of water, commands only an insignificant trade. Its chief importance at present is as a bathing-place, to which the Swedes resort in great numbers in July and August. Pop. 1173.

MARSWORTH, a par. Eng., Bucks; 880 ac. P. 484.

MARTA, a small river, Papal States, by which Lake Bolsena sends its surplus waters into the Mediterranean; total course, about 30 m.

MARTA (SANTA), or MARTHA, a seaport tn., New Granada, N. coast, on the Caribbean Sea, 105 m. N.E. Cartagena; lat. 11° 15' N.; lon. 74° 16' W. (R.). It has some good houses, a cathedral, and a good harbour, with safe anchorage, defended by a castle and batteries. A considerable trade is carried on here with the neighbouring Indians, who bring earthenware and cotton stuffs. It has also some foreign trade, chiefly in dye-woods. In the vicinity is the Nevada de Santa Marta, an isolated range of mountains, extending S.W. to N.N.E., over a space of nearly 60 m. Its highest summit, El Picacho, is above 18,000 ft. high. Between the town and these mountains the land is level, and produces oranges, lemons, pineapples, and grapes, in abundance. Earthquakes are frequent. Pop. 8000.

MARTA (SANTA), a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Badajoz, in a valley overlooked by three hills. It has level and straight, but ill-paved or unpaved streets; a church, townhouse, prison, and two primary schools, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1390.

MARTABAN, a tn. Burnah, cap. prov. of same name, r. bank, and near the mouth of the Saluen river; lat. 16° 30' N.; lon. 97° 30' E. It stands at the foot of the Zingait or Martaban Hills, here washed by an extensive sheet of water; is about 1 m. in length, and is surrounded by a decaying stockade of timber. It consists chiefly of two long streets, and has some conspicuous temples. On its right is a rocky

mound surmounted by a two-gun battery, with a deep nullah or water-course beneath. Martaban was captured by the British in 1824, and again in 1852. Its trade has been long since transferred to Moulmein, from which it is only about 10 m. distant.—THE PROVINCE lies between lat. 15° and 17° N., and lon. 97° and 99° E. It produces pepper, cardamums, rice, salt, and fish.

**MARTABAN (GULF OF)**, a sea arm, E. side, Bay of Bengal, between the Burmese dominions on the W., and the British Tenasserim provinces on the E. On the parallel of 16° N., it has a width of about 130 m. It receives a number of large rivers, including most of the mouths of the Irrawadi on the W., the Setang or Zittang on the N., and the Saluen on the E.

**MARTANA**, a small isl., in the N.W. of Lake Bolsena, Papal States, memorable as the scene of the imprisonment and murder of Amalasontha, Queen of the Goths, only daughter of Theodoric, and niece of Clovis. She was strangled in 535, by the order or connivance of her cousin Theodatus, with whom she had shared her kingdom.

**MARTANO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra d'Otranto, dist. and 18 m. S.S.E. Lecce; with an hospital. Pop. 2530.

**MARTEE-KHAN-KA-TANDA**, a tn. Scinde, 16 m. S.W. Khyerpoor. It has an extensive trade with Marwar in citrons, &c.

**MARTEL** [Latin, *Martellum*], a tn. France, dep. Lot, 34 m. N.N.E. Cahors. Its parish church, surmounted by a belfry, in the form of a square tower, is very ancient, very capacious, and possesses some finely-painted glass. P. 1776.

**MARTELD**, a vil. Hanover, Unterhoya, bail. Hoya; with a church. Pop. 1136.

**MARTH** (Vörös), a vil. Hungary, co. Baranya, 4 m. from Bezdán; with a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. P. 1597.

**MARTHA (SANTA)**. See MARTA.

**MARTHA (SÃO)**, two places, Portugal:—1, (*de Bouro*), A tn. and par., prov. Minho, 12 m. from Braga. It contains a Bernardine convent, with an image of the Virgin, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1011.—2, (*de Pena-guido*), A tn., prov. Tras-os-Montes, near the Douro, 9 m. W.N.W. Lamego. It contains two richly-endowed abbeys. Pop. 2000.

**MARTHA-ON-THE-HILL** (Str.), par. Eng. Surrey; 930 ac. Pop. 193.

**MARTHAM**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3360 ac. P. 1032.

**MARTHA'S VINEYARD**, an isl., U. States, off the S. coast of Massachusetts, 35 m. S. Plymouth; 21 m. long, 2 to 5 m. broad; soil poor; inhabitants chiefly fishermen.

**MARTHOD**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Upper Savoy, prov. and 3 m. from Albert-Ville, r. bank, Arly; with a church, communal house, primary school, and a trade in corn, fruit, wool, and dairy produce. Pop. 1307.

**MARTIGNANA**, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 20 m. E.S.E. Cremona, l. bank Po; with a church, and two oratories. Pop. about 1450.

**MARTIGNÉ-BRIAND**, a vil. and com. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 18 m. W. Saumur, near r. bank Layon. It has five annual fairs. In the vicinity are the mineral springs of Joannette, with a bathing establishment. Pop. 2124.

**MARTIGNY** [German, *Martinach*], two places, Switzerland, can. Valais, 17 m. W.S.W. Sion:—1, (*La Ville*), r. bank Dranse, near its confluence with the Rhone, 1480 ft. above the sea; has a handsome church, on the walls of which are several old Roman inscriptions, the site being understood to be the same as that of Octodurus. P. 903.—2, (*Le-Dourg*), lies on the Simplon road, about 1 m. higher up the valley of the Dranse, at the termination of the car-road from St. Bernard, and the mule path from Chamouilly, and is thus a place of great resort. Near it are the ruins of a fine old castle. The monks of St. Bernard, who have served on the mountains for a time, return to a convent here, while their place is supplied by others. Pop. 2457.

**MARTIGUES (LES)**, [Latin, *Martina Colonia Anatili-orum*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, at the entrance of the lagoon of Berre, 16 m. W.N.W. Marseilles. Its situation has procured it the name of the Little Venice of Provence, being built partly upon an island, and composed of three little towns, which seem to float upon the bosom of the waves, and communicate with each other by bridges. The houses are well built, and the streets are, in general, regularly

laid-out. It has a church, with a fine façade, a townhall, and an hospital; a good harbour, much frequented by small coasting vessels; and excellent building docks, in which a considerable number of merchantmen are built. Many of the inhabitants live by fishing. Pop. 5412.

**MARTIN-DE-RÉ** (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 11 m. W.N.W. La Rochelle, on the Isle of Rhe. It has a good harbour, with a safe roadstead; is defended by a citadel; possesses a court of commerce, an exchange, a fine arsenal, hospital, prison, and a considerable trade in red and white wine, brandy, vinegar, salt, fish, hemp, wood, pitch, iron, &c. Pop. 2107.

**MARTIN-ES-VIGNES** (Str.), a vil. France, dep. Aube, a suburb of Troyes. It has a handsome church, with fine painted glass and a beautiful portico; a small seminary, manufactures of hosiery, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 3071.

**MARTIN (SAN)**, a river, Spain, prov. Teruel. It rises in the district of Segura, flows N.E., and joins r. bank Ebro, 9 m. E. by N. Híjar. Total course, about 80 m.

**MARTIN (Str.)**, eleven pars. Eng.:—1, Cornwall; 3060 ac. P. 1402.—2, Guernsey. P. 1825.—3, Hereford; 850 ac. P. 1069.—4, Jersey. P. 2698.—5, Pembroke. P. 1954.—6, Salop; 4830 ac. P. 2200.—7, Wilts; 1090 ac. P. 3051.—8, Worcester; 1360 ac. P. 5083.—9, York (E. Riding); 760 ac. P. 3332.—10, (*Hussingtree*), Worcester; 1290 ac. P. 237.—11, (*Meneage*), Cornwall; 2550 ac. P. 565.

**MARTIN (Str.)**, par. Scot. Perth. Pop. 1071.

**MARTIN (Str.)**, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 783 ac. P. 806.

**MARTIN (Str.)**, one of the Leeward isls., W. Indies, between the islands of Anguilla and St. Bartholomew; lat. (Fort Marigot) 18° 4' 6" N.; lon. 63° 5' 30" W. (r.), belonging partly to the French and partly to the Dutch. Its form is nearly that of an equilateral triangle; its sides, facing to the E., N.W., and S.E., each  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length. Area, 30 sq. m. It is deeply indented with bays and lagoons, some of which afford good anchorage; and is, upon the whole, hilly; the highest part is the table-land in the centre, 1361 ft. above sea-level. It is watered by several rivulets; in the S. part are salt-water lagoons, from which great quantities of salt are obtained by the Dutch. The climate is considered healthy; soil light, stony, but fertile, especially in the N. district; principal produce, salt, sugar, rum, and tobacco; the last of excellent quality. The French and Dutch made a settlement on this island in 1638; they were expelled by the Spaniards, who themselves abandoned it in 1650. The French and Dutch subsequently resumed possession, and divided it between them. Pop. N. or French division (1849), 3773; of the Dutch or S. division, 2861.

**MARTIN (Str.)**, an isl. England, in the N.E. of the Scilly group, about 2 m. long E.S.E. to W.N.W., and 6 m. in circuit; area, about 720 ac. It is surrounded by sandbanks, which become nearly dry at low water. The most of the surface is waste, but, when cultivated, yields good corn, potatoes, and grass. Its houses, consisting of three groups, are chiefly inhabited by pilots and fishermen. Pop. about 280.

**MARTIN (Str.)**, several places, Austria, particularly:—1, A market tn. Upper Austria, circle Inn, 8 m. from Ried; with a church, a school, a castle, and three mills. P. 730.—2, A vil. Tyrol, circle Bruneck; with a church. P. 1911.—3, A vil. Styria, circle and S.E. Marburg, l. bank Drave; with a church. P. 1211.

**MARTINA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra d'Otranto, 18 m. N.N.E. Taranto; with seven convents. Pop. 4000.

**MARTINCZE**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, about 22 m. E. Peterwardein; with three churches. Pop. 3106.

**MARTINENGO**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. It is walled; has several courts, a great number of handsome houses, and a spacious square; a church, two suppressed monasteries, and a gymnasium; several endowed elementary schools, and a house of industry; manufactures of silk goods, and several silk-mills. Pop. 4033.

**MARTINHO (SÃO)**, two places, Portugal:—1, (*de Mouras*), A tn. and par., prov. Beira-Alta, 6 m. N.W. Lamego, near l. bank Douro. P. 1600.—2, (*do Porto*), A tn. and par. Estremadura, 20 m. S.W. Leiria, on the Atlantic. Its harbour, which at one time admitted large ships, has been very much sanded up; but some vessels are still built here. Pop. 1000.



MARTINHOE, par. Eng. Devon; 2990 ac. P. 236.

MARTINIANA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 6 m. W. Saluzzo, r. bank Po; with four churches, a communal school, a silk-mill, and some trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1689.

MARTINIQUE, one of the French W. India isls., windward group; its loftiest summit, Mount Pelée, 4450 ft. high, in lat. 14° 48' N.; lon. 61° 10' W. (n.); 30 m. S. by W. Dominica, and 20 m. N. St. Lucia. It is of irregular form, high and rocky, about 45 m. long, and 10 m. to 15 m. broad; area, 380 sq. m. There are six extinct volcanoes on the island, and one of the craters is of large dimensions. Extensive masses



of volcanic rocks cover the interior, rise to a great elevation, and extend from the mountains to the shores of the sea, where they form numerous deep indentations along the coast. Between the volcanic rocks, broad irregular valleys of great fertility occur. Those on the W. side, called Basse-terre, are more extensive, fertile, and level, than those on the E. side, called Cabes-terre. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy, being tempered by regular breezes. Hurricanes and earthquakes are not unfrequent. About two-fifths of the island are under cultivation, the remainder being covered with trees, or occupied by naked rock or disintegrated pumice-stone. The mountain slopes are in most parts covered with primeval forests. In other parts, the slopes are cultivated to the height of about 1400 ft. Numerous streams flow down from the heights, most of them mere rivulets, but a few are navigable for boats for a short distance from their mouths, and used for the conveyance of produce to the shipping. The principal productions are sugar, coffee, cocoa, and cotton.

The quantities of sugar exported, 1848 to 1852, are shown below:—

Years.	Quantity, cwt.	Years.	Quantity, cwt.
1848.....	357,590	1851.....	267,369
1849.....	361,263	1852.....	310,989
1850.....	279,757		

It has several good harbours, the best of which is Port Royal on the S.W. side of the island; although, however, amongst the best in the Caribbees, it is much impeded by shoals. The principal town is St. Pierre, on the N.W. side of the island (which see). The administration of Martinique, is under a governor and a privy council of seven members, aided by a colonial council, composed of 30 members. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493, when it was peopled by Caribs. In 1635 it was settled by the French, who eventually extinguished the aboriginal race. It was subsequently taken by the British, in 1794, and restored in 1802; it was again taken by the British, in 1809, and restored a second time to France; at the close of the war in 1814. Pop. (1849), 121,478.

MARTINO (SAN).—1, A tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. and 8 m. E.N.E. Larino. Pop. 3235.—2, A tn. Sardinian States, div. and E. Genoa in the valley of Bisagno. It has a court of justice, a church, a townhouse, monastery, nunnery, and the remains of a magnificent palace. Pop. 3003.

MARTINO, a vil. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, 170 m. W. Natal. It has a church built of stone, and a considerable transit trade to Pernambuco, &c. Pop. 2000.

MARTINS (Sr.), and CAMBUSHMICHAEL, par. Scot. Perth; 7000 ac. Pop. 1071.

MARTINSBERG, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 12 m. S.E. Raab; with a rich abbey, and a church. Pop. 1873.

MARTINSBURG, a vil., U. States, Virginia, 78 m. W. Baltimore. It has a courthouse, jail, county offices, an almshouse, two academies, and four churches; several tanneries and mills, and a printing-office. Pop. 1700.

MARTINSTHORPE, par. Eng. Rutland; 580 ac. P. 8.

MARTIRANO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., dist. and 8 m. N. Nicastro. Pop. 2080.

MARTIRES (Los), three small low isles, N. Pacific; about lat. 7° 34' N.; lon. 149° 29' E. Dangerous reefs jut out from them in all directions. They are thinly peopled, and appear to be very lightly wooded.

MARTIROS, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, between the Velhas and the Paraopeba. The inhabitants cultivate millet, haricots, rice, and sugar-cane, and make brandy. Pop. 7000.

MARTIS, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, on a gentle height above the Guinco. It has six churches, two monasteries, and a trade in wine, fruit, butter, and cheese. P. 1310.

MARTLESHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2160 ac. P. 510.

MARTLETWY, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 846.

MARTLEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 4340 ac. P. 1354.

MARTOCK, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The town, 15 m. E.S.E. Taunton, has an elegant church, with a lofty square embattled tower, two places of worship for Independents, several schools, and a market-house; manufactures of fine gloves and sailcloth. Area of par., 6930 ac. Pop. 3025.

MARTON, par. Eng. York (N. Riding), 6 m. E.S.E. Stockton-on-Tees; 3480 ac. It is the birthplace of Cook the circumnavigator. Pop. 410.

MARTON, four pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 1310 ac. P. 523.—2, Warwick; 910 ac. P. 324.—3, (in-the-Forest), York (N. Riding); 2370 ac. P. 173.—4, (Long), Westmoreland; 3200 ac. P. 804.

MARTON, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (Szalk-Szent), A market tn. circle Hither Danube, co. and 36 m. S. Pesth. Pop. (agricultural), 2304.—2, (Tapió-Szent), A vil., co. and 35 m. E.S.E. Pesth. Pop. 2118.

MARTON (SZENT), several places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Arad, 5 m. from Simend; with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and silk. P. 1807.—2, A vil. Hither Danube, co. Thurocz, about 4 m. from Zsambokret; with a handsome courthouse, two churches, a synagogue, several schools, and two mills.

MARTONHEGY, or MARTINSBERG, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, about 12 m. from Szombath; with two churches. Pop. 1117.

MARTONVASAR, a market tn. Hungary, circle Thither Danube, Stuhlweissenburg, 17 m. S.W. Buda; with a church, and a castle belonging to the Duke of Brunswick. Pop. 1394.

MARTONY (RATZ-SZENT), a vil. Hungary, co. Torontal, 25 m. S.W. Temesvár, near the Bega Canal. Pop. 2066.

MARTONYOS, a vil. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 16 m. S.W. Szegedin, r. bank Theiss; with two churches. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, rearing cattle, and fishing. Pop. 4153.

MARTORELL, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Barcelona, l. bank Llobregat; has narrow streets, a church, townhouse, prison, some schools, cavalry barracks, an hospital; manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, soap, paper, wine, and oil. Pop. 3106.

MARTOS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 9 m. W.S.W. Jaen. It is indifferently built, has two squares, crooked, steep, and unpaved streets; three fine churches, some chapels, two convents, a handsome townhouse, prison, hospital, several schools, an orphan asylum, small theatre, and, at some distance S. of the town, two bathing establishments, the waters

of which contain sulphur, magnesia, alum, &c. Linnen, potteryware, hats, and oil, are made. Pop. 11,092.

**MARTRES-DE-VEYRE**, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the Veyre, about 8 n. S.E. Clermont. It carries on a considerable trade in wine, and has, in its vicinity, three acidulated springs. Pop. 1929.

**MARTRY**, par. Irel. Meath; 3891 ac. P. 869.

**MARUA**, or **MAUPITI**, one of the Society isls., S. Pacific; lat. 16° 26' S.; lon. 152° 12' W. (R.) It is small, and comparatively elevated, about 6 m. in circumference, surrounded by a barrier reef of coral at the distance of about 3 m., which encloses numerous small islets covered with cocoa-nut trees; but the lagoon is too shallow to admit vessels exceeding 150 tons burden. Volcanic rocks, scoria, and slag abound.

**MARUM**, a vil. Holland, prov. and 12 m. W.S.W. Groningen, irregularly built and scattered; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 794.

**MARUTEA**, or **LORD HOOB'S ISLAND**, an isl., S. Pacific, Low Archipelago; lat. 21° 30' 45' S.; lon. 135° 33' 16' W.; 11 m. long, and nearly 5 m. broad. It consists of a number of small islets rising from a chain of coral, a little above the water's edge, and has a matted surface of moss and grass, interspersed with clumps of evergreen trees thickly intertwined. It contains a lagoon, and is steep on all sides.

**MARVÃO**, or **RANCHO DO PRATO**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Piauí, in a plain watered by a river of same name, about 20 m. above its junction with the Poti, and 100 m. N.E. Oeiras. It has a church, mines of silver, alum, and copperas. Pop. dist., 3000.

**MARYAON**, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 34 m. S.S.E. Castello-Branco, on a steep mountain of the same name, the ancient Herminius Minor. It is walled, defended by a strong castle, and has two churches, a convent, hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 1220.

**MARVEJOLS** [Latin, *Marilogium*], a tn. France, dep. Lozère, 10 m. W. Monde, l. bank Colagne. It is well built, well paved, and adorned with several fountains; has a court of first resort, and several public offices; a communal college, a secondary ecclesiastical school, a chamber of manufactures, an agricultural society, manufactures of serge and other woollen stuffs, tanneries, dye-works, brick-works, a worsted mill, and a trade in the articles of manufacture. Pop. 3879.

**MARWOOD**, par. Eng. Devon; 2600 ac. P. 1012.

**MARY** (Str.)—1, An isl. N.E. coast Madagascar; lat. (N. point) 16° 40' 30' S.; lon. 50° 4' 45' E. (R.); 31 m. long, N.E. to S.W., and 2 m. to 3 m. broad. Its surface presents a succession of hills 200 to 400 ft. high, separated by deep and generally narrow vales, so thickly covered with trees and underwood as to be in some places impenetrable. On the W. side, about 7 m. from the S. point, there is a bay, with an island at the entrance, where small vessels may find shelter. The climate is hot and unhealthy. The soil is extremely fertile. Bullocks are numerous, goats scarce, and sheep still more so. Geese and ducks abound, but sell high. Fish are plentiful on a reef which surrounds the island. The natives manufacture a kind of cloth from the fibres of the raffa or sago, the coarser sorts of which they send to the Mauritius and Bourbon, where it is used for boat-sails, packages, &c. The finer and parti-coloured kinds, some of which are very beautiful, they mostly use themselves. They also work in iron, and carry on a considerable trade in shells, wax, and turmeric. The French have a settlement here. Pop. (1849), 5709.—2, A small island, also off Madagascar, at the head of Antongil Bay, N.E. coast; lat. 15° 30' S.; lon. 49° 45' E.—3, A small isl., sometimes called Iyauk, E. coast Africa, Delagoa Bay; lat. 25° 58' S.; lon. 33° 2' 5' E. (R.) It is about 7 m. long, and 3½ m. broad; of sandy formation, and moderate height.—4, The most S. of the Azores; lat. 36° 58' 30' N.; lon. 25° 6' 12' W. (R.); about 7 m. long, and 5 m. broad; area, 36 sq. m., of trap formation. Nearly in the centre stands a double-peaked mountain, 1889 ft. high, which falls on the E. and W. sides to a shelving base of about 1 m. in breadth. To the N. it throws out a range of undulating heights, which terminate at the sea in lofty mural cliffs of more than 200 ft. elevation. On the W. side of the island, vegetation is scanty, while the central parts are covered with the common heath, myrtle, and arbutus of the Azores. The E. side is occupied by the agricultural productions of the island, consisting chiefly of wheat, Indian corn, oranges, a small quantity of wine, potatoes,

and beans. Part of the wheat, and all the oranges, are exported. The inhabitants are, in general, extremely poor, but keep their persons and their houses clean and tidy. The island contains the small town of Villa do Porto, and several hamlets. P. (1840), 4666.—5, An isl., England, the largest of the Scilly Isles; lat. 49° 55' N.; lon. 6° 19' W. (R.) It contains several villages, the principal of which is called Hugh or Heugh Town. On the W. side of the island there is a garrison, with barracks and batteries. Area, 1640 ac. Pop. 1545.—6, A group of long flat isles, Hindoostan, presid. Madras, coast of Canara, between lat. 13° 28' to 13° 17' N.; the outermost of the range being 5 m. from the shore, having a channel with 3, 4, and 5 fathoms irregular soundings between them and the main, but safe for boats only.—7, A cluster of small isls. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S. coast of Labrador; lat. 50° 20' N.; lon. 60° W.

**MARY** (Str.), a river, N. America, by which Lake Superior discharges itself into Lake Huron. It is about 60 m. long, and varies in breadth from ¾ m. to 1½ m. After issuing from Lake Superior it flows slowly, through a low and well-wooded country, for 13 m., and then begins to have a strong current, caused by a series of rapids about 2 m. below. These rapids, in a course of 900 yards, have a fall of 22 ft. 10 inches. On each side of the rapids are a number of alluvial islets, varying in height from 10 ft. to 50 ft.

**MARY** (Str.), 14 pars. Eng.—1, Berks; 1890 ac. P. 8431.—2, Cumberland; 7650 ac. P. 13,576.—3, Essex; 1270 ac. P. 1225.—4, Jersey. P. 1041.—5, Leicester; 3580 ac. P. 8406.—6, Salop; 5270 ac. P. 6884.—7, (-Bishop Hill Junior), York city; 3200 ac. P. 2464.—8, (-Bishop Hill Senior), York city; 1180 ac. P. 1302.—9, (-in-the-Castle), Sussex; 790 ac. P. 2933.—10, (Church), Devon; 2310 ac. P. 1668.—11, (Ezra), Hants; 2040 ac. P. 1340.—12, (-on-the-Hill), Chester; 2820 ac. P. 3596.—13, (-De Lode), Gloucester; 3510 ac. P. 4953.—14, (-Le Strand), Middlesex; 16 ac. P. 2520.—Four in Wales.—1, Cardigan. P. 2925.—2, Glamorgan. P. 10,077.—3, (Church), Glamorgan. P. 154.—4, (Hill), Glamorgan. P. 258.

**MARY**, or **MARIA CAPE** (Str.):—1, Newfoundland, S. coast, between Placentia Bay and St. Mary's Bay; lat. 46° 50' N.; lon. 54° 15' W. (R.)—2, Nova Scotia, S.W. coast, forming the S. entrance to the bay of the same name; lat. 44° 7' N.; lon. 66° 11' W. (R.)—3, S. America, E. coast, Uruguay; lat. 34° 39' S.; lon. 54° 9' W. (R.)—4, S. extremity of Madagascar; lat. 25° 38' 54' S.; lon. 45° 42' E. (R.)—5, Africa, W. coast, Senegambia, forming the S.W. entrance to the estuary of the Gambia; lat. 13° 30' N.; lon. 16° 41' W. (R.)—6, Africa, S.W. coast, Benguela; lat. 13° 25' S.; lon. 12° 33' E. (R.)—7, S.E. coast, isl. New Ireland; lat. 4° 2' S.; lon. 153° 18' E. (R.)

**MARYBOROUGH**, a market tn. S. and P. Ireland. The town, cap. of Queen's co., is 47 m. S.W. Dublin, a station on the railway thence to Cork, and on an affluent of the Barrow; has a spacious market-square, a handsome jail, an elegant district lunatic asylum, county infirmary, with dispensary attached; the courthouse, barracks, and public schools; a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and meeting-houses for Wesleyans and Calvinists, a convent of the presentation, in which 200 children receive gratuitous instruction; and a national school. It has three extensive flour-mills, and a good general trade. Pop. 3633. Area of par., 7049 ac. P. 5264.

**MARYBURGH**, a vil. Scotland, co. Inverness, 2 m. S.W. Fort-William, on Loch Eil; with a Free church, missionary chapel-of-ease, an Episcopal and a R. Catholic chapel, a school; and some herring-fishing. Pop. 403.

**MARYCULTER**, par. Scot. Kincardine; 9000 ac. P. 991.

**MARYHILL**, a vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, 3 m. N.W. Glasgow, on the banks of the Kelvin, here crossed by the Forth and Clyde Canal. It contains an Established and a Free church, a R. Catholic chapel, two print-works, bleach and glass works, an iron-foundry, spinning-mill, boat-building yard, library, and schools. Pop. 2552.

**MARYKIRK**, par. Scot. Kincardine; 9320 ac. P. 2387.

**MARYLAND**, one of the maritime U. States, America; lat. 38° to 39° 44' N.; lon. 75° 10' to 79° 20' W.; bounded, N. by Pennsylvania, E. Delaware, S.E. the Atlantic, S. Virginia and Chesapeake Bay, and E. Virginia. It is of very irregular shape, rendering it difficult to give a proper idea of its length and breadth; but the usual estimate makes



the former 196 m., and the latter 120 m.; area, 13,959 sq. m., of which 4329 sq. m. are covered by the waters of the Chesapeake, which, penetrating the state through its whole breadth from S. to N., and indenting it by numerous estuaries, forms its most characteristic feature, and naturally divides it into two portions—the much smaller of the two, on the E., called the Eastern shore; and the other, on the W., called the Western shore. The E. shore, comprising the larger part of the peninsula formed by the Bays of Delaware and Chesapeake, has a low, flat, and somewhat sandy surface, covered, in many places, with stagnant water, which makes ague and intermittent fever prevalent. The W. shore, below the falls of the rivers, has much the same appearance as the E.; but gradually rises towards the N.W., where it is traversed by a lower branch of the Appalachian chain, and attains the height of 2000 ft. above sea-level. By far the most important river is the Potomac, which separates Maryland from Virginia, nearly throughout its whole length of 550 m., and is navigable to Washington, a distance of 300 m. The Susquehanna is also a large river; but only a small portion of its lower course, before it falls into the N. extremity of Chesapeake Bay, belongs to Maryland. The only other rivers deserving of notice are the Patapsco, which, though its course is short, has a broad estuary that makes it navigable by large ships to Baltimore; and the Patuxent, navigable for 50 m. by vessels of 250 tons. But all these means of internal communication are eclipsed by Chesapeake Bay, which has a length of 270 m., with a width varying from 7 m. to 20 m. Almost all the lower part of Maryland is covered with alluvial deposits. The strata beneath belongs generally to earlier series of the tertiary formation, the eocene and the miocene. The pleiocene, the most recent of all, is found only in limited patches. Where the surface begins to become elevated, the tertiary formation terminates, and is succeeded by a belt of metamorphic rocks, composed chiefly of gneiss, micaceous and chlorite slate, occasionally intermixed with granite, serpentine, and limestone. This belt, which lies nearly parallel to the Atlantic coast, has, in Maryland, a width of from 20 to 30 m., and is overlain unconformably by strata of new red sandstone, dipping gently towards the N.W. This sandstone occupies only a narrow trough among the metamorphic rocks; and beyond it, to the W., rises the first ridge of the Appalachians. This part of the chain, in Maryland, consists of metamorphic rocks similar to those already referred to; but immediately N.W. of it, we enter the great Appalachian valley, occupying an enormous area, and extending, under different names, in a S.W. direction, from Vermont to Alabama. The portion of it in Maryland is called the Hagerstown valley, and is principally based on the Trenton limestone, so remarkable for its caverns. Here rocks of the Silurian and Devonian systems are succeeded by a full development of the carboniferous, with its valuable seams of coal and ores of iron. Within the state are three important coal-fields. Two of them, with an estimated aggregate area of 370 sq. m., being situated in a densely-wooded country, have not been opened up; but the third, called the Frostburg or Cumberland basin, occupying an area of 20 m. long, by more than 4 m. wide, has been examined with care, ascertained to be of excellent quality, and worked to some extent, chiefly for the supply of ocean steamers. Much of the low land of Maryland contains a considerable mixture of sand; but is well adapted for agriculture, and generally under good cultivation. The most important crops are Indian corn, wheat, and oats. Next to these, but in much smaller quantities, are potatoes, ordinary and sweet, rye and buckwheat. Tobacco is grown to the extent of about 21,000,000 lbs. annually; the meadows yield heavy crops of hay, and great numbers of live stock are reared, particularly cows for the dairy—sheep and swine the most numerous of all. The principal manufactures are cotton goods, cordage, bricks, and articles in iron; the trade, chiefly foreign, is extensive.

TOTAL VALUE OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MARYLAND, for each of the following years:—

Years.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
	£	£
1848.....	1,544,786	1,157,788
1849.....	1,666,804	1,036,818
1850.....	1,451,531	1,275,875
1851.....	1,174,122	1,365,551

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The state is divided into three districts—E., S., and N.W.; and, by the constitution, the people of each district have the privilege, alternately, of electing the governor, who is chosen for three years. The Senate consists of 21 members, elected for six years—one-third retiring every two years; and the house of delegates of 27 members. Annapolis is the seat of government; other principal towns are Baltimore, Frederick, and Hagerstown. The suffrage is possessed by every white male citizen resident one year preceding an election within the state, and six months within the city or county where he votes. The prevailing forms of religion are the Protestant Episcopal, R. Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist. Pop. (1850), 583,035; of whom 74,077 are free-coloured, and 90,368 slaves.—(*History and Statistics of Maryland*, by J. C. Kenedy, Washington, 1852.)

MARYLEBONE, a parl. bor. England, forming the N.W. portion of London, and comprehending the parishes of Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Paddington; and bounded by Oxford Street on the S., and by the borough of Finsbury on the E. At no remote period it contained only a few solitary houses, situated in open fields, which were long notorious as the lurking-places of robbers; and an extensive enclosure within it was a well-stocked deer park, in which Queen Elizabeth entertained the Russian ambassador with a hunting party. It is now covered with spacious streets and squares, lined with elegant mansions. Among the more remarkable localities within it are the Regent's Park, beautifully laid out in planted walks, lawns, and pleasure-grounds, and containing, among other interesting places of resort, the Zoological Gardens and the Colosseum; the magnificent ranges of buildings in Westbourne Terrace, Cavendish, Manchester, Portman, and Euston Squares; the termini of the London and North-Western, and of the Great Western railways; the churches of St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Holy Trinity church in Bishop's Road, Paddington; and St. Catherine's and the Middlesex hospitals. Area of the bor., 5310 ac. Pop. (1851), 287,465; of which 138,164 are in par. Marylebone; 128,479 in St. Pancras; and 25,173 in Paddington.

MARYPORT, a market tn. and seaport, England, co. Cumberland, 25 m. S.W. Carlisle, at the mouth of the Ellen, and at the W. terminus of the Maryport and Carlisle railway. It is irregularly built; has a chapel, and places of worship for Baptists, Burghers, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, a Friends' meeting-house; three ship-building yards, and manufactures of cotton, linen checks, sail-cloth, cables, coarse earthenware, leather, nails, and anchors. The herring-fishery is productive, and considerable quantities of trout are taken in the river. Pop. (1851), 5698.

MARYSTOW, par. Eng. Devon; 1340 ac. P. (1851), 570.

MARYSVILLE, a considerable mining tn., U. States, California, in the valley of the Sacramento, 110 m. N.E. San Francisco, 1 bank Feather River, near the confluence of the Yuba.

MARYTOWN, par. Scot. Forfar; 2180 ac. P. 452.

MARZAMENI, a small isl., off S.E. coast, Sicily, about 7 m. N.N.W. Cape Passaro, and 21 m. S.S.W. Syracuse. The tunny fishing is extensively carried on here.

MARZANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, dist. and 24 m. E.N.E. Gaeta. It contains four churches. Pop. 3300.

MAS d'AGENOIS (LE), [Latin, *Aginensis Mensus*], a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 25 m. N.W. Agen; with a curious Romanesque church. Pop. 1416.

MAS d'AZIL (LE), [Latin, *Asilum*], a tn. France, dep. Ariège, 15 m. N.W. Foix. It has a church, manufactures of alum, coppers, and wooden combs, and a worsted-mill. Pop. 1590.

MAS-A-FUERA, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, off Chili, W. from isl. Juan Fernandez or Mas-a-tierra; lat. 33° 49' N.; lon. 80° 54' W. It is high and mountainous, of a triangular form; about 12 m. in circumference, and difficult of access. Wood and water are abundant, and fish plentiful on every side of the island.

MASANASA, a vil. and com. Spain, prov. and about 4 m. W.S.W. Valencia; with a church, chapter-house, two primary schools, manufactures of cloth, and a rice, a flour, and three oil mills. Pop. 1915.

MASBATE, an isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Philippines, S. of the S.E. extremity of Luzon; lat. (S. point) 11° 15' N.; lon. 123° 17' E. (n.) It is about 60 m. long by

17 m. broad; its principal produce is rice. In the centre of the N.E. side of the island there is a safe harbour called Port Magna. It is very thinly inhabited.

**MASCAL ISLAND**, Bay of Bengal, off the Chittagong coast, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel. It is 15 m. long by 10 m. broad, thinly peopled and scantily cultivated, but abounds in turtle and oysters, both of superior quality; lat.  $21^{\circ} 30' N.$ ; lon.  $91^{\circ} 50' E.$

**MASCALI-NUOVO**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 17 m. N.N.E. Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna. It is ill built; has several churches and convents, and an active fishery. A little W.N.W. is the village of Mascali-Vecchio. Pop. 4000.

**MASCALUCIA**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and about 3 m. N. Catania, on the S. slope of Etna; by an eruption of which it was greatly injured in 1669. In 1818 it was in a great measure destroyed by an earthquake. Pop. 1800.

**MASCARA**, an ancient tn. Algeria, prov. and 48 m. S.E. Oran, on the S. slope of the Atlas; with three suburbs, and upon the whole, rather a picturesque appearance. It has two public squares, a mosque, two market-places, and manufactures of carpets. The French army took possession of the town on December 5, 1835, and evacuated it on the 8th of the same month, after having destroyed the artillery and munitions of war which Abd-el-Kader had deposited there. It was again taken possession of by the French, May 30, 1841; and since that time has constantly been the seat of a strong garrison. The population, before it was occupied by the French, was estimated at 12,000. It now (1849), consists of 4512, of whom 1716 are Europeans.

**MASCARENE ISLANDS**, or the **MASCARENHAS**; the isls. Bourbon, Mauritius, and Rodriguez, so called from Mascarenhas, a Portuguese navigator, who discovered Bourbon in 1545.

**MASCAT**, a tn. Arabia. See **MUSCAT**.

**MASHAM**, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (N. Riding). The town, 12 m. S.W. Northallerton, r. bank Ure, contains a church, chapels for Baptists, Methodists, and Wesleyans, several schools, a mechanics' institute, a literary and several benevolent societies, with a library, and a capacious market-place. Area of par., 22,940 ac. Pop. 2974.

**MASHBURY**, par. Eng. Essex; 1260 ac. Pop. 85.

**MASHOW** or **MASSAO**, a native tn., S. Africa, Bechuana country; lat.  $26^{\circ} 3' S.$ ; lon.  $25^{\circ} 52' E.$ ; 108 m. N.E. Lattakoo. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

**MASIO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, about 2 m. from Oviglio, r. bank Tanaro; with a church, a monastery, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1898.

**MASK** (LOUGH), a lake, Ireland, cos. Galway and Mayo, 11 m. S. Castlebar, about 8 m. in length, by 4 m. in breadth; with numerous small islets scattered along its shores, which on the E. are low and flat, but on the W. are more bold and rugged.

**MASKAT**, a tn. Arabia. See **MUSCAT**.

**MASKNOW**, a large fishing vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. It is tolerably well built, has a large church, with a lofty tower; a handsome townhouse, erected in 1845; a prison, several schools, and three Moorish towers; manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, cables, sails, ropes, and other marine stores; brandy, wine, and oil; and dock-yards for ship and boat building. Pop. 3369.—(Madoz.)

**MASNUY** (St. JEAN), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. N. Mons; with manufactures of chicory, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1409.

**MASON ISLAND**, a small isl. Ireland, co. Galway, 14 m. S.E. Clifden; circumference 2 m.; shores rocky. It contains the ruins of a church. Inhabitants engaged in fishing.

**MASONE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, 3 m. from Campofreddo. It has a handsome church, a convent, a foundry, and a trade in ironware, corn, potatoes, chestnuts, and dairy produce. Pop. 2027.

**MASSA**, several places, Italy:—1, A tn. and com. Tuscan, prov. and N.W. Florence. It is walled, has an ancient church, a castle, and a trade in wine, oil, silk, and chestnuts. Pop. 2566.—2, (-*Muritima*, or -*di Maremma*), A tn. and com. Tuscan, near the crest of a hill, 33 m. S.W. Siena. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of several public offices, and has a cathedral and a parish church, but, owing to the numerous marshes which surround it, is extremely unhealthy. Pop. tn., 2099; com., 7304.—3, (-*Superiore*), A vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. Polesine, 27 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po;

with a court of justice, and several public offices, a church, and three schools. Pop. 3000.—4, (-*Lombarda*), A tn. Papal States, deleg. and 30 m. S.S.E. Ferrara, near the Santerno. It is walled. Pop. 4000.—5, (-*Lubrenze*, or -*di Sorrento*), A tn. and com. Naples, prov., on the Gulf, and 19 m. S. Naples. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 6781.

**MASSA DUCALE**, or **MASSA DI CARRARA**, a tn. Italy, duchy and 58 m. S.W. Modena, cap. duchy of Massa di Carrara, picturesquely situated near l. bank Frigido. It consists of spacious and well-paved streets, and well-built houses, in the erection and decoration of which a profusion of Carrara marble has been employed; and has a cathedral of little merit, with a curious ancient doorway; a large but not handsome palace, with heavy marble consoles and friezes; and an old castle, finely seated on a rocky ridge, which overhangs a stream, and is covered with trellice-work, on which vines have been trained. A fine old cathedral, which formed the chief ornament of the town, was wantonly demolished during the rule of Bonaparte's sister, Madame Baciocchi. The manufactures are chiefly of silk goods, and a considerable trade is carried on in Carrara marble. Pop. 9826.

**MASSACHUSETTS**, one of the Atlantic U. States of N. America, bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. the Atlantic; S. the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and W. New York; lat.  $41^{\circ} 27'$  to  $42^{\circ} 51' N.$ ; lon.  $70^{\circ} 10'$  and  $73^{\circ} 20' W.$ ; length, 190 m.; breadth, 90 m.; area, 7500 sq. m.; capital city, Boston. The coast-line of the state is indented with deep and extensive bays, of which Massachusetts Bay, whence the state is named, and which includes the large bays of Boston and Cape Cod; Buzzard and Nantucket Bays are the most capacious. The indentations in these bays form excellent harbours, the most commodious of which are Newburyport, Boston harbour, and Marblehead. The islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, with the Elizabeth, and several other small islands, belong to Massachusetts. The W. part of the state is traversed by the Green Mountain, whose loftiest peak rises 4000 ft. above sea-level. A low range, which seems to be a continuation of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, enters Massachusetts E. of the Connecticut, by which it is divided, below Northampton, into two ridges, the two highest peaks of which are Mount Tom on the W. of the river, and Mount Holyoke on the E. To the E. of this range are some detached mountains, one of which, Wachusett, rises between 2000 and 3000 ft. above sea-level. The most considerable rivers are the Connecticut, Hoosatic, and the Merrimac. The soil is poor and sandy near the coast, where salt marshes frequently occur; but in the middle and W. parts it is very fertile, and better cultivated than in any other state in the Union. Iron mines and quarries of granite, syenite, white marble, and slate are wrought extensively; and copper, anthracite coal, yellow ochre, serpentine, and asbestos, are also found. The common domestic animals attain to a good size in the mountainous and hilly country, where also wolves are still found. Fish abound in the rivers and in the sea. The climate of Massachusetts appears to be remarkably healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The mean annual temperature is about  $48^{\circ}$ . The principal vegetable productions are Indian corn, rye, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, pease, hops, beans, and pumpkins; wheat, buckwheat, and barley are raised only in small quantities. Some silk, and a good deal of sugar are produced. A considerable portion of the surface of the ground is still covered with forests, consisting of pine of oak, walnut, birch, maple, ash, cedar, cherry, and chestnut. All the fruit-trees of England are cultivated with success. Massachusetts is the principal manufacturing state in the Confederation; and in textile fabrics produces more goods than the united output of all the other states in the Union. Indeed, scarcely a square mile is destitute of its workshop. For cotton goods there are 3337 mills, 32,559 looms, and 1,220,752 spindles, producing annually about 200,000,000 yds. of cotton cloth. Lowell is the great centre of the cotton manufactures. For woollens there are 191 mills, 4943 looms, and 208,884 spindles, manufacturing cassimeres, broad-cloths, flannels, blankets, &c. Worsted goods, hosiery, silks, linens, &c., are largely manufactured. There are numerous forges and furnaces; machine-shops, making machinery of all kinds; and, also, manufactures of edge-tools, agricultural implements, and cutlery to a large extent. Other articles of manufacture are



beer, leather, small arms, glass, paper, &c. Ship-building is carried on extensively, 41,328 tons having been built in 1851; The trade, both foreign and domestic, is extensive. The most important exports are dried and salted fish, train and sperm-ceti oil, salted beef, flour, soap, candles, leather, and cotton goods; and the imports chiefly coffee, sugar, molasses, indigo, iron, and hemp, with silk, linen, and woollen goods of English manufacture.

TOTAL VALUE OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1848-1851.

Years.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
	£	£
1848.....	2,907,601	6,307,007
1849.....	2,136,846	5,155,399
1850.....	2,225,367	6,338,009
1851.....	2,573,475	6,815,693

In shipping, it is far superior to any other State of the Union, except New York. The means of internal communication are ample, through a complete system of railways, and several navigable rivers, supplemented or aided by canals.

The principal religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Universalists. Education is carefully attended to; ample provision is made by the state for its encouragement, and the school system is the most complete in the Union. In 1851 there were 3987 public schools, attended by about 180,000 children.

Massachusetts is divided into 14 counties; and, besides the capital, Boston, its chief towns are Lowell, Springfield, and Salem. It was at first composed of two colonies—Plymouth colony, first settled by 120 Puritan families, who landed in Plymouth in 1620; and Massachusetts Bay colony. These two were united in 1692, under the name the state now bears. The American Revolution commenced in Boston and its neighbourhood, and the battle of Bunker's hill, in its suburb, Charlestown, was the first regular engagement fought during that memorable struggle. Slavery was abolished in this state in 1783. Public debt of the state (in 1850), £1,319,726. Pop. (1840), 737,499; (1850), 994,499.

MASSACRE, an isl. Pacific. See MAOUSA.

MASSAFRA, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra d'Otranto, dist. and 9 m. N.W. Taranto, on the slope of a hill. It is walled, and the most of the houses are built on the edge of a chasm, through which a stream has worked its way. Pop. 7000.

MASSALSKE, or MOSALSKE, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. W. Kaluga, cap. circle, on the Mosalka, at its confluence with the Gorodenka. It has three churches, and a considerable trade in salt, corn, hemp, and oil. Pop. 1248.—THE CIRCLE is well wooded, rears many cattle, has numerous lakes, and much land adapted for the growth of hemp. Pop. 120,000.

MASSAROONY, a river, British Guiana, supposed to rise about lat. 4° 30' N.; lon. 60° W. It pursues a very circuitous course, generally N.E., through a mountainous country, and joins the Cuyuni, about 12 m. above the entrance of the joint stream into the estuary of the Essequibo. Numerous islands are scattered over its surface, and its navigation is very much obstructed by falls and rapids. It has been explored for about 400 m.

MASSAY, a tn. France, dep. Cher, 21 m. W.N.W. Bourges; with three annual fairs. Pop. 1136.

MASSEBACH, or MASSBACH, a market tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 7 m. S.E. Münnerstadt; with a school, tile-works, limekilns, several distilleries, and numerous mills. P. 1172.

MASSÉ, or MAZE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and S.S.E. Ivrea, on a height above r. bank Dora Baltea. It has two churches, an old castle, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 3300.

MASSEMEN-WESTREM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 7 m. S.E. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen, a brewery, bleachfield, oil and three flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2079.

MASSERA, an isl. about 20 m. off S.E. coast, Arabia, S. point, Abou Rassas; lat. 26° 7' 30" N.; lon. 58° 38' E. It is rather low and rugged, extending from 38 to 40 m., nearly N.E. and S.S.W. It abounds in copper, the mines of which were formerly wrought by the Persians, but had been lost sight of for many years, till re-discovered, in 1846.

MASSERANO, or MESSERANO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Vercelli, r. bank Avos-

tola. It is walled, and well built; has several large squares, an elegant castle, a collegiate church, a college or gymnasium, an archiepiscopal palace, a free school, hospital, and charitable endowment; manufactures of ironware, several tanneries, and a trade in wine. Pop. 3600.

MASSEVAUX, or MASMUNSTER, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 13 m. N.N.E. Belfort, on the Doller. It has manufactures of calico, a cotton-mill, and a blast-furnace; and carries on some trade in cherry brandy. Pop. 2679.

MASSIAC, a tn. France, dep. Cantal, in a narrow valley, 45 m. N.E. Aurillac. Above the town, on opposite banks of the Alagnon, rise two rocks crowned by chapels. P. 1328.

MASSICO [anc. *Massicus*], a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. Gaeta. Its wine was famous in Roman times, and is much celebrated by Horace. In the vicinity, Appius Claudius gained a famous victory over the Samnites.

MASSINGHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*Great*), 4390 ac. P. 905.—2, (*Little*), 2240 ac. P. 152.

MASSINGY, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Geneveve, 3 m. from Rumilly; with an ancient church, and an old castle. Pop. 1041.

MASSOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 22 m. N.E. Stettin. It is walled, flanked with towers, has two gates, a court of justice, a church, an hospital, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2226.

MASSOWA, the principal seaport of Abyssinia, on a small barren isl. in the Red Sea, about 1 m. long by 300 yards to 400 yards broad, at the N. extremity of Arkeeko or Argeego Bay; lat. 15° 36' N.; lon. 39° 21' E. (N.) The town is partly built of stone, but most of the houses are constructed of poles and bent grass, and surrounded by a fence of reeds. The most considerable buildings are the mosques, the Doholah's and Banian's houses, and a few warehouses, which are built of coral; and also the bazaar, where millet, dates, tobacco, beef, mutton, fowls, and occasionally fish, are to be procured. The trade of the port has hitherto been carried on solely by seven or eight Banian merchants, and the Arab merchants of Jidda and Mocha. About 250 Arab boats, of 40 to 200 tons, and one or two European vessels, of 300 to 400 tons, arrive annually. The chief imports are corn, maize, and rice; pearls, gold-dust, and ingots; cotton manufactures of various kinds, glassware, arms, cutlery, elephants' teeth, cloves, spices, wines, and spirits. Principal exports, rhinoceros-horns, gold, ivory, honey, slaves, and wax. These are brought by caravans from the interior. In the narrow channel between the island and the mainland, there is good anchorage. The island is dependent on Mecca, under the immediate jurisdiction of the Prince of Arkeeko, to whom it pays an annual tribute. The governor is, however, absolute king of the island. Pop. estimated at 4000.

MASTENBROEK, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 6 m. N.W. Zwolle; with a church. Pop. (agricultural), about 1000.

MASULIPATAM, a seaport and dist. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, coast of Coromandel. The town, cap. of the dist., is situated at the head of a spacious bay of the same name, on a small branch of the Kistna; lat. 16° 10' N.; lon. 81° E. It is of considerable size, and has pretty extensive manufactures of chintzes, which find a ready market in Persia, where they are much esteemed, and to which the greater portion of them is exported. About 1½ m. S.E. the town stands the fort, in the form of a parallelogram, 800 yards long, by 600 yards broad, and connected with the former by a straight causeway 2000 yards in length. The shore is flat all round the bay, the depth in approaching it being not more than half a fathom for the distance of nearly a mile.—THE DISTRICT is, in great part, composed of extensive tracts of grass plain, and towards the N. of wild copse jungle. The cotton produced here is comparatively of a good quality, but is not raised to any great extent; its culture being less profitable than that of grain. Area, 5000 sq. m. Pop. (1851), 520,866.

MASULLAN, a vil., isl. Sardinia, prov. Busachi; with three churches, a Capuchin convent, a primary school, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1056.

MATA (La), several places, Spain, particularly:—1, A tn. New Castle, prov. and about 20 m. W.N.W. Toledo, consisting chiefly of low earthen houses; with a church, a town-house, primary school, an oil-mill, and a trade in corn and

chick pease. Pop. 1000.—2, A tn. Estremadura, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Cáceres; with an ancient church, a townhouse, primary school, an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in oil and wine. Pop. 1095.

**MATAGORDA**, a small seaport tn. U. States, Texas, at the mouth of the Colorado, on a bay of same name. It has a considerable foreign trade.—The bay is 55 m. long, with an average breadth of about 7 m., and is enclosed from the Gulf of Mexico by a peninsula 45 m. long, by 2 to 3 m. broad; lat. (S. point) 28° 24' N.; lon. 96° 20' W. A little to the S.W. of the port is an island of same name.

**MATALA** (CAPE), isl. Candia, S. coast, the most southerly point of Europe; lat. 34° 55' 6" N.; lon. 24° 45' 15" E. (r.)

**MATAM**, a vil. Senegambia, Fouta-Damga, l. bank Senegal; lat. 15° 44' N.; lon. 13° 5' W. It is a market for millet, hides, and butter.

**MATAMORAS**, a tn. and river port Mexico, dep. Tamaulipas, r. bank Río-Bravo-del-Norte, 60 m. above its outfall in the Gulf of Mexico, at Refugio. The town is well built, has numerous churches, convents, and schools; and a considerable trade, the exports consisting chiefly of specie, horses, wool, and hides; and the imports of manufactured goods, principally from Great Britain and the U. States. P. 20,000.

**MATAN**, a native state, isl. Borneo, S.W. coast, on the Carimata Strait. It yields the best diamonds in Borneo; also birds'-nests, iron, tin, and sago.

**MATAN ISLAND**, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Philippines, on the E. coast of the island of Zebu; lat. 10° 20' N.; lon. 123° 40' E. It is about 10 m. in circumference. It was on this island Magalhães was killed in 1521, when returning from America.

**MATANZA** (LA), a tn. Canaries, on N. part of isl. Tenerife. It is built in a straggling manner, and has a parish church, and three primary schools. Pop. 1374.

**MATANZAS**, a fortified seaport tn. and bay, isl. Cuba, N.W. coast. The town is in lat. 23° 3' N.; lon. 81° 40' W. (a.), 52 m. E. Havana, to which it ranks next in commercial importance. It stands on a flat on both banks of the San Juan, which brings down so much mud that the harbour is materially injured by it. The houses, mostly of stone, are built in a very durable manner, though with a total absence of architectural beauty. It has two churches, an excellent hospital; extensive barracks, a theatre, and a cock-pit. The state of education is exceedingly low. The importations are chiefly articles of food, and materials and machinery for sugar and coffee estates; most of its fancy and other goods are brought from Havana. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, and coffee, amounting, in 1847, to 387,171 boxes sugar, 3,405,777 lbs. coffee, and 54,841 hhds. molasses.—

The bay is spacious, easy of access, and completely sheltered from all winds, except those from the N.E., which send in a heavy sea. A railroad connects Matanzas with the interior. Pop. (1845), estimated at 45,795.

**MATAPAN** (CAPE), [anc. *Tanarum Promontorium*], the most S. point of the Morea, Greece, and of the continent of Europe; lat. 36° 21' 30" N.; lon. 22° 28' E. It terminates in a high, steep, pyramidal point, at the base of which is a cavern, apparently blackened by the fire of former volcanoes. Upon its summit are the ruins of an ancient temple, supposed to have been dedicated to Neptune.

**MATAPUZUELOS**, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 17 m. S.S.W. Valladolid; with a handsome church, a courthouse, hospital, two primary schools, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; brick and tile works, a distillery, and a trade in corn, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1120.

**MATARAM**, or **MATAREM**, a tn. Java, prov. and S.W. Djokjokarta, formerly the residence of the Emperor of Java. It lies among hills, was formerly partly walled, and had an extent of 2 m. each way; but is now much fallen off in appearance and population.

**MATARELLO**, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle and about 6 m. from Trent; with a church, and a castle. Pop. 1260.

**MATARIEH** [anc. *Heliopolis* or *On*], a vil., Lower Egypt, in a beautiful and well-planted district, 6 m. N.N.E. Cairo. It is now a very insignificant place, but, though never of great extent, it very early acquired, and long continued to possess great celebrity, from its temple of the Sun; which was a very magnificent structure, and was, for ages, the chief seat of Egyptian learning. According to Strabo, the city stood

on a large mound, and had lakes in front filled with water from the neighbouring canals. Since his time the level of the land must have risen considerably, as the foundations are sunk beneath the ground, and the obelisk, which now forms the most conspicuous object among the ruins, is buried to the depth of 5 ft. 10 inches. The whole height of this obelisk, measured from its first pedestal, is 68 ft. 2 inches; and the shape of its apex seems to indicate that this height was originally increased by the addition of some covering, probably of metal. The gardens of Matarieh were renowned for a balsam, produced from plants first brought from Judea by Cleopatra, and believed to be the same as the balm of Gilead, mentioned in the Bible. They also deserve notice as the locality where, about 30 years ago, the cultivation of Indian cotton was first tried in Egypt. In the plain in the vicinity, Sultan Selim encamped in 1517, previous to his defeat of Toman Bey, which transferred the Mameluke sceptre to the Osmanlee; and, in the same locality, in 1800, the Turks were signally defeated by the French under Kleber.

**MATARIEH**, a vil. Lower Egypt, on a point of land projecting into Lake Menzaleh, 21 m. S.E. Damiatta; inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing in the lake. The produce, which is very great, is dried and salted on the spot, and sent on camels or asses to Menzaleh, whence it is carried by canal to different parts of the country.

**MATARO**, a city, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 19 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. The older part of the town is built on a declivity, and the streets are narrow and inconvenient; the more modern portion, which extends to the sea-side, consists of spacious and well-arranged streets, composed, for the most part, of handsome houses. It has eight squares, a fine church, several chapels, two convents, town and courthouses, prisons, barracks, a custom-house, hospital, theatre, college, numerous primary schools, and a large cemetery; manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, hempen, and silken fabrics, esparto ropes, sails, glass, potteryware, hardware, bricks, tiles, soap, leather, small shot, brandy and wine, and a capacious dock for building and repairing merchant vessels. The commerce of Mataro is active, especially in the fishing department. Its exports are wine, brandy, manufactured goods, timber, fruits, &c.; imports, grain, sugar, cacao, coal, barilla, and esparto. Pop. 13,010.—(Madoz and Mellado.)

**MATARUNA**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. and 70 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro, N. shore of Lake Araruama, on a river of the same name, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, and a small harbour, from which small vessels get down into the sea with the ebbing tide, carrying with them the produce of the district. Pop. 3200.

**MATAVIANA**, a river, Spain, prov. Teruel. It rises near Peñaroya, on the confines of Valencia, flows N. and N.E., receives the Algas at Nonaspe, forms part of the boundary between Aragon and Catalonia, and falls into the Ebro, near Fayon; total course, about 60 m.

**MATCHING**, par. Eng. Essex; 2530 ac. P. 687.

**MATE-SZALKA**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, about 9 m. from Neutra-Bathor; with a Protestant church, a Jewish school, and a trade in corn. P. 2580.

**MATEHY**, par. Irel. Cork; 7097 ac. Pop. 2320.

**MATELICA**, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 22 m. W.S.W. Macerata. It is walled; has seven convents, and manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs. Pop. 3066.

**MATEO** (SAN), a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. It is walled; has two squares, a church, several chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, two well-attended schools, a convent, having a fine church, with two towers; and manufactures of cloth, linen and hempen fabrics, leather, and oil, in which latter article considerable traffic is carried on. Pop. 2546.

**MATEO** (SAN), or **VEGA-DE-SAN-MATEO**, a tn. Canaries, isl. Gran Canaria; with a church. It raises around it some wheat, rye, potatoes, and vegetables. Pop. 2781.

**MATERA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. dist., r. bank Gravina, 35 m. W.N.W. Taranto. It is a place of great antiquity, the residence of an archbishop, seat of a civil court; and has a cathedral, three convents, and a royal school of belles-lettres, medicine, law, and agriculture. P. 11,500.

**MATHEOS** (São), two places, Brazil.—1, A tn., prov. Espirito-Santo, on a height near river of same name, about



16 m. from the Atlantic. It is surrounded by swamps and stagnant pools, which spread pestilence around, and make agues and endemical diseases very prevalent. It is built without any regularity; has a church, a Latin, and two primary schools, and a considerable export trade in the produce of its own district, which is very fertile. The principal articles are mandioc flour, sugar, and millet.—2, A tn., prov. and 190 m. S.S.W. Ceara, l. bank Jaguaribe, originally a hamlet of Cariri Indians. It has a church, a primary school, townhouse, and prison. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture and the rearing of cattle. The Indians, who are numerous, confine their culture to the raising of cotton, and subsist by the chase. Pop. par., 2000; dist., 13,000.

MATHERNE, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1730 ac. P. 442.

MATHOW, par. Eng. Worcester; 3670 ac. P. 716.

MATHRY, par. Wales, Pembroke. P. 1012.

MATHURA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Agra, lat. 27° 31' N.; lon. 77° 33' E., l. bank Jumna, a popular resort of Hindoo votaries, who come from far and near to bathe in this spot, which is sacred to Krishna, and for whose convenience numerous flights of steps (ghats) descending to the river have been formed. It was formerly surrounded by a lofty wall, of which some fragments and three gates only now remain. The fort, which is situated on a high hill close by, is also in ruins. The interior of the town is extremely dirty, the streets narrow and irregular. The greater portion of the houses are built of brick, with flat roofs, and are from two to three stories in height; the remainder are mere huts, built of clay, and thatched with grass or reeds. There are numerous bazaars, 190 Hindoo mandars or places of prayer, and 19 mosques. Among the latter is the famous mosque, built by the Emperor Aurengzebe, which is called by his name. There is little trade here, although the Jumna is navigable at all seasons of the year, even for large boats. Pop. estimated at 60,000, of which 6000 are Mussulmans, and 54,000 Hindoos; among the latter there are 15,000 Brahmans and Fakirs, who subsist on the alms of the devotees.

MATINA, a river, Central America, Costa Rica, formed by the junction of the Chirripo and Barbilla, and, after an E. course, entering the Caribbean Sea, near lat. 10° N.; lon. 82° 25' W. At its mouth is a village of same name.

MATTANA, a div. Madagascari (which see).

MATLASK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 530 ac. P. 198.

MATLOCK (BRIDGE and BATH), two vils. England, co. and 15 m. N. by W. Derby, about 1½ m. distant from each other, in the parish of same name, on the Ambegate and Rowsley branch, N. Midland railway.—MATLOCK BRIDGE, romantically situated on the Derwent, and entered by a handsome stone bridge across it, is built in tiers of houses, rising in succession from the base nearly to the summit of a steep acclivity, and has a small church perched on a rock, and surmounted by a spire; places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyans, a free school, a weekly market, and four annual fairs, chiefly for cattle.—MATLOCK BATH is situated in the beautiful vale of the Derwent, amid scenery equally distinguished by grandeur and beauty, and has long been much frequented for its mineral springs, which have a temperature of 68°, and contain much carbonic acid gas. Over each of the springs, three in number, a handsome hotel has been erected; and there are lodging-houses, affording accommodation for 400 or 500 visitors. The only manufactures are vases, and similar articles, made of the flint-spar and marbles of the county, and exhibited in workshops, which are called museums, and from the number of natural as well as manufactured curiosities which they display, well deserve the name.—THE PARISH was formerly famous for its lead-mines, which are still worked to a limited extent; and the cotton manufacture was established in it by a factory, built by Sir Richard Arkwright. Pop. par., 3782.

MATO, or MATTO-GROSSO [Great forest], the most W. prov. of Brazil; lat. 7° to 24° N.; lon. 51° to 65° W.; bounded, N. by a range of mountains nearly in lat. 7°, which separates it from Para; E. the Araguaia, which separates it from Goyaz; S.E. the Parana, separating it from São Paulo; S. Paraguay, and W. Bolivia; area, 865,800 sq. m. It is traversed, N.W. to S.E., by a mountain chain, forming the principal watershed between the basins of the Amazon and the Rio-de-la-Plata. The principal branches of this chain are the Cordillera Geral, in the N.W., and the Serra Parecis, which, linking with the other,

stretches across a considerable portion of the central part of the province. From the mountains innumerable streams descend, and proceed through lofty rocky valleys, which gradually spread out into immense plains. The principal rivers are, in the W., the Guapore, N. the Juruna, N.E. the Xingu, E. the Araguaia, S.E. the Parana, with its tributary, Pardo; and S.W. the Paraguay, with its tributaries São Lourenço and Tacuary. There are also numerous lakes, some of them of considerable extent. The dense forests, which cover a great part of the surface, have given the province its name. They abound with inexhaustible supplies of the finest timber, both for common and ornamental purposes; but, from the deficiency of the means of transport, cannot at present be turned to much account. They also yield many rare and valuable gums, balsams, and medicinal plants. Cacao, jalap, and anil, and *maté* [*Ilex Paraguensis*] are of spontaneous growth. The wild animals which haunt the woods are extremely numerous. Among others are antas, ounces, various species of wolf, varieties of deer, hares, &c. Land-birds and water-fowl also abound. The province is particularly rich in minerals. There is scarcely a district in which gold is not found, though the working of the mines has almost ceased to be profitable. Iron is everywhere abundant, but lies disregarded. Rock-salt and saltpetre are both worked to a limited extent. Over an extensive region near the centre, diamond mines have been wrought from a very remote period, and still continue to yield a large revenue to Government. In other quarters, various other gems and crystals are obtained. In many of the valleys and plains, the soil is of remarkable fertility, producing rich crops of rice, millet, mandioc, haricots, cotton, sugar, and tobacco; but as the number of inhabitants bears no proportion to the extent of the surface, the greater part of it necessarily remains in a state of nature. For administrative purposes, Mato-Grosso is divided into two comarcas, Cuiaba and Mato-Grosso, subdivided into numerous districts. It sends only one deputy to the general legislative assembly, and appoints only one senator. The provincial assembly, consisting of 20 members, holds its sittings in Cuiaba. Pop. 180,000.

MATO-GROSSO, or VILLA BELLA, a city, Brazil, prov. and cap. comarca of same name, on a height above r. bank Guapore, below the confluence of the Alegre, 300 m. W. Cuiaba. It is surrounded by plains, which are annually inundated, and is built with considerable regularity. The houses are low, constructed of earth and wood, and covered with tiles; and, being white-washed both within and without, have a cheerful and comfortable appearance. It has three churches, a townhouse, smelting-house, hospital, barracks, and arsenal; a Latin, and two primary schools: Its climate is very unhealthy. The comarca is of vast extent, stretching E. to W., between the Araguaia and Mamore, about 700 m., and N. to S., 500 m. Its only trade is in horses and cattle. Pop. comarca, including only those civilized, 15,000.

MATOSCHNOI, or MATOTCHIKIN SHAR, a strait, Russia, which connects the Arctic Ocean with the Sea of Kara, and, stretching W. to E. across Nova Zembla, divides it into two distinct islands; length, about 150 m.; average breadth, not more than 3 m. The shores are generally steep, and frequented by immense flocks of water-fowl. The rivers, which fall into the strait, teem with fish; and in the strait itself seals are very numerous.

MATRA, a mountain-range, Hungary, forming a ramification of the Carpathians, between the Theiss and the Danube, and extending partly through cos. Neograd, Heves, and Gömör, for about 36 m.; culminating point, near Gyöngyös, about 3500 ft. high. Owing to its central position, and the wide plains which stretch from its base, it commands one of the most extensive views in Hungary. The range is well wooded, abounds with game, has valuable pastures, and rich mines of iron.

MATSA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 12 m. from Arad; with a handsome nonited church. Pop. 1346.

MATSMAL, an isl. and tn. Japan. See YESSO.

MATSON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 450 ac. P. 61.

MATTERHORN, a mountain, Switzerland. See CERVIN.

MATTERSDORF, or NAGY MARTONY, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.W. Oedenburg; with a trade in wine. Pop. 4092.

MATTERSEY, par. Eng. Notts; 2210 ac. P. 519.

**MATTHEW (Str.).**—1. An isl. Siam, 18 m. off W. coast, in the Mergui Archipelago; lat. (N. point)  $10^{\circ} 13' N.$ ; lon.  $98^{\circ} E.$ ; about 16 m. long N. to S., and 10 m. broad. It rises in the centre to a height of 3000 ft.; shores lined with rocks. At the N. end is Hastings's or Gages Harbour, a spacious bay, capable of containing the largest navy in the world, with from 5 to 11 fathoms, and sheltered from all winds. The island abounds, towards the N. end, with wild plantains and yams, and with ground rattans of large size.—2. (or *Gore Island*), Russian America, in Behring's Sea, S.E. point, or Cape Up-right; lat.  $60^{\circ} 18' N.$ ; lon.  $172^{\circ} 4' W.$  (R.); about 28 m. long, N.W. to S.E. It is composed of hills of moderate height, separated by deep valleys, which, at a distance, give it the appearance of several islands.

**MATTIE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Susa, with a church, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2229.

**MATTISHALL**, two pars. Eng., Norfolk:—1, 2100 ac. P. 1155.—2, (Bergh), 690 ac. P. 230.

**MATTO-GROSSO**, a prov. Brazil. See MATO-GROSSO.

**MATTOL**, a river S.E. Africa, rising in a salt-water marsh in the interior behind Delagoa Bay, into which it falls, lat.  $26^{\circ} S.$ ; breadth at the mouth, 960 ft., and depth, 16 ft.

**MATTRAH**, a tn. and bay Arabia. See MUSCAT.

**MATUKU**, one of the Feejee isls., S. Pacific; lat.  $19^{\circ} 14' S.$ ; lon.  $179^{\circ} 44' W.$  (R.) The face of this island is broken into volcanic peaks, but has many fertile valleys. On the W. side is a good harbour, where wood and water are to be had.

**MATURA**, a tn., isl. Ceylon, Dondrah Head, the extreme S. point of the island, l. bank Neel Ganga river, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It contains many handsome houses, chiefly belonging to Dutch families, and a Protestant church.

**MATURIN**, a dep. and river port, Venezuela. The former occupies the N.E. portion of that republic, extending from the Gulf of Paria, W. to the Unare; lon.  $65^{\circ} 20' W.$ , and from the Caribbean Sea to the Orinoco. It comprises the provinces of Cumana, Barcelona, and Margarita; the latter comprehending only the island of that name, and the smaller ones around it. The navigable rivers, besides the Orinoco, are the Guarapiche, Neveri, and Unare. Smaller streams numerous, the greater portion of which empty themselves into the Gulf of Paria. The climate is warm and humid. The greater part of the territory consists of extensive plains, which are covered with vast herds of cattle. The cultivated districts produce great quantities of cacao and tobacco, and also some coffee. On the peninsula of Araya N. of Cumana, salt is manufactured. The capital of the department is Cumana.—The town, l. bank of a river which falls into the Gulf of Paria; lat.  $9^{\circ} 30' N.$ ; lon.  $62^{\circ} 50' W.$ ; has some shipping business. In 1847, the imports amounted to £12,285; the exports, £29,703.

**MATZDORF** or **MATTHEOZ**, a tn. Hungary, co. Zips, l. bank Popper, 6 m. S.W. Küssmark; with two churches, a school, distillery, a brewery, a trade in flax, vinegar, horses, and swine. Pop. 1060.

**MAUBAN**, a tn. Philippines, isl. Luzon, on the coast, 60 m. S.E. Manila; lat.  $14^{\circ} 12' N.$ ; lon.  $121^{\circ} 30' E.$

**MAUBEUGE** [Latin, *Malbodium*], a tn. France, dep. Nord, on the Sambre, 47 m. S.E. Lille. It is walled and defended by several forts; is clean, well and regularly built, and has two churches, a communal college, and two hospitals; manufactures of fire-arms, and other articles in iron, beaten and rolled; nails, soap, and sugar; a salt-refinery, tanneries, and marble saw-works. It exports, by the Sambre, coal, marble, and slate, which form the principal articles of trade. In 1679, it was regularly fortified by Vauban, and in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, it was besieged and taken by the Prussians. Pop. 3314.

**MAUBOURGUET** [Latin, *Malburgetum*], a tn. France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 16 m. N.W. Tarbes, on the Adour. It consists mostly of a good square, traversed by one long street; and has a parish church, in a mixed Gothic and Oriental style. Pop. 2310.

**MAUBRAY**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 24 m. W. Mons, in a marshy district. It has a mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1680.

**MAUCLINE** [Celtic, *Magh*, a meadow, and *linn*, a lake], a manufacturing tn. and par., Scotland, co. Ayr. The former, 7 m. S.E. Kilmarnock, a station on the Glasgow and

Dumfries Railway, is neatly built, and contains an Established and a Free church, a small prison, two branch banks, a public library, and four schools. The weaving of cotton goods, and the manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes, cigar-cases, and other fancy articles in painted wood, gives employment to the inhabitants. About 1 m. N.W. is the farmhouse of Mossiel, for about nine years the residence of Burns; and in the vicinity, likewise, are Ballochmyle, Barskimming, Lugar water, and other scenes celebrated in his poems. Area of par., 7206 ac. Pop. 2156.

**MAUDLINTOWN**, par. Irel. Wexford; 841 ac. P. 723. MAUER, or MOWER, a vil. Lower Austria, in a deep valley, 6 m. S.W. Vienna; with a church, a castle, mineral springs, and a bathing establishment, and a trade in corn, fruit, wine, and dairy produce. Pop. 1056.

**MAUERKIRCHEN**, or MAWERKIRCHEN, a market tn. Lower Austria, circle Inn, 8 m. from Braunau; with an ancient church. Pop. 1000.

**MAUGHAN'S (Str.)**, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1260 ac. Pop. 204.

**MAUGHOLD**, par. Isle of Man. P. 3689.

**MAUGUOL** [Latin, *Melgorium*], a tn. France, dep. Hérault, on a lagoon of its name, 7 m. E.N.E. Montpellier. It existed in 900; had a strong castle, a port, and a mint, and makes some figure in the history of the period. Pop. 1653.

**MAUI**, or MOWEE, one of the Sandwich isls., N. Pacific Ocean, N.W. from Hawaii; lat. (S.E. point)  $20^{\circ} 44' N.$ ; lon.  $155^{\circ} 58' W.$  (R.) It is divided into two oval-shaped peninsulas, connected by a low isthmus, only a few feet higher than the beach. The two peninsulas, called, respectively, East Maui, and West Maui, rise, the former to a height of 10,000 ft., terminating in a crater 2700 ft. deep, and falling almost perpendicularly towards the sea; the latter to an elevation of 6100 ft., and having many sharp peaks and ridges, divided by deep valleys, which, in descending towards the sea, open out, and form sloping plains on the N. and S. sides, of considerable extent. Numerous beautiful cascades pour over the rocks, from heights of several hundred feet. On some fertile tracts, particularly on the E. division, wheat, potatoes, turnips, corn, melons, and some fruits, including grapes are produced; but these are not raised in large quantities. The sugar-cane thrives well; but no systematic efforts, to any great extent, have yet been made for its cultivation. The amount of arable land has been variously estimated at one-fourth and one-eighth; but not more than one-tenth is cultivated. On the W. side of W. Maui, is the bay and town of Lahaina. The latter is built along the beach for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and is principally composed of grass-houses, situated as near the beach as possible. It contains the king's palace, built of coral rock, a fort, and some storehouses, belonging to the king. Lahaina is much resorted to by whalers, who here obtain abundance of provisions, particularly potatoes. The population is estimated at 3000. Maui has been occupied as a missionary station since 1832, and the church contains about 300 members. The schools, attended by about 1000 children, are very inefficient, there being neither regular teachers nor school-houses. Pop. island (1840), 5000.—(Wilkes' *U. States Expl. Exped.*)

**MAULDE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 21 m. W.N.W. Mons; with two breweries and a mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1377.

**MAULDEN**, par. Eng. Bedford; 2574 ac. Pop. 1330.

**MAULE**, a prov. Chili, extending from the river of the same name to the Itata, a distance of about 48 m. to 50 m. The surface is undulating, and in many parts hilly. It produces various kinds of grain, but rearing cattle is the principal object of the agriculturist. Wine and tobacco are exported to the other provinces.—The RIVER, like all those of Chili, rises on the W. slopes of the Andes. Its sources are near the peak of Descabezado, lat.  $35^{\circ} 22' S.$  It falls into the sea at lat.  $35^{\circ} 20' S.$ , after a course of about 130 m. At high tides vessels, not drawing more than 6 ft. water, may enter the mouth and proceed some distance upwards; flat river barges may ascend it at any season for 20 m.

**MAULMAIN**, a tn. Tenasserim provs. See MOULMEIN. MAUMEE, a vil., U. States, Ohio, 124 m. N.N.W. Columbus, l. bank river of same name, at the foot of the rapids. It has a courthouse, five churches, and several water-propelled mills and factories. Pop. 1200.—The RIVER rises in the



N.E. part of Indiana, and, after a N.E. course of about 100 m., falls into Lake Erie. It is navigable for small craft 18 m. to Perrysburg.

**MAUNDVEE**, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, presid. and 10 m. S. Bombay; lat.  $18^{\circ} 47' N.$ ; lon.  $73^{\circ} 1' E.$

**MAUNDWA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, r. bank Nerbudda. It has a trade in timber, which is floated down the river to the sea-coast. Pop. 4000 to 5000.

**MAUPITI**, an isl., S. Pacific. See **MARUA**.

**MAUR**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 7 m. S.E. Zürich, S.W. side Lake Greifen, with a small castle. P. 2133.

**MAURA (SANTA)**, [anc. *Leucadia* and *Neritus*], one of the Ionian isls., the fourth in size, about 10 m. N. from Cephalonia and Ithaca, separated from the mainland of Greece by the shallow channel of Santa Maura, through which boats only can pass. S. extremity, Cape Ducato, in lat.  $38^{\circ} 33' 30'' N.$ ; lon.  $20^{\circ} 32' 45'' E.$  (n.); about 18 m. to 20 m. long, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. to 10 m. wide. Its surface is extremely mountainous and rugged, particularly towards the centre. The E. side is waste and barren, but the W. and N. parts are very productive, yielding vines, olives, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, and some corn. Honey and wax are also produced, and considerable numbers of sheep and goats are reared. But the staple commodity of the island is bay salt, of which about 8000 tons are annually exported. Besides agriculture, a large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in navigation and the fisheries. Under the jurisdiction of this island are included the islands of Meganisi, Chitros, and the uninhabited ones in the channel of Santa Maura. Pop. estimated at 18,000. — **SANTA MAURA**, the capital, is situated on the N.E. part of the island, on a narrow slip of land, almost surrounded by the sea, and is extremely unhealthy. It is enclosed by walls and towers, and defended by a castle, generally occupied by British troops; is ill built and dirty; houses mostly of wood, and has several Greek churches.

**MAURIC** (Latin, *Mauricum*), a tn. France, dep. Cantal, 21 m. W.N.W. Aurillac. Many of its houses are well built, and it has two handsome ancient churches, a Hotel de Ville, prefecture, court of justice, prison, and an hospital; a good trade in corn, wine, fruit, salt, horses, mules, horned cattle, sheep, swine, wax, cheese, leather, and timber. Pop. 2113.

**MAURICE (Str.)**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Valais, l. bank Rhone, 18 m. W. Sion. A bridge of one arch romantically placed, but not older than the 15th century, though sometimes attributed to the Romans, spans the river, and forms the boundary between cantons Vaud and Valais. The town stands squeezed in between the mountains and the river, and contains an abbey, a church, with a lofty tower and several Roman inscriptions built into its walls; a townhouse, now converted into a factory; an old castle, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 1496.

**MAURICE (Str.)**, a tn. France. See **CHARENTON**.

**MAURICE (Str.)**, or **THREE RIVERS**, a river, British N. America, which issues from lake Oskelanaia, near the skirts of a mountain ridge; lat.  $48^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; lon.  $75^{\circ} W.$ ; flows S.S.E. into Lower Canada, and, after a course of nearly 200 m., joins l. bank St. Lawrence, at the town of Three

Rivers. It is computed to drain an area of 8400 sq. m. Its navigation is practicable for 100 m., but is much interrupted by cascades, when portage becomes necessary. Its principal affluents are the Kasikan, Pisman, Ribbon, Windigo, Vermillion, Bastonais, Rat, Matsuin, and Shawenegan. It also expands into numerous lakes, and forms about 14 small islands.

**MAURIK**, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 20 m. W. Arnhem, l. bank Rhine; with two churches, and an elegant school. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture and pig-rearing. Pop. 1370.

**MAURITIUS**, or **ISLE OF FRANCE**, an isl., Indian Ocean, a colony of Great Britain, E. from the islands of Madagascar and Bourbon; lat. (Port Louis, the capital)  $20^{\circ} 9' 42'' S.$ ; lon.  $57^{\circ} 31' 45'' E.$  (n.). It is of an oval form, about 40 m. N.E. to S.W., and 25 m. in breadth, and is surrounded by coral reefs. It is composed chiefly of rugged and irregular mountains, rising usually into points or pinnacles of considerable height; the highest are the Brabant mountain, 3000 ft., and the singular, insulated rock, Peter Botte, 2600 ft. Between the mountains, however, and along the coast, there are several large and fertile plains



and valleys, well watered by numerous streamlets, many of which become periodically dry, and having an exceedingly rich soil of black vegetable mould or stiff clay. Iron exists, but is of an inferior quality. The climate is salubrious, but violent and destructive hurricanes are frequent, more especially in March or April. When first discovered, the island was almost entirely covered with wood, a considerable part of which has now been cut down, although some extensive forests still remain. Some of the trees are very valuable,

particularly the black ebony, esteemed the most solid, close, and shining of any in the world. In the general character of its vegetation, Mauritius is somewhat similar to that of the Cape in the number of succulent plants, cactuses, spurges, aloes, house-leeks, fig-marigolds, &c. Many plants from Europe, Africa, Madagascar, and India are acclimated and thrive well. Shady groves of mango, dense masses of mimosa, and nearly every beautiful tree of the tropics are to be met with here. The principal objects of cultivation are sugar, rice, maize, mandioc, and vegetables; and, to a limited extent, coffee, pepper, and the mulberry for the production of silk. The exports of sugar, which is the staple of the island, increased from 64,886,184 lbs. in 1839, to 119,430,044 lbs., in 1848, mostly sent to Great Britain. The next largest article of export is rice, amounting, in 1848, to 3,085,424 lbs., the greater part of which went to the Cape of Good Hope. The total exports, the same year, amounted in value to £1,019,193. The imports, which consist of provisions of all kinds, live stock, copper, cordage, glass, cotton manufactures, &c., amounted, in 1848, to £819,824. The government of the island is vested in a governor, a colonial legislative council, subordinate to the orders of the sovereign in council. The Mauritius was discovered, in 1505, by the Portuguese. The Dutch took possession of it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of Prince Maurice. It eventually fell into the hands of the French, who took formal possession of it in 1721, and retained it till 1810, when it was captured by the British, and definitively ceded to us in 1815. It is well known as the scene of St. Pierre's tale of *Paul and Virginia*. The principal towns are Port Louis and Mahebourg. French is the language chiefly spoken. Pop. (1846), 161,920.

MAURO (SAN), several places, Naples, particularly:—A tn., prov. Basilicata, dist. and 24 m. S.W. Matera. P. 2900.

MAURS [Latin, *Murtium*], a tn. France, dep. Cantal, 20 m. S.W. Aurillac; with a public square, adorned with a fine fountain; it has a trade in linen, wax, chestnuts, and several important fairs. Pop. 1736.

MAUTBY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1420 ac. P. 66.

MAUTERNDORF, a market tn. Upper Austria, circle and 57 m. S.S.E. Salzburg; with a church, a townhouse, an old castle, and manufactures of wire and stoves. Pop. 1120.

MAUTH, or MEGRO, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 21 m. S.W. Beraun; with a church, glass-houses, and manufactures of iron. Pop. 1200.

MAUTHAUSEN, or MALTHAUSEN, a market tn. Upper Austria, circle Mühl, l. bank Danube, here crossed by a flying bridge, 12 m. E.S.E. Linz. It is well built, has a church, a picturesque old castle, manufactures of leather, dye-works, extensive granite quarries, and the most important horse-market of Upper Austria. Pop. 1200.

MAUVESIN [Latin, *Malvesinum*], a tn. France, dep. Gers, on the Arratz, 16 m. E.N.E. Auch; with the remains of a strong castle. Pop. 1371.

MAVIS-ENDERBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1510 ac. P. 211.

MAVRO, or MAURO POTAMOS—1, or *Gavrios* [anc. *Cephissus*], a river, Greece, Livadia, which rises near Mazunizta, in the N. slope of Mount Vardisio; flows E.S.E., and, after a course of nearly 60 m., falls into Lake Topolias.—2, [anc. *Acheron*], a river, Turkey in Europe, prov. Albania. It rises S.W. of Janina, and flows, in a winding S.W. course of about 40 m., to the Ionian Sea.

MAYROMATI [anc. *Messene*], a vil. Greece, Morea, at the foot of the steep hill of Ithome, and nearly in the centre of the enclosure of the ancient city. It is a wretched village, consisting of about 20 huts. The ruins, however, are extensive, and furnish magnificent specimens of the military architecture of the ancient Greeks.

MAWES (Str.), a small seaport and market tn. England, co. Cornwall, opposite Falmouth; irregularly built; inhabited chiefly by pilcherd fishermen and pilots. The Wesleyans and Independents have places of worship here. Pop. 941.

MAWGAN, two pars. Eng. Cornwall;—1, (*in-Messenge*), 5510 ac. P. 1084.—2, (*St. in-Pyder*), 5130 ac. P. 749.

MAWNAN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2250 ac. P. 582.

MAXDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, 9 m. from Reichenberg; with a school, and numerous glass polishing-mills. Pop. 1163.

MAXEN, a vil. Saxony, circle and 9 m. S.S.E. Dresden, where, in 1759, the Austrians defeated the Prussians. P. 635.

MAXEY, par. Eng. Northampton; 2280 ac. P. 611.

MAXIMIN (Str.), [Latin, *Forum Sancti Maximi*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 22 m. N.N.W. Toulon. It is surrounded with ancient walls, has a church of the 13th century, one of the finest specimens of the Gothic architecture of the period; woollen manufactures, cotton-mills, and distilleries; and some trade in saffron, and six annual fairs. Pop. 3357.

MAXSTOKE, par. Eng. Warwick; 2560 ac. P. 346.

MAXTON, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 4514 ac. P. 459.

MAXWELLTOWN, a burgh of barony, Scotland, co. Kirkcubright, forming a suburb of Dumfries, with which it is connected by two bridges. It contains a handsome church, several schools, courthouse, two iron-foundries, two rope-works, two mills, a brewery, and a damask manufactory. Pop. 3230.

MAY, a small isl. Scotland, Frith of Forth, 6 m. S. Crail, in Fife; 1 m. long, by  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad. It has the ruins of a priory, and a chapel, dedicated to St. Adrian, who is buried here; and a fixed light. It is frequented by immense numbers of sea-fowl. Pop. 22.

MAY (LE), a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, about 7 m. S.E. Beaupreau. Pop. 1065.

MAYAGUES, a seaport, W. Indies, W. side isl. Porto-Rico, at the mouth of a small river, in a stream of the same name. It is one of the most important places on the island. An adventurer, named Ducoudray, took it in 1822, and attempted to establish a republic.

MAYAS, a nation of American Indians, who, before the Spanish conquest, occupied the whole peninsula of Yucatan, including the districts of Peten, British Honduras, and Tabasco. The only pure remnant of them are some scattered tribes, chiefly along the banks of the Usumasinta, San Pedro, and Pacaitun, and politically included in Peten; but their language is still spoken by the Indians of all the countries originally in their possession. They are comparatively harmless, and, besides hunting and fishing, their principal occupation is to cultivate maize, cacao, and tobacco; the last of superior quality.

MAYBOLE, a burgh of barony, market tn., and par. Scotland, co. and 8 m. S. Ayr. The town, paved and lighted, contains Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches, a Wesleyan chapel, two schools, a townhouse, savings'-bank, and two libraries. Weaving is the general occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. burgh, (1851), 3862. Area of par., 20,681 ac. Pop. 7027.

MAYEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 15 m. W. Coblenz. It is walled, has a church, two chapels, a pyrgymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloth, red leather, and earthenware. Pop. 4903.

MAYENCE, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt. See MENTZ.

MAYENFELD, or MEYENFELD, a tn. Switzerland, can. Grisons, near r. bank Rhine, 11 m. N. Coire. It is walled, and has a handsome church, townhouse, an old castle, and an important transit trade. Pop. 1221.

MAYENNE, a W. dep. France, bounded, N. by deps. Manche and Orne, E. Sarthe, S. Maine-et-Loire, and W. Ille-et-Vilaine; lat. 47° 45' to 48° 34' N.; lon. 0° 5' to 1° 20' W. It is of a compact and nearly rectangular shape; greatest length, N. to S., 56 m.; greatest breadth, 48 m.; area, 1966 sq. m. Its surface is much broken by acclivities, and intersected by valleys and ravines. It is nowhere properly mountainous, but a range of hills of considerable elevation stretches along both its W. and N. frontiers. Its strata belong chiefly to the secondary formation; and there is a small coalfield partially worked in the neighbourhood of Laval, near its centre. Marble, limestone, slate, and granite, also occur, and a good deal of iron-ore is raised, though the iron which it yields is of very indifferent quality. The only river of the dep. is the Mayenne, which traverses it N. to S., and a few small tributaries. The soil, except in particular spots, is not very fertile; but the far larger part of it, nearly two-thirds, is under cultivation, while not one-twentieth is waste. About one-seventh is in meadow, and one-twentieth in wood. The grain raised leaves a surplus after meeting the home consumption. Not much wheat is grown, the principal crops being rye, barley, buckwheat, oats, hemp and flax. From the orchards, which are numerous and extensive, a good deal of cider is made. Many cattle are reared, and considerable attention is paid to the dairy. The rearing of bees and poultry are important branches of rural



economy. Game abounds, and the Mayenne is famous for its fish—carp, trout, pike, eels, and crabs. The chief manufactures are linen, particularly sailcloth and table-linen. There are also cotton and paper mills, extensive bleachfields, eight blast, and ten refining furnaces. The trade is chiefly in corn, wine, cider, brandy, honey, wax, cattle, poultry, wool, marble, building-stone, slate, iron, wood, linen cloth, linen thread, &c. Mayenne, in the middle ages, was the theatre of numerous contests between the English and French, and was not definitely assigned to the latter till 1584. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into three *arrondissements*—Laval, the capital; Chateau-Goutier, and Mayenne; subdivided into 27 cantons, and 274 communes. Pop. (1852), 374,566.

MAYENNE [Latin, *Meduana*], a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 17 m. N.N.E. Laval, chiefly on r. bank Mayenne, but connected by a bridge with an extensive suburb on the l. bank. The whole town is irregularly, and very indifferently built; streets narrow and steep; and houses huddled together without any order. It has a large public square, adorned with a fountain, and a Hotel de Ville; two churches, in the suburb; and an old castle of the lords of Mayenne, on the r. bank, and picturesquely overhanging the bridge. This castle was taken by the English, under the Earl of Salisbury, in 1424, after a three months' siege. The manufactures of linen, calico, and ticks, are important, and employ about 8000 persons in and around the town. There are also cotton-mills, bleachfields, and dye-works. Pop. 7970.

MAYENNE (LA), [Latin, *Meduana*], a river, France, which rises in dep. Orne, flows S. across dep. Mayenne, passing Laval; enters dep. Maine-et-Loire, and, a little above Angers, unites with the Loir and Sarthe in forming the Maine; total course, about 125 m., of which about 55 m., commencing at Laval, are navigable, though much obstructed. Its chief affluents are, on the right, the Varenne, Calmont, Ermeé, and Oudon; and, on the left, the Jouanne and Ouette.

MAYET [Latin, *Maietum*], a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 19 m. E.N.E. Flèche. It has an old castle, flanked at the N. side by a large tower; and manufactures of sailcloth, serge, druggit, and blankets. Pop. 1349.

MAYFIELD, a tn. and par. England, co. Sussex, 21 m. N.E. Brighton; with a handsome church, chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and an endowed school. Area of par., 13,570 ac. Pop. 2943.

MAYFIELD, par. Eng. Stafford; 3760 ac. P. 1348.

MAYGLASS, par. Irel. Wexford; 3528 ac. P. 1112.

MAYLAND, par. Eng. Essex; 1690 ac. P. 200.

MAYNE, three pars. Irel.:—1, Kilkenny; 1941 ac. P. 463.—2, Louth; 1061 ac. P. 363.—3, Westmeath; 7148 ac. P. 2098.

MAYNOOTH, a market tn. Ireland, co. Kildare, and 13 m. W.N.W. Dublin, with which it is connected by railway. It has an Episcopal church, a R. Catholic chapel, a school, and a R. Catholic college, founded, in 1795, by an Act of the Irish Parliament, and endowed for the education and maintenance of 500 students intended for the priesthood. Part of its revenues consists of a grant from the Imperial Parliament of £30,000 a-year. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Maynooth, built in 1426. Pop. 2129.

MAYO, a maritime co. Ireland, W. coast, prov. Connaught; bounded, S. and E. by Galway, Roscommon, and Sligo, and on the N. and W. by the ocean; greatest length, N. to S., 58 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., 72 m., comprising an area of 2131 sq. m., or 1,363,882 ac., of which 497,587 ac. are arable, and 800,111 ac. uncultivated; the remainder occupied by plantations, towns, and water. Its coasts are deeply indented by numerous spacious bays and harbours—the principal of which are Killala Bay, on the N. coast, and Broadhaven, Blackod, Tullaghan, and Clew Bay, on the W. It comprises also numerous islands, which lie close on its shores—the largest of which are Achill, Clare, Irishurk, and Innisboffin. The county is, in many parts, extremely mountainous, its highest summits varying from 2370 ft. to 2680 ft. above the level of the sea. There is, however, also much level and fertile land. Its only river of any size is the Moy, which falls into Killala Bay. There are numerous fresh-water lakes dispersed over the county; but they are all small, with exception of Loughs Conn, Cullin, and Carrowmore, the first of which is about 9 m. long, and 2 m. to 2½ m. broad. The subsoil in the level parts is limestone; in the other parts, red

sandstone, mica-slate, granite, and quartz; iron-ore abounds, but remains unwrought for want of fuel; there are several valuable slate-quarries. Oats form the chief crops; but considerable quantities also of barley, bere, rye, potatoes, and turnips are grown; but pasturage is more attended to than tillage. The principal occupations are agriculture and fishing. The fishery districts are Westport, Belmullet, and Killala, together comprising 226 m. of maritime boundaries, which had, in 1849, 1046 registered fishing vessels, employing 4346 men and boys. In September, 1843, there were 139 national schools in operation, attended by 20,099 children. The county is divided into nine baronies, and returns two members to Parliament. Constituency (1851), 1014. Principal towns—Castlebar, Ballina, and Westport. Pop. (1841), 388,887; (1851), 274,830.

MAYO, a vil. and par. Irel. co. Mayo, 20 m. S.E. New-  
port; with the ruins of a monastery, and of an old round tower. Area of par., 11,849 ac. Pop. (1841), 4179.

MAYO, one of the Cape Verd isls.; lat. (N. point), 15° 19' N.; lon. 23° 12' W. (n.), 15 m. E.N.E. Santiago. It is about 21 m. in circumference, with a rocky coast, which, on the N. and N.E. side, is also full of shoals, rendering navigation dangerous. There are two hills of some magnitude on the island, which may be seen from a distance of 30 m. to 35 m.; but the rest is flat and barren, and nearly destitute of water, and altogether so of wood; yet the cattle here are considered better than those of any other of the Cape Verd islands. The only other valuable commodity it produces is salt, of which great quantities, formed by natural evaporation, are obtained in a large sandy bay, about 2 m. in length, and ½ m. in breadth, communicating with the sea by a narrow channel, through which the water enters only at high tides. The trade in salt, formerly in the hands of the British, is now in those of the Americans, who carry off many ship-loads annually. There is a small miserable town of the same name on the island. The natives are negroes, but have adopted the Portuguese language and manners.

MAYO, a river, Mexico, which rises in a mountainous district in the S.W. of prov. Chihuahua; flows W.S.W. across prov. Sonora, and, after a course of about 120 m., falls into the Gulf of California.

MAYOMBA, or MAJUMBA, a seaport and bay, W. coast, Africa, S. Guinea, territory of Loango; lat. 3° 22' 42" S.; lon. 10° 33' E. (n.) The port is at the head of a bay, which is extremely commodious for anchoring, being quite clear, with a fine sandy bottom all round, in from 4 to 7 fathoms. The inhabitants turn in copper, and collect ivory and gum.

MAYORES, a tn. Spain. See CUMBRES (ALTAS).

MAYORGA-DE-CAMPOS, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 42 m. N.W. Valladolid, l. bank Eca. It has six churches, two chapels, a convent, townhouse, hospital, two schools, and manufactures of coarse cloth, serge, and wine. Pop. 2000.

MAYOTTA, an isl. Indian Ocean, one of the Comoros, at the N.E. entrance of the Mozambique channel, Valentine Peak, S. end; lat. 12° 54' S.; lon. 45° 15' E. (n.) It is less frequented than the other islands of the group to which it belongs, and is surrounded with reefs, within which are several small islands, and a number of bays, suitable for anchorage. It is about 30 m. long, by 20 m. broad; volcanic, mostly composed of lava; mountainous, its highest summits nearly 2000 ft. high, intersected by deep valleys or ravines, and well wooded. In the more level parts, the soil is a deep vegetable mould of great fertility. There are two villages—that of Choa or Mayotta, and that of Zaonzi, on an isl. of same name, one of those included within the encircling reef. It has suffered severely from the Madagascar pirates, being only about 160 m. from the N.W. coast of that island. Pop. (1849), 5268.—(Descartes' *Géographie de Madagascar*.)

MAYPOCHA, a small river, Chili, which rises on the W. slopes of the Andes, flows W. and S.W., past Santiago, and at lat. 33° 40', joins the Maypu; entire length, about 60 m.

MAYPU, a river, Chili, prov. Santiago, has its sources in the Andes, near the volcano of the same name; lat. 33° 40' S. It is joined by the Mapocha, and by several other considerable tributaries, and falls into the sea, nearly on the same parallel as that in which it has its rise; total course, about 100 m. It is not navigable, but its waters are much used to irrigate the contiguous country.

**MAYRHOFEN**, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle Schwatz, dist. and near Zell; with a church. Pop. 1245.

**MAYSVILLE**, a tn., U. States, Kentucky, l. bank Ohio, 60 m. N.E. Lexington, with which it is connected by railroad; has three churches, an academy, three schools, a harbour for boats, lumber-yards, a cotton-factory, tannery, brewery, a flour and a saw mill, &c. Pop. 2741.

**MAYWALDAU**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Schönnau; with two churches, a castle, and two mills. Pop. 1026.

**MAZAGAN**, a seaport, Morocco, N.W. coast, lat. 33° 15' N.; lon. 8° 29' W. (R.); 135 m. N.N.E. Mogador, and 220 m. W. by S. Fez, near the extremity of a low rocky point projecting into the sea, and forming the W. limit of a sandy bay, affording a good roadstead for small vessels. The town is in the form of a square, the sides of which are about 500 yds. in length, encompassed by walls 30 ft. thick, and 35 ft. in height. The town is in a most ruinous state, and of the buildings still standing, a large proportion are used as storehouses for wool, great quantities of which are shipped here. The principal magazines and soldiers' quarters, bomb-proof, are in tolerable repair. It is well supplied with water. Pop. 2000.

**MAZAGAO**, a tn. Brazilian Guiana, prov. and about 190 m. W.N.W. Para, near l. bank estuary of the Amazon. Much rice and cotton are raised in the district, but the population, instead of increasing, continues to diminish, chiefly in consequence of the prevalence of ague and the ravages of small-pox.

**MAZAGONG**, a tn. Hindoostan, isl. Bombay, principally inhabited by descendants of Portuguese. It has two Roman Catholic churches, and a good dock for small vessels.

**MAZAMET**, a tn. France, dep. Tarn, l. bank Arnette, 32 m. S.S.E. Alby. It has a consistorial Calvinistic church; important manufactures of coarse woollens, flannels, and moleskins; worsted, paper, and fulling mills, dye-works, and a trade in corn and excellent chestnuts. Pop. 6626.

**MAZAN**, a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, about 5 m. E. Carpentras; famous for its sweet wines called Grenache. It has some trade in olives, saffron, and cherries. P. 2572.

**MAZANDERAN** or **MAZENDERAN**, a prov. Persia, bounded N. by the Caspian, E. Khorasan, S. Irak-Ajemi, and W. Ghilan; greatest length, E. to W., about 200 m.; breadth varying from 50 to 70 m. It forms the greater part of the low plain which lies along the S. shores of the Caspian, but rises rapidly towards the S. as it ascends the chain of the Elburz. It has no rivers of any consequence, but is watered by numerous streams, which, belonging to the basin of the Caspian, have all a N. direction. The high grounds are finely wooded, and the low plains extremely fertile. Even the sugar-cane thrives, and heavy crops of rice are everywhere grown. Cotton grows luxuriantly, and the mulberry is employed in rearing vast numbers of silk-worms. Fruit also is very abundant, and the pomegranate forms whole forests. The worst evil by which the province suffers is the excessive moisture of its climate, which causes superabundance of frogs and snakes, the latter not venomous; and makes fevers, agues, drosipies, &c., very prevalent. Pop. 150,000.

**MAZARAMBROZ**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 11 m. from Toledo. It has a church, townhouse, primary school, and a trade in charcoal. Pop. 1568.

**MAZATLAN**, a tn. and seaport, Mexico, dep. and 183 m. S.E. Cinaloa or Sinaloa, at the entrance into the Gulf of California; lat. (custom-house) 23° 11' 48" N.; lon. 106° 23' 45" W. (R.) It is built on the crest of some heights, and has a clean and healthy appearance. The water is bad, beef is very inferior, and vegetables are scarce; but the supply of fish, pork, and oysters is abundant, and turtle of excellent quality are found in the river. The port is sheltered to some extent from the N. winds, but exposed to the W. and S. It forms the outlet for the products of the mining district of St. Sebastian, and imports considerable quantities of English goods. In 1846, its exports amounted to £342,510, and its imports to £320,200. Pop. 5000.

**MAZEIRA**, an isl. Arabia. See MOSEIRAH.

**MAZERES** (Latin, *Maceriae*), a tn. France, dep. Ariège, l. bank Lers, 29 m. N.N.E. Foix; with tanneries and some trade in wool. Pop. 2439.

**MAZO**, or **MAJO**, a tn. Canaries, S. side isl. Palma, consisting of wooden houses, most of them in a ruinous state. It

has a courthouse and prison; and, near it, wheat, rye, millet, potatoes, wine, honey, wax, and silk, are raised. Pop. 4181.

**MAZUFURABAD**, a small tn. Punjab, l. bank Kishengunga, 90 m. N. by W. Attock; lat. 34° 12' N.; lon. 73° 24' E., commanding the entrance of the Baramula Pass into Cashmere.

**MAZZARA** [anc. *Emporium*], a tn. Sicily, prov. and 25 m. S. Trapani, l. bank Salemi, near its mouth. It is surrounded by an old Saracenic wall, flanked by small square towers, and has also an old citadel at its S.W. angle. It is poorly built; has narrow, ill-paved, and filthy streets; a cathedral, surmounted by a fine cupola; several other churches, a bishop's palace, senate-house, several convents, an hospital, and a college. Its harbour is capacious, but so shallow as only to admit small vessels, and the roads in which larger vessels must anchor want shelter. The trade, however, is important, and there is a considerable export of corn, wine, brandy, soda, oil, and cotton. The Saracens landed here when they invaded and conquered Sicily. Pop. 8340.

**MAZZARA**, (VAL DI), an ancient division, which comprehended the W. part of Sicily, and now forms provs. Trapani and Girgenti, great part of prov. Palermo, and part of that of Caltanissetta. Palermo was its capital.

**MAZZARINO**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 15 m. S.E. Caltanissetta; with a college, and sulphureous springs. The family to which the celebrated Cardinal Mazzarin belonged, took its name from this town. Pop. 3000.

**MAZZARON**, a tn. and port, Spain. See ALMAZARRON.

**MAZZO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Sondrio, near l. bank Adda, S. Bormio; with a handsome church, of which Gianangelo Medici, afterwards Pope Pius IV., was minister. Pop. 1129.

**MDOUKAL**, a vil. Algeria, in the Sahara, at the S.E. extremity of the lake Hadna, 97 m. S.W. Constantine. P. 700.

**MEACO**, the cap. city of Japan. See MIAKO.

**MEADVILLE**, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, E. side of French Creek; lat. 31° 48' N.; lon. 80° 10' W. It has an elegant courthouse, seven churches, an academy, a state arsenal, is the seat of Alleghany college, and has also three tanneries, three mills, and two printing-offices. Pop. 1319.

**MEAHGUNG**, a tn. Hindoostan, kingdom of Oude; lat. 26° 49' N.; lon. 80° 32' E.; on a flat, with a small lake on either side of it. It has wide streets, and is one of the handsomest little towns in the territory, though said to be now falling into decay. It is walled, defended by towers, and has strong gates.

**MEALY MOUNTAINS**, a mountain range, British N. America, E. coast Labrador, between Cape Charles and Sandwich Bay, composed of mica-slate, the highest land on the coast; estimated about 1484 ft. above sea-level, and covered nearly to the top with timber.

**MEANA**.—1, A vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and W.N.W. Turin; with a church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and chestnuts. Pop. 1550.—2, A vil., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, E. Oristano; with five churches, a primary school, manufactures of coarse woollens, which employ about 250 looms, and a trade in wine, oil, fruit, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 1507.

**MEANEE** [Indian fishing station].—1, A tn. Scinde, on the Fulaile branch of the Indus, 6 m. N. Hyderabad; lat. 25° 26' N.; lon. 68° 24' E.; famous as the scene of a great victory obtained by the Anglo-Indian army, under Sir Charles Napier, over the Belooches, headed by the Amers of Scinde, on February 17, 1843. The British force consisted, on this occasion, of only 2800 men, and 12 pieces of artillery, the Belooche army of 22,000 men, with 15 pieces of artillery. The former lost 256 men, killed and wounded; the latter about 5000.—2, A vil. Scinde, 5 m. N. Sehwan, chiefly inhabited by fishermen; lat. 26° 24' N.; lon. 67° 55' E.—3, A vil. Scinde, 6 m. S. Hyderabad, l. bank Indus; lat. 25° 20' N.; lon. 68° 20' E.—4, A tn. Scinde, r. bank Indus, 45 m. S.W. Hyderabad.—5, A tn. Punjab, r. bank Ravee, over which is a much-frequented ferry, 21 m. N.W. Lahore.—6, A vil. Afghanistan, l. bank Derajat; lat. 29° 21' N.; lon. 70° 40' E.

**MEARE**, par. Eng. Somerset; 7820 ac. Pop. 1522.

**MEARNS**, par. Scot. Renfrew, 7 m. by 3 m. Pop. 3077.

**MEASHAM**, par. Eng. Derby; 1490 ac. Pop. 1615.

**MEATH**, a maritime co. Ireland, E. coast, prov. Leinster, bounded N. by Cavan, Monaghan, and Louth, E. by the Irish



Sae and Dublin, W. by Westmeath, and S. by Dublin, Kildare, and King's county. Greatest length, E. to W., 47 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 40 m. Area, 996 sq. m., or 579,899 ac., of which 547,391 are arable. The county forms the E. part of the great limestone plain that extends over all the central portion of Ireland. It has only about 10 m. of coast, and no harbour of importance. The rivers are the Boyne and Blackwater. The surface is level or undulating, rising towards the W. and N.W.; the soil, a rich loam, and, in some places, of extraordinary fertility. Oats are the principal crop; after which follow wheat, potatoes, turnips, barley, &c., and a considerable breadth is under mangold-wurzel, flax, meadow, and clover. Both the state of agriculture and the condition of the occupiers of land in this county are, speaking generally, alike bad. The occupations of the inhabitants are almost exclusively agricultural, chiefly grazing. Some coarse linens are manufactured. In September, 1848, there were 131 national schools in operation, attended by 15,583 children. The county is divided into 18 baronies, and returns two members to Parliament. Constituency (1851), 1176. Principal towns, Navan and Kells. Pop. (1841), 183,828; (1851), 140,759.

MEAUX [Latin, *Melda*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Marne, which divides it into two unequal parts, near the canal of Ourcq, 24 m. E.N.E. Paris. It is tolerably well built; contains a large, though irregular square, a noble Gothic cathedral, begun in the 14th, and continued in the 16th centuries, but still unfinished; an Episcopal palace, library of 14,000 volumes, college, townhouse, hospital, theatre, and cavalry barracks; manufactures of calicoes and cotton goods, leather, earthenware, agricultural implements, and numerous flour-mills; and a considerable trade in corn, cattle, wool, poultry, and cream cheese, known as *fromage de Brie*. Meaux is the see of a bishop; has courts of first resort and commerce, a communal college, diocesan seminary, and secondary ecclesiastical school, an agricultural and scientific society. It was taken by the Normans in 862, and, after a regular siege, by the English, in 1421. It may be regarded as the cradle of the Reformation in France; its bishop, Briçonnet, who had early embraced the reformed doctrines, though he afterwards abjured them, having gathered around him a number of able men, some of whom, as Jaques Lefèvre of Etampes and William Farel, afterwards distinguished themselves as reformers. Pop. 7782.

MEAVY, par. Eng. Devon; 3600 ac. P. (1851), 291. MEBARREZ, or MUBARRUZ, a tn. Arabia, dist. and about 22 m. S. El-Ahsa. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by a deep ditch, defended by lofty towers; and of an extensive suburb, with which it communicates by a single gate. To the E. of the town are date groves, interspersed with many large villages and hamlets. Pop. about 10,000.

MECCA, or MEKKA, the most celebrated city of Arabia, and long the capital of an independent state in the Hejaz, five days' journey E. Jidda; lat. 21° 38' N.; lon. 40° 8' E.; the birthplace of Mahomet, the founder of the superstition that bears his name, who was born here, A.D. 571. It is styled by Mahometans El Mosherefe [the noble]; Om-el-Kora [the mother of towns]; Beled-el-Ameïn [the land of the true believers], &c. Mecca stands in a narrow, sandy valley, 100 to 700 paces broad, extending, in a general direction N. to S., enclosed by sterile hills, from 200 to 500 ft. high, without tree or verdure; and is ill supplied with water. In its centre is the Beitu'llah [house of God], or El-Haram [the inviolable]—the great mosque, enclosing the Kaba, dividing the whole into the upper (northern) and lower (southern) towns; these again being subdivided into 25 quarters, exclusive of the suburbs, which stretch in single lines of houses along the narrow parts of the valley. The length of the city, properly so called, is 1500 paces, but 2000 paces more must be added for the suburbs. Mecca is reported to be in itself a good-looking city; the streets being wider than is usual in Eastern towns, the houses of stone, often three stories high, and well-lighted with windows looking towards the street, which gives them a gay and European appearance. It contains, however, but one great public square, and that is occupied, to a great extent, by the Beitu'llah. It has not a second handsome mosque; there is no bazaar, no khan or inn, and, with exception of the Sheriff's house, and two houses erected as medresses or colleges, but converted into corn-stores, it contains no large

buildings. The streets, unpaved, are, in dry weather, darkened with clouds of dust; and, in rain, rendered impassable by deep mire. It is an open, unprotected town. The castle, indeed, on its S.E. side, near the Sheriff's house, is large enough for a garrison of 1000 men, and is thought by the Arabs to be impregnable; but while it commands the city, it is in fact itself commanded by the surrounding heights. The old walls, which closed up the valley towards the N., S., and S.W., have long disappeared. The stationary population of Mecca was estimated by Burekhardt, in 1814, at between 25,000 and 30,000, including 3000 or 4000 Abyssinian and negro slaves. But the city is large enough for three times that number; and is annually filled at the time of the Hajj or pilgrimage to the Kaba, when apartments in almost every house are hired to strangers, and thousands besides encamp outside the town. This pilgrimage, customary among the Arabs in early and idolatrous ages, and subsequently enjoined by Mahomet on all his followers, is the sole foundation of Mecca's fame, and the only source of her wealth and occupation.

The great temple of the Kaba, the Beitu'llah, or El-Haram, is an unsymmetrical, modern-looking patchwork of ancient fragments, without any pretension to unity or style. It may be entered by 19 doors, and is adorned externally with seven minarets, such as ordinarily decorate the larger mosques in the East, and not remarkable either for magnitude or beauty. Within, the great four-sided court of the temple, surrounded by colonnades of irregular pillars, is about 250 paces long and 200 wide; and, nearly in the middle of it, in a hollow, stands the Kaba (cube) or sacred house, measuring, in length, about 18 paces, in width 14 paces, and in height not exceeding 40 ft. The present edifice was erected in 1627, the previous one having been destroyed by a sudden torrent, after heavy rain; and it is probable, from its situation, that the Kaba has often suffered from a like casualty. The sides of the Kaba are completely covered by the *Keswa*, that is, the veil or curtain of rich black silk, which is renewed every year, at the expense of the Ottoman Porte. This silken curtain, waving and fluttering with every breath of wind, is thought, by the simple devotees around, to be fanned by the wings of guardian angels. The pilgrims, most of them ignorant and half-savage, come here disposed to look with reverence on the Kaba; but their veneration rises to enthusiasm, and their joy gets the better of their awe, as they gaze on the life-like movements and solemn undulations of the rich silk curtain. At two spots only is this covering removed, for the curtain is cut so as to expose a gray stone at the S.E. angle of the building, which it is thought meritorious to touch; and, in like manner, at the N.E. angle, is exposed the celebrated black stone, the kissing of which is a chief object of the pilgrimage. This stone is believed to be the angel whose office it will be, at the last day, to identify those who have duly performed the Hajj. This belief, however, has not always availed to save it from rude treatment. It was carried off by the followers of Karmath, in A.D. 926, but was soon after recovered and replaced, bound in silver. Again, in 1022, it was broken to pieces with a hammer, by the emissary of a heretical sultan. On this occasion the fragments were cemented together; and at present, the exposed surface of this stone, worn smooth by the lips of its worshippers, does not exceed 7 inches in diameter. Towards the close of the Hajj, the old curtains of the Kaba are removed, to make way for the new ones; they are immediately divided into thousands of pieces by the officers of the mosque, who realize a good sum by the sale of these shreds of silk. Besides the *mimbar* or pulpit of the Imâm, and the desks assigned to the doctors of the different sects, there are several irregular, and, in some measure, unsightly buildings, round the Kaba. In one of these is the famous well of Zemzem, alleged to be the one whence Hagar obtained water for Ishmael, and which is surrounded with a circular wall, 5 ft. high, and 10 ft. in diameter. The water of Zemzem is perfectly fresh, though every other spring in the neighbourhood is brackish; at the same time it is whitish, lukewarm, and difficult of digestion. A great deal of disease and mortality among the pilgrims is caused by drinking it immediately. They devoutly believe it to be a sure remedy for all bodily ailments, and even salutary for the soul; for sick pilgrims, expecting death, often get themselves laid in the neighbourhood of the well, trusting that, when they shall have expired, the hand of charity will sprinkle their bodies with the water of Zemzem. Winding-

sheets, duly dipped in this water, may be reckoned among the most profitable and most characteristic specimens of the industry of Mecca. Few pilgrims leave the holy city without taking with them some flasks filled from the sacred well; the copious waters of which, if led out upon the soil, instead of being wasted on superstition, would suffice to produce a real, not an imaginary paradise.

The Meccáwí, or inhabitants of Mecca, are, with exception of a few Hejázi Bedowin, all strangers by birth or parentage; that is to say, they are either not natives of the place, or not descendants of the indigenous tribes. They are, in fact, settlers, or children of settlers, attracted hither by gain. They are extremely proud of their city, fond of fine clothes and parade, devoted to the pleasures of the table, and cold spectators of the fanaticism which they periodically witness, and of which they make their money. Intent on gain, they care not for learning; the colleges of Mecca have fallen to decay, and the libraries, once rich, have totally disappeared. As Mecca, during the pilgrimage, is visited by 100,000 strangers on an average, it becomes, for three or four months in the year, the greatest market in the East; its merchants occasionally accumulate large fortunes, and, under the protection of the Turks, they are not afraid to show their riches, and live like princes. On the other hand, it is proverbial that Mecca is the beggar's paradise; the beggars of the holy city are importunate, as well as numerous. The Sherifs, or direct descendants of Mahomet, are now a numerous and widely-spread body. They all wear the same costume, priding themselves on the green robe which marks their descent; and they uniformly send their sons, in infancy, to be reared by the Bedowin. These nobles, as they may be called, elect the Sherif of Mecca, and their choice is invariably confirmed by the Ottoman Sultan.—(Niebuhr, *Descr. de l'Arabie*; *Travels of Ali Bey*; Burckhardt's *Travels in Arabia*.)

**MECEJANA**, a vil. Brazil, prov. and 12 m. E. Ceara; with a townhouse and church. Cotton-growing and cattle-rearing are carried on. Pop. 2000.

**MECHELEN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, l. bank Meuse, 14 m. E.N.E. Hasselt; with manufactures of earthenware and two flour-mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1197.

**MECHLIN** [French, *Malines*; Flemish, *Mechelen*], a tn. Belgium, prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Antwerp, with which, and with Brussels, Ostende, Liège, &c., it is connected by railway. It lies in a fertile plain, on both sides of the Dyle; is of a circular form, and entered by eight gates. Though presenting somewhat of a decayed and deserted look, it is remarkable for the quaint architecture of its houses, and the extreme clean-

bishop's palace, a plain, but handsome modern edifice. The manufactures consist chiefly of fine lace, for which the town has long been famous; felt and straw hats, woollen stuffs and woollen covers, linen, cabinet-work, oil, leather, wax and tallow candles, prints, wax-cloth, copper-wire, jewellery, cordage, pins, starch, glue, vinegar, &c. The trade, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, includes corn, hemp, flax, and hops, facilitated greatly by Mechlin being the central station from which all the Belgian railways diverge. The three weekly markets are well attended; and there are two important annual fairs, each of which lasts 15 days. Mechlin is the see of an archbishop, and possesses a court of first resort, a communal college, a great and a little seminary, an academy of design, a botanical garden, a society for the encouragement of the fine arts, two barracks, two prisons, a *mont-de-piété*, several hospitals, almshouse, and other benevolent institutions. It appears to have been founded in the fifth century. For some time it was the capital of a lordship, and was governed by its own counts. About 882, it was burnt down by the Normans; but was rebuilt in 897, and soon after rose into importance. Its greatest prosperity was in the 14th century, when it had important manufactures of broad-cloth, which employed above 3000 looms. Its most distinguished natives are Jean Bol, an excellent miniature, and Michel Coxie, a good historical painter; Dodoens, a celebrated botanist, and physician to Charles V.; Ernest of Mansfeld, a famous general; and Zype or Zypoens, a distinguished jurist. Pop. 24,284.

**MECHOACAN**, **MICHOACAN**, or **VALLADOLID**, a state or dep. Mexican confederation, bounded, S.W. by the Pacific, and surrounded, on other sides, by Colima, Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Queretaro, and Mexico; lat. 17° 55' to 20° 37' N.; lon. 100° to 104° W.; area, 22,993 sq. m. Its N. and E. part consists of a table-land 5000 ft. to 6000 ft. above sea-level, from which rise the noted Jorullo, and numerous snowy peaks. Sulphureous springs are abundant. Towards the W., the country descends by terraces to the Pacific, along which stretches, for 120 m., a tract of low land extending several miles inland. The Bolsas, which forms the boundary towards Mexico on the S.E., and the Lerma, with their respective tributaries, are the most considerable streams; but smaller ones, as well as lakes, are numerous. A considerable portion of the soil is remarkably fertile, and capable of producing, in abundance, all the ordinary European and tropical fruits. The sides of the mountains are covered with forests of valuable woods, and there are gold, silver, and lead mines, which were at one time wrought extensively. Possessing no seaports, the products of the state are carried inland to Mexico and other places. The climate is remarkably healthy. Besides Morelia or Valladolid, the capital, the principal towns are Patzcuaro and Zitacuaro. Along with Jalisco and Colima, this state formed the ancient kingdom of Mechoacan. It is divided into four departments, and 62 municipalities. Pop. 491,679.

**MECINA-BOMBARON**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 50 m. S.E. by E. Granada. It is differently built, has two squares, a church, three chapels, three schools, a townhouse, small prison, storehouse, manufactures of linen and brandy; and some trade in wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 2630.

**MECKENHEIM**.—1, A tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, can. Neustadt; with a church. Pop. 1756.—2, A tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 21 m. S. Cologne. It is walled, and has a church, a chapel, several mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1300.

**MECKLENBURG**. See **MEKLENBURG**.

**MECO**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 21 m. from Madrid; with poor, earthen houses, tolerably well-paved and spacious streets, a large and magnificent church, good townhouse, prison, two primary schools, and a considerable trade in flour, sent to Madrid. Pop. 1413.

**MEDAK**, a vil. Austria, Croatia, at the confluence of the Glamosnica with the Licca, 12 m. from Gospich; with a church and a dilapidated castle. Pop. 1327.

**MEDBOURNE**, par. Eng. Leicester; 2560 ac. P. 574.

**MEDE**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 26 m. S. Novara. It is well built, has three churches, a small theatre, a com-



THE CATHEDRAL AND MARKET-PLACE, MECHLIN.—From Prout's Sketches.

ness of its streets. Its principal edifices are its cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure, with a massive square tower, 348 ft. high, and originally intended to have terminated in a spire, which would have made the whole height 640 ft.; the church of Notre Dame, built on the model of the cathedral; the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a communion-table regarded as a master-piece of wood-carving; the church of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist; the church of Notre Dame d'Hanswyck, crowned by a dome; the church of the Beguinage, with a very remarkable façade; and the arch-



mumal school, manufactures of hats, a tannery, several silk-mills, and a trade in rice, corn, fruit, wine, and silk. P. 4415.

**MEDEAH**, or **MEDEYA**, a tn. Algeria, 45 m. S.W. Algiers, 1 bank one of the head-streams of the Wedjer. It is walled, has two gates, a few mosques, a building formerly used as a barracks for janissaries, a large square structure containing the magazine, and a palace. The latter has nothing particularly attractive in its external appearance, but within is a large square court, paved with white marble, and surrounded by a gallery with arcades of Moorish architecture, into which the doors and windows of the apartments open. The town is supplied with water from a neighbouring mountain, by means of a lofty aqueduct. Pop. (1849), 5596; of whom 2158 were Europeans.

**MEDEBACH**, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 48 m. E.S.E. Arnsberg, on the Orke; with four churches, and manufactures of woollens and potash. Pop. 2314.

**MEDELIN**, a city, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Antioquia. Pop. estimated at 14,000.

**MEDEMBLIK**, a seaport, and once fortified tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 29 m. N.E. Amsterdam, near the entrance to the Zuider Zee. Its harbour, once capacious, is now partly sanded up, and its commerce is insignificant. It has four gates, five churches, and a synagogue; a townhouse, several schools, and is the seat of the royal marine institute, for educating and training young men intending to be naval officers. Inhabitants occupied in seafaring, and in trading in cheese, butter, rock-salt, coals, &c. Pop. 2667.

**MEDENICE**, a vil. Austria, Galicia, circle and about 36 m. from Sambor, on the Letnienka. It has two churches, a synagogue, and a mill. Pop. about 1320.

**MEDESANO**, a vil. and com. Italy, duchy of, and 10 m. S.W. Parma, l. bank Taro; with a primary school, limekilns, and a trade in cattle, sheep, and swine. Pop. 3824.

**MEDGYES**, **MEDIASCH**, or **MEDWISCH** [anc. *Media*], a free town, Austria, Transylvania, cap. dist. or stuhl, l. bank Great Kokel, 25 m. N.N.E. Hermannstadt. It is walled, has six gates, a very large market-place, four churches, a gymnasium, with a small library; and a Franciscan monastery. Though there are four annual fairs, the external trade is not important; but a good deal of wine is sent into the interior. Pop. 5900.—The **DISTRICT** or **STUHL** belongs wholly to the basin of the Maros. It is sandy, and not well adapted for wheat, but has good pastures, and produces the best wine in Transylvania. Area, 184 geo. sq. m. Pop. 32,000.

**MEDIA**, a country of ancient Asia, the boundaries of which, from having varied at different times, are not easily determined. Strabo divides it into Great Media and Media Atropatene. The former, consisting of an elevated plateau, with a good climate and a fertile soil, separated from the low country of the Tigris and Euphrates, on the W. and S. E. by a mountain range, and extending E. to the Caspian mountains (the modern Elburz), and a desert, apparently corresponding with the Persian province of Irak-Ajemi; the latter, which extended as far N. as the Aras, corresponds with Azerbaijan, and may also have included Mazenderan and Gililan. The capital of Great Media was Ecbatana, now Hamadan, that of Atropatene was Gasa or Gazika, which appears to have had its site not far from the modern Tabreez. Media originally formed part of the Assyrian empire, rose afterwards to be an independent monarchy, and, having been subjugated by Cyrus, was incorporated with Persia. On the downfall of the Persian empire it passed, first to the Seleucide, and then to the Parthians.

**MEDIANA**, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 21 m. S.S.E. Saragossa, l. bank Ginel; with a church, townhouse, prison, a superior and a primary school, several mills, and some wool-combing. Pop. 1313.

**MEDICINA**, or **MEDISINA**, a tn. Papal States, legation and 15 m. E. Bologna. Pop. about 5120.

**MEDINA** [Arabic, *Medinah-el-Nebi*, The prophet's city; anc. *Yatrib*, the *Jathrippa* of Ptolemy], a city, Arabia, celebrated for containing the tomb of Mahomet, and chief place in N. Hejaz, about 248 m. N. by W. Mecca; lat. 24° 57' N.; lon. 39° 53' E. It stands at the E. side of the mountains running parallel to the Red Sea, about 3000 ft. above sea-level; an immense plain extends S. from it; in every other direction the view is bounded by hills or mountains, which, towards the S.W., have a bold and rugged appearance. The summits of

the maritime chain are in winter often covered with snow; and Medina, on the table-land at the foot of these mountains, experiences severe cold and frost. As it occupies, however, a depression in the table-land, and all the streams from the country around flow towards it, it is the most fertile spot in all Hejaz; though, from the same cause, extremely insalubrious. The town forms an oval about 2800 paces in circumference, and is surrounded by a strong stone wall about 40 ft. high, flanked with towers, while on a rock, at its N.W. side, stands the castle. Of its three gates, that facing the S., and called the Bab-el-Misri or Egyptian gate, is remarkable for its beauty. Though Medina has no large buildings besides the great mosque, two smaller ones, a college, and public baths, it yet seemed to Burekhardt the handsomest city in the E., after Aleppo. The houses are of stone, two stories high, and many of them bespeak opulence and comfort. Beyond the walls of the city, W. and S., are suburbs consisting of low houses, yards, gardens, and plantations, in which the Bedowin encamp. These suburbs have also their walls and gates. The canal, which supplies Medina with water from a valley, a few miles to the S., is a noble work, and undoubtedly the greatest of its kind in Arabia. It is generally about 25 ft. underground, and terminates in a basin, from which all may draw without restraint. The water, like that of Mecca, is lukewarm, and indigestible.

The mosque of the prophet stands at the E. side of the city, and resembles that at Mecca in its plan, though on a smaller scale, and its colonnades are likewise remarkable only for their extreme irregularity. The tomb of the prophet is enclosed with a screen of iron filagree, painted green, and of excellent workmanship, at the S. side of which the pilgrim goes through his devotions, for all of which he pays, but is consoled with the assurance that one prayer here is as good as a thousand elsewhere. There are four doors into the interior, but one of these only is open, and kept by a eunuch. Admission into the enclosed area, or El-Hejarah, is allowed only to Pashas, leaders of the Haj, and such like, on payment of a large fee. There is little to be seen inside, however, but the embroidered silk curtains which are sent every five or six years from Constantinople, whither the old curtains are sent back, that they may cover the tombstones of the Sultan and his family. The curtains are said to conceal a quadrangular black stone, supported by two pillars, between which are the graves of Mahomet, and his friends and successors, Abu Belk and Omar. The Arabs in Medina know nothing of the great magnet which, according to some Europeans, supports the coffin of Mahomet. Though the pilgrimage to the prophet's tomb is not considered by Mahometans as an imperative duty, like that to the Kaba, yet great numbers flock to the former, and the more ignorant classes of pilgrims, from Africa particularly, seem to prefer decidedly the mosque of the prophet to the house of God. It is estimated that one-third of the Mecca pilgrims go on to Medina, the pilgrimage to which may be performed at any time of the year. The inhabitants of Medina are, like those of Mecca, strangers in the land of the Bedowin, who are all poor, and incapable of changing their habits. The settlers attracted to the holy cities become in a short time complete Arabs, in feelings, manners, and language. The people of Medina are less gay and vivacious than those of Mecca, and at the same time more studious as to appearances; nor are they inattentive to learning, and some of them are said to possess fine libraries. The Sherifs in Medina are Ulama or doctors of the Koran, and not men of the sword, as in Mecca. It is remarkable, that the two holy cities of the orthodox Mahometan world are in the midst of sectaries; for as Mecca is surrounded by the followers of Zeid, so the Bedowin tribes, and many of the Sherifs at Medina, are adherents of Ali. But the chief distinction between the two cities is, that in Mecca the better class of people live altogether by trade, founded on the great concourse of strangers who visit the Kaba; in Medina, on the other hand, commerce is held in contempt, and the sentiments of the Bedowin, in this respect, here retain their unabated force. The business of the place is all done by the merchants of Yanbo or Yembo, a port on the Red Sea, about 105 m. S.W. The population of Medina is supposed to be from 16,000 to 20,000, of whom 12,000 are within the walls. Medina appears to have been originally quite independent of Mecca, and to have been ruled by a governor appointed by the Caliph. In the course of the

fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, however, the latter city obtained a decided ascendancy, and the Sheriff of Mecca ruled all Hejaz. This continued until the Turks, perceiving that Medina was, from the N., the key of this country, contrived to obtain a footing in it, appointing the Sheikh-el-Haram, as governor of the city, with a guard of Sipahis. This state of things continued till the beginning of the present century, when the place fell into the hands of the Wahabí. They were in turn expelled by the Turco-Egyptian army in 1814, whose operations against Derayah were directed from this point, which ended in the subjugation of those fierce and turbulent reformers. From that time it has remained undisturbed as the capital of the N. pashalic of Arabia.—(Niebuhr *Descrip. de l'Arabie; Travels of Ali Bey; Burckhardt's Travels in Arabia*.)

MEDINA.—1, A vil. Senegambia, Jalloff country, on a small hill; lat. 15° 18' N.; lon. 15° 12' W., where dyeing, chiefly in blue and green colours, is carried on to a considerable extent.—2, [anc. *Mede*], A river, England, Isle of Wight. It rises on the S.W. coast of the island, flows N., and enters the Solent at Cowes harbour. It is navigable for vessels of 80 tons to Newport.

MEDINA, several places, Spain:—1, (*de las Torres*), A tn. Estremadura, prov. and 38 m. S.E. Badajoz. It has low small houses, built without any approach to uniformity; a townhouse, several primary schools, a house of refuge, a parish church, and, on an isolated eminence, the remains of an ancient castle. It likewise has numerous flour and three oil mills, manufactures of blankets, and friezes, and extensive bakeries. Pop. 2360.—2, (*de Pomar*), A vil. Old Castile, prov. and 39 m. N. by E. Burgos. It has a fine bridge of seven arches over the Trueba, a townhouse, two churches, three nunneries, a Latin and three primary schools; several benevolent institutions—an hospital for the sick, an asylum for bachelors and widowers above 50, and another for 12 poor persons of both sexes; nine tanneries, 11 flour-mills, one for linseed-oil, and some linen-weaving. Pop. 1120.—3, (*de Riosoco*), A tn. Leon, prov. and 25 m. N.W. Valladolid, on the Sequillo. It has 11 squares, large and small; some of them, as well as of the streets, provided with arcades; a substantial well-built townhouse, the ruins of a palace, several handsome arches which give entrance to the city, two Latin and several other schools, a founding hospital and an infirmary, a granary, three handsome churches, two nunneries, and various hermitages in and around the town. Of its walls only three bastions and six gates remain, to testify to the solidity and beauty of the ancient fortifications. Agriculture is the chief occupation; but there are also manufactures of serges and other woollen stuffs, coloured leather, pottery, tiles, hats, chocolate, brandy, &c.; and a considerable traffic is carried on with Galicia, the Asturias, and other parts. Still Medina has greatly declined from its former commercial importance. Pop. 4500.—4, (*del Campo*), [anc. *Methinna Campestris*], A tn. Leon, prov. and 26 m. S.S.W. Valladolid. It has a townhouse, a primary school for each sex, two hospitals, a collegiate, and six parish churches; and a ruinous old fortress. The great square is surrounded with piazzas, and has a fountain in the centre. There are likewise ruins of convents, barracks, and other edifices, which denote the ancient importance of this place, which is said to have once contained 50,000 inhabitants. It was a royal court, and much-frequented emporium. In the castle the infamous Cesar Borgia was confined for two years, until he escaped by the aid of the Count of Benavente, and Queen Isabella died in it, November 26, 1504. Medina was the capital of the Campo, or level district, which is one of the finest wheat countries in the world. Besides grain, some wine is exported; and there are two chocolate-mills, tanneries, and hat manufactories. Pop. 2760.—5, (*Sidonía*), A city, Andalusia, prov. and 23 m. E.S.E. Cadiz, in the form of an amphitheatre, on a broad eminence, in the middle of an extensive plain. In general, the houses are but one story high; but there are some of three stories, with painted doorways and windows; and the streets are clean and well paved. The principal square, in which stand the Tuscan and Doric townhouse and the granary, has a planted promenade, and is provided with lamps. There are also ten schools, two of them gratuitous; a founding hospital, an orphan asylum, and two other benevolent institutions; two churches, two nunneries, five suppressed monasteries, and five hermitages; agriculture,

cattle-rearing, manufactures of earthenware, bricks, frieze, mill-stones, esparto, cordage, &c.; flour and oil mills. Carrying grain and other produce to Cadiz, and other places, are the chief occupations. The principal articles imported are soap, wine, woollens and cottons, oil, fish, and other necessities. Pop. 10,534.—(Madoz.)

MEDINACELI, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 42 m. S. Soria; with a townhouse, granary, primary school for both sexes, a one-story high palace of the Dukes of Medinaceli, an hospital for the sick poor, two nunneries, a parish church, and some manufactures of hempen and linen fabrics, baizes, and ordinary cloths. Pop. 1600.

MEDINET-ABU, or MEDENET-HABOO. See THEBES.

MEDINET-EL-FAYOUM, a tn., central Egypt, cap. prov. Fayoum, 55 m. S.S.W. Cairo. It stands near the mounds marking the site of the ancient Arsinoe or Crocodinopolis, and is a place of some importance, being the residence of the governor, and containing a number of bazaars, caravanserais, and baths. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, shawls, carpets, &c., is the entrepot of a considerable trade, and is famous for its rose water, produced from fields of roses in the vicinity. Pop. about 5000.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA [Latin, *Mare Internum*; French, *Mer Méditerranée*; Spanish and Italian, *Mar or Mare Mediterraneo*; German, *Mittelmeer* or *Mittelländisches Meer*], a great inland sea, between lat. 30° 20' and 45° 50' N.; and lon. 5° W. and 35° E., about 2200 m. long; breadth, from Venice to the Bay of Sidra, 1200 m. It washes the shores of Europe on the N. and N.W., those of Africa on the S., and those of Asia on the E., and communicates on the W. with the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and on the N.E. with the Black Sea, through the Sea of Marmara and the Straits of the Dardanelles, and Constantinople. It is very irregular in shape, and, by the projection of the S. part of Italy, and of Cape Bon in Africa, and the interposition of the island of Sicily, is divided, near its centre, into two distinct, and not very unequal portions, an E. and a W. In addition to these, the other important subdivisions are the Tyrrhenian or Tuscan Sea, between the W. coast of Italy and the islands of Sardinia and Corsica; the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice, between the E. coast of Italy and the W. coast of Turkey in Europe and Dalmatia; the Ionian Sea, between the W. coasts of Turkey in Europe and Greece, and the S. part of Italy and the island of Sicily; the *Ægean* Sea or Archipelago, between Turkey in Europe and Greece, on the W., and Turkey in Asia on the E.; and the Levant, which is usually understood to include the whole sea E. of the island of Crete. The largest gulfs are, on the shores of Europe, those of Lion, Genoa, Taranto, Lepanto, Koron, Kolokythia, *Ægean*, and Salonica; on the shores of Asia, Adrymitti, Smyrna, Adalia, and Skanderoun; and on the shores of Africa, Sidra, and Cabes. The most remarkable capes, commencing in the W., and making the circuit of the coast, are those of Gibraltar, Gata, Palos, Nao, Spartivento, Leuca, Matapan, Colonna, Athos, Baba, Chelidonia, Anamoor, Bon, and Ceuta. The largest and most important islands are Sicily, interposed, as already mentioned, between the two great divisions of the sea, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic Isles, in the W. division; and Cyprus, Rhodes, Crete, the Ionian Isles, and Malta, in the E. division. The principal rivers which discharge themselves into the Mediterranean are the Ebro, Rhone, Po, and Nile; but its communication with the Black Sea entitles it to claim it as part of its basin, and, consequently, also the great rivers, Don, Dnieper, Dniester, and Danube. Between Cape Bon and the Sicilian coast, where the water is shallowest, the depth barely exceeds 30 fathoms; but in almost all other places, particularly at a distance from the shores and inlands, is so much increased, that it often gives no soundings. Owing to the very narrow channel which connects the Mediterranean with the main ocean, there is very little tide; though, in some places, as in the Ionian Sea, the Adriatic, on parts of the African coast, &c., a rise of more than 6 ft. sometimes occurs. The general current, entering from the ocean, proceeds E. along Africa, then N. along Syria, and begins to return by proceeding W. along Anatolia. The prevailing winds are the S.E. and S.W. in spring, and the N.E. and N.W. during the rest of the year. They often blow suddenly, and with great violence. The most remarkable are the Bora in the Adriatic; the Etesian and Tramontana in the *Ægean*; and the burning Sirocco,



from the African desert. Water-spouts are common on the coast of Asia Minor. Active volcanoes exist on the coast of Naples, in the Lipari islands, Sicily, and the Grecian archipelago; and, in July, 1831, the remarkable active volcano named Graham's Island was shot up from the sea, between Sicily and the African coast, lat.  $37^{\circ} 8' 30''$  N., lon.  $12^{\circ} 42' 15''$  E., and again disappeared (see GRAHAM'S ISLAND). The Mediterranean abounds with fish, and also furnishes the finest coral, sponge, and ambergris.

**MEDJIBOJ**, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, 70 m. N.E. Kamenetz, r. bank Bug. It is surrounded by extensive marshes, and accessible only by a bridge. Pop. 4236.

**MEDL**, or **MEEDL**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmütz, 4 m. from Littau; with a church. Pop. 1225.

**MEDLING**, or **MÖBLING**, a market tn., Lower Austria, 9 m. S.S.W. Vienna. It has a church of the 13th century, an ancient townhouse, barracks, and a bathing establishment erected over a chalybeate sulphureous spring, which is much resorted to by visitors from Vienna; a theatre, and some print-works. Pop. 3500.

**MEDMENHAM**, par. Eng. Bucks; 2510 ac. P. 385.

**MEDNOI**, or **COPPER ISLAND**, Asiatic Russia, Behring's Sea, 190 m. E. Kamtschatka, and 35 m. E. Behring's Isle; lat.  $55^{\circ}$  N.; lon.  $168^{\circ}$  E.; length, N.W. to S.E., 35 m.; breadth, about 12 m.; surrounded by rocky precipices, but with two good harbours, into which two small streams fall; much frequented by seals and sea-fowl; few inhabitants.

**MEDO**, a small isl. Brazil, bay of São Marcos, prov. and 4 m. W. Maranhão; covered with verdure, but fringed by shoals, on which many vessels have been wrecked.

**MEDOC**, a dist. France, which belonged to the former prov. of Gascony, and is now included in dep. Garonne; Lesparre was its capital. It gives its name to one of the best of the French clarets.

**MEDOMSLEY**, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. and 12 m. N.W. Durham; with a chapel, and places of worship for Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and Wesleyans, and several schools. Pop. 796.

**MEDSTED**, par. Eng. Hants; 2530 ac. P. 450.

**MEDVEJII-OSTROVA**. See BEAR ISLANDS.

**MEDVES**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 5 m. from Temesvar, on the Theiss; with a church. Pop. 1662.

**MEDVIEDITZA**, a river, Russia, which rises in the N. of gov. Saratov, flows S.W., enters gov. Don Cossacks, and, after a course of about 300 m., joins l. bank Don, at the town of Ostrovsk.

**MEDWAY** [anc. *Vaga*, a winding course], a river, England, which rises in co. Sussex, flows N.E. in a winding course across co. Kent, past Tunbridge and Maidstone, to Rochester and Chatham, where it becomes a tidal stream of great depth, its reaches forming a safe and commodious harbour for the royal navy. Below Chatham it spreads out into a broad estuary, in which are several islets, and joins the Thames at Sheerness. The Eden, the Teisse, and the Beult, are its chief affluents. It is navigable to Penhurst, 20 m. above Chatham, direct distance.

**MEDYN**, or **MEDYNSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 37 m. N.N.W. Kaluga, cap. circle, on the Medynka; with two churches, and some general trade. The French were here defeated by the Russians in 1812. Pop. (1850), 2744. — **THE CIRCLE**, well wooded and fertile, depastures cattle of a superior description. Area, 973 geo. sq. m. Pop. 72,571.

**MEDZIBOR**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Warberg; with a church, and a trade in cattle, corn, wine, and tobacco. Pop. 1342.

**MEDDEN**, a vil. Holland, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Groningen; with a church, a school, a corn and a fulling mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1231.

**MEELICK**, two pars. Ireland;—1, (*Galiway*), 4292 ac. P. 1710.—2, (*Mayo*), 8062 ac. P. 3915.

**MEELNAGH**, par. Irel. Wexford; 4189 ac. P. 1342.

**MEEN** (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 24 m. W.N.W. Rennes; with interesting ruins of a monastery, in the court of which Bertrand du Guesclin defeated a party of English. Pop. 1395.

**MEENAB**, **MINAU**, or **MINNON**, a maritime tn. Persia, prov. Kerman, on the Persian Gulf, at the mouth of the river of same name; lat.  $27^{\circ} 7' 48''$  N.; lon.  $56^{\circ} 49'$  E.; in the better parts the houses are built of rough stone, cemented with

mud, with tale in the windows in place of glass. Near it is the fort of Meenab, on elevated ground, on the S. bank of the river. It is of a quadrangular form, flanked by round towers at the corners; has strong walls, and is generally in good condition, and garrisoned by about 100 men.—**THE RIVER** rises in a mountain called Jebel Shamal, distant about 30 m. from the town. When the snow melts on the hills, or heavy rain falls, it swells into a large and rapid stream, but, at other times, it is insignificant. It is a source of great fertility to that portion of the district adjoining the sea through which it passes, rendering it so beautiful and so productive as to have obtained for it the name of the Paradise of Persia.

**MEENAM**, or **MINAM**, a vil. Persia, prov. and 90 m. W. Kerman, in a mountainous district; lat.  $29^{\circ} 45'$  N.; lon.  $54^{\circ} 55'$  E.; remarkable for the number of its grottoes.

**MEENGANA**, or **MOGHYANI**, a tn. Punjab, 105 m. S.W. Lahore; lat.  $31^{\circ} 17'$  N.; lon.  $72^{\circ} 35'$  E.; where white cotton cloth is manufactured to the extent of 1,800,000 yards annually, for the Afghan market.

**MEERANA**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 12 m. N.N.E. Zwickau; with the ruins of an old castle, manufactures of woollens and cassimeres, several dye-works, a tile-work, two mills, and three limekilns. Pop. (1849), 7345.

**MEERAT**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 36 m. W. by N. Ajmeer; lat.  $26^{\circ} 38'$  N.; lon.  $73^{\circ} 49'$  E.

**MEERBEKE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 22 m. S.S.E. Ghent; with several distilleries, breweries, thread factories, four flour and two oil mills. Pop. 2441.

**MEERENDRE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6 m. W.N.W. Ghent; with some weaving of linen and cotton fabrics. Pop. 2545.

**MEERGHUR**, a tn. W. Hindoostan, princip. and 60 m. E. Bahawalpur; lat.  $29^{\circ} 10'$  N.; lon.  $72^{\circ} 52'$  E.; protected by a small brick-built fort.

**MEERHOOT**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 30 m. E. by S. Antwerp, on the Grand Nèthe. It has two tanneries, three breweries, two distilleries, some oil and corn mills, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, tobacco, vinegar, cordage, &c. Pop. 3406.

**MEERLE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Antwerp, on the Marck; with three breweries and several mills. Pop. 1233.

**MEERPOOR**.—1, A thriving tn. Scinde, near l. bank Pinjaree, a great branch of the Indus, and on the route from Cutch to Hyderabad; lat.  $24^{\circ} 45'$  N.; lon.  $68^{\circ} 20'$  E. Pop. 10,000.—2, A vil. Scinde, 10 m. E. Garra. Close to it is Moujdurra, a ruined city, exhibiting many evidences of former population and wealth; lat.  $24^{\circ} 40'$  N.; lon.  $67^{\circ} 49'$  E.—3, A vil. Scinde, near bank of the channel of the Baggarr, formerly the great W. outlet of the Indus; lat.  $24^{\circ} 30'$  N.; lon.  $67^{\circ} 49'$  E.—4, A vil. Scinde, 52 m. W. Omereote; lat.  $25^{\circ} 24'$  N.; lon.  $69^{\circ}$  E.—5, A vil. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch Gundava, on the great route from Scinde to Ghuznee and Kandahar, on the Nari; lat.  $28^{\circ} 36'$  N.; lon.  $67^{\circ} 56'$  E.

**MEERSDEN**, par. Eng. Herts; 1030 ac. P. 181.

**MEERSEN**, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 4 m. N.E. Maestricht, r. bank Geule; with two churches, a synagogue, two schools, and two castles. Pop. (agricultural), 1000.

**MEERUT**, a tn., dist., and division, Hindoostan, prov. Delhi. The town, 35 m. N.N.E. Delhi, lat.  $28^{\circ} 58'$  N.; lon.  $77^{\circ} 38'$  E., on a wide and dry plain, is of considerable extent, and surrounded by a brick wall; the streets are narrow and the houses mean. A small nullah or water-course, with a handsome bridge over it, runs through it. The principal buildings are the Mahometan tombs, without the walls, built of red stone; and the church, the largest in British India, being capable of containing 3000 persons. At a little distance from the town is a handsome and spacious barrack.—**THE DISTRICT** is enclosed by those of Moradabad, Saharunpoor, Boolundshahur, and Delhi. Area, 2332 sq. m. P. 860,736.—**THE DIVISION** comprises the districts of Saharunpoor, Mozuffernugger, Meerut, Boolundshahur, and Alighur or Alighur. Area, 10,118 sq. m. Pop. 3,384,432.

**MEETH**, par. Eng. Devon; 2170 ac. P. 314.

**MEGALO-KASTRO**, a name given to Candia (which see).

**MEGALOPOLIS**, an anc. city of Greece, Morea, near the sources of the Rofia, 12 m. S.S.E. Tripolitza. It was 6 m. in circumference, but little of it now remains except its vast theatre, which is very perfect.

**MEGANISI** [anc. *Thelabides*], one of the smaller Ionian isls., between St. Maura and the mainland, separated from the former by a narrow channel, and distant from the latter about 6 m. S. end in lat. 38° 35' N.; lon. 20° 48' E.

**MEGARA**, a vil. Greece, 25 m. W. by N. Athens, on the Isthmus of Corinth, formerly of considerable extent, but now an insignificant place, in a ruinous state, with about 1000 inhabitants.

**MEGASPELION**, a convent, Greece, Morea, near the Kalavrita, 25 m. E.S.E. Patras. It is said to be one of the earliest monastic foundations in Greece, and occupies a vast cavern in a steep and almost inaccessible rock, above 300 ft. in height. In front of the cavern is a vast wall, 12 ft. thick, and, on an average, 65 ft. high, and within it are a church, with a mosaic pavement, and a fine painting; numerous cells for monks and servants, storehouses, kitchens, &c. The wall is surmounted by five structures, stuck, like Swiss cottages, upon the cliffs, and presenting a somewhat odd but picturesque appearance. The slope in front of the convent, down to the river, is laid-out in terraced gardens, while the bare precipices at the back are crowned with forests. The Turks, under Ibrahim Pasha, besieged the convent, but were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men, while the besieged had only one man killed and two wounded. The number of monks is from 250 to 300.

**MEGEN**, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 14 m. N.E. Hertogenbosch, near l. bank Maas; with a church, townhall, Latin gymnasium, two schools, and two convents. Pop. (agricultural), 1040.

**MEGEVE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 6 m. S. Sallanches; with a church, a convent, and hospital; manufactures of woollens and cottons, and a trade in grain, butter, cheese, and honey. Pop. 3000.

**MEGNA**, the name given to the river Brahmapootra throughout the latter part of its course, and by which it is known at its embouchure in the Bay of Bengal.

**MEGYER**, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A vil. Hither Danube, co. Neograd; with a church. Pop. 1362.—2, (-*Bekas*), A vil. Hither Danube, co. Pesth, near the Danube; with a church; inhabited chiefly by Germans. Pop. 814.—3, (-*Nagy*), A market tn. Thither Danube, co. and 19 m. N.W. Komorn, in a fertile district; with two churches. Pop. 1723.—4, (-*Pocs*), A vil. Hither Danube, co. Pesth, on an island of the Danube, above Buda; belonging to the family of Esterhazy. Pop. 1092.—5, (-*Toth*), a vil. Hither Danube, co. Neutra, with a church, a castle, and a distillery. P. 1992.

**MEGYES**, two places, Hungary:—1, (-*Aranyos*), A market tn., Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, dist. and near Nagy-Banya; with a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1932.—2, (-*Nyir*), A vil. Thither Theiss, co. and 11 m. E. Szathmar; with a church. Pop. 2062.

**MEHADIA**, or **MIHALD**, a market tn. Hungary, Banat, 78 m. S.E. Temesvar, l. bank Bella-Reka, romantically situated at the bottom of a deep and narrow dell. It has an ancient castle, a normal school, and thermal baths, which were well known to the Romans under the name of "Therma Herculis," and are still the best frequented in Hungary. The waters are sulphureous, and have nine or ten sources. The temperature of the hottest is 131°. A great number of Roman antiquities and inscriptions have been found here. P. 1684.

**MEHEDIA**.—A tn. Tunis. See **ALMAHADIA**.—2, A small tn. Morocco, N.W. coast, l. bank, and near the mouth of the Wad Sebou, about a mile from the sea, and 90 m. W. by S. Fez; lat 34° 18' N.; lon. 6° 36' W. (R.) It is walled, has a fort at the angle of the town which faces the entrance of the river; was formerly in the possession of the Portuguese, and a place of some consequence, but has now no trade; inhabitants, chiefly fishermen, subsisting by the sale of shebbel, a fish much resembling salmon, which is caught here in great abundance. Pop. said to be now under 400.

**MEHLIS**, or **MELIS**, a vil. Saxe-Coburg, princip. and 20 m. S. Gotha, near the Gemeinbach, with a church, manufactures of armour, an iron and eight other mills. P. 1706.

**MEHLSACK**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 39 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Walsch; with a court of justice, a castle, four churches, manufactures of linen, a trade in linen, yarn, and cattle, and saw, bark, and other mills. Pop. 2369.

**MEHRING**, or **MÜHRING**, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, on the railway from Augsburg to Munich, 6 m. E. Ingol-

stadt, near l. bank Danube, here crossed by a bridge. It has a castle, a paper and several other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1166.

**MEHUN-SUR-YÈVRE** [Latin, *Magdunum ad Averam*], a tn. France, dep. Cher, on the Yèvre, 10 m. N.W. Bourges. It has a Romanesque church; a red ruined castle, in which Charles VII. starved himself to death; and manufactures of druggist and pack-sheeting. Pop. 3274.

**MEI-OMID**, a tn. Persia. See **MEYMOED**.

**MEIA-CO-SHIMAH**, ISLES. See **MADJJOSEMAH**.

**MEIA-PONTE**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 60 m. E. Goyaz, on the Almas. It has five churches, an hospital, a Latin and a primary school, many distilleries and potteries, and is well situated for trade, lying in the tract along which numerous herds of cattle are driven for São-Paulo, and province Minas-Geraes. Near it, millet, mandioc, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and barley are grown, and some gold-mines are worked. Pop. of district, 8000.

**MEIDLING**, (**OB**ER and **UNTER**), a vil. Lower Austria, 3 m. S.W. Vienna; with a church, several handsome villas, a theatre, barracks, a cotton printfield, and some manufactures of cotton, linen, and leather; but its chief attraction is its sulphureous baths, which are much frequented. Pop. 3500.

**MEIFOD**, or **MYFOD**, par. Wales, Montgomery. P. 1974.

**MEIGLE**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 19 m. N.E. Perth, with a weekly cattle-market and two annual fairs. Area of par., 3000 ac. Par. 728.

**MEILEN**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 9 m. S.S.E. Zürich, E. shore of Lake Zürich; with a fine old Gothic church, and several manufacturing establishments, particularly for silk. Pop. 2954.

**MEINBERG**, a vil. Germany, Lippe-Detmold, bail. Horn; with a church and well-frequented chalybeate and sulphureous springs. Pop. 1044.

**MEINERZHAGEN**, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 27 m. S.W. Arnsberg on the Volme; with a church, a paper-mill, and a blast-furnace. Pop. 2250.

**MEININGEN**, a tn. Germany, cap. of Sachsen-Meiningen, in a narrow valley surrounded by wooded hills, r. bank Werra, 40 m. S.S.E. Erfurt. The older part of the town is very indifferently built, but the modern part is both regular and handsome. It has a palace, in which the Duke resides, containing various collections of art and natural history, three churches, one of them containing curious monuments of knights; a gymnasium, infirmary, theatre, barracks, several schools, and benevolent establishments. Neither the trade nor manufactures are of importance, though there are 10 annual fairs. Pop. 6205.

**MEININGEN** (SACHSEN). See **SAXE-MEININGEN**.

**MEIR**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 21 m. N.E. Antwerp, on the Marck. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, three breweries, two mills, and a trade in wood and bark. Pop. 1563.

**MEIRE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 13 m. S.E. Ghent. Linen fabrics, thread, and bricks, which are manufactured, and some trade is carried on in flax. P. 2433.

**MEIRELBEKE**, or **MEERLEBEKE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 2 m. S. Ghent, r. bank Scheldt, with three distilleries, several brick-kilns, a flour, an oil, and two malt mills. Pop. 3298.

**MEIRINGEN**, or **MEYRINGEN**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 39 m. S.E. Bern, r. bank Aar, picturesquely situated in the valley of the same name. In 1762, the Alp-bach, a mountain torrent which pours from a narrow gorge immediately behind, covered a large part of the village with rubbish, 20 ft. deep, in the course of an hour. Partial protection has been obtained by the erection of a stone dike, 1000 ft. long by 8 ft. thick. A good many of the inhabitants are weavers. Pop. 4165.

**MEISENHEIM**, a tn. Germany, Hessen-Homburg, on the Glan, 30 m. S.W. Mainz. It is walled, has a castle, three churches, a courthouse, grammar-school, and two mills. Pop. 2578.

**MEISSEN**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 14 m. W.N.W. Dresden, l. bank Elbe, here crossed by a fine bridge. The position of the town, the loftiness of its houses, and the conspicuous objects presented by several of its public edifices, give it a very striking appearance at a distance, but it is in general very indifferently built, and its streets are narrow and



gloomy. It has a noble Gothic cathedral, of the 10th century, with a lofty spire of open work, and some beautifully-painted glass; the old castle of the Margraves, erected in the 15th century at vast expense, on a precipitous rock above the town, but now degraded into a porcelain factory, at which the finest Dresden china first was, and still continues to be made; the Franciscan church, a large and magnificent edifice, used as the custom-house; the town or Frauenkirche, and several other churches; the townhouse, cloth-hall, and the Afranum, a large and richly-endowed school or college, with several valuable collections. One of the most interesting sights in the town is the porcelain factory, already mentioned, and first established by one Böttcher, an alchemist, who, after wasting the gold of his patron Augustus I., king of Poland and elector of Saxony, in a vain search of the philosopher's stone, at last more than compensated him by an accidental discovery of the art of making china. This is now the great staple of the place, employing about 550 persons; but there are also manufactures of worsted, tobacco, leather, playing-cards, pencils, &c. There are also several sugar-refineries, dye-works, and printing-establishments, at which the art of illuminating and embellishing books is carried to high perfection. The trade, particularly in wine and porcelain, is considerable. Meissen is the see of an archbishop, the seat of several courts and public-offices, and possesses, in addition to the Afranum mentioned above, a school of design and some other educational establishments. The two elder Schlegels, and Hahemann, the celebrated homeopathist, were born here. Pop. (1849), 8914.

**MEKLENBURG-**(or **MECKLENBURG**)-**SCHWERIN**, a grand duchy, Europe; 13th state, German Confederation; bounded N. by the Baltic Sea, W. principality of Ratzburg, belonging to Meklenburg-Strelitz; S.W. Hanover, S. Prussia, and E. Prussia and Meklenburg-Strelitz; lat. 53° 7' to 54° 15' N.; lon. 10° 40' to 13° 10' E.; area, 3648 geo. sq. m.; capital, Schwerin. The surface is generally flat, the only exception being a ridge of low hills, which forms the watershed between the basins of the Elbe and the Baltic; the former receiving the drainage of the S. and W., chiefly by the Elbe and its tributaries; and the latter that of the N., by the Trave, Stepenitz, Warnow, Recknitz, and Peene. The sea-coast is low, but much indented by several bays, of which the largest is that of Wismar. The most extensive lakes are those of Muriitz, area, 39 geo. sq. m.; and Schwerin, which lies in a hollow, surrounded by a chain of gentle heights. Smaller lakes are very numerous, and, indeed, form one of the characteristic features of the country. The climate is mild, and the soil is generally fertile, and produces corn in such abundance as to leave a large surplus for export. After corn, the principal crops are pease, beans, potatoes, and turnips. The rearing of stock attracts considerable attention, and the breeds have, in recent times, been much improved. Both horses and cattle are largely exported; and wool has become one of the most important sources of revenue. Woods, once extensive, have been very much mismanaged, and a serious want of timber begins to be felt. Minerals are of no consequence, and manufactures have not made much progress. The trade, confined almost entirely to agricultural produce, and greatly facilitated by the proximity both of the Elbe and the Baltic, is extensive. Every one may carry on the business of distiller, free from tax of any kind; and the consequence is, that the distillation of spirits from grain is carried on to an extent seldom equalled even in Germany, and the taste for ardent spirits, particularly among the peasantry, is far too prevalent. The Government, which is a limited monarchy, is intimately connected with that of Meklenburg-Strelitz. Each duchy has its separate states, but both bodies annually meet together, and have power to make common laws, and impose common taxes, for the whole of Meklenburg. Meklenburg-Schwerin is divided into six districts—circle of Meklenburg or duchy of Schwerin, circle of Wenden, town and district of Rostock, domain of scattered convents, principality of Schwerin, and lordship of Wismar. Pop. (1852), 542,763.

**MEKLENBURG-**(or **MECKLENBURG**)-**STRELITZ**, a grand duchy, Europe, intimately connected with the above; 20th state, German Confederation; capital, Neu-Strelitz. It consists of two larger and several smaller districts; the former separated by the interposition of Meklenburg-Schwerin, and the latter existing in separate patches. The two larger districts are the circle or lordship of Stargard, on the E. of Mek-

lenburg-Schwerin, and enclosed on every other side by Prussia; and the principality of Ratzburg, at the opposite extremity of Meklenburg-Schwerin, and bounded on the N. by the Baltic, and on the W. by the territory of Lübeck, and duchy of Lauenburg. The whole area is estimated at 752 geo. sq. m. The physical features of this duchy are the very same as those of Meklenburg-Schwerin above described, to which, accordingly, reference is made. In union with that duchy, it has a fourteenth vote in the plenum of the Confederation. Pop. (1851), 99,628.

**MEKON**, **MENAM-KONG**, or **CAMBODIA** river, a large river of S.E. Asia. It is supposed to rise in Tibet, about lat. 28° 38' N.; lon. 98° 30' E.; whence, under the name of Lan-tan-kiang, it flows S.E. across the Chinese prov. of Yunnan; takes the name of Kiou-long, traverses, still in a S.E. direction, the territory of Laos, in its whole extent, assuming now the name of Mekon; leaving Laos, it still holds on in a S.E. course, intersects Cambodia, separating the portion belonging to Anam from that conquered by Siam, and falls into the China Sea by two main streams, called Japanese and Ou-bequeme rivers, and numerous small branches, the most S. of which is in about lat. 9° 30' N.; lon. 106° 20' E.

**MEKRAN**, or **MUKRAN**, a large maritime prov. Beloochistan, comprising upwards of three-fourths of the entire coast-line of that territory, having Afghanistan and prov. Kohistan and Sarawan N., Buskerud W., Jhalawan and Lus E., and the Indian Ocean S.; about 500 m. E. to W., and 200 m. in breadth, N. to S., but almost entirely unknown. The whole coast is one vast arid and sterile waste, with high mountains rising at the back, wholly destitute of both trees and vegetation. The N.W. portion of the province is traversed by considerable mountain ranges, which rise to the N. into the elevated tract known by the name of Kohistan. The two more remarkable ranges of N. Mekran extend E. and W., and in some degree parallel to each other. During rainy weather, numerous torrents, flowing N. to S., discharge themselves into the sea. Their channels are broad and deep on the coast, but narrow and intricate in the mountains; in the wet season they swell into terrific torrents; when the rain ceases, however, a few hours are sufficient to run off their waters. In the hot season the heat is extreme, and, in August, the hot winds destroy all vegetation. A little grain is cultivated here and there, and the date-palm thrives well; but the chief dependence of the inhabitants is on their sheep, goats, and camels. Fish abound on the coasts. The exports, small in quantity, consist of wool, felt, hides, butter, dates; the imports of raw cotton, coarse cotton cloths, iron, and sugar. The inhabitants, with exception of those on the coasts, are a weakly race of men, addicted to intoxication and all sorts of excesses. The women are represented as extremely ugly, and of dissolute habits. Pop. estimated at 200,000.

**MEL**, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. and 44 m. N.W. Venice, near the confluence of the Ardo and Piave; with a court of justice, several public offices, a parish church, and two oratories. Pop. 9800.

**MELADA**, an isl. Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, 15 m. W.N.W. Zara. Marble and fine petrifactions are found on it, and it has a few inhabitants, who live by fishing.

**MELAKURI**, or **MALACOREE**, a tn., W. Africa, cap. of an independent territory, on a river of same name, about 68 m. N.N.W. Free Town, Sierra Leone. It stands at the highest point to which the Melakuri is navigable, occupying a picturesque site on the sloping banks of a large basin formed by the confluence of the Melakuri and Mawretta, and the obstruction of their channel by several rocky islands. It consists of four distinct portions, two on the S., and two on the N. side of the basin, but so connected as to appear at a distance one continued town. The houses, consisting generally of one circular room, with two or three small sleeping chambers under the projecting roof, are built in alternate courses of sun-baked bricks and well-tempered clay. Others, of an inferior description, are made of wattle-work, coated with clay, and plastered with mud. The only public buildings are four very indifferently-constructed mosques; and throughout the town marks of decay are visible, deserted houses and ruined gateways meeting the eye at every step. The prosperity once enjoyed was owing to the trade in slaves and in timber. The latter branch has suffered much from the improvidence of the negroes; who,

having felled all the timber near the town, now chiefly derive their subsistence from the export of rice to Sierra Leone. There is also some trade in cattle, hides, wax, gum, and ground and kola nuts. Pop. tn., about 1000; territory, about 50,000. —(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

MELASSO [anc. *Mylassa*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, in S.W. of pash. Anadolia, 30 m. N.E. Boordroom. It is of considerable size, but the houses are generally mean. It contained, at one time, a great number of temples, and still exhibits numerous remains of antiquity.

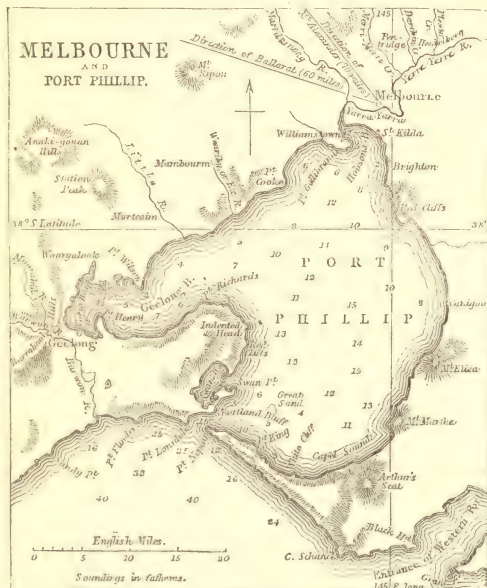
MELAZZO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and about 3 m. S. Acqui; with a church, an old castle, on an isolated height; a public school, and quarries of building stone. Pop. 1588.

MELAZZO, or MILAZZO [anc. *Mylae*], a seaport tn. Sicily, prov. and 24 m. W. Messina, on an elevated promontory which projects into a bay of same name. It is surrounded by strong fortifications, and defended by a castle; is irregularly built, but has some handsome houses, particularly in the lower town; a large square, adorned with a fountain; several churches and convents, barracks, an hospital, a harbour, with ample depth of water; a valuable tunny fishery, and a trade, chiefly in wine, oil, and silk. In the Bay of Melazzo, the ancient *Basilius Sinus*, several naval battles have been fought. Pop. 9206.

MELBOURNE.—1, A market tn. and par. England, co. and 8 m. S.S.E. Derby; with a church, a fine building in the Anglo-Norman style; Baptist, Wesleyan, Independent, and Swedenborgian chapels; two schools, and a mechanics' institution. The staple manufacture is that of lace-gloves, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. Area of par., 3290 ac. Pop. (1851), 2227.—2, A par. Eng. Cambridge; 4370 ac. Pop. 1724.

MELBOURNE, a tn. Australia, cap. Victoria, on the Yarra Yarra, here crossed by a handsome bridge, near its mouth, in Port Phillip, 445 m. S.W. Sidney; lat. 37° 48' 36" S.; lon. 144° 57' 45" E. (n.) It extends for 2 m. along the river,

contain numerous gaps, where houses have not yet been built, and, owing to the want of pavement, become almost impassable, in wet weather, from mud. More than half of the houses are built of stone and brick, and none are now allowed to be constructed of wood. Many of the houses have fine gardens attached. Several of both the public and private edifices are very handsome. Amongst the former are the Union Bank of Australia, the mechanics' institution, the R. Catholic chapel, the new Government offices, and the courthouse. The jail is a large, but gloomy structure, built of dark ferruginous sandstone. Inns and houses of accommodation, and well-stocked shops, are numerous. A botanic garden was commenced in 1846, on a grant from the legislature of £500, with a prospective annual allowance of about half that sum. The garden is prettily situated on the S. bank of the Yarra, about 1 m. E. from the town, but, as yet, has comparatively few plants. Besides the R. Catholic chapel above spoken of, there are places of worship belonging to the Protestant Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists; a Quakers' meeting-house, and Jews' synagogue. Sunday and day schools are attached to the English, Scotch, and R. Catholic churches; and there are, besides, several private seminaries for the education of youth, and a number of religious and benevolent societies. Four newspapers are published here. The town is amply supplied with water from the Yarra, which, above the falls close to the town, is not reached by the tide; and the markets are abundantly furnished. In consequence, however, of the immense influx of emigrants, attracted by the recently discovered gold-fields, prices have become very exorbitant; and neither the most ordinary services, nor the most common necessities, can be obtained without an expenditure which, to those possessed of fixed and moderate incomes, is almost ruinous. Hence, in June, 1852, masons and housecarpenters, refusing to work for £1 a-day, all public buildings, and other houses in progress, except temporary shops and lodgings, were stopped; jackboots for the diggings were charged £7, ordinary boots £4, a pair of shoes £2. Moderately good cart horses, previously offered at from £10 to £15, were not to be had for less than £60; and pistols and revolvers, which, from the state of society, had become indispensable, could only be obtained at the most extravagant rates. The smallest lodgings cost £5 per week, and indifferent houses of four or five unfurnished rooms, from £350 to £400 a-year. The gold-fields, to which this sudden revolution in prices and the state of society is attributable, are situated chiefly at Mount Alexander, 70 m. N.W., and Ballarat, 60 m. W.N.W., and more recently at Ovens, 130 m. N.E. Melbourne, but extend over a vast tract of country. In an address to the Crown by the legislative council, Sept. 1852, the weekly yield of gold at the Victoria diggings, calculated on the previous three months, was stated at 80,000 oz., giving, at the rate of 70s. per oz., a gross annual value of £14,560,000. By far the larger proportion of the gold yielded by the Victoria diggings finds its way to Melbourne, by Government or by private escort, or in the hands of individual diggers; still, a not inconsiderable amount is carried off, by escort, direct to Adelaide, in S. Australia. The total yield of these diggings, to the end of December, 1852, has been estimated at about 4,000,000 ounces; which, at 70s. per oz., gives a value of £14,000,000 sterling. The number of diggers employed is supposed (in January, 1853) to exceed 100,000. Melbourne, in respect to the means of communication, is not very favourably situated. The Yarra Yarra is very narrow, has only depth enough to float small vessels, and, close above the town, is interrupted by falls; the proper harbour, accordingly, is at the mouth of the river, in Hobson's Bay, Port Phillip, and though only 2 m. distant by land, is 7 m. to 8 m. by river. Allowing for some difficulty of entrance from the narrow channel commencing between Points Nepean and Lonsdale, and the shoals which line its sides, it is scarcely possible to conceive a finer expanse, or a more sheltered and easily navigable bay than



having a breadth of 1 m. The principal part of the town is laid-out in a low fertile valley, while the extreme ends are carried over two picturesque eminences. The streets are broad and regular, all running at right angles to each other, but



Port Phillip, which forms a basin of from 60 m. to 70 m. in circuit. In many central places, the depth varies from 12 to 15 fathoms, and, even near the shore, is generally from 5 to 7 fathoms. At Williamstown, where vessels for Melbourne generally anchor, it is 5 fathoms; and in Geelong Bay, the other most frequented anchorage, the depth varies from 2 to 7 fathoms. Melbourne is incorporated, and has a mayor, aldermen, and councillors. The assessed annual value of the town is about £70,000. Melbourne was founded by Sir Richard Bourke, May 19, 1837. Pop. (February, 1852), 25,000; but now (1853), estimated at not less than 50,000.—(Wells's *Australian Gazetteer*; *Melbourne Argus*, January, 1853, &c.)

MELBOURNE, a maritime co., W. Australia, about 50 m. in length from E. to W.; its breadth not yet defined. In its N.E. parts is a range of high mountainous lands; the S.E. is intersected by the river Moore.

MELBURY, four parss. England, Dorset:—1. (*Abbas*); 2140 ac. P. 390.—2. (*Bubb*); 1290 ac. P. 126.—3. (*Osmond*); 1580 ac. P. 404.—4. (*Sampford*); 1165 ac. P. 43.

MELCHBOURNE, par. Eng. Bedford; 2550 ac. P. 274.

MELCHTHAL, a valley, Switzerland, in the S. of can. Unterwalden, about 6 m. long, N. to S., and little more than 2 m. wide. It is enclosed by lofty mountains, 6000 to 8000 ft. above the sea; is watered by the Melch, which discharges the waters of the lake of that name into the Aa. Iron was once worked and smelted here, and there is still a marble quarry. The cheese made is of excellent quality. Among the natives of the valley was Arnold a der Halden, one of the four heroic mountaineers who met at Grütli, in 1307, and swore to liberate their country from Austrian oppression.

MELCOMB, two parss. Eng. Dorset:—1. (*Horsey*); 3260 ac. P. 173.—2. (*Regis*); 1510 ac. P. 7708.

MELCOMBE REGIS, tn. of. See WEYMOUTH.

MELDAL, a vil. and par. Norway, 35 m. S.S.W. Trondhjem, r. bank Orkel. It has copper works. Pop. 4260.

MELDEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, r. bank Scheldt, 18 m. S.S.W. Ghent. It has a trade in linen, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1573.

MELDERT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 18 m. E. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen, several breweries, an oil and three flour mills, and a trade in flax. Pop. 1904.

MELDOLA, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 7 m. S. Forlì, r. bank Ronco. It has an important annual fair, which lasts from 1st to 25th August. Pop. 2420.

MELDON, par. Eng. Northumberland; 1040 ac. P. 152.

MELDOFF, a vil. Denmark, Holstein, 54 m. N.W. Hamburg, cap. of the S. Ditmarsh, in a barren sandy tract. It has several public offices, a grammar-school, several benevolent institutions, and some trade in corn, for which there is a weekly market. The chief employments are weaving and agriculture. Pop. 3100.

MELDRETH, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2000 ac. P. 730.

MELDRUM (OLD), a market tn. and par. Scotland, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Aberdeen, on the road to Banff; with a handsome townhall surmounted by a spire, a brewery and distillery, several corn-mills, and a considerable manufacture of cotton goods. Pop. tn., 1102. Area of par., 7474 ac. Pop. 1873.

MELE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, 2 m. from Voltri, among lofty rocks. It has a church and a palace, several paper-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2492.

MELEDA, or MELITA, an isl. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 19 m. W.N.W. Ragusa, opposite to the peninsula of Sabioncello, from which it is separated by a channel about 5 m. wide; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 23 m.; mean breadth, not more than 2 m. Its coast-line is considerably indented, and furnishes several commodious harbours, but is partly lined by islets and shoals, particularly towards the W. extremity. The interior is traversed by lofty hills, generally of a parched and arid appearance, and intersected by numerous valleys, which, though not carefully cultivated, are fertile, and produce corn and maize, vegetables, wine, oil, and fruit; and the pastures feed great numbers of sheep and goats. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of silk-worms and bees. There are several remarkable stalactitical grottoes, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Babinopoglie, the largest vil-

lage of the island. The harbour of Palazzo, on the N. side, is considered the best on the Dalmatian coast. Some persons, misled by similarity of name, and the mention of Adria in Paul's voyage, have erroneously supposed this to be the island on which he was shipwrecked. Pop. 900.

MELEGNANO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Milan, near l. bank Lambro, here crossed by a bridge. It is a large and handsome place; has a court of justice, several public offices, three churches, and a trade in corn, rice, flax, and dairy produce. In 1279 a peace was concluded here between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines; and in 1515 Francis I. here defeated the Imperialists. Pop. tn. and com., 7000.

MELENCZE, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 28 m. N.E. Peterwardein. It has a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 4515.

MELFI [anc. *Aufidus*], a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. dist., on a lofty volcanic height, 75 m. E.N.E. Naples. It is surrounded by walls in a very dilapidated state, and defended by an old castle; is the see of a bishop, and has a beautiful cathedral, several convents, and some trade in excellent wine. In August, 1851, an earthquake destroyed 163 edifices, and damaged other 278. Among those destroyed were five monasteries, and seven churches, including the cathedral. Many hundreds of the inhabitants were entombed in the ruins. Pop. about 8000.

MELFORD (LONG), a vil. and par., England, co. Suffolk, 18 m. W. by N. Ipswich, on a branch of the Stour, with a large annual cattle fair. Area of par., 4320. Pop. 2597.

MELGAÇO.—1. A tn. Portugal, prov. Minho, l. bank Minho, 40 m. E.N.E. Viana. It is the most northerly town in the kingdom, and a place of some strength, being both walled and defended by a citadel. It has an hospital, an almshouse, and a trade in mutton and hams. Pop. 860.—2. A tn. Brazil, prov. and 160 m. S.W. Para, W. shore of Lake Anapiti; and on the river of this name, which, passing the town, falls into the Tagyppuru, 10 m. below. It has a church, and a considerable trade in timber. Pop. 4000.

MELGAR DE FERNAMENTAL, a vil. Spain, prov. and 24 m. W. Burgos, l. bank Pisuegra. It is regularly built, the corner of one story, streets in general broad and straight, and all paved and clean. It has a courthouse, a prison, a granary, two primary schools, a Latin grammar-school, and a spacious and handsome church; manufactures of implements of husbandry, hats and shoes, five tanneries, a dye-work, a fulling and three flour mills. Pop. 2116.

MELGIG, a salt lake or marsh, Algeria; lat. 32° 55' N.; lon. 7° 5' E.; about 30 m. long by 20 m. broad. It receives the Adjeft from the N.W., and a small stream from the S.W.

MELIANA, a vil. Spain, prov. and about 3 m. from Valencia, at a short distance from the sea. It has a parish church, primary school, courthouse, prison, and a trade in fruit and agricultural produce. Pop. 1058.

MELIDEN, par. Wales, Flint. Pop. 844.

MELIKUT, a vil. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 110 m. S. by E. Pesth, in a fertile wheat district, with a church. Pop. 4333.

MELILLA, a fortified place, belonging to Spain, empire of Morocco, on the Mediterranean, 135 m. E. by S. Ceuta; lat. 35° 18' 18" N.; lon. 2° 56' W. (λ.) It occupies a peninsula, united to the continent by a rocky isthmus, 121 yards long, 95 yards broad, and 35 yards in height, above the sea-level, and covers a space of 800 yards in diameter. It is defended by about 150 cannon, and has three lines of fortification. The magazines are large and bomb-proof, and capable of containing munitions and provisions for 10,000 men for a year, and the place is well supplied with water. The streets are irregular but clean, and the houses are in rather a dilapidated condition; the town having been seriously damaged, in 1848, by a dreadful earthquake, accompanied by a hurricane, which overthrew part of the walls and many edifices. Among the buildings which escaped, or were slightly injured, are the parish church, the school of engineers, one of the barracks, the watch-tower, the house of the commandant of engineers, and the royal hospital. There are two landing-places, protected by batteries.

MELIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 21 m. E.S.E. Brussels. It has quarries of white stone, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1658.

**MELINDA**, a seaport tn., E. Africa, coast of Zanzibar; lat. 3° 0' S.; lon. 41° 2' E. It is large and handsome, the houses built of stone; has numerous mosques, but its churches and other buildings, erected by the Portuguese, who possessed it for some time, are now in ruins. The anchorage is at a considerable distance, and the coast shallow, and beset with rocks and shelves. A very considerable trade is carried on by caravan with the interior, and by sea with the Red Sea, Persia, and the N. parts of India. The exports consist of ivory, gold, copper, wax, and drugs, in exchange for silks, cottons, linen cloths, and European commodities. Vasco de Gama visited Melinda in April 13, 1498, where he was kindly received, and furnished with pilots to proceed to India.

**MELINE**, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 492.

**MELITA**, an isle, Dalmatia. See **MELEDA**.

**MELK**, a vil. Austria. See **MÖLK**.

**MELKSHAM**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Wilts, on the Avon and the Great Western Railway, 26 m. N.W. Salisbury. It consists of the town proper, and of a suburb, communicating with it by a handsome bridge of four arches, and has one principal street, nearly 1 m. in length, well built, lighted, and paved; a spacious cruciform church, with a tower; places of worship for the Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Quakers; national and British schools, a townhouse, in the Grecian style; manufactures of broad-cloth and kersey-mere, extensive corn-mills, and some trade in leather and malt. In the vicinity are mineral springs, over which commodious baths have been erected. Pop. (1851), 2931. Area of par., 10,750 ac. Pop. 6236.

**MELLA**, a river, Austrian Italy, which rises about 6 m. N.E. Bovegno, prov. Brescia, flows circuitously S., passing near Brescia, and joins l. bank Oglio, 12 m. N.E. Cremona, total course, about 50 m.

**MELLARA**, a market tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Polesine, l. bank Po, about 30 m. from Rovigo, with a church, a court-house, and two oratories. Pop. 2323.

**MELLE**.—1, [Latin, *Metalum*], a tn. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 16 m. S.E. Niort. It is poorly built, has manufactures of serge and coarse woollen-stuffs, tanneries, and a paper-mill, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, clover-seed, wool, cattle, and mules; the last considered the finest animals of their kind in Europe. Pop. 2473.—2, A vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 4 m. S.E. Ghent, r. bank Scheldt. Agriculture, weaving, and trading in tiles, bricks, lime, &c., form the chief occupations. Pop. 2095.—3, A vil. Hanover, circle and 13 m. E.S.E. Osnabrück, on the Elbe; with a church, a poorhouse, a bleachfield, and a brewery. It was fortified in 1443, and burnt down in 1720. Pop. 1437.—4, A vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Saluzzo; with two churches, an elementary school, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2043.

**MELLETH**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 27 m. E. Mons; with manufactures of chicory, tile-works, limekilns, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1159.

**MELLUKA**, a tn. in the Algerian Sahara, dist. and l. bank Wady-Mزاب, 3 m. S. Gardaiia. It is walled, defended by two towers, and entered by three gates; is the holy town of the children of Mزاب, and has three mosques. Pop. about 1300.

**MELLING**, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle and 1 m. from Marburg; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1100.

**MELLING**, par. Eng. Lancaster; 21,700 ac. P. 2039.

**MELLINGEN**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, 11 m. E.N.E. Aarau, l. bank Reuss, here crossed by a handsome covered bridge. It has some transit trade, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, including that of the vine. Pop. 655.

**MELLION** (Str.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 2970 ac. P. 395.

**MELLIS**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1480 ac. P. 532.

**MELLIONS** (Str.), par. Eng. Monmouth; 2720 ac. P. 613.

**MELLOR**, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Derby, 22 m. W. Sheffield; with a chapel, places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, a school, and extensive cotton-works, affording employment to most of the inhabitants. Pop. 2015.

**MELLRICHTSTADT**, a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, 46 m. N.W. Bamberg; with two churches, an hospital, and poorhouse; manufactures of hosiery, a bell-foundry, tile-works, limekilns, a worsted and several other mills. P. 1810.

**MELLS**, par. Eng. Somerset; 3250 ac. P. 1261.

**MELMERBY**, par. Eng. Cumberland; 5320 ac. P. 329.

**MELNIK**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, 18 m. N. by E. Prague, r. bank Elbe; with a deanery church of the 12th century, an old castle, and a townhouse. An excellent wine is made in the neighbourhood. Pop. (agricultural), 1378.

**MELORIA** [anc. *Moeraria*], an extensive shoal and small isl., in front of the roads, and about 3 m. W. Leghorn; 6 m. long, N. to S., and rather more than 1 m. broad. In 1284, the Genoese here defeated the Pisans in a naval engagement.

**MELRES**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 12 m. E. Oporto, r. bank Douro. Pop. 1276.

**MELROSE**, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pleasantly situated on the r. bank Tweed, at the foot of the Eildon Hills, 30 m. S. by E. Edinburgh, on the Hawick railway. It is upon the whole well built, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It has an Established and a Free church, a Congregational and a neat Episcopal chapel, and several schools. But the great object of interest at Melrose is its celebrated abbey, the finest specimen of Gothic architecture and Gothic sculpture in Scotland; it was founded, in 1326, by King Robert Bruce, and finished, in the perpendicular Gothic or decorated English style, in the reign of James IV. Abbotsford, the residence, and Dryburgh abbey, the burial-place of Sir Walter Scott, are within a few miles of Melrose; the former W., the latter S.E. Pop. 966. Area of par., 45 sq. m. Pop. (1851), 7365.—(Local Correspondent.)

**MELS**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 27 m. S. St. Gall, r. bank Seer. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1767. It is well built of stone, has a handsome church, an important manufactory of fire-arms, and a glass-house. Iron is both mined and smelted in the neighbourhood, and the millstones and oven-soles of the district have long been famous. On a neighbouring hill stands the old castle of Nidberg. P. 3329.

**MELSELE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 27 m. N.E. by E. Ghent; with two breweries, a dye-work, and several flour-mills. Pop. 2747.

**MELSONBY**, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 2310 ac. Pop. 530.

**MELSUNGEN**, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Nieder-Hessen, on the Fulda, 13 m. S.S.E. Cassel. It is walled, has four gates, a castle, church, and hospital; manufactures of cloth, numerous tanneries, a worsted and other mills, a tile-work, and some trade in wood and linen. Pop. 4020.

**MELTHAM-MILLS**, a vil. England, co. York (W. Riding), 5 m. S.W. by S. Huddersfield; with a church, school, and extensive cotton and silk mills, employing nearly 1000 persons.

**MELTON**, six pars. Eng.—1, Suffolk; 1540 ac. P. 980.—2, (-Constable), Norfolk; 2710 ac. P. 75.—3, (-High), 1790 ac. P. 115.—4, (-Magna), Norfolk; 2110 ac. P. 429.—5, (-Parva), Norfolk; 820 ac. P. 330.—6, (-Ross), Lincoln; 2560 ac. P. 175.

**MELTON-MOWBRAY**, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 14 m. N.E. Leicester, on the Syston and Peterborough branch of the Midland Counties railway, r. bank Eye or Wreak; here navigable, and crossed by two bridges. It consists of two principal streets; the houses of which are almost all of brick, and for the most part, substantially built, and has a lofty and spacious cruciform parish church, with a beautiful porch and tower, places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, and R. Catholics; several schools and almshouses; a considerable trade in pork pies, and more especially in Stilton cheese, which has here its central locality; a weekly market, and six annual fairs. The only manufactures, of any consequence, are bobbinet lace and worsted hosiery. The prosperity of Melton-Mowbray is greatly owing to its being the seat of the Melton Hunt, which has its meeting here for the five months commencing with November, and attracts the sporting world in such numbers, that stabling for about 800 horses has been provided, and the surrounding country is studded with hunting seats. In 1644, during the civil war, the royalists, after a severe action here, defeated a body of parliamentary troops of about 2000 men. William de Melton, archbishop and chancellor of England under Edward III., was a native of Melton-Mowbray. Pop. (1851), 4391.

**MELUN** [Latin, *Melodunum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Seine-et-Marne, 27 m. S.E. Paris, on both banks of the Seine, and partly on an island in it, communicating with the opposite banks by two bridges. It is regularly and tolerably well built, and gains much in appearance by its handsome quays and fine promenades. It contains a large and regular square, an old



collegiate church of mixed architecture, partly in the ogival style, built on the island; a *palais-de-justice*, theatre, and prison; the convent of St. Aspais, and a central house of detention for five departments. On the W. part of the island are the ruins of the old castle of Melun, and an old tower, which tradition attributes to Julius Cæsar. The manufactures consist of woollen cloths and other woollen stuffs, printed cottons, and calicoes. There are also tanneries and cotton-mills. The trade is in corn, flour, cheese, wool, and cattle. Melun possesses a court of first resort and a communal college. The French king, Philip Augustus, was born in its castle. Pop. (1852), 7487.

MELVERLEY, par. Eng. Salop; 1560 ac. P. 229.

MELVILLE ISLAND.—1, A large isl. Australia, N. coast; lat. 11° to 12° S., and lon. 130° 20' and 131° 34' E.; separated from Bathurst island by Apsley Strait, and distant from the mainland about 15 m. Area, about 1800 sq. m. The N. and W. coasts are low, covered by dense woods of mangroves, and intersected by swamps. In the centre it rises from 130 to 200 ft. Streams of water are scarce. The upper soil is of inferior quality, but the subsoil, at the depth of 2½ ft., is a brown mould of a saponaceous character. The surface of the elevated ground is covered with small shining masses of ironstone, having a metallic lustre. Vegetation is luxurious. Among the forest-trees, several species of eucalyptus are most abundant. The cabbage-tree is common, and ginger grows wild. The fauna is identical with that of Australia. Alligators abound in Apsley Strait, and turtles are found at some places on the coast. The natives, though resembling those of Australia, are more athletic, active, and enterprising; but extremely shy, and cannot be prevailed upon to hold intercourse with Europeans.—2, An uninhabited isl., S. Pacific, Low Archipelago; lat. 17° 35' S.; lon. 142° 41' W. (u.) It is very low, and encloses a lagoon, communicating with the sea by a very small boat passage. Some mother-of-pearl is obtained here.—3, A large uninhabited isl. Arctic Ocean; lat. (Winter Harbour) 74° 47' 12" N.; lon. 110° 48' 15" W. (u.) The shores consist of steep rocks, while the interior is occupied by mountains, always covered with snow. Captain Parry wintered here in 1819–20; and, in 1851, its S. and S.W. shores were explored by Lieut. McClintock, and its S.E. by Mr. Bradford, in search of Sir J. Franklin.

MELZO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. E. Milan, in a fertile plain. It is well built, and has an hospital, and manufactures of linen and fustian. Pop. 2028.

MEMBRIO, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Cáceres. Its houses are almost all of one story, and it has two squares, a townhouse, prison, primary school, and church. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 2903.

MEMBURY, par. Eng. Devon; 4210 ac. P. 886.

MEMEL, a tn. and seaport, Prussia, gov. Königsberg, cap. circle, at the N. end of the Kurische-Haff, where the Dange falls into the Baltic, 72 m. N.E. Königsberg; lat. 55° 43' 42" N.; lon. 21° 6' 12" E. (u.) It is defended by a citadel, consisting of four bastions, with ravelines and half-moons, and is divided into three quarters—the old, the new, and Frederick's town; with three suburbs. It is the seat of an admiralty and several provincial courts, and contains three Lutheran churches, a R. Catholic chapel, a synagogue, exchange, theatre, hospital, infirmary, a superior town school, a school for navigation, an industrial school, and house of refuge for neglected children. Its manufactures consist of woollen and sail cloth, candles, soap, &c.; but the great source of its prosperity is its trade, which is very extensive, and consists chiefly of timber, corn, flax, hemp, potash, linseed, and colonial produce. The exports and imports in 1846 to 1849 were, in value, as follows:—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1846.....	257,081	292,351
1847.....	736,711	198,448
1848.....	415,511	172,471
1849.....	889,328	609,532

The harbour is large and safe, and has a depth of water from 14 to 17 feet. It is provided with extensive docks, and a good lighthouse, which stands on the N.E. side, 98 ft. above the sea, and may be seen 20 m. off. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. (1846), 9906.—The CIRCLE, the most N. of Prussia, consists of a long, narrow flat, bounded N. and E. by Russia, S. gov. Gumbinnen, and W.

the Baltic; area, 135 geo. sq. m., exclusive of water. Adding the Kurische-Haff, the whole area is 212 geo. sq. m. A great part of it is covered by heath and forest. Only a small portion is fitted for the plough. Almost all the inhabitants are engaged in commercial employments, or in fishing, including in the latter amber fishing. Pop. 46,078.

MEMMINGEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Aach, 41 m. S.W. Augsburg. It is walled; has six churches and chapels, a handsome townhouse, grammar and industrial schools, an ordinary and an orphan hospital, and an infirmary; manufactures of chintz, calico, wax-cloth, taffety, ribbons, and tobacco; and a copper, two iron, and numerous other mills; a foundry, partly for casting bells; a bleachfield, and glue-work; and a good trade in the above articles, and in corn and hops. Pop. 6876.

MEMPHIS, a vil., U. States, Tennessee, on a high bluff, 1. bank Mississippi, immediately below the mouth of the Wolf or Loosahatchie, 205 m. W. by S. Nashville. It is regularly laid-out, has four churches, an academy, and a considerable trade. Pop. 3300.

MEMPHIS [Coptic, *Mefi*, *Momf*, and *Menf*], an anc. city, Lower Egypt, on the banks of the Nile, about 10 m. S. Cairo. It is said to have been built by Menes, the first king of Egypt; and in the time of Abulfeda, about 1342, its remains were very extensive; but little deserving of notice now exists, except a large colossus of Ramesses, which is remarkable for the beautiful expression of the face, and, though now prostrate, must, when erect, have measured 42 ft. 8 inches, exclusive of pedestal.

MEMPHREMAGOG, a lake, N. America, partly in Vermont, U. States, but chiefly in Lower Canada. It is 30 to 40 m. long, and 2 to 3 m. broad; contains an island, with a valuable quarry of novaculite or razor-stone.

MENA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 42 m. E. Czernigov, with a church, and a trade in provisions and salt. Pop. 2000.

MENABE, a div. Madagascar (*which see*).

MENADO, a Dutch prov. or gov. and its cap., isl. Celebes, comprising all the N. portion of the island, including both sides of the Gulf of Tomini or Gorontalo. It is mountainous, of volcanic formation, and has several active volcanoes. The low grounds are fertile, producing all manner of tropical vegetation, including rice, maize, cocoa-nuts, cacao, coffee; and the mountain-slopes yield iron-wood, ebony, &c. Iron, copper, and gold, are found. The streams are numerous, but unnavigable.—The towns, N. coast of the N. peninsula; lat. 1° 28' N.; lon. 124° 50' E.; on a large, fine bay, with a fort and Dutch garrison, is inhabited by Christians, Mahometans, and Pagans; and outside is a Chinese suburb. It has some trade in tortoise-shell, trepang, birds'-nests, coffee, cacao, and gold-dust. Pop. (1845), 6000.

MENAI STRAIT, a channel, N. Wales, separating the island of Anglesea from Caernarvon; it runs nearly S.W. and N.E., and is about 11 m. long, from its S.W. entrance to Bangor Ferry, where it expands to a breadth of 1 to 4 m. The navigation of this strait is, in some places, difficult and hazardous; but, as the passage saves time and distance, it is much used by vessels under 100 tons burden, and occasionally by vessels of a larger description. The first and last portions of each ebb and flow run in contrary directions in this strait. At the entrance, the neap-tides rise 10 to 12 ft.; ordinary spring-tides 20 to 21 ft.; and extreme equinoctial tides to nearly 30 ft. This strait is crossed by two stupendous structures, the Menai Bridge and the Britannia Bridge, about a mile apart from each other. The former, which is a suspension-bridge, was planned and executed by Telford; the distance between the supporting pyramids or points of suspension is 580 ft. and the height of the carriage-way above high water is 100 ft. The Britannia Bridge is an iron tubular bridge, for carrying the Chester and Holyhead railway over the strait; it consists of two lines of tubes, each 1513 ft. long, supported on three towers, besides the shore abutments, 100 ft. above the sea, formed of narrow wrought-iron plates,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick, weighing, including the permanent way of the railway, 10,540 tons. The clear internal height of the tubes is 26 ft. at the centre, and 18½ ft. at the extremities; and the width 14 ft. The first train passed through the tube on March 6, 1850. The whole cost of this extraordinary structure, which occupied about four years in construction and erection, was £601,865.

**MENAM**, a large river of S.E. Asia. It has its sources in the Chinese province of Yunnan, about lat. 23° 45' N.; lon. 100° 15' E. It flows generally S.S.E. across the country of Laos and the kingdom of Siam, passing Yuthia and Bankok, and finally falls into the extreme head of the Gulf of Siam, about lat. 13° 30' W., by three principal arms, the most E. of which forms the harbour of Bankok. It is joined in its course by several large tributaries, the principal of which are the Anan and the Kwepasak, but is comparatively little known.

**MENAN**, two isls. Bay of Fundy. See **MANAN**.

**MENANGKABU**, a native state, isl. Sumatra, E. side of the Padang hills, and, on the equator, esteemed one of the most beautiful and most fertile tracts of the island. It is well cultivated, thickly peopled, and yields rice, pepper, sago, and other vegetable products; and has iron and gold mines. The inhabitants fabricate their own iron weapons, cutlery, guns, cottons, and silk. Menangkabu was at one time the most powerful state in the island; and, though Jambi, Indrapoora, Siak, and Paspooraman, are now separated from it, still its Sultan is esteemed the chief of all the Malays, and the protector of the Mahometans.—(Van der Aa.)

**MENARS-LA-VILLE**, a tn. France. See **MER**.

**MENASALBAS**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Toledo. It has a townhouse, prison, public shambles, two primary schools, an hospital, two granaries, and a church. Cattle-rearing, tillage, seven flour-mills, a considerable number of handlooms for serge, and charcoal-burning furnish employment. Pop. 3600.

**MENBRILLA**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 29 m. E. Ciudad-Real, r. bank Azuel. It has seven principal streets, generally lined by houses of only one story, many of them ruinous; and contains a handsome church, a courthouse, prison, nunnery, and three schools; and has manufactures of serge, earthenware, and corks; an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in bread, with which it supplies the surrounding districts. Pop. about 5000.

**MENCHIA** (El), or **MENCHYEH**, a large tn. regency and at a short distance S.E. the town of Tripoli. It is a widespread place, the houses, which are built in the Egyptian manner, having each a large piece of ground attached; inhabitants chiefly Bedowin. Each Tuesday a market is held, which is attended by a great many merchants from Tripoli.

**MENCONICO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and about 8 m. from Bobbio, with an ancient church, surmounted by a dome; and a trade in corn and excellent cheese. Pop. 1132.

**MENDANA ISLANDS**, Pacific. See **MARQUESAS**.

**MENDAVIA**, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, l. bank Ebro, 36 m. S.W. Pampeluna, with a church, townhouse, hospital, primary school, a trade in corn, maize, and fruit, and an active fishery in the Ebro. Pop. 1091.

**MENDE** [Latin, *Memmate*], a tn. France, dep. Lozère, on the Lot, 66 m. N.W. Nîmes. It has a finely-planted boulevard, and a great number of public fountains; is ill built, and has narrow, irregular, winding streets; a cathedral, with two bell-towers, one of which is particularly admired for the delicacy of its workmanship; an old episcopal palace, now converted into the prefecture; and a public library; manufactures of paper, and particularly a common kind of stuff known by the name of Mende serge, and largely exported. Mende is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first resort, a chamber of manufactures, a diocesan seminary, a communal college, and an agricultural and scientific society. Pop. (1852), 6015.

**MENDEFY**, a mountain range, Africa, in the S. of Nigritia, near lat. 8° 30' N.; lon. 15° E. It is apparently a ramification of the Gebel-el-Kumri [or Mountains of the moon], and has one conspicuous, lofty peak, believed to be volcanic.

**MENDEN**, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 11 m. N.W. Arnsberg, r. bank Hünone. It has a court of justice,

four churches, a poorhouse, manufactures of silk, velvet, needles, and leather; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1396.

**MENDER (LITTLE)**, river, Asiatic Turkey. See **CAYSSTER**.

**MENDERE**.—1, [anc. *Simois*], A river, Asiatic Turkey, rises on the W. side of Mount Ida, flows N.W., and falls into Hellespont, at its S.W. entrance: it is a small stream; course, about 35 m.—2, The little Mender. See **CAYSSTER**.

**MENDHAM**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1730 ac. P. 823.

**MENDIG (NIEDER and OBER)**, two nearly contiguous vils, Prussia, gov. and 15 m. W. Coblenz. The latter has a church, and mineral springs. Pop. 1150. The former has also a church, but is chiefly noted for the remarkable millstone quarries which have been wrought near it for about 800 years. The material quarried is a hard, porous lava, probably from a neighbouring volcano, extending nearly 5 m. in length and 3 m. in breadth. In this bed, funnel-shaped pits have been sunk, and, from their bottom, the quarries branch off in all directions, forming subterranean caverns, supported by pillars which have been left in the workings. The lava is separated by natural seams or fissures into gigantic columns from 15 to 40 ft. high. The millstones are of the best quality, and are largely exported to all quarters of the world. Pop. 1222.

**MENDIGORRIA**, a vil. Spain, prov. Navarre, 17 m. S.S.W. Pampeluna. It has a townhouse, prison, an hospital, two endowed schools, a church, and a pretty promenade; some brandy and linen are made. Pop. (agricultural), 1514.

**MENDIP HILLS**, a lofty ridge, England, which stretches for about 25 m. in a W.N.W. direction, across the N. of Somersetshire, with a mean breadth of 4 m. to 5 m., and a height of about 1000 ft. It is partly enclosed and cultivated, but the far greater part forms a heathy sheep-walk. Mines of lead and calamine were once wrought in it to some extent, but have been almost abandoned.

**MENDLESHAM**, a tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk, 14½ m. N.N.W. Ipswich. It has a handsome church, with a lofty tower; places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a free school. Area of par., 4420 ac. Pop. 1340.

**MENDOCINO**, a lofty cape, N. Pacific, the most W. point of Upper California; lat. 40° 29' N.; lon. 124° 32' W. (n.).

**MENDOZA**, a city, prov., and river, confederation of La Plata, S. America. The city is pleasantly situated on a level plain, E. declivity of the Paramillo range, 2891 ft. above sea-level; lat. 32° 53' S.; lon. 69° 6' W.; about 55 m. E.S.E. from the volcano of Aconcagua. It is compact, well built, for the most part of sun-burnt bricks, plastered and white-washed; and contains some fine buildings; all the houses have gardens or orchards attached to them. It has a good parish church, some convents, and a fine alameda, nearly 1 m. long,



THE PUBLIC SQUARE, MENDOZA. — From Bouganville, *Voy. de la Frontière Thétis autour du Globe*.

shaded by rows of magnificent poplars. From this city two well-frequented roads lead to Chili, over the Andes, by the mountain passes of Uspallata and of Portillo. Pop. 12,000.

—The province, of which Mendoza is the capital, comprehends the country W. of the river Desaguadero as far as the Andes, including the Vale of Uspallata, in all about 150 m.



E. to W.; on the N., an imaginary line about 18 m. from the capital separates it from the prov. of San Juan, while the S. boundary is formed by the Diamante, in all about 150 m. N. to S. With exception of the Paramillo range, or E. chain of the Andes, and some offsets, the country is level. The soil is sandy, and naturally barren, but, when irrigated, as large tracts are, by waters drawn from the Desaguadero, Mendoza, and Tunuyan, its principal streams, it produces abundant crops of wheat, barley, Indian corn, and lucerne. Rain and dew are rare, except in the S. districts, in some parts of which they are so abundant that corn may be raised without irrigation. The climate is dry and healthy, but hot in summer. It is favourable to the growth of fruit trees, the produce of which, figs, peaches, apples, nuts, olives, and wine, constitutes important articles of export. Brandy, wine, corn and flour, hides, soap, and tallow, are likewise sent in considerable quantities to the provinces of Cordova, San Luis, and Buenos Ayres. Besides these products, the mines of Uspallata once yielded much silver, and veins both of silver and copper are known to exist; and limestone, gypsum, alum, mineral pitch, bitumen, slates, and a variety of saline deposits, including common and Glauber salts, are abundant. Pop. about 40,000. —(Sir W. Parish, *Buenos Ayres*, &c., 1852.)—The Mendoza river rises on the E. side of the Andes, about lat. 32° 35' S., near the volcano of Aconcagua, and flows S.E. to lat. 32° 10', passing the city of Mendoza at a distance of about 10 m., when it bends round, and pursues a N. course till it falls into the Lakes de Guanacache, lat. 32° S.; its whole length being about 200 m.

**MENDRISIO**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Tessin, cap. dist., 9 m. S.S.E. Lugano. It consists only of one long, well paved, and tolerably well-built street, and college of Servites, to which a handsome church is attached; a Capuchin monastery and Ursuline nunnery; and has manufactures of silk, and some silk-mills, and a limited trade. Pop. 1716.

—The district is the prettiest and most fertile in the whole canton, producing in abundance wheat, rye, silk, wine, and tobacco. Area, 48 geo. sq. m. Pop. 12,795.

**MENEHOUD (STRE.)**, [Latin, *Auzuenna*], a tn. France, dep. Marne, on the Aisne, at the junction of the Aube, 25 m. N.E. Chalons-sur-Marne. It is built with considerable regularity, has two handsome squares, a townhall, with a grand façade; a court of first resort, a communal college, a well-endowed hospital, an infirmary; manufactures of earthenware, hosiery, leather, bobbins, and other articles of turnery, and a considerable trade in wood and ship-timber, corn, garden vegetables, particularly melons and asparagus. Near it are numerous forges, glass-works, and potteries. Pop. 3068.

**MENES**, a vil. Hungary, co. and 12 m. E.N.E. Arad; with a fine castle. It is famous for its wine, which is said to rank next to that of Tokay. Pop. 1577.

**MENGEN**, a tn. Württemberg, circle of the Danube, 37 m. S.W. Ulm. It is walled; has three gates, two churches, a grammar-school, an hospital, two mills, and a bleach-field. Many of the inhabitants are employed in embroidery. Pop. 2044.

**MENGERINGHAUSEN**, a tn. Germany, princip. Waldeck, dist. Twiste, 12 m. N. Waldeck. It has a church, a manor-house, and two mills. Pop. 1743.

**MENHENIOT**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 6280 ac. Pop. 1221.

**MENIN**, a tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, l. bank Lys, near the French frontier, 7 m. W.S.W. Courtray. It is a place of considerable strength, but, though in general well and regularly built, has a dull, lifeless appearance. The only buildings deserving of notice are the church and the belfry. It possesses a college, several primary schools and benevolent institutions; has breweries, famous for their beer; tanneries, salt-refineries, bleachfields, a dye-work, manufactures of common and table linen, lace, coatings, oil, soap, tobacco, chocolate, and candles; and an important trade in corn, horses, horned cattle, and wool. Menin was first fortified in 1350, and has stood numerous sieges. Pop. 7633.

**MENJILE**, or **MENZIL**, a small tn. Persia, prov. Ghilan, r. bank Shahbrood, 41 m. S. Reshd; lat. 36° 42' N.; lon. 49° 20' E. It exports oil and soap.

**MENMUIR**, par. Scot. Forfar, 5 m. by 2 m. P. 732.

**MENNEVRET**, a vil. France, dep. Aisne, 25 m. from Vervins. Pop. 2148.

**MENNIGHUFFEN**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. W.S.W. Minden. It has a church, and spins a large quantity of yarn. Pop. 1083.

**MENOUF**, a tn. Lower Egypt, in the Delta, l. bank canal of same name, 34 m. N.W. Cairo; with narrow and crooked streets, and houses in general ill built. Pop. 4000.

**MENS**, a tn. France, dep. Isère, 25 m. S. Grenoble; with manufactures of glass and linen, and a considerable trade in the latter. Near it is a ferruginous acidulated spring. P. 1738.

**MENSEFELDEN**, a vil., duchy and 10 m. E.N.E. Nassau; with a parish church. Pop. 1014.

**MENSIEH (EL)**, [anc. *Ptolemais*], a tn., Upper Egypt, prov. and 10 m. N. Girgeh, l. bank Nile; lat. 26° 27' N.; lon. 31° 50' E. It enjoys a considerable trade, as the boats between Cairo and the cataracts usually stop here for provisions. There are here nitre-works, and an extensive Government cotton-factory.

**MENSTRIE**, a vil. Scotland, co. and 5 m. N.E. Stirling, near the foot of the Ochils. Woollen-weaving is actively carried on. Pop. 518.

**MENTMORE**, par. Eng. Bucks; 1240 ac. P. 343.

**MENTONE**, a tn. Italy, princip. Monaco, on the Mediterranean, 13 m. E.N.E. Nice. It is well built, and though not provided with any proper harbour, has a considerable trade in oil and fruit. Pop. 3300.

**MENTRIDA**, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Toledo. It has a townhouse and prison, a palace belonging to the Duke del Infantado, two elementary endowed schools, a church of substantial architecture, and a lofty clock-tower, an alameda, various chocolate, flour, and oil mills, and a trade in oil and fruit. Pop. 2620.

**MENTZ**, [anc. *Moguntiacum*; German, *Mainz*; French, *Mayence*], a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. prov. Rheinhessen, l. bank Rhine, opposite to the mouth of the Main, and 20 m. W.S.W. Frankfurt, with which it is connected by railway. It is one of the fortresses of the German confederation, and has a garrison, partly Austrian, partly Prussian, of 8000 men, commanded alternately for five years, by an Austrian and a Prussian governor. The town, situated partly on a flat, and partly on an acclivity, rises up gradually from the Rhine, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is walled, flanked with bastions, and defended besides by a citadel, and several forts and outworks. A bridge of boats, above 1600 ft. long, con-



MENTZ, THE CATHEDRAL, from the Market-place.—From *Allgemeine, Monumentale et Pittoresque*.

nects it with its suburb of Castel, near which the river forms an island, on which some fortifications have been erected. The houses are generally lofty, and, when situated in open squares and spacious streets, have often a venerable and noble appear-

ance; but, as many of the streets are narrow, they exclude both air and light, and give several quarters of the town a dark, confined, unwholesome look. The promenade, which forms the great resort of the inhabitants, is the Neue Anlage outside the gates, forming extensive public gardens, well laid-out, and commanding fine views of the town and surrounding district. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a vast building of red sandstone, finished in the 11th century, of little architectural merit, and with the disadvantage of a very bad locality, being almost concealed from view and blocked up by mean houses, but terminated at its east end by an octagonal tower, surmounted by a cupola, 70 ft. in height, and adorned with several finely-painted windows, a beautiful pulpit, and a great number of ancient and curious monuments of the Bishop Electors of Mainz; the merchants' hall, formerly the electoral palace [Kurfürstliche Schloss]; the old collegiate church of St. Stephen, occupying the highest site in the town, surmounted by a lofty tower, decorated within by a fine altar screen, and presenting throughout one of the finest specimens of early Gothic architecture; the church of St. Peter; the Deutsche Haus (German house), or Grossherzogliche Schloss [grand ducal castle], now the governor's palace, containing a splendid hall, decorated with statues and several portraits of electors and Teutonic grand-masters; the former, Daibergische Palais, now used by the courts of justice; the library buildings, containing, in addition to the library, a museum, with several good collections, antiquities, philosophical and surgical apparatus, pictures, &c. One of the most interesting objects in the town is the house, or rather the site of the house of John Gensfleisch, better known by the name of Gutenberg, and deserving of perpetual remembrance as the inventor of movable types. The site is now occupied by the Casino, or reading-room, and the rooms of a literary association; but the house in which he was born exists, and, more interesting still, the house which contained his first printing-office. An admirable bronze statue of Gutenberg, by Thorwaldsen, erected by subscription, obtained from all parts of Europe, stands in an open space near the theatre. The manufactures, not of much importance, consist chiefly of leather, soap, hats, glue, vinegar, tobacco, and musical instruments. The trade, particularly transit, is extensive, being greatly facilitated both by water communication and railway, and has in recent times greatly increased. The principal articles are wine, corn, and wood. Mentz owes its foundation to a Roman camp, which Drusus pitched here. It was, shortly after, converted into a permanent bulwark, and became the most important of a line of forts built along the Rhine, as a barrier against the incursions of the Germans. On the decline of the power of Rome it was almost entirely destroyed, but was afterwards restored, chiefly by Charlemagne, and became the first ecclesiastical city of the German empire, of which its archbishop-electoral ranked as the premier prince; he possessed domains which had an extent of 2200 geo. sq. m., and a pop. of 400,000. Its history, during the 16th century, is of considerable interest, in connection with the progress of the Reformation, which early brought Luther into collision with its ecclesiastical authorities. Pop. 31,345.

**MENZALEH**, an extensive salt-water lake, Lower Egypt, S.E. Damietta, stretching along the coast for about 38 m. from that town, with a breadth of about 20 m. It is divided, by the projecting peninsula, on which the town of Menzaleh is built, into two large gulfs; and the whole is separated from the sea by a long and narrow neck of land. The general depth of water is about five fathoms, but in some parts it is double, and even much greater. It is less salt than the sea, with which it communicates by two practicable mouths, those of Dybeh and Omn Faredeg, supposed to be the ancient Mendesian and Tanitic openings. It contains a number of islands, but none of them are inhabited, except those of Matariéh, occupied by fishermen, at the extremity of the peninsula on which the town of Menzaleh stands. Some of them, however, are covered with ruins. It abounds in fish; the taking of which gives employment and subsistence to a numerous class of fishermen. The environs are fertile in rice.—The town, 20 m. S. by E. Damietta, S.W. side of the lake, on a canal of same name, 12 m. from its entrance into the lake, is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Panephysis. It has several minarets, some respectable houses, and a trade in rice and fish.

**MENZINGEN**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 4 m. E.N.E. Zug. It is a cheerful, well-built place, and contains a townhouse, built in 1611. Pop. 2649.

**MENZINGEN**, a market tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 16 m. N.E. Carlsruhe; with a church, two castles, and two mills. Pop. 1370.

**MEOLS** (NORTH), par. Eng. Lancaster; 10,580 ac. P. 6331.

**MEON**, two pars. Eng. Hants:—1, (Stoke), 1830 ac. Pop. 459.—2, (West), 3380 ac. P. 814.

**MEOPHAM**, par. Eng. Kent; 4390 ac. P. 937.

**MEPAL**, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1440 ac. P. 539.

**MEPPEL**, a tn. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 25 m. S.W. Assen, at the junction of the rivers Echtering, Reest, and Havelter, continued by the Reest, navigable hence 6 m. S.W. to the Zuider Zee. It has two churches, a synagogue, a poorhouse, and several schools; walk, oil, saw, and corn mills, three breweries, a vinegar-work; manufactures of various kinds of linen and cotton fabrics, including esteemed sailcloth, bleacheries, hat-factories, roperies, tan-works, boat-building yards, and tobacco-works. It carries on a considerable traffic and transit trade, being the chief port and outlet for the products of the province. Pop. 6426.

**MEPPEN**, a tn. Hanover, prov. Osnabrück, cap. mediatized duchy of Aremberg-Meppen, at the confluence of the Hase with the Ems, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 42 m. W.N.W. Osnabrück. It is of a rectangular shape, and is walled; has two gates, narrow crooked streets, two churches, two hospitals, and a R. Catholic gymnasium, manufactures of soap, leather, linen, and tobacco; several chicory-factories, a bleachfield, and limekilns, and a considerable general trade, greatly facilitated by the Ems and the Ems canal. Pop. 1951.

**MEPPERSHALL**, par. Eng. Bedford; 1690 ac. P. 487.

**MEQUINENZA**, a tn. Spain, prov. Saragossa, and 52 m. W.N.W. Tarragona, at the foot of a mountain crowned by a castle, almost the only remains of its fortifications, l. bank Ebro, at the confluence of the Segre. It has a mean appearance, steep and crooked streets, a townhouse, two barracks, a granary, three primary schools, and a church; two flour and two oil mills, and some charcoal-burning. Mequenza is supposed to be the Octogesia mentioned by Cæsar, and was a place of considerable importance in early Spanish history. Pop. 1370.

**MEQUINEZ**, a city, Morocco, near l. bank Sebou, and 30 m. W. Fez, in a beautiful and well-watered plain. It occupies a great extent of space, the houses consisting of a ground floor only. The city is surrounded by a wall 6 ft. high, which serves as a defence against the Berbers, who often make incursions even to its gates; and contains a handsome palace, built by Muley Ismael, who had resolved to make it the capital of his northern dominions. The emperors of Morocco still reside occasionally at Mequinez. Pop. 60,000.

**MER AND SER**, two lofty summits of the Himalayas, in the N.E. part of the Punjab, about lat. 33° 38' N.; lon. 76° 25' E. They are apparently within a few miles of each other, and seem to be of about equal height. It is remarkable, that while one of their peaks is white with perpetual snow, the other continues bare and black.

**MER**, or **MENARS-LA-VILLE**, a tn. France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 12 m. N.E. Blois. It has numerous tanneries and currying-works, and a trade in wine, brandy, and vinegar. Pop. 2068.

**MER-DE-GLACE** [Sea of ice]. See ALPS.

**MERA**, a tn. France, dep. Oise, 15 m. S. Beauvais. It employs a considerable number of turning-lathes, and has an extensive trade in articles of ivory, bone, and fine foreign wood; works for agricultural implements, tanneries, manufactures of lace, and some trade in corn, horses, milk cows, cattle, and wool. Pop. 2473.

**MERA** (ALSO AND FELSÖ), two nearly contiguous vils. Hungary, co. Abaujvar, on the Barsonyos, 4 m. from Forro. They have a handsome manor-house, a mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1565.

**MERABING**, a tn., S. Africa, cap. of the territory of the Mantetis, situated within the interior, N.W. of Delagoa Bay. It occupies the summit of a long, but narrow ridge, and forms an important stronghold, being accessible only on the W., by two openings called Likorobetlos [or the hewn gates]. These are narrow passages, defended on both sides by strong stone walls, and so effectually guarding the approach, that the in-



habitants have been able to sustain many protracted sieges. The houses, within, are not built close to each other, but scattered in groups of 20, 30, or 40 huts. In peace, the pop. is about 1400; but in war is greatly increased, by numbers resorting to it, for protection, from the neighbouring kraals.

**MERAN**, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 14 m. N.W. Botzen, at the junction of three valleys at the confluence of the Passeir with the Adige. The houses are mostly built upon arcades. It has two churches, Capuchin and Benedictine monasteries, English female institute, and a gymnasium. Much excellent fruit and wine are produced here. From the bridge over the Passeir, nearly 20 castles may be counted; among which stands the old castle of Tyrol, partly in ruins, which gives its name to the country, and was the first residence of its princes. Pop. 2300.

**MERAPI**.—1. Three volcanoes, isl. Java; one in prov. Bezoeki, belonging to the Idjeng group, and the most difficult to climb in the island, a destructive eruption of which took place on January 23 and 24, 1817; the second is a silent volcano, in prov. Djokjokarta, rich in sulphur; the third is in prov. Kadoe, 9350 ft. high, one of the most important in the island, and continually sending forth dense black smoke; severe eruptions took place, December, 1822, December, 1832, and August, 1837.—2. An active volcano, isl. Sumatra, near W. coast, 45 m. N.E. Padang, about lat. 0° 30' S.; lon. 100° 30' E., and about 3330 ft. high.

**MERATE**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. and 20 m. N.E. Milan; with the palace occupied, in 1735, by the king of Sardinia, and now the property of the Belgiojoso family. Pop. 2026.

**MERAVIGLIE**, a chain of nine small lakes, Sardinian States, in the N. of div. Nice, and a little W. of Tenda, near the Col de Tende, a pass in the Maritime Alps.

**MERBES-LE-CHATEAU**, vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 13 m. S.E. Mons, l. bank Sambre; with a brewery, two tanneries, six bark-mills, a marble sawing-work, two potteries, a brick and two tile works. Pop. (agricultural), 1057.

**MERBIDERY**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, prov. Canara, 17 m. N.E. Mangalore; lat. 13° 5' N.; lon. 75° 9' E. From the architectural remains of antiquity found here, it would appear to have been a place of great extent and importance in remote times. The pagodas are all built of hewn stone; and the largest is a stately edifice, the pillars and roof being sculptured and carved in a very elaborate manner. The inhabitants are principally of the Jain religion.

**MERCADAL**, a tn. Spain, isl. Minorca, 12 m. N.W. Port Mahon. It has a large and handsome church, and a trade in corn, cattle, flax, and fruit. Pop. 2620.

**MERCATELLO**, a tn. Papal States, deleg. Urbino-6-Pesaro, and about 15 m. W.S.W. Urbino, r. bank Metauro. It is a paltry, dirty place, without an inn. Pop. 1250.

**MERCATO-SARRACENO**, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 20 m. S.S.E. Forlì, l. bank Savio. Pop. about 4000.

**MERCENASCO**, or **MARCNASCO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and about 6 m. from Ivrea; with an old but elegant church, ancient castle in ruins, and some transit trade. Pop. (agricultural), 2208.

**MERCHINGEN**, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on the Kessach. It has a church and a castle. Pop. 1194.

**MERCHEM**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 10 m. N.W. Brussels; with a paper and three other mills. Pop. (agricultural), 4243.

**MERCIA**, one of the kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy. It is said to have been founded by Angles, under a leader of the name of Crida, in 585, and included cos. Chester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Salop, Stafford, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Huntingdon, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester, Oxford, Bucks, and parts of Hertford and Bedford. It was subdued about 825, by Egbert of Wessex, and afterwards formed a dependency of that kingdom.

**MERCKEM**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Yperle, about 18 m. S.S.W. Bruges, with several breweries, oil-works, and a ropery. Pop. (agricultural), 3650.

**MERCOGLIANO**, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 2 m. W. Avellino. Pop. 4185.

**MERCURAGO** [Latin, *Mercuriacum*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, on Lake Maggiore, 1 m. from Arona; with a church; near it some Roman antiquities have been found. Pop. 1050.

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**MERCURY-GEMILLY**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. Upper Savoy, 2 m. W. Albert-Ville; with a church, an old feudal castle, and communal school; several mills, and a trade in wool, corn, and fruit. Pop. 1920.

**MERDIN**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See **MARDIN**.

**MERE**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. The town, 21 m. W. by N. Salisbury, has a market-house, a silk throwing-mill, and manufactures of English dowlas and bed-ticking. Pop. 1719. Area of par., 7400 ac. Pop. 3139.

**MEREKYE**, or **MEREGEN**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Klausenburg, 24 m. from Kis Petri; with a church. Pop. 1500.

**MEREND**, **MEHREND**, or **MEHRAND**, a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 40 m. N.E. Tabreez, formed of four villages, whose houses are separated from each other by large gardens, which yield cochineal, excellent opium, and famous apricots and peaches. Pop. about 10,000.

**MERETSCH**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 55 m. S.W. Wilna, at the confluence of a small river of same name with the Niemen. It contains a chateau, several churches, a Dominican convent, and a school, and some general trade. P. 3500.

**MEREVALE**, par. Eng. Warwick; 2150 ac. P. 208.

**MEREWARI**, or **MAREGUARE**, a river, S. America, Guiana, which rises about lat. 4° N. and lon. 65° W., and unites with the Ericato to form the Caura, an important affluent of the Orinoco. It winds much through a mountainous country, and, being much broken by rapids, becomes impassable, even by Indian canoes, above the point where it is joined by the Arakuni.

**MEREWORTH**, par. Eng. Kent; 140 ac. P. 862.

**MERGENTHAL** (GROSS), a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, about 5 m. from Gubel; with a church, and three mills. Pop. 1147.

**MERGENTHEIM**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, l. bank Tauber, 55 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. It has well-built houses, and spacious, well-cleaned streets; an old castle, occupied by a prince of Württemberg; a high church, townhouse, gymnasium, library, and bathing establishment. P. 2381.

**MERGOZZO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and about 5 m. from Pallanza, on a height above the Toce. It has a church, marble quarries, and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, dairy produce, and fish obtained from Lake Mergozzo, in the vicinity. Pop. 2079.—The lake lies W. of Lake Maggiore; is about 2 m. long by 1 m. broad, and remarkable for its limpid and azure water.

**MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO**, a chain of isls. Indian Ocean, off the coast of Tenasserim and Lower Siam, the more N. ones forming a part of the British prov. Mergui; lat. 9° to 13° N.; lon. 97° to 98° 30' E. The principal islands are Dome's, King's, and St. Matthew's. They are generally covered with trees; and have, most of them, small trickling rills of pure water. A few cultivated patches are here and there to be met with. The adjoining seas abound in fish and excellent oysters; pearls also, of good quality and lustre, are found along the shores of nearly all the islands. The inhabitants are harmless and industrious, but few in number.

**MERGUI**, a seaport tn. India, E. of the Ganges, cap. of the Tenasserim provinces, and on one of the mouths of the river Tenasserim; lat. (large pagoda) 12° 26' 42" N.; lon. 98° 35' E. (n.) It is enclosed by a stockade of entire trees, forming a kind of wooden wall, pierced with brick gateways, and consists of wide streets, and houses built on piles. The religious edifices, which are numerous, but, with the exception of the large pagoda, paltry, suffered much when the town was stormed by the British in 1824. The harbour is safe, and has 2 fathoms water over the bar at low tides, with an additional rise of 3 fathoms at spring-tides. A good many vessels are built at it. The trade, mostly with China, includes exports of sappan wood, tortoise-shell, shark-fins, &c. Pop. about 8000.

**MERHEMET-ANAB** [formerly, *Shehri-Miyandab*], a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 50 m. S.W. Tabreez. It was formerly a very considerable town. It contains a fort and palace, and 1000 houses, but is now half in ruins.

**MERIDA** [Latin, *Emerita Augusta*], a city, Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 30 m. E. Badajoz, r. bank Gadiana, here spanned by a Roman bridge of 81 arches, 2575 ft. long, 26 ft. broad, and 33 ft. above the river. The houses are, many of them, two stories, and the streets paved and clean. It has a townhouse, an hospital for the poor, a lunatic asylum, four

primary endowed schools, a theatre in the ex-nunnery of Santa Clara, two nunneries, three suppressed convents, two parish churches, of substantial construction, and a chapel of ease. In the neighbourhood are several hermitages and two cemeteries; and the statue of St. Olalla, the patroness of the city, stands in the suburb. In respect of stupendous and well-preserved monuments of antiquity, Merida is the Rome of Spain. According to the chronicle of king Roderick, the walls were 34 m. in circuit, 15 fathoms high, and 10 fathoms broad, with 3700 towers, 84 gates, and five castles; and, in time of peace, the garrison consisted of 80,000 infantry, and 10,000 horse. Besides the bridge above mentioned, which was built by Trajan, the principal Roman remains are a triumphal arch, 44 ft. high, in honour of that emperor, and called the arch of Santiago; the castle, now called the Conventual, which was added to it by the Moors, and afterwards became the episcopal palace, and then that of the Templars; the temple of Diana, now built into the house of the Count of Corbos, and in which are 19 fluted granite columns, 40 ft. high, with Corinthian capitals; the theatre, which is almost perfect, nothing being wanting but the proscenium; the amphitheatre or Naumachia; the circus, 1356 ft. by 335 ft., and in good preservation; the great aqueduct, arched in three tiers, one of the grandest remains of antiquity, &c. Merida perhaps existed before the Roman conquest, but it was at least rebuilt by the legate Publius Carisius, in the year 23 B.C. Augustus here settled the veteran *emeriti*, of the fifth and tenth legions, who had served in Cantabria. The city became the capital of Lusitania, and continued in great splendour for several centuries. It capitulated, in 715, to the Moors, from whom it was taken again by Alonzo el Sabio, in 1229; and from that day the province and city date their decline, and now are poor and almost depopulated. Some of the arches of the bridge were destroyed, in 1812, during the siege of Badajoz, in order to impede Marmont's advance to the relief. Here, in 1808, 8000 French kept at bay the whole army of Cuesta for a month, although the river was fordable. P. 3780.

MERIDA, a city, Venezuela, 85 m. S.S.W. Truxillo, lat. 6° 18' N.; lon. 71° 20' W., on an elevated, fertile plain, surrounded by three rivers—E. the Mucujin, S.W. the Al-barregas, and S. the Chama, none of which are navigable. It was formerly the second city of Venezuela, but was almost wholly destroyed by the great earthquake which overturned the city of Caracas, 350 m. distant, on March 26, 1812. It is regularly laid-out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, each having in the centre a clear stream of running water. Previously to the calamity above alluded to, Merida contained five convents, and three parish churches; at present, one only of the former remains, now converted into the cathedral. A convent of nuns still exists; there are also an hospital, and a public college. It was founded in 1558, under the name of Santiago de los Caballeros. P. about 4000.

MERIDA, the cap. city of Yucatan, Central America; lat. 20° 58' N.; lon. 89° 35' W.; about 25 m. from the sea, 90 m. N.E. Campeachy. It has a Moorish aspect generally, having been built at a time when that style prevailed in Spanish architecture. The streets are of good width, and laid-out at right angles, but slope towards the centre so as to form channels for carrying off the water. In rainy weather, they are flooded to the edge of the side walks, which are 4 ft. wide, and rendered impassable for hours. The streets are named after a painted wooden figure of some animal or other object, placed in a conspicuous situation at one of the corners, as the Street of the Elephant, the Bull, Flamingo, &c. The city contains a number of fine squares, the principal of which, the Plaza Mayor, 600 ft. square, stands in the centre. From this point eight streets diverge, two in the direction of each cardinal point; in each there is a dismantled gate, and beyond are the barriers or suburbs. The square is bounded by the cathedral, bishop's palace, government-house, and dwellings occupied by the citizens. There are, altogether, 14 churches in the city and suburbs, some of them in a good style of architecture, and richly ornamented; particularly the cathedral, which has a most imposing appearance, being surmounted by well-proportioned domes, pinnacles, and turrets, and having a series of lofty windows. In the E. part of the city, on an eminence, stand the remains of an old Franciscan convent, a remarkable and interesting edifice, enclosed by a high wall with turrets, and now called the Castillo. The market

occupies a large square in a central position. Poultry is abundant and cheap, as are also the other necessities of life. The climate of Merida, though very dry, and not subject to great changes, is productive of febrile diseases at all seasons of the year, from which even the natives are not exempted. Ague and pulmonary complaints are also prevalent. Merida was founded in 1542, and stands on the site of an ancient Indian town. Pop. estimated at 23,000.

MERIDEN, par. Eng. Warwick; 2870 ac. P. 1071.

MERIONETH, or MERIONETHSHIRE, a maritime co., N. Wales, bounded, N. by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, N.E. Denbighshire, E. and S. Montgomeryshire, S. Cardiganshire, and S.W. and W. Cardigan Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea; area, 43,000 ac. Nearly the whole surface is covered with wild and barren rocks and mountains, some of them of considerable height, rugged and picturesque. The highest summits attain an elevation of 2500 ft. to 2900 ft. One of the most remarkable of these peaks, though not the loftiest, is Cader Idris, the summit of which consists chiefly of immense columns of highly crystalline greenstone, similar to those forming the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. Slate-rocks almost entirely occupy the county. The principal minerals are lead and copper ores, and slates. The copper-ores have been worked to a great extent. Limestone is also quarried in great quantities, particularly the white limestone. There are numerous rivers and lakes; but, with one exception, they are mostly small. The largest lake, Tegid or Bala Mere, is nearly 12 m. in circumference. Numerous marshes occur along the sea-coast. In the larger valleys, and near the coast, the climate is mild; but on the mountains it is cold and tempestuous. The soils are various: those of the low lands are very fertile. Oats form the chief grain crop, but barley is also extensively grown; wheat is raised on the best soils, and rye on temporary enclosures of small pieces of prepared waste land. Potatoes are grown very generally, and fruit-trees are profitably cultivated throughout the whole of the county. Considerable quantities of cheese and butter are made; but the farmer is extremely poor. The cattle and sheep here are small and hardy, but the wool of the sheep is very bad, being mixed with coarse, long hairs. Great numbers of the diminutive race of ponies, called *merlins*, are reared. The chief manufactures are a peculiar kind of cotton cloth, called 'Welsh plains,' and knitted woollen stockings and socks. Principal town, Dolgelly. Pop. (1851), 38,843.

MERISCHWANDEN, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, near 1. bank Reuss, 10 m. S.W. Zürich. It is an old place, and several Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1232.

MERK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, about 1 m. from Vallaj; with two churches. Pop. 1005.

MERKAH, a small seaport tn., E. Africa, Murdeesha territory; lat. 1° 44' 1" N.; lon. 44° 51' E. (n.); 45 m. S.W. Makadishu. Pop. about 3000.

MERKELSDORF, or MERKLINERHOF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Königrätz, near Lower Adersbach, 16 m. from Trautenau; with a church, a school, and a chapel, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1065.

MERKLINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, on the Würm, 12 m. N.W. Ulm; with a church, manufactures of linen, and a mill. Pop. 1297.

MERLERA, the most N. of the Ionian Isles, 7 m. N.W. Corfu; lat. 39° 53' N.; lon. 19° 52' E. (n.) It is small but fertile; greatest length, S.W. to N.E., about 2½ m.

MERMENAU, a river, U. States, Louisiana, which, after a S. course of 200 m., falls into the Gulf of Mexico, 230 m. W. the Mississippi. It forms a lake of same name; and has only 3 ft. water on the bar at its mouth.

MERMERIKO, a vil. Senegambia, 1. bank Faldmé, nearly opposite Samba-Yaya; lat. 13° 51' N.; lon. 12° 20' W.; inhabited by Foulahs and Saracolets. The houses are remarkably clean, and several of them handsome.

MERÖE (ISLE OF), a tract of country in Nubia, lying between the Bahr-el-azrek, the Nile, and the Athara. In the N. part, and on the r. bank of the Nile, 30 m. N.E. Shendy, are the ruins of the city of Meroe, the ancient cap. of Ethiopia, celebrated for its monuments, its commerce, its oracle of Ammon, and its pontiff king.

MEROO, a river, New S. Wales, co. Wellington, about 120 m. N.W. Sydney. It flows W.N.W. to the Cudgegung,



an affluent of the Macquarie. Rich gold-diggings have been established on it.

**MERRIMACK**, a river, U. States, which rises in New Hampshire, flows S. by E. into Massachusetts, then winds N.E. and E., and falls into the Atlantic, a little below Newbury-port. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen to Haverhill, about 50 m. up; canals afford a means of navigation past the falls and rapids; total course, about 150 m.

**MERRINGTON**, par. Eng. Durham; 8129 ac. P. 1704.

**MERRIOTT**, par. Eng. Somerset; 1670 ac. P. 1467.

**MERRITCH**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Dejjapoor, 125 m. S.S.E. Poona; lat. 16° 51' N.; lon. 74° 47' E.; of considerable extent, and walled; but the houses, constructed of stone and wood mixed, are low and mean-looking. There are a number of rudely-built little mosques in the town. The fort, in which the rajah resides, is a work of some strength.

**MERROW**, par. Eng. Surrey; 1640 ac. Pop. 252.

**MERRY** (ST.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 3740 ac. P. 593.

**MERSA-DAHAB**, Arabia. See **DAHAB**.

**MERSE**, a district, Scotland, co. Berwick (*which see*).

**MERSEA**, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*East*); 1810 ac. P. 331.—2, (*West*); 3020 ac. P. 917.

**MERSEBURG**, a gov. Prussian Saxony, bounded N. by Hanover, Anhalt, and govs. Magdeburg and Potsdam; E. govs. Frankfurt and Liegnitz; S. kingdom of Saxony, Saxon duchies, and gov. Erfurt; and W. gov. Erfurt, and Schwarzburg, Hanover, and Brunswick; area, 3020 geo. sq. m. The W. part of the gov. has a finely undulating surface, and the soil is uniformly fertile; towards the N.W., where it borders on the Harz, it is more hilly, and both the soil and climate are of a more ungenial nature; E., towards the Elbe, its fertility still farther degenerates, and extensive tracts become covered with sand and heath. None of the hills attain a height exceeding 1800 ft. The whole gov. belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which receives part of its drainage directly, and the remainder chiefly by its important tributaries—the Unstrut, Saale, Mulde, and the two Elsters. The minerals are of great value, and include silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, and lignite. Manufactures have made considerable progress, and the inhabitants are, in general, both industrious and enterprising. The gov. of Merseburg is subdivided into 17 circles. P. (1849), 742,644.

**MEISEBURG**, a tn. Prussian Saxony, cap. above gov., l. bank Saale, 14 m. W. Leipzig; on the railway thence to Eisenach; here crossed by a bridge, connecting with suburbs on the opposite side. It is walled; has an old castle, originally an episcopal palace, afterwards the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Merseburg, and now used for public offices; a fine Gothic cathedral, on a rock overhanging the river, with a richly-decorated portal; the church of St. Thomas, and three other Lutheran churches; old and new townhouses, old monastery of St. Peter, several schools, an orphan hospital, &c.; manufactures of linen, leather, stained paper, paste-board, tobacco, and vinegar; and extensive breweries and distilleries. The general assembly of the States of the province is held here every second year. Pop. (1846), 11,348.

**MERSEY**, an important river, England; has its rise in the range of hills on the S.W. confines of Yorkshire, at the point where Cheshire and Derbyshire join the former. It flows in a general S.W. direction to Runcorn, where it expands into an estuary 2 m. to 3 m. broad, on the N. side of which is the great commercial port of Liverpool, and below which it joins the Irish Sea. The entire length of the river, including the estuary, is from 55 m. to 60 m. Principal affluent, the Irwell, to which it is navigable.

**MERSHAM**, par. Eng. Kent; 2510 ac. Pop. 751.

**MERSTHAM**, par. Eng. Surrey; 2590 ac. P. 1130.

**MERSTON**, par. Eng. Sussex; 1880 ac. Pop. 104.

**MERTENDORF**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, about 13 m. from Afsche; with a church. Pop. 1019.

**MERTHER**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2170 ac. Pop. 408.

**MERTHYR**, four pars. Wales:—1, Carmarthen. P. 295.—2, (*Cynog*). Brecon. P. 815.—3, (*Dowan*), Glamorgan. P. 130.—4, (*Mawr*), Glamorgan. P. 147.

**MERTHYR-TYDVIL**, a market tn. par. bor., and par., Wales, in S.W. of co. Glamorgan, 21 m. N.N.W. Cardiff, on the Taf, at the N. extremity of Taf Vale, and a station on the Taf Vale and Aberdare Railway. It has risen up, within a century, from a mere village to a place of great extent and

importance; and, though consisting generally of irregular assemblages of workmen's houses, situated on both sides of the river, and communicating by two bridges, has recently undergone important changes, which have greatly improved its sanitary condition and general appearance. A street, recently formed, and now become the principal thoroughfare, contains good shops and dwellings; and near its centre is one of the most spacious and splendid market places in Wales. The public buildings and institutions include two Established churches and a chapel of ease, and about 30 places of worship, belonging chiefly to the Wesleyan and other Methodists, Independents, Baptists, &c.; national and other schools, a mechanics' institute, a theatre, and, in the vicinity, Cyfartha castle, with its park, and Pen-y-Darren House, with its gardens, form conspicuous and pleasing objects. The town owes its prosperity to its situation near the centre of the valuable coal and mineral field of S. Wales. The mines are extensively worked; and among the important iron-works which have been established, those of Dowlais alone, when in full work, employ about 6000 persons. The shipping ports are Swansea and Cardiff, particularly the latter, to which, in addition to the railway already mentioned, there is access by the Glamorganshire canal. The weekly market is well attended, and there are three annual fairs. The bor. sends a member to Parliament; registered electors (1851), 938. Pop. bor. (1851), 63,080.

**MERTOLA**, [anc. *Julia Myrtillio*], a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 70 m. S.S.E. Evora, on the crest of a hill, r. bank Guadiana, here navigable. It is an ancient place, walled, and has a convent, almshouse, and hospital. P. 2400.

**MERTON**, three pars. Eng.:—1, Devon; 3919 ac. P. 763.

—2, Norfolk; 980 ac. P. 164.—3, Oxford; 1990 ac. P. 230.

**MERTON**, par. Scot. Berwick; 7000 ac. P. 722.

**MERTON**, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey, 8 m. S.W. London, on the Wandle; here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, erected in the 12th century; and an Independent chapel. Area of par., 1540 ac. Pop. 1914.

**MERTSINA**, or **MERZINA**, a vil. Hungary, co. Krassova, 6 m. from Kakova; in a fertile district, which produces much wheat and maize, and rears great numbers of cattle. P. 1253.

**MERUL**, or **MÖRUL**, a vil. Hungary, banat of Temesvar, on the Bisztra, about 30 m. from Karansebes; with a church. Pop. 1272.

**MERVE** [anc. *Antiochia Margiana*], a tn. Turkestan, khanate and 345 m. S.E. Khiva, on the caravan-road from Mushed to Khiva and Bokhara, about 12 m. E. from the Moorgiab, and about 40 m. S.E. from where that river disappears in the sand. It was formerly one of the four imperial cities of Khorasan, and the capital of many of the Persian sultans, particularly of the Seljukian dynasty. It was then surrounded by beautiful gardens, the fruits of which were much esteemed. About the beginning of the present century, it was taken and pillaged by the Usbecks, since which time it has gradually declined. The country around is called Maroochak, and is very unhealthy. The population uncertain; about 3000.

**MERVILLE** [Latin, *Menariacum*], a tn. France, dep. Nord, l. bank Lys, 19 m. W. Lille. It has manufactures of linen, particularly damask and table linen, which has long been famous, and still forms its great staple. It has also manufactures of cotton velvet, salt-refineries, brick and glue works, bleachfields, tanneries, and building-yards for barges. Its trade is in corn, cattle, wood, and charcoal. Pop. 3021.

**MERWEDE** (DE), a river, Holland, formed by the junction of the Maas and the Waal; it flows W., past Gorinchem and Dordrecht; and below the latter, at the Dordse-keil, it receives the name of the Oude Maas [Old Maas].

**MERXEM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 2 m. N.E. Antwerp, on the Little Schyn; with a brewery, distillery, salt-refinery, brick-works, an oil and three flour mills. P. 1648.

**MERXHEIM**, a vil. Germany, Hesse-Homburg, bail. Meisenheim; with two churches and four mills. Pop. 1333.

**MERXPLAS**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 27 m. E.N.E. Antwerp, in the Campine, on the Marek or Merck. It has a brick-work, two breweries, an oil and two flour mills. There is here an agricultural colony, established for the suppression of mendicancy. Pop. 1381.

**MERZ-EL-KEBIR**, a seaport tn. Algeria, prov. and 3 m. N.W. Oran. It is a place of great strength, and possesses

a considerable trade; the imports, in 1843, amounting to £161,276. It was long possessed by the Spaniards, who called it Mazalquivir. The French took it in 1830.

**MERZDORF**.—1, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Löwenberg; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1026.—2, a vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, 4 m. from Braunau; with a church, a school, a walk, and three other mills. Pop. 1419.

**MERZICZ**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, 6 m. from Opotschno; with a church. Pop. 1145.

**MERZIG**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Trier or Treves, cap. circle, r. bank Saar; with a church, two chapels, a synagogue, building-docks, and some general trade. Pop. 3171. Area of circle, 122 geo. sq. m. Pop. 31,709.

**MESAGNA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra d'Otranto, dist. and 11 m. W.S.W. Brindisi; with a castle, seven convents, hospital, and some manufactures of kitchen utensils. P. 5000.

**MESCHÉDE**, a tn., Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. E.S.E. Arnsberg, cap. circle, on the Ruhr; with five churches and chapels. Pop. 2056. Area of circle, 228 geo. sq. m. Pop. 28,310.

**MESÉN**, or **MEZENÉ**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 150 m. N.E. Archangel, cap. dist., on a river of same name, about 18 m. above its mouth in the White Sea. It has two churches, and a small haven, at which it carries on a good trade, chiefly in furs, tallow, whale and seal oil, and fish. Pop. (1849) 1455.

—The **DISTRICT**, forming the E. part of the gov., is about 600 m. long, E. to W., and about 300 m. broad. The climate is too severe to admit of much cultivation. Great part of the surface is occupied by swamps and lakes. The inhabitants of the interior, chiefly Samoyeds, have a few stunted cattle, and considerable herds of reindeer; those on the coast live by fishing, or engaging as sailors in Archangel vessels.—The river rises in the S. of the gov., on the frontiers of Vologda, proceeds into the latter gov., first S. and then N., re-enters gov. Archangel, flows circuitously N.W., and, a little below the town, falls into the bay of same name, in the White Sea, after a course of above 450 m. Its principal affluents are, on the left, the Irva, Vashka, and Stchelia; and, on the right, the Piema and Peza.

**MESERITSCH**, two places, Austria, Moravia:—1, (*Gross*), a tn., circle Iglaue, 58 m. W.S.W. Olmütz; with an old castle, two churches, and an hospital; considerable manufactures of linen, and an important corn-market. Pop. 3900.—2, (*Walachisch*), a tn., circle Prerau, 35 m. E.S.E. Olmütz, on the Betschwa; with a handsome chateau, a church, manufactures of linen, several mills, and some trade in cheese. Pop. 1690.

**MESERITZ** [Polish, *Medzyczka*], a tn. Prussia, gov. and 56 m. W.N.W. Posen, cap. circle, at the junction of the Pachtitz with the Obra. It is walled, defended by a castle, has two churches, a synagogue, and hospital, several provincial courts, and manufactures of linen, leather, and hosiery. Pop. 4663. Area of circle, 368 geo. sq. m. Pop. 38,011.

**MESHAU**, par. Eng. Devon; 2680 ac. P. 305.

**MESHID**, or **MUSHED**, a tn. Persia, cap. prov. Khorasan, in an extensive valley of same name, 500 m. N.E. Isfahan; lat. 36° 20' N.; lon. 59° 35' E. It is surrounded by walls, enclosing a much larger space than its population requires, and everywhere has a very desolate appearance. Near the centre of the town, there is some degree of bustle; but elsewhere, little is seen except extensive burying-grounds and endless tracts of ruins. Its principal street, however, is spacious and handsome. An aqueduct, the banks of which are shaded by trees, passes through it, while at its extremity are seen the splendid cupola and gilded minarets of the shrine of Imam Ruza. This edifice, the only one particularly deserving of notice, is situated in an oblong, about 160 yards long, by 75 yards broad, encrusted with mosaic work of painted and glazed tiles, arranged in slowly and elegant patterns, and entered by four lofty and magnificent gateways. The shrine itself, at the S.W. part of the oblong, is composed of a mass of buildings, the proportions of which are partly hid by the wretched hovels around it, but is entered by a silver gate, the gift of Nadir Shah; and has a very gorgeous interior, a vast hall, like the central nave of a cathedral, rising loftily into a central dome, ornamented with the richest colours, and a profusion of gold and azure. Within the same enclosure, and connected with the shrine by a broad passage, is the

mosque of Gohur Shah, considered one of the most beautiful and splendid in Persia. The only other edifices deserving of notice are several colleges, an extensive bazaar, a spacious but unfinished caravansary, and a palace, of little architectural merit, so constructed as to form a kind of citadel. The manufactures consist of velvets, esteemed the best in Persia; sword-blades, celebrated for their temper, some other species of armour, and some silk and cotton goods. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in cutting gems, obtained from the turquoise mines in the vicinity. The situation of Meshid, on the great caravan routes of Persia, make it an important entrepot for the produce of surrounding countries, and rich caravans are daily arriving from Bokhara, Khiva, Herat, Kerman, Yezd, and other quarters. Pop. estimated at about 40,000.

**MESLIN-L'ÉVÊQUE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Sille, 18 m. N. Mons. It has manufactures of linen yarn and chicory, and two mills. The castle of Manage is in the vicinity. Pop. 1873.

**MESO**, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in the N. of gov. Yeniseisk, flows W.N.W., and falls into the Gulf of Tazovsk, after a course of about 140 m.

**MESOLA**, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 31 m. E.N.E. Ferrara, r. bank Po-di-Goro, twice purchased by the Papal Government from the house of Austria; first, by Pius VI., for about £210,000, and afterwards, in 1822, by Leo XII., for £100,000. Pop. 4000.

**MESOLONGHI**, a tn. Greece. See **MISSOLONGHI**.

**MESOPOTAMIA** [Between the rivers], the ancient name of the country, in Asiatic Turkey, lying between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, now comprised in the pashalies Diarbekir and Bagdad. The name did not come into use till after the time of the Macedonian conquest of Asia.

**MESORACA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., dist. and 23 m. W. Cotrone. Pop. 2074.

**MESQUITELLA**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 15 m. W.S.W. Guarda, in a valley. Pop. 1033.

**MESSA**, a walled tn. Morocco, W. coast, at the mouth of a river of same name, 110 m. S.W. Terodant; lat. 30° 4' N.; lon. 9° 38' W. (s.). Pop. 3000.

**MESSANCY** [German, *Metzig*], a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 4 m. N.N.E. Longwy; with oil and flour mills, and mines of iron. Pop. 2070.

**MESSE**, or **MESCHENDORF**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, stuhl Hermannstadt, about 27 m. from Schäßburg; with a church. Inhabitants, Saxons. Pop. 1208.

**MESSEJANA**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Algarve, com. and 28 m. S.W. Beja. It is walled, and has a convent. Pop. 1500.

**MESSENE**, a vil. Greece. See **MAVROMATI**.

**MESSIN**, a dist. France, which belonged to the former prov. Lorraine, and had Metz for its capital. It now forms the greater part of dep. Moselle, and part of depts. Meuse and Meurthe.

**MESSINA**, a prov. Sicily, bounded N. by the Tyrrhenean Sea, E. the Strait of Messina and the Ionian Sea, S. prov. Catania, and W. prov. Palermo; length, E. to W., about 100 m.; mean breadth, 25 m. The Neptunian chain of mountains traverses it, E. to W., throughout its length, and forms a watershed, of which the N. slope belongs to the basin of the Tyrrhenean Sea, and the S. to that of the Ionian Sea. The streams of the former are the Monforte, San Antonio, Fitalia, Inganno, and Caronia; those of the latter, the Savoca, Mongiuffi, and Cantara. In summer, several of these streams are dry. The mountains are covered with wood, but the soil in the valleys, and on the banks of the rivers, is both fertile and well cultivated. The vegetable productions include silk, hemp, flax, and fruits, as citrons, oranges, pistachio-nuts, grapes, and olives; the great mineral product is sulphur. The province is divided into four districts—Messina, the capital; Castrolibate, Mistrella, and Patti; subdivided into 27 circondari and 94 communes. Pop. (1832), 338,352.

**MESSINA** [anc. *Zancle*; French, *Messine*], a tn. and seaport, Sicily, cap. prov. and on the strait of same name; lat. (light) 38° 11' N.; lon. 15° 34' 45' E. (n.). It rises from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, with the Neptunian mountains for a background. The whiteness of the houses contrasts finely with the dark woods of the mountains, and nothing can be finer than the scene which meets the eye of



the spectator as he approaches it from the sea. Messina ranks as a fortress of the first class; it is walled, flanked by bastions, and defended by a citadel on the S., and several forts, both on the E. and W. The harbour is one of the best in the Medi-

mandrite, and a Greek protopapa; the seat of a high appeal court, a high criminal court, an ordinary civil court, and a court of commerce. It also possesses a royal college or *Real-Academia Carolina*, with a full complement of professors in



terranean. It is formed by a deep bend in the shore, which curves from W. to N.E., and so much resembles a sickle that the town took its original name from that implement, and was called Zancle [*Ζάκλα*]. The N.E. side is a projecting tongue of land, and has much more the appearance of an artificial mole than of a work of nature. The opposite extremities draw so near each other as to narrow the passage, and render it difficult for vessels in certain winds to make it; but, once within, there is ample space, great depth, and perfect shelter. The circuit of this splendid basin is about 4 m. Fronting the harbour is a broad quay, called the Marina, adorned with statues and fountains, and forming the favourite promenade; and, immediately beyond it, is a magnificent terrace, called Pallazata, once lined with noble edifices, most of which were damaged or thrown down by the fearful earthquake of 1783. The interior of the city has gained considerably in appearance by that catastrophe. It was formerly ill cleaned, the streets were narrow, and the houses so high as to exclude both light and air, and gave the whole town a lifeless, gloomy look. The modern town is generally composed of well-built houses of two stories, and spacious streets, well paved with blocks of lava. Among the public edifices are included nearly 50 churches, many of them of great beauty, and adorned with fine sculptures and paintings; but it may be sufficient here to notice the cathedral, a Gothic structure, with a somewhat heavy exterior, but supported within by vast pillars of granite, supposed to have belonged to a temple of Neptune, and adorned by fine mosaics and an exquisitely-carved pulpit; the viceroy's palace, with a large open space finely planted, and laid-out in walks; the archiepiscopal palace, the senate-house, grand seminary, college, large and well-endowed hospital, numerous convents, two theatres, lazaretto, and arsenals. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk goods. The trade, both transit and general, is extensive. The principal exports are silks, olive-oil, linseed and other seeds, oranges, lemons, and other fruits; corn, wine, and spirits; salted fish, liquorice, lemon-juice, shumac, essences, rags, brimstone, &c. The tunny and other fisheries are carried on to a considerable extent. In 1847, the value of the exports amounted to £349,100; of the imports, £330,660.

Messina is the see of a R. Catholic archbishop and archi-

mandrite, and a Greek protopapa; the seat of a high appeal court, a high criminal court, an ordinary civil court, and a court of commerce. It also possesses a royal college or *Real-Academia Carolina*, with a full complement of professors in belles-lettres, philosophy, law, and medicine; and a naval seminary. Messina, under the name of Zancle, is said to have been founded 1004 years B.C. The Messinians having afterwards obtained possession of it, called it Messina. Charles of Anjou, to avenge the massacre of the French in the Sicilian Vespers, besieged it without success, and lost great part of his fleet. In 1674, on the revolt of Messina from Spain, a Spanish fleet blockaded the port, but a French fleet arriving, a great naval battle was fought, in which the former was defeated. In 1743, the plague carried off the greater part of the inhabitants; and the ruin which earthquakes had repeatedly threatened was fearfully consummated by that of 1783, which shook down its most solid edifices, and made it for a time a city of the dead. During the revolt in Sicily, in 1848, Messina, after being several times ineffectually bombarded, was attacked by the Neapolitan fleet and a large body of land troops, on September 2, and fired upon for four successive days, and a large portion of the city reduced to ruins, before it surrendered. Pop. (1850), 97,074.

**MESSINA (STRAIT OF)** [Italian, *Faro di Messina*; Latin, *Fractum Siculum*], a strait, which separates Sicily from Italy, and communicates between the Tyrrhenian and the Ionian Sea. It has a length of about 20 m., and gradually widening towards the S., attains, on the parallel of 38°, a width of 11 m.; but, in the N., where it is narrowest, does not exceed 2 m. From the Faro tower, on the N.E. extremity of Sicily, to the rock of Seylla, on the opposite coast of Italy, the exact distance, as ascertained by Capt. Smyth, is 6047 yards. The depth is so great, that, in the centre, no bottom has been found with a line of 100 fathoms, and a strong current continually running with the tide, more especially when the direction is from N. to S., makes the navigation somewhat difficult, but by no means so formidable as was fabled by the ancients, to whom the rock of Seylla, already mentioned, and that of Charybdis, on the opposite side of the strait, but at some distance to the S., seemed so dangerous, that it was generally believed to be almost impossible to avoid the one without being dashed upon the other.

**MESSINES** [Flemish, *Meessen*], a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. S. Ypres. It has a church, and an establishment called Hospice Royal, in which the daughters of soldiers who have fallen, or been wounded or invalided, in the service of their country, are educated and maintained till 18 years of age. Messines has manufactures of common and table linen, breweries, tanneries, a dye-work, and a trade in corn and butter. Pop. 1435.

**MESSING**, par. Eng. Essex; 2230 ac. P. 758.

**MESSINGHAM**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 6150 ac. P. 1548.

**MESSIS** [anc. *Mopuestia*], a large vil. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 21 m. S.E. Adana, r. bank Syhoun; lat. 36° 58' N.; lon. 35° 38' E.; composed of mud huts, erected on hillocks of sand and rubbish, inhabited by a gang of Turcoman freebooters, who are tributary to the pasha of Adana.

**MESTANZA**, a vil. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 22 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real. It has a townhouse and prison, two primary schools, a parish church, and, in the vicinity, the cemetery, and the remains of a castle; and manufactures of lace. Pop. (agricultural), 2160.

**MESTCHOWSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 41 m. W.S.W. Kaluga, cap. dist., on the Tureja. It has four churches, an important yearly market, which lasts a week; and a trade in hemp, hemp oil, tallow, corn, and cattle. Pop. (1850), 4911. Area of dist., 373 geo. sq. m. Pop. 73,436.

**MESTRE**, a tn. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. and 6 m. N.W. Venice, cap. dist., near the Murzeneg. It is surrounded by fine villas, which are continued, without interruption,

along the road to Padua, and almost connect Mestre with that city, to which there is a railway. It has a court of justice, several public offices, four churches, an hospital, an old castle, and an active transit and general trade. Pop. 5900; dist. 17,900.

MESURADO, a cape, W. coast Africa, Liberia, at the mouth of a small river of same name; lat. 6° 19' N.; lon. 10° 50' W. (n.); on which is situate the town of Monrovia.

MESURATA, or MISRATAH, a tn., N. Africa, state and 122 m. E.S.E. Tripoli, near the Mediterranean; noted for its manufactures of carpets. Cape Mesurata, hard by the town, is in lat. 32° 25' N.; lon. 15° 10' E. (n.)

META, a large river, New Granada, which has its sources in the E. Andes, about lat. 4° N., 38 m. S. Santa Fé de Bogota. It flows N.E. to lat. 6° N., when it turns nearly due E., forming, for about 165 m., the boundary line between New Granada and Venezuela, and ultimately falls into the Orinoco, at lat. 6° 12' N.; total course, about 500 m. Its banks are chiefly inhabited by Indians. The Meta, and its numerous branches, are navigable for the greatest part of their course nearly to the base of the Andes. Almost all its tributaries flow from the same range of mountains in which its own sources lie; the principal are the Casanare, Aripuro, Crabo, Casiana, and Upia. The affluents from the E. and S.E. are insignificant.

METAPA, or METAPHA, a tn. Central America, state and 65 m. E.S.E. Guatemala, near the lake of same name; with iron-mines in its vicinity. Pop. about 8000.

METAURO [anc. *Metaurus*], a river, Papal States, which flows E.N.E. past St. Angelo in Vado, and falls into the Adriatic, S.S.E. Fano; total course, about 50 m. The Romans gained, near its banks, a victory over the Carthaginians, under Hasdrubal.

METCOVICH, a tn. Herzegovina, on a steep hill, overlooking a fertile but imperfectly-cultivated plain, near l. bank Narenta, 24 m. S.S.W. Mostra. It is poorly built; and the streets, from their steepness, are, in several places, cut into stairs. It is well situated for trade, which, however, is almost confined to salt, sold to the Turks. Pop. about 500.

METELN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 24 m. N.W. Münster, on the Vechte; with a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1430.

METFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2360 ac. P. 702.

METHERINGHAM, par. England, Lincoln; 4590 ac. Pop. 1522.

METHILL, a small seaport tn. Scotland, co. Fife, 10 m. S. Cupar, on the Firth of Forth; with a good harbour, having 16 ft. water at spring-tides. Weaving and flax-dressing are the chief sources of employment. Pop. 1513.

METHLEY, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 3240 ac. Pop. 1702.

METHILICK, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 14,000 ac. P. 1737.

METHVEN, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Perth; with a parish, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church; a school, savings'-bank, friendly society, and an agricultural association; inhabitants chiefly engaged in handloom weaving. Area of par., 10,700 ac. Pop. 2446.

METHWOLD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 13,530 ac. P. 1441.

METHYE, two lakes, British N. America:—1, A little E. the Rocky Mountains, in the country of the Cree Indians; lat. 51° 45' N.; lon. 113° 40' W.—2, Nearly 300 m. to the N.E. of the former; has a portage at its N. side, and a fort of same name at its S. extremity.

METILOWITZ, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Prerau, It has a church. Pop. 1156.

METLILI, a tn. Algerian Sahara, Wady Mzab, 33 m. S.W. Ghardaia. It is situated on a hill, and surrounded by a battlemented wall, entered by three gates, and nearly environed by extensive gardens. It has a mosque, and a market; and is a place of considerable commerce.

METROPOLI, a tn. European Turkey, isl. Crete, 22 m. S. Candia, on the site of the ancient Gortyna, of which many vestiges remain.

METSKE (Ratz), a vil. Hungary, co. Baranya; with a trade in corn, cattle, wine, and timber. Pop. 1281.

METTET, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Namur; with a primary school, and, near it, three chateaux; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture and iron-mining. Pop. 2215.

METTINGEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Münster, circle Tecklenburg; with a church, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1880.

METTINGHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1470 ac. P. 409.

METTMANN, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 8 m. E. Düsseldorf, on the Düsseldorf; with three churches, and manufactures of iron and steel, linen, cotton, and silk. Pop. 2626.

METTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 620 ac. P. 71.

METZ [pronounced *Mess*; Latin, *Divodurum Mediomatricorum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Moselle, on both sides of the river Moselle, near the junction of the Seille, 79 m. N.W. Strasburg. It is regarded as the strongest fortress in France, that of Strasburg, perhaps, excepted; and forms the centre of defence on the German frontier, between the Meuse and the Rhine. The works are of great extent, and were constructed after the plans of Vauban and Belleisle. It is walled, has six gates, and all the resources of engineering skill have been expended on its fortifications. The principal of these are the forts of Belle Croix, and the Double Couronne; the former covering the whole E., and the latter defending the N. side of the town. In addition to these, there is a redoubt, called Paté, which, by opening the sluices on the Seille, can be converted into an island, and surrounded by a lake about 3 m. in extent. The part of the town on l. bank Moselle is flat; that on the r. bank rises up from the river in the form of an amphitheatre. Most of the streets are narrow and winding, and several of those on the r. bank so steep as to be inaccessible by carriages. The houses are generally built of hewn stone, and of three or four stories; but many of them stand in damp, narrow lanes, so choked up that the air cannot circulate. The finest parts of the town are along the quays, the opposite sides of which communicate by numerous handsome bridges; and, in the neighbourhood of the Esplanade, which is finely planted, commands a view of great extent and beauty, and is said to be one of the finest promenades of the kind in Europe. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral, a Gothic structure, in the form of a magnificent Latin cross, surmounted by a spire of open work, 397 ft. high, and with a vaulted roof which rises 109 ft. above the pavement; the church of Notre Dame de la Ronde, with a choir, built in 1130; the arsenal, one of the largest in France, with a cannon-foundry, and an armoury containing about 80,000 stand of arms; a military hospital, capable of receiving 1500 patients; a royal college, occupying the buildings of the old abbey of St. Vincent; the *palais-de-justice*, containing, in addition to the courts, a public library of 30,000 volumes; the prefecture, townhouse, mint, &c. The manufactures consist of coarse woollen cloths, flannels, and other woollen stuffs; hosiery, hats, parchment, embroidered muslin, stained paper, glue, leather, &c. There are also numerous cotton-mills, breweries, naileries, and tile-works. The trade is in wine, brandy, beer, confectionary, drugs, furniture, leather, iron, &c. Metz is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court for departments Moselle and Ardennes, and of courts of first resort and commerce, and possesses a commercial chamber and exchange; a university, academy, a royal school of artillery and engineering, a royal college, a diocesan seminary, and secondary ecclesiastical school; an agricultural and industrial society, a society of literature, science, and art; free schools of design, painting, and music; lectures on midwifery, botany, &c.

Metz, under the Romans, rose to considerable importance, being traversed by six grand military roads. Under the descendants of Clovis, it became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia; and, on the decline of the house of Charlemagne, passed to the Emperor of Germany, who, in order to make it a barrier against France, strongly fortified it, and allowed it to possess an almost republican freedom. In 1552, it claimed the protectorate of France, and ceased to be free. The Emperor Charles V. made a great effort to recover it the same year, but was ultimately obliged to abandon the siege. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by depriving it of many of its best and most industrious citizens, inflicted a blow, from the effects of which it has never recovered. Pop. (1852), 43,484.

METZENSEIFEN (OBER AND UNTER), two contiguous market tns. Hungary, co. Abaujvar, 15 m. W. Kaschau. They contain each a church, and a normal school; and are inhabited by Germans, who are very industrious, and chiefly employed in working in iron. Pop. (Ober), 1935; (Unter), 3421.



**METZINGEN**, or **MEZINGEN**, a tn. Württemberg, on the Erms, 17 m. S.S.E. Stuttgart; with a church, a school of arts, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, dye-works, and mills, and some general trade. Pop. 4332.

**MEZTOVO**, a tn. European Turkey. See **MEZZOVO**.

**MEU**, a river, France, which rises on the S. slope of Mount Menez, about 12 m. E.N.E. Loudeac, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, enters dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, flows E.S.E. past Monfort, and joins l. bank Vilaine about 3 m. above Pontreau, after a course of about 50 m., of which 3 m. are navigable.

**MEUDON** [Latin, *Meudo*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 6 m. E.N.E. Versailles, on the railway to Paris. It has an extensive chateau, surrounded by an extensive park, called the Forêt de Meudon, a favourite holiday resort of the Parisians. It has a considerable manufacture of whitening, several glass-works and limekilns, and numerous bleachfields. In 1842, a fearful railway accident took place here to a Sunday return train to Paris. Owing to the breaking of the axle of a locomotive, the carriages were driven forward on the engine, where they were almost immediately enveloped in flames, and more than 100 persons burnt alive. Pop. 1755.

**MEULBEKE**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 10 m. N. Courtray; with several breweries, a vinegar-works, and a good deal of weaving. Pop. 9356.

**MEUNG-SUR-LOIRE** [Latin, *Magdunum*], a tn. France, dep. Loiret, r. bank Loire, 11 m. S.W. Orleans. It is well built, has a fine chateau, manufactures of felt hats, numerous tanneries, paper and extensive flour mills, and a considerable trade in flour and leather. Pop. 2648.

**MEURIM**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 75 m. S. Maranhão, l. bank river of its name; with a church. Inhabitants employed in raising sugar-cane and cotton, and in rearing cattle.

**MEURIM**, a river, Brazil, which rises in the S. of prov. Maranhão; flows E.N.E., then N.E., between the serra do Negro and serra Alpercatas; receives numerous affluents, of which the principal are the Grajehu and Pindaro, and falls into the Bay of São Marcos, on the W. side of the island of Maranhão, with so strong a current that its mouth is very difficult of access; total course, about 350 m.

**MEURS**, or **Mörs**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Kennelbach; with two churches, a progymnasium, normal school, and deaf and dumb institution; silk, cotton, and woollen manufactures, a cotton-mill, bleachfield, and several breweries. Pop. 2939.

**MEURSAULT** [Latin, *Muris Saltus*], a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 27 m. S.S.W. Dijon, in a district famous for both white and red wines, in which it has some trade. Pop. 2201.

**MEURTHE**, an E. dep. France; bounded N. by dep. Moselle, W. Meuse, S. Vosges, and E. Bas-Rhin; lat. 48° 22' to 49° N.; lon. 5° 44' to 7° 24' E.; length, E. to W., 75 m.; breadth, N. to S., 45 m.; area, 2322 sq. m. The surface is finely diversified by hill and dale; and, on the E. frontiers, the W. slopes of the Vosges rise to about 1200 ft. above the lower grounds. There are extensive plains, but numerous valleys intersect it in all directions, and form the basins of considerable streams. These basins are principally four—those of the Meurthe, Moselle, Seille, and Sarre; there are also several lakes; climate variable. Nearly a half of the whole surface is arable, and less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  waste. Wood occupies nearly one-fifth, vineyards rather more than one-fortieth, and meadows not quite one-eighth. The soil varies much in quality. The most fertile is in the valley of the Seille; the least fertile is that of the Sarre. The principal cereals are wheat, oats, and barley. The culture of the potato is general; and that of rape, though of comparatively recent introduction, has proved very successful. A great quantity of the best land is devoted to the vine, and, in favourable years, yields large returns; but none of the wines bear a high name. Fruits of various kinds, and of good quality, are extensively grown. The domestic animals are of very inferior breeds. The most important, as a principal article both of food and export, is swine. In several of the extensive forests, both deer and wild boars abound. Other game, particularly hares, is becoming scarce. A little iron is worked, and there is a single mine of rock-salt. The strata belong to the upper series of the secondary formation, and exhibit a large development of the Jura limestone, which is extensively worked, and yields, in particular localities, good marble. From artesian wells, copious supplies of brine are obtained,

and, on the most important of these, the salt-works of Dieuze have been established. Manufacturing industry, long in a very depressed state, has, in recent years, made considerable progress. Among other manufactures, may be mentioned common woollens, cotton, and hemp goods; embroidery, glass, paper, plain and stained; earthenware, basket-work, &c. The trade consists, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, of corn, wine, and rape-seed oil. The department, in respect of its inhabitants, consists of two great divisions—the German race and German language prevailing in the one, and the French race and language in the other. For administrative purposes, Meurthe is divided into five arrondissements—Nancy, the capital; Château-Salins, Luneville, Sarrebourg, and Toul; subdivided into 29 cantons, and 714 communes. Pop. (1852), 450,423.

**MEURTHE** (LA), [Latin, *Murta*], a river, France, which rises on the W. side of the Vosges, in Mount Bon Homme, dep. Vosges, and, proceeding N.W. past St. Die, enters dep. Meurthe, to which it gives its name; passes Nancy, where it becomes navigable, and joins r. bank Moselle, about 7 m. below; total course, about 100 m. Its principal affluents are the Vezouze, Mortagne, and Sanon.

**MEUSE**, an E. dep. France; bounded N. by dep. Ardennes, and a small corner of Belgian Luxembourg; W. dep. Ardennes and Marne; S. dep. Haute-Marne and Vosges; and E. dep. Meurthe and Moselle; lat. 48° 25' to 49° 35' N.; lon. 4° 54' to 5° 50' E.; length, N. to S., 83 m.; breadth, E. to W., 40 m.; area, 2368 sq. m. The surface is very much diversified and broken, being intersected by numerous ramifications of the Vosges and Faucilles; culminating points, about 1600 ft. high. They consist of two principal chains, which form the watershed between the basins of the Meuse and the Moselle. The far greater part of the department belongs to the basin of the Meuse, which enters it at its S.E. corner, and traverses it diagonally N.W. A considerable portion of the W. and S.W. belongs to the basin of the Seine, being drained partly by the Ornain and Saux, tributaries of the Marne, and partly by the Aisne directly, which has its source within the department, and its tributary the Aire. The strata belong chiefly to the upper part of the secondary formation. The only mineral of importance is iron, which is extensively worked, and maintains a number of blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. Rather more than one-half of the whole surface is arable, considerably more than one-fifth wood, and not one-fiftieth waste; meadows occupy nearly one-twelfth. The soil of the plains is, in general, thin, and far from fertile; that of the valleys, particularly those of the Meuse and Ornain, deep and rich. Much of it, in these valleys, is occupied by verdant meadows. The corn produced leaves a surplus, after meeting home consumption; but the modes of culture are very imperfect. The principal crops, besides corn, are hemp, flax, and oleaginous seeds. In some districts, the gooseberry is carefully and extensively cultivated; and considerable tracts are covered with vines, which yield wine of good name. The domestic animals are of inferior breeds; but the rich meadows fatten a great number of oxen, of which there is a considerable export. The dairy produce, also, is large, and much cream-cheese, resembling Gruyère, is made. Swine and goats are extensively reared. This department contains numerous manufactures of cotton goods, cotton twist, and hosiery; iron-works, dye-works, glass-works, oil and paper mills, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, &c. The trade, in addition to the articles thus produced, is in corn, clover, and lucerne-seed; cheese, butter, pork, cattle, and timber, both for carpentry and ship-building. A considerable number of the inhabitants emigrate annually for employment, many of them carrying with them various articles in wood and wicker work. The number of gipsies is very considerable. For administrative purposes, Meuse is divided into four arrondissements—Bar-le-Duc, the capital; Commercy, Montmédy, and Verdun; subdivided into 28 cantons, and 588 communes. Pop. (1852), 328,657.

**MEUSE** [Latin, *Mosa*; Flemish, *Maas*; Dutch, *Maas*; Walloon, *Moue*], a river, Europe, which rises in France, in S. of dep. Haute-Marne, and, proceeding N., crosses the N.W. corner of dep. Vosges, and traverses dep. Meuse and Ardennes; on reaching Sedan, it enters Belgium, and at Namur, where it receives, on the left, its largest tributary, the Sambre, almost doubling its volume, changes its course to N.E., and passes

Liege, where it is augmented by the Ourthe; separates Dutch from Belgian Limburg, passing Maestricht and Roermond, at the latter of which it receives the Roer. In the N. part of Dutch Limburg, its course is changed to N.W., and, subsequently, it becomes W. The whole of its after course is through the Dutch territory. Passing Roermond, it proceeds N. through Limburg, where it partly separates Limburg from Dutch Brabant, forming the boundary between Brabant and Gelderland; and, at Bommel, draws so close to the Rhine as to be brought into communication with it, but, by a sudden bend S.S.E., again resumes its W. course; receives the Ley on its l. bank, near Fort Crevecoeur, and finally turning N.W., joins l. bank Waal, one of the arms of the Rhine, and gives its name to the mighty accumulated flood of these streams, which, proceeding W. through Holland Proper, is divided, near Dordrecht, into two great rivers, the one of which bends round to the N., and reaches Rotterdam; the other branch continues W.; and shortly after, the two branches again unite, and discharge themselves, amid shoals and quicksands, into the North Sea. The direct length of the Meuse is 230 m.; and its length, including windings, 580 m. It is navigable for about 460 m. Of these about 150 m. are in France, 180 m. in Belgium, and 130 m. in Holland. In the upper part of its course, its valley is wild and romantic, and becomes, at times, almost narrowed to a point, while the stream pours along

through a deep and precipitous gorge. In the lower part of its course, it waters vast alluvial plains, which, in a great measure gained from it by Dutch industry and perseverance, it is ever threatening to inundate, and resume as its own domain. The delta of the Meuse exceeds that of any other European river.

**MEUSELBACH**, a tn. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, bail. and 6 m. S. Königsee, on a stream of same name; with a church and two paper-mills. Pop. 1506.

**MEUSELWITZ**, a vil. Saxe-Altenburg, 6 m. N. Altenburg. It has a castle, with a library; a church, and a mill. Pop. 1527.

**MEUX**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Namur, on the Meuse; with manufactures of linen and hempen goods, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1238.

**MEVAGH**, par. Irel. Donegal; 21,026 ac. P. 5937.

**MEVAGISSEY**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1250 ac. P. 2022.

**MEW ISLAND**, one of the Copeland Islands (*which see*).

**MEWAN** (Str.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 2380 ac. Pop. (1851), 1234.

**MEWE**, or **GIEW**, a tn., W. Prussia, gov. and 9 m. N.W. Marienwerder, at the junction of the Ferse with the Vistula; with two churches, and barracks. Pop. 2707.

**MEXBOROUGH**, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 2340 ac. Pop. 1425.

**MEXICO** (THE REPUBLIC OR CONFEDERATION OF) [French, *Mexique*; Italian, *Mesico*; formerly *New Spain*], a state of great extent, founded by Spain, on the N. side of the isthmus joining N. and S. America. It formerly extended through 26° of lat. (15° 58' to 42° N.); and through 37° of lon. (from Cape Catoche, in Yucatan, lon. 86° 43' W., to Cape Mendocino, in Upper California, lon. 124° 27' W.); but recent events have reduced its length by 8°, its N. limit being now in the parallel of 34° N. Thus curtailed of at least half of its original dimensions, it still has an area of about 834,140 sq. m. Where not confined by the sea, it borders in the S. on Guatemala, on the N.E. and N. it is separated from the U. States by the Rio Grande del Norte and the 34th parallel. The name Mexico, or rather Mejico, derived from Mejitli, the Aztec god of war, was given originally to the capital city, more commonly named Tenochtitlan.

As at present (1853) constituted, Mexico consists of the following states or departments and territories:—

THE STATES OR DEPARTMENTS AND TERRITORIES OF MEXICO; their AREA, POPULATION, AND CAPITALS, &c.

(From Lerdo de Tejada's *Cuadro Sinoptico de la Republica Mexicana*, en 1850. Mexico, 1850.)

States or Departments, and Territories.	Area in Spanish sq. leagues.*	Area in English sq. m.*	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Chihuahua.....	13,493	100,250	147,600	Chihuahua.....	14,000
Coahuila.....	2,593	18,679	144,070	San Cristobal.....	6,500
Colima.....	7,865	56,579	75,340	Saltito.....	19,898
Durango.....	6,744	48,459	162,218	Durango.....	22,000
Guanajuato.....	1,755	12,618	713,583	Guanajuato.....	48,954
Guerrero.....	4,451	32,082	270,000	Tixtla.....	4,500
Jalisco.....	6,758	48,590	774,461	Guadalajara.....	63,000
Mexico.....	2,717	9,535	973,697	Toluca.....	12,000
Mechucan.....	5,993	22,993	491,679	Monterrey.....	25,000
Nuevo Leon.....	2,321	16,687	135,361	Monterrey.....	25,554
Oajaca.....	4,426	31,822	525,101	Oajaca.....	25,000
Puebla.....	1,814	12,042	580,000	Puebla.....	71,631
Queretaro.....	310	2,444	184,161	Queretaro.....	29,702
San Luis Potosi.....	4,101	29,456	368,120	San Luis.....	40,000
Sinaloa.....	17,173	125,466	139,374	Ures.....	7,000
Sonora.....	4,600	33,721	100,000	Caleula.....	12,000
Tabasco.....	2,171	15,609	63,580	San Juan Bautista.....	4,000
Tamaulipas.....	4,219	30,334	100,064	Ciudad Victoria.....	5,500
Vera Cruz.....	3,828	27,595	264,725	Vera Cruz.....	8,228
Yucatan.....	7,364	52,947	680,948	Merida.....	40,000
Zacatecas.....	4,343	30,507	356,034	Zacatecas.....	25,000
Federal District (Mexico).....	12½	89	24,000	Mexico.....	170,000
Thixcala (Territory of).....	200	1,294	80,171	Thixcala.....	3,463
Colima (Territory of).....	420	3,019	61,243	Colima.....	31,774
Lower California (Territory of).....	6,437	60,662	12,000	La Paz.....	500
	115,170½	834,140	7,661,530		703,689

\* The Spanish square judicial league is equal to 7·19 English sq. m.

† Yucatan declared herself independent, for the second time, in 1846, but has again joined the Mexican Confederation.

**Mountains**.—Mexico is a very remarkable region. It is frequently intersected by immense fissures or precipitous valleys, called *quebradas*, in some cases nearly a mile deep. The

oceans, and ramifying into several chains as the land grows wider. This ridge, which forms a continuation of the Andes of S. America, is, in the Isthmus of Panama, where its dimensions are least, a mass of granite, varying from 150 to 900 ft. in absolute elevation. It leans W. to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, sending off, in Guatemala, a branch N.E. through the peninsula of Yucatan. On entering Mexico, the ridge strikes N.W., and acquires a greater breadth, so that the State of Oajaca may be said to occupy the summit of a single ridge, 150 m. wide, falling rapidly on one side to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and descending, by a succession of terraces, on the other side, to Tabasco and Vera Cruz; to this succeeds the great Mexican table-land, beginning with the elevated plains of Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, and Mechoacan, which have an absolute height of 6000 to 8500 ft., a chain of volcanic cones and snowy peaks rising, at wide intervals, far above them. Between the 18th and 21st parallels, the Mexican chain runs N. and S. Beyond the latter limit it turns

N.W., and, under the name of Sierra Madre or Tepe-Suenno, runs through the States of Queretaro and Guanajuato, where unusually rich silver-mines are contained in its bosom. N. of Guanajuato, it divides into three branches, of which the middle one or central chain continues running to the N.W. as far as the 30th parallel, beyond which it bends N. till, under the name of Sierra Verde, it joins the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 45° N. The E. branch runs through the State of San Luis Potosi, gradually sinking till, in lat. 26°, it disappears on the border of the plain watered by the Rio Grande del Norte. The W. branch spreads over Guadalajara, declines N. of the mines of Bolaños, and, rising again in the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, forms, in the latter, the mountains of Pimeria Alta, which are celebrated for their gold-mines. The Mexican chain of mountains may be justly considered as a continuation of the Andes, yet they differ widely from the latter in their general structure. The Cordilleras of S. America are



elevated table-lands enclosed by them, such as the plains of Santa Fé de Bogota, those of Caxamarca and Quito, in Peru, and that round the lake of Titicaca, are all of comparatively small extent, and generally accessible only on foot, with mules, or on the backs of Indians. In Mexico, on the other hand, if we start from Tehuantepec, on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 16° 20' N., we soon reach the plain of Oajaca, at a height of 5500 ft., and thence a wheel-carriage can roll without difficulty to Santa Fé, in New Mexico (lat. 36° 12' N.), a distance of 1400 m. Though some parts of this route might fall below the level of 2000 ft., and others nearly reach an elevation of 8000 ft., yet the slopes are so gradual as to offer no serious impediment to the construction of an easy road, but this facility pertains wholly to the internal communications; the descent from the Mexican table-lands to the sea, on both sides, is everywhere rugged and abrupt, and presents such difficulties in the way of carrying goods, as will probably always cut off the internal and most productive provinces of Mexico from a fair participation in the commerce of the globe. In going from the city of Mexico (7400 ft.) to Acapulco, on the S. sea, the road attains a height of 8600 ft. before the rapid descent commences; the great roads between the capital and Vera Cruz cross the mountains at a height of 10,500 ft.

**Summits.**—The loftiest of the snowy summits and volcanic cones, scattered along the Mexican highland, lie all within the narrow zone comprised between lat. 18° 29' and 19° 12' N. They are all of volcanic origin, and, in several of them, the subterranean fires still continue raging. Ascending W. from the shore of the Mexican Gulf, a little S. of Vera Cruz, we first meet, 12 m. from the sea, in lat. 18° 24' N., the still active volcano of Tuxtla (5118 ft.), the highest point of the Sierra de San Martin. Further N. (lat. 19° 2'), the peak of Orizaba or Citlaltepēt [Star-mountain], 17,372 ft., its flanks covered with rich woods; anterior to the close of the 16th century it became extinct. A few miles further N. (lat. 19° 28') is the Cofre de Perote or Naucampetepēt [rectangular or cubic mountain] (13,416 ft.) S.W. of these, on the confines of Puebla, lat. 18° 35' N., is the still active volcano of Popocatepetl [Smoking-mountain] 17,884 ft.; while, 35 m. further N., stands Iztácuhiatl [The white lady], 15,703 ft. high. The latter appears to have been extinguished at an early period, and, since the 17th century, Popocatepetl has had no violent eruption, though clouds of smoke and ashes are occasionally thrown out from its enormous crater. About 50 m. W. of the White Lady, the Pico del Frayle, the highest point of the Nevado de Toluca—another extinct volcano—attains the height of 15,250 ft. About 120 m. W. of this mountain, stands Jorullo (*which see*), which rose, on the night of September 28, 1759, from the level plain to the height of 4149 ft. Of all the summits here named, only three, namely, Popocatepetl, Citlaltepēt, and the Iztácuhiatl, rise above the limit of perpetual snow, which may be assumed to run between lat. 19° and 20° N., at an elevation of 15,000 ft., though varying much with local circumstances. The Nevado de Toluca reaches that limit, but can hardly be said to rise above it.

**Geology and Mines.**—In Oajaca, granite everywhere breaks through the superincumbent rocks, and forms the highest summits of the mountains. Gneiss, mica-slate, and syenite extend down from the central ridge to the sea on both sides. In all these rocks are found auriferous veins. On the borders of Guatemala, the prevalent rocks are porphyry, of many varieties; clay-slate, and limestone, all unbroken by granite. The first of these contains veins of silver, lead, and copper. In Puebla, all the primitive rocks are covered by enormous masses of calcareous tuff. Further N., granite seems to form everywhere the foundation of the rocky system; while the table-land is a superstructure of porphyries, which contain (when they do not incline to trachyte) those rich deposits of the precious metals for which Mexico has long been so famous. Old sandstone, limestone, clay-slate, syenite, serpentine, amygdaloid, dolerite, and basaltic lavas accompany those predominating rocks. The coal formations are wanting, but deposits of rock-salt may possibly be found in Oajaca, where salt-springs issue from gypseous strata, near San Juan de los Cues. Some of the Mexican mines, once celebrated, as those of La Puebla, are now quite exhausted; others, as Bolaños, hardly repay the cost of working them. The chief mining districts of the present day are, in the order of their productiveness, as fol-

lows:—Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas (the *veta grande*), Durango, Chihuahua, Somboréte (in Zacatecas), Tasco (Mexico), Oajaca, Real del Monte (Mexico), and Hostotipaquillo (Jalisco). According to authentic records, the produce of the Mexican mines (gold and silver), coined from 1690 to 1803, exceeded £270,000,000. In 1804 and 1805, the annual produce of the mines exceeded £5,000,000; but the distress of the mother country began, at this period, to press on the colony, and the activity of the mines abated. Then came the civil wars of the revolution; the proprietors of the mines, mostly old Spaniards, were obliged to quit the country; the mines, abandoned, soon went to ruin—some falling in, others filling with water; while the capital which might have restored them was spent in civil war. On the restoration of order, in 1825, the Mexican government held out inducements to foreign capitalists to re-open the mines, and several English companies were accordingly formed for that purpose. Though some of these soon relinquished their undertakings, the produce of the mines is now considerable, as will be seen in the following Table:—

AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER coined in MEXICO, 1842-1846.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£
1842 .....	200,038	2,702,351
1843 .....	129,377	2,421,141
1844 .....	151,498	2,714,141
1845 .....	168,314	2,991,235
1846 .....	190,781	3,001,689

For the eighteen months ending June, 1849, the total produce of the gold and silver mines was estimated at £8,550,000. About the year 1850, a new impetus was given to mining operations, by the discovery, in the state of Sonora, near Pitic, of quicksilver mines, so rich as to be named New Almaden, after the famous quicksilver mines of Almaden, in Spain. But, since the period referred to, the emigration of miners to California has seriously interfered with mining industry.

**Coasts and Harbours.**—The opposite shores of Mexico differ widely in physical conformation. On the W. the great current of the Atlantic Ocean sweeps round the peninsula of Yucatan and through the Gulf of Mexico, causing a continual increase of sandbanks, extension of the beach, and barring of river mouths. On the whole Mexican coast of the Gulf of Mexico, from Cape Catoche, in Yucatan, to Texas, there is no bay of any importance; no good harbour, easy of access, nor any sheltered anchorage. This want might, perhaps, in a few cases, be supplied by art. Between Yucatan and Tabasco, lies the Laguna de Terminos, 45 m. long and 30 m. wide, and connected with the sea by two channels, the deepest of which has but 2 fathoms. Could this channel be deepened, the lagoon might become a very important harbour. Further W., on the coast of Tabasco, the Laguna de Santa Ana, though deep within, is quite inaccessible by shipping, owing to the shoal and narrow passage leading to it. Similar remarks apply to the lagoons of Madréo, Tamíahua, and Tampico; beyond the last-named place N., extends a long succession of sandbanks, fronting the shore, and exhibiting, in its earlier stages, the process of forming lagoons. Here, on the coast of Tamaulipas, we find the Laguna de Morales, de Madre, de Santander, and a few more, all difficult of approach, and rapidly filling up with sand. When we turn from the Gulf of Mexico to the S. Sea, the scene changes completely. On the W. coasts of Mexico, the highlands approach the seashore, the plains between them are narrow, and rarely very low; and from Acapulco to Guaymas extends a series of fine harbours, capable of sheltering the largest vessels. Many of these have never, perhaps, been entered by a foreign ship; and even the harbour of Acapulco, in lat. 16° 50' N., the most commodious and capacious probably of all known, is now but little frequented. N. of this, the small ports of Jiquépa, Pocatlan, San Telmo, Manzanilla, and some others, follow in succession, until, in lat. 21° 22' N., we arrive at the harbour of San Blas, at the mouth of the Rio Grande de Santiago. This noble harbour, resembling that of Acapulco in its natural advantages, is, like the latter, almost quite deserted. More important than these, at present, is the harbour of Mazatlan, lat. 23° 15' N., in which now centres the trade with China and the E. Indies. This port is difficult of access, and inferior in most respects to the harbour of Guaymas,

lat. 27° 40' N. The E. shore of the Californian peninsula offers many bays and small havens. Its W. side, towards the ocean, is less indented, yet it does not want for good harbours; the bay of San Cristóbal lies in lat. 27° 52' N., then follow the bays of San Francisco, Las Virgenes, and Todos Santos.

**Rivers and Lakes.**—Mexico is, in general, but sparingly watered, and labours under the almost total want of navigable rivers reaching the interior. Within the tropic, the land is narrow, and the streams, descending from the elevated interior to the seas on both sides, assume the character of rapid torrents, dry at one season, and overwhelming at another. Further N., where the breadth of the continent admits of the formation of great rivers, the dryness of the climate forbids it. The longest, and probably the greatest, in all respects, of the Mexican rivers, is the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, called also Rio-Bravo-del-Norte (see GRANDE), which now marks the E. boundary of Mexico, towards Texas and the U. States; formerly, it was the eighth river from the E. limit of the Mexican territories. The Rio de Tampico is formed by the junction of the Panuco, which rises near San Luis Potosí, with the Tula or Montezúma, the sources of which are in the State of Mexico. The united streams, flowing N.E. to the gulf, close by Tampico de Tamaulipas, take the name of this city; total course, about 200 m. On the bar at the mouth of the Tampico, there are but 9 ft. of water; but within, good anchorage may be found with from 5 to 10 fathoms, and ample room; small vessels may ascend the Panuco 40 m. The San Juan rises in the metalliferous mountains of Oajaca, flows S. and E., forms the great lagoons of Tequipa and Embarcadero, and at length reaches the sea through the Laguna del Madero; it is navigable, for ships of moderate burden, 24 m. above its mouth. The Rio de Guasacualco issues from the mountains of Tarifa, lat. 17° N.; flows W. between the States of Oajaca, Tabasco, and Vera Cruz; then winding round to the N. and E., falls into the gulf, in lat. 18° 8' 27" N. This river has attracted much attention, because it has been supposed that the communication between the two seas (the Mexican Gulf and the Pacific Ocean), might be conveniently effected by joining the Guasacualco and the Chicapa or Chimalapa, which latter rises about 14 m. from the sources of the former, and falls into the Bay of Tehuantepec. The Rio de Tabasco, and the Usumasinta, are both considerable rivers, rising in Guatemala; the former enters the gulf at the Port of Tabasco; the latter falls into the Laguna de Terminos. The rivers running into the Pacific Ocean are, towards the S., all rapid, and important only as they water coasts more or less populous. The Chimalapa or Chicapa, already mentioned; the Tehuantepec, Rio Verde, and Rio de Tlascal or Papagallo, are considerable streams, which have, at present, no commercial value. The Rio Balsas or Zacatula descends from the State of Mexico, and, after collecting several large streams, reaches the ocean with a broad and deep channel, navigable for boats a good way up, and forms at its mouth the little harbour of Zacatula. The first great river which we meet with, going N., on this side, is the Rio Tolólan or Rio Grande de Santiago, the second in magnitude of the Mexican rivers, which is formed by the junction of the Laxa and Lerma, near Salamanca, in Guanajuato. The sources of the Laxa, in San Luis Potosí, are at least 9000 ft. above the sea. After a very winding course of 600 or 700 m., the Tolólan enters the ocean near San Blas (lat. 21° 32') by several mouths. This great river has many rapids, and is, in the rainy season, an impetuous torrent. In the dry season, on the other hand, it is fordable 24 m. from the sea. The briefest mention will suffice for the rivers Cúliacan, Mayo, Yaqui, and Guaymas; the last two of which (in lat. 27° 37' and 28° 26' respectively) form snug harbours at their mouths. The river Gila (which see) forms part of the N. boundary of Mexico towards the U. States. At its junction with the Colorado, it is 3 m. wide, and navigable for large vessels.

The lakes and lagoons of Mexico are very numerous, but comparatively unimportant. The largest of them is Lake Chapala, in Jalisco, which covers an area of 1500 sq. m. The states in which they chiefly occur are Chihuahua, San Luis Potosí, Mexico, and Mechoacan.

**Climate.**—A country which extends through 17° of N. latitude, must necessarily embrace a great diversity of climate, but Mexico has not only a great extension in latitude, but a configuration of surface, also, which is calculated to exhibit

great diversities of climate within a narrow compass. It is known that an absolute elevation of 3000 ft. produces on the climate an effect equal to that resulting from an increase of 10° of latitude. How various, therefore, must be the climate of a country, the extensive and cultivated plains of which rise frequently far above that elevation. The principal high plains, in the vicinity of the city of Mexico, are the valleys of Toluca, 8600 ft.; of Tenóchtitlan, 7400 ft.; Actopan, 6450 ft.; and the valley of Istla, 3200 ft. above sea-level. Thus we find at once, close by the capital, differences of climate arising from elevation, which, at a common level, could have been produced only by an intervening meridional distance of 1200 m. The valley of Istla produces the sugar-cane; Actopan yields cotton; Tenóchtitlan is rich in wheat and other European grains; Toluca in the agave, from which is made the popular beverage of the country; the four different climates being thus distinctly and conspicuously marked. Hence it is, that Mexico, being, to a great extent, a table-land, three-fifths of its area lying within the tropic, has not a tropical, but a temperate climate. The mean temperature of the Mexican coasts, between the 15th and 20th parallels, is 76° Fah., while the elevated plains, within the same limits, have 64°. But general rules are here continually modified by local circumstances, and in a manner not easily explained; palm-trees, gigantic ferns, and birds of rich plumage, ascend, at some points, to an unusual height; and the culture of the sugar-cane is successful, in certain situations, at an elevation of 4000 ft. The Mexicans divide their country, in respect of climate, into Tierras Calientes [hot lands], which rarely exceed 900 ft. in elevation; Tierras Templadas [temperate], ranging between 4000 and 5000 ft.; and Tierras Frias [cold], above 7000 ft. The coasts of Mexico, particularly those of the gulf, are insufferably hot, humid, and dreadfully unhealthy. On the Pacific coast the climate is hardly less noxious. Here the rank vegetation reaches down to the sea-side; and, in the shallow water, mangroves and molluscs decompose and spread pestilence. The most dangerous parts of the W. coast to strangers, and to natives from the interior, are Acapulco, San Blas, and the valleys of Papagallo and Peregrino. The plains of the interior, from 3500 to 4500 ft. high, where the evergreen oak predominates in the woods, enjoys a delicious climate, perfectly healthy, and, at the same time, favourable to luxuriant vegetation. Higher up, the air, more rarefied, is also drier, and trees of vigorous growth disappear with unexpected rapidity. Hence a large proportion of the elevated plains of Mexico present a most dreary and inhospitable aspect—dry, barren, and desolate. The felling of the woods, and the drainage of lakes, has, in some measure, augmented this evil. North of the tropic, though the land generally sinks, the aridity increases, and, with it, the violent changes of temperature. The rains begin, on the E. coast, about the first week in May, and, advancing with the trade-wind, reach the capital about three weeks later: they cease in October, when the dry season begins. The quantity of rain that falls annually in Vera Cruz, is, on an average of nine years (1822–1830), 185 inches; but it is extremely irregular, and was, in 1826, only 64 inches. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence in Mexico, particularly in Oajaca, along the S. coast, and near the capital; but they are generally slight, and do little damage. They are what the natives called *Temblores* or vibrations, rather than *Terramotos* or earthquakes, properly so called. The most remarkable volcanic phenomena recorded in Mexico in modern times, are the rise of Jorullo, in 1759, and the eruptions of Tuxtla (the highest point of the mountains of San Martín, S. of Vera Cruz), which commenced in March, 1793, and continued for three years. The S.W. shores of Mexico are visited at times by hurricanes of indescribable fury.

**Vegetation.**—Mexico possesses a variety and abundance of vegetable productions, known to hardly any other portion of the earth. The forests near the coasts display the grandest forms of tropical vegetation. There may be seen the gigantic mahogany, the Brazil-wood, the Campeachy-wood, American ebony, yellow and iron wood, intermingled with the elegant giant-ferns and palms without number. Then, as we ascend, we meet with magnificent magnolias, carolineas, plumerias, and oleanders. Varieties of hybiscus, begonia, lobelia, bauhinia, &c., cover wide tracts. At the absolute height of 3000 ft., the Mexican oaks begin to predominate in the woods, associated with euphorbias and acacias. The oak disappears



generally at the height of 10,000 ft., while the pine species extend between the elevations of 6000 ft. and 12,500 ft. Within these limits, also, grow the various species of agave, the arbutus, dahlia, and geranium. The cactus kind are widely diffused, groups of them occurring on sandy tracts near the sea-side, while they frequently reach an elevation of 10,000 ft.; but their favourite region lies between the limits of 3000 ft. and 5500 ft. above the sea. The best cultivated districts of Mexico are those which lie near some of the richest mines in the plains, extending from Zedéya and Salamanca to Sildó, Guanajuato, and Villa de Leon. In the wildest and dreariest spots of the Cordilleras, the opening of mines has never failed to call tillage into existence. To this early bias and the influence of the mines, it may be ascribed that there is at present a very considerable population scattered over the mountains of Mexico, with an agriculture varying widely according to height and other circumstances, but always sufficient for their wants. On many parts of the table-land, tillage is much checked by scarcity of water, to remedy which, reservoirs and canals of irrigation have been constructed, at great expense. Of the articles of food cultivated by the Mexicans, the most important is maize, the return of which varies from 130 to 50 fold. To Mexicans of all classes it is the staple article of subsistence; and it is also the chief food of the cattle and horses. The districts most distinguished by the culture of this grain, are the S. and E. parts of the state of Mexico, the states of Puebla, Queretaro, and Oajaca, and the neighbourhood of Aguas Calientes, in Zacatecas. There appears to be but little ground for supposing that the cereal grains were known to the Americans previous to the 16th century. At the present day, wheat and barley alone are cultivated in Mexico, and most successfully at an elevation of 7000 ft. The former yields from 20 to 60 fold or more, whereas 12 fold is thought a good return in England. It is said that the Bajío, or that portion of the great table-land which is watered by the Tolatlan or Rio Grande de Santiago, with some other high plains of Mexico, is capable of supplying wheat enough for the support of five times the present population of the republic. The productions above mentioned belong to the table-land of Mexico; the inhabitants of the Tierras Calientes, and the sea-coasts, look for their chief and ordinary food to the banana or pisang (*Musa Paradisiaca*), called by the Spaniards Plátano, and which is to them what the maize is to the people of the highland. To the same region of Mexico belongs the manioc called also yuca, producing cassava or manioc flour, and tapioca. Another important object of cultivation, which occupies extensive tracts on the table-land of Mexico, is Spanish pepper (*capsicum*, in Aztec, Chilí), which is consumed by the inhabitants in enormous quantities. Among the cultivated plants of Mexico, there is none more important or characteristic than the maguëy (*Agave Americana*), from the sap of which is prepared the favourite drink of all classes, the pulque of the Spaniards, the octli of the Aztecs. The filaments of the thick, fleshy leaves, serve for the same purposes as hemp, while their outer cuticle is the material formerly used as paper by the Aztecs. The agave gives little trouble, and is easily propagated; it thrives on the poorest soil, so that, near a town or populous district, a plantation of it is always a valuable estate. It seems doubtful whether the vine is to be considered as a native Mexican plant, but at all events, it is now found wild in all the woods. Wines little inferior to those of Jerés (*sherry*), and Val de Peñas, are now made at Parras and Tehuacán; but this branch of culture and industry is still only in its infancy. The Spanish Government always protected the monopoly of wine-growers, by prohibiting the culture of the vine in its American possessions; an order to extirpate the vineyards in Mexico was issued in 1802. The olive, too, was another useful plant, the culture of which was forbidden by the tyrannical monopoly of Spain; since the revolution, it has received attention. The oil now made in Mexico is equal to the best imported from France and Italy, and already nearly sufficient for the home consumption.

**Colonial Produce.**—Sugar was exported from Mexico in large quantities under the Spanish government; at the present day, the amount of it produced hardly suffices for home consumption. Still a very great extent of Mexican territory is adapted to the growth of the sugar-cane; and, from the genial character of the soil, a plantation in Vera Cruz yields

twice as much nearly as one in Cuba. The consumption of coffee by the Mexicans themselves is still but small, and the exportation not yet great, but it is rapidly growing. Though it was from Mexico that Europe first learned the use of chocolate [chocolatl, the Aztec name of the cacao-nut], yet the culture of the cacao-tree has there declined to such a degree, that an importation from Caracas and Guatemala is required at present to satisfy the internal demand. Vanilla [properly *Vanyilla*, a small pod or husk], which also enters into the composition of chocolate, is another Mexican product. Tobacco, the consumption of which in a country where every one, male and female, smokes, is enormous, from being the object of a Government monopoly till 1833, is high in price and inferior in quality. Cotton was cultivated extensively in Mexico, before the arrival of the Spaniards, and may again be expected to become an important article of culture in a country where the cotton plant is not an annual, as in the U. States, but continues productive for several years. The cochineal insect, so valuable for its dye, seems to be peculiar to Mexico. In ancient times this branch of industry was prosecuted with much more zeal than at the present day, the heavy imposts laid on it by the Spaniards having disgusted the Indians, by whom alone its constant but easy labours are carried on. Mexico has several worms which produce a kind of silk; but soon after the conquest, the true silkworm was introduced by the Spaniards, and large plantations were made of the white or Chinese mulberry. The silk trade had grown to considerable importance in the 18th century, when the Indians, irritated by the exactions to which it exposed them, conspired to extirpate it, and destroyed at once, to a great extent, the mulberry-trees. Since the revolution, pains have been taken, particularly in Oajaca, to restore this branch of industry, but with no conspicuous results as yet.

**Zoology.**—The wild animals of Mexico are extremely numerous. The bison, or American buffalo (*Bos Bonassus*), in Mexico called also Cibolo, comes in midwinter, in immense herds, from the forests of the N.W. It does not appear that any attempt has yet been made to tame or domesticate it. The grisly bear, the most formidable of his kind, inhabits the mountains in the N. provinces. In solitary thickets, near lakes and rivers, lives the tapir (called also by the Spaniards *Anta* or *Danta*), which is the largest indigenous quadruped after the bonassus. Among the feline animals are the jaguar, the cougar or puma, the ocelot, jaguarundi, and tiger-cat. The tagnicati and javali are singular species of wild swine, the latter a deadly enemy of the jaguar. The Mexican forests swarm with porcupines, anteaters, gluttons, sloths, weasels, and polecats, in great variety; armadillos, cavies, and monkeys. Among the swimmers we find the manatí or sea-cow (chiefly in the lagoons of the E. coast), the flesh of which is thought a delicacy. The W. coasts are frequented by whales and seals of the most valuable kinds. The feathered tribes of Mexico are countless; one, the calandra, is said to have the song of the nightingale. In the rivers we find the Mexican crocodile (*C. Rhombifer*), besides some alligators, as the cayman (*C. palpebrosus*). We must hasten by the lizards and the reptiles also, simply mentioning the rattle-snake and two species of boa. A species of murex, yielding a fine purple dye, is found on both coasts, but chiefly on the W. The pearl-fishery, once so profitable on the coast of Old California, seems now incapable of revival.

**Domesticated Animals.**—The ancient Mexicans never attempted to subject to economical purposes the wild animals around them. They knew nothing of the llama; and from the bison, the wild sheep and goat, they derived little or no advantage. The savage Comanches have always employed large dogs to carry their tents and draw their baggage, while the Mexicans kept only the small dumb dog (Teebichi), which they fattened for the table. But at the present day, Mexico is abundantly stocked with domesticated animals, introduced by the Spaniards. Horned cattle and horses have indeed grown wild in many parts, and now occur, in immense herds and droves, the great plains of the interior. The chief cattle farms are in the inner states—Jalisco, Durango, Chihuahua, &c., where herds of 30,000 or 40,000 are not uncommon. The grazer derives all his gains from the flesh, fat, and hides of his cattle. The milk and butter (the latter rarely made, and of inferior quality) are here of little value. A great

slaughter of cattle (Matanza) takes place on each farm every year, and is followed by a feast. The sheep farms are mostly in the N. parts of Mexico, and though often on a great scale, are in their husbandry very primitive and rude; the wool is coarse, and little care is bestowed on the sheep. The conquerors gave much less attention, it would seem, to their sheep and cattle, than to their breed of horses, which last, it is well-known, conduced not a little to the conquest of Mexico. Horses are now very numerous in Mexico, and the N. frontiers of that country, as well as the grassy plains of Texas, are frequented by immense droves of them, in a perfectly wild state. The Mexican horse is usually small, but well made and hardy, fiery, sure-footed, and extremely docile. Oxen and mules are the ordinary beasts of burden, while the horse is reserved for the saddle. Mules are also numerous, and are, perhaps, dearer than horses; four or even six pairs are sometimes harnessed together in handsome equipages; 100,000 of them are said to be constantly employed by carriers and in the mines.

**Manufactures and Foreign Trade.**—The chief manufactures are sugar and rum, aloes, wine, and brandy, earthen and stone ware, glass, paper, and the thread and tissues of cotton, wool, and silk. Sugar and rum are made in numerous districts, but more especially in the states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Yucatan, Mexico, Guerrero, Mechoacan, and Guadalajara; the preparation of olive-oil employs 49 mills in the capital, in addition to those in Tacubaya, Toluca, Guanajuato, and Puebla; wine and brandy are produced in considerable quantity, only in Guanajuato, Coahuila, Lower California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, more especially the last; the largest and best potteries are in Mexico, Guanajuato, and Guadalajara; four glass-works exist in the city, and others in the state of Mexico, and in that of Puebla; paper, both of coarser quality, and also not inferior to the writing papers of other countries, employs a number of mills in the states of Mexico, Puebla, and Jalisco; but owing to the scarcity of linen rags, is usually made of cotton, or the fibrous part of the aloe; the spinning and weaving of cotton, in addition to numerous handlooms throughout the country, employ 62 factories, driven by machinery; in the federal district, and the states of Coahuila, Durango, Jalisco, Mexico, Puebla, Queretaro, and Vera Cruz; the principal seats of the woollen manufacture are in the federal district, the states of Mexico, Queretaro, Zacatecas, and the territory of Tlaxcala, in all of which broad cloths, cassimeres, carpets, baize, &c., are made of a price and quality enabling them to compete with similar articles imported. Silk, spun chiefly by the hand, but partly also by a machine driven by horses, employs numerous persons in the states of Puebla and Guadalajara, but more especially in the capital, where the quantity annually spun exceeds 40,000 lbs.; the only silk goods woven within the Confederation are ribbons, and mantles, called *rebozos*, which, in Mexico, are considered an essential part of female dress. The only other manufactures deserving of notice, are gold and silver lace, oil-cloth, and stearine candles, for the making of which, a company, with exclusive privileges, has recently been established. In 1817, the whole annual value of manufactured goods was estimated at £13,727,659; the progress since made is so great, that the value is (1850) believed to be not less than from £18,000,000 to £20,000,000 sterling. The foreign trade, as yet, is limited to the importation of manufactured goods and articles of first necessity, from Europe, Asia, and the American states, in return for gold and silver, and a few natural products.

The following Table exhibits the extent of the chief imports from Great Britain:—

QUANTITY of BRITISH COTTON, SILK, LINEN, and WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES, IMPORTED into MEXICO, 1848-1851.

Years.	Cotton Manufactures.			Silk, and Silk-Mixed Manufactures.	Linen, exclusive of Yarn.	Woollen, and Woollen-Mixture, exclusive of Yarn.
	Cottons, Plain.	Cottons, Printed and Dyed.	Twist.			
	Yds.	Yds.	Lbs.	£	£	£
1848.....	5,252,247	10,680,937	520,376	17,343	145,458	91,267
1849.....	2,758,011	12,542,187	6,724	22,182	109,194	109,233
1850.....	5,040,975	8,104,899	87,380	6,308	87,776	58,104
1851.....	9,198,176	12,736,312	310,224	9,993	107,082	83,850

**Inhabitants, Races, Castes, &c.**—The population of Mexico is composed, as in the other Spanish-American states, of three

distinct races—the aboriginal Indians or red men, as they are called; the Europeans or white men; and the Africans or Negro race, introduced as slaves by the Europeans. These, by intermixture, give rise to other denominations; so that all may be classed, with reference to caste and colour, as follows:—1. White men, who, if born in Spain, were called Chapetones, or rather Gachupines (Gatzopin means, in Aztec, a man on horseback, or rather a centaur—half-man, half-horse); and, if natives of America, of unmixed European blood, are styled Creoles (*criollos*). 2. Mestizos, the progeny of a white father, and a red or Indian mother. 3. Mulattos, from the union of the white and Negro races. 4. The Indians or red race, of various distinct tribes. 5. Zambos, resulting from the mixture of the Indian and Negro races; and, 6. The African Negro; the unmixed offspring of this race, born in America, are called Chinos. The distinctions of breed and colour were formerly estimated with much nicety; but they have now lost their importance, the privileges of caste being altogether abolished. It is difficult, at the present day, to define the exact limits of either the white or the red race, according to purity of blood; but it is quite certain that the latter constitute the great majority of the Mexican population. It is probable that four-sevenths of the nation are Indians, and two-sevenths of mixed origin; the remaining one-seventh being Creoles and Negroes or Chinos, who are, together, but a handful.

It has been said that five-and-thirty distinct languages are spoken, by the Indian tribes, within the limits of Mexico. But distinct as these tribes may be in language, manners, and even in physical characters, they still have certain points of general resemblance, which seem to prove that, at some remote period, they all issued from one common stock. The most widely-spread Indian language in Mexico is, as might be expected, that of the most civilized nation, the Aztecs, which, including the dialects spoken by the Toltecs, Chichimeks, &c., extends through several degrees of latitude. The Mexican Indian has the general physical characteristics of the indigenous American. He is well made and muscular, capable of supporting great fatigue, and attains a great age, unbroken by infirmities. In ordinary habits, he is temperate and simple. He rarely tastes animal food; maize, or, in the low regions, banana, and beans, with the favourite pulque, constitute his subsistence. The dwellings of the Indians vary with the climate. In the warm region, on the coast, the Indian hut, made of canes and palm-leaves, resembles a great bird-cage. Higher up, where timber is abundant and shelter acceptable, it takes the form rather of a Swiss or Swedish loghouse; but in the cold region, on the table-land, it is built of sun-dried bricks, with a well-closed timber roof. In all cases, the plan is the simplest possible—a single room, sometimes divided into two by a mat partition. The Mexican Indian is habitually grave and taciturn. He can labour, but not with large views, or for a distant object; he can improve but slowly, for reason weighs lightly with him against habit. His way of life seems like a narrow path in the dark woods; his imagination never opens to him a brighter scene, and his only escape from the oppressive shades is by intoxication. Many Indian families in Oajaca, Mechoacan, and Puebla, have risen to opulence by the cultivation of the agave for pulque, or by rearing the cochineal.

The Mestizos constitute the majority of the coloured population; they have a pleasing appearance, and are inclined, the women particularly, to complacency. In character they are much more gentle than the Mulattoes, whose passions are sometimes dangerously violent. The Sambos and Negroes occupy chiefly the sea-coasts and low regions, the climate of which they alone can support. The solitude and hazard of their position, the very slight moral influences and restraints under which they grow up, may perhaps help to explain the bad reputation of the Sambos, who are said to be generally vicious, treacherous, and malignant. The Mexican Creole is distinguishable externally from the true Spaniard by his general meagreness and hard features; in character and dis-



positions he varies little from the primitive mould, and still exhibits all the pride, frankness, courtesy, and hospitality of his forefathers. The fashions and dress of the country, as well as its political constitution, have undergone a total revolution within the last quarter of a century. Formerly the men wore small jackets, loose trousers, lace-boots, and low-crowned, broad-brimmed hats, with the *capa* or ample dark-coloured cloak. At the present day, the better classes adopt the fashions of Paris and London, retaining of their primitive costume nothing but the *capa*. The ladies still go to church in the old attire—black silk gowns and the mantilla or shawl-veil, which covers the head, and hangs down over the back and shoulders; elsewhere, they yield to the innovating influences of French millinery; and the only European articles of female dress as yet obstinately rejected by them, are hats and bonnets. The middle, lower, and coloured classes [Poblanas] of the population adhere much more steadfastly to the showy ancient costume; fine dress, indeed, seems to be their ruling passion, and their only ambition is to shine in bright silks and lace veils, covered with gold and silver fringes, and rosaries of precious stones. The *Ranchero*, or small farmer, owns or hires a few acres, on which he cultivates his corn and grazes his cattle. He is a person of lofty thoughts and aspirations—a devoted patriot, a staunch fighter in all the revolutions wherever guerillas are required, a hard rider, and a capital boon-companion. He is an Arab in his habits, and especially in his love and management of the horse. Dressed in his leather trowsers and jerkin; with his serape over his shoulders, his broad-brimmed and silver-corded sombrero on his head; his heels, armed with spurs, having three-inch rowels; and, provided with his sword and gun, the *Ranchero* is ready to traverse the republic for months. The dwellings of the upper orders are generally well built of stone; not handsome, but on a good scale, and well adapted to the climate. At table, also, they are simple and temperate. Besides their love of pompous display, the passion which most sways them is that of gaming, in which all classes indulge. Monte is the universal game; but many devote their whole souls to cock-fight

retains, like his household furniture, much of the fashion of the 16th century.

*Antiquities.*—We may briefly state that it is perfectly ascertained that powerful, and, for the most part, kindred tribes,



MEXICAN RANCHEROS.—From Nebel.

descended on Mexico, from the N., from the seventh to the twelfth centuries; the Toltecs arriving at the former, and the Aztecs at the latter period. It is certain that these nations had attained to a high degree of civilization; they were good smiths, good masons, had made some advance in the arts of design, they raised great edifices, constructed vast works, palaces, pyramids, roads, aqueducts, bridges, &c.; they had a more accurate calendar, and one better adjusted by intercalation, than the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans; and, finally, they had a system of picture-writing, by means of which they recorded many facts, and which, if it had not been rudely and utterly demolished, would have probably led them on rapidly in the career of improvement. Attempts have been made to trace the origin of these arts to Siberia, China, Japan, or Egypt. But from whatever quarter the people may have originally come, there seems little doubt that their civilization was developed in the New World. In comparing their habits and acquirements with those of the inhabitants of the Old World, the differences are far more strongly marked than the affinities. Their ignorance of the cereal grains, of milk, and of pastoral pursuits, draws a broad line between the civilization of Mexico and that of Asia. The monuments which remain to attest their boldness of design and progress in the arts of construction are widely scattered, and there is reason to suspect that they are as yet but imperfectly brought to light. It will be sufficient here to mention the extensive remains of the city of Tenochtitlan, near the modern Mexico, with its dikes, aqueducts, and fragments of a bridge. Oajaca is rich in ancient remains, among which the chief are the palace and pyramid of the Zapotekas at Mitla. Another great pyramid or *teocalli* is to be seen near Cholula, in Puebla. Near Villenueva, in Zacatecas, are the extensive and remarkable ruins known as Los Edificios. In Vera Cruz are the pyramids of Papantla, built of colossal masses of porphyry. The extensive ruins of Palenque, in Chiapas, are well known; but they have been eclipsed by those of Itzalana, in Yucatan, more recently discovered, and which seem to indicate a style of art distinct in some respects from the ordinary Mexican.

*Government and History.*—The government of Mexico, being still in a state of transition, may be sufficiently described in our account of the events connected with the revolution. When Napoleon overthrew the Spanish throne, Mexico remained firm in her allegiance; but when he was defeated, and the restored Spanish monarch promised his people a constitution, then discontents arose in the colonies. Used to obey



MEXICAN POBLANAS.

From Nebel, Voyage Pittoresque et Archeologique dans le Mexique.

ing, to which the English have lately added, near the capital, horse-racing also. It is to gaming that we must ascribe the great number of violent deaths or murders, as they might be called, which take place in the Mexican cities: 150 is said to be the annual number in Mexico, 250 in Oajaca. It needs hardly to be stated, that education is in a very low condition in Mexico; and that the science and learning of the Mexican

the king, they could not submit to be ruled by a Spanish Cortes. They were willing to have a Bourbon as king of Mexico, but all parties were adverse to the union with Spain. The first anti-constitutional effort, in 1810, was chiefly fomented by the clergy. In 1820, the viceroy, Apodaca, received orders to proclaim the constitution of 1812; himself averse to the measure, he sent Colonel Iturbide, apparently on an expedition against the rebel Guerrero, but really to sound the wishes of the people. Iturbide, however, joined Guerrero, and raised the standard of revolt. Apodaca was deposed, and the views of the insurgents were proclaimed; namely, that Mexico should form a constitutional monarchy, independent of Spain. The crown was offered to a Spanish prince, but the proposal being at once rejected by the Spanish Cortes, the Mexican Cortes proceeded to carry out their scheme of national independence; and, in May 1822, elected their general and president, Don Augustin Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, by the title of Augustin I. The new monarch, however, soon showed his distaste for constitutional government, and consequently, before the year was round, the country bristled with arms, the chief officers, Santa Anna among the number, revolting, and demanding the re-opening of the Cortes. Iturbide yielded, abdicated, and left the country in April, 1823. The experiment of a monarchy having failed, the plan was now tried of a federal republic, copied, in many particulars, from that of the U. States; the main principles of its constitution being:—the independence of Mexico, the maintenance of the R. Catholic religion, the abolition of all distinctions of caste, and the division of the powers of government into three branches—the legislative, executive, and judicial. This scheme, though it encountered much opposition, was ultimately adopted in February, 1824. The first president was General Guadalupe Victoria. The federal states were 19, with five territories; the distinction between a state and territory consisting in the former having, the latter wanting, the amount of population entitled to be represented in Congress. This constitution, though copied, as said above, in many particulars from that of the U. States, deviated from that model in one or two important points. It established an exclusive religion, resulting from the active share which the clergy had all along taken in the revolution; and it omitted to make judicial proceedings public, and to use the intervention of a jury. It abolished slavery, however; and, being followed up by measures calculated to facilitate the naturalization of strangers, and to promote education, it effected at once a prodigious improvement in the condition of the community. For the next ten years Mexico was the sport of the soldiery and intriguing generals, until, in 1835, Santa Anna, who had distinguished himself, in 1829, by defeating, at Vera Cruz, an invading body of Spaniards, changed the federal into a central republic. Hard pressed by his rival, Bustamante, he seems to have felt little scruple as to the means by which he conciliated parties. In the meantime, the distant provinces showed an inclination to push too far the principle of independence. Yucatan was disaffected; Texas, filled with adventurers from the U. States, revolted, and established its independence by a victory, in which the Mexican general, Santa Anna, was taken prisoner. This successful revolt of Texas was an event pregnant with important consequences; in ten years more this new state was annexed to the Union of the U. States; then came the long-wished for and premeditated war of the latter with Mexico, which was concluded in February, 1848, by Mexico yielding to the U. States above 530,000 sq. m. of territory, namely, New Mexico, Upper California, and those parts of Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, and Coahuila which lie E. of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte. The country was under a dictator from 1841 till 1844, and,

in the latter year, the government reverted again to that of a central republic, which it continued to be till 1846, when it became a second time a federal republic. Though the country be still (1853) as it has long been, in an unsettled state, this form of government is still maintained. The army consists of 8909 men, and the navy of a single vessel, lying at Vera Cruz.—(Alex. von Humboldt, *Political Essay on New Spain*, 1811; H. G. Ward, *Mexico in 1827*, &c.; Capt. Lyon, *Journal of a Residence in Mexico*, 1828; Lieut. R. W. Hardy, *Travels in the Interior of Mexico*, 1829; Lord Kingsborough, *Antiquities of Mexico*, 1831, &c.; Capt. Dupaix, *Antiquités Mexicaines, Relations des trois Expéditions*, &c., 1834–36; Nebel, *Voyage Pittoresque et Archeologique dans le Mexique*, 1836; J. L. Stephens, *Incidents of Travel in Central America*, &c., 1841; Brantz Mayer, *Mexico as it was and as it is*, 1844; Catherwood, *Views of Ancient Monuments in Central America*, &c., 1844; *Cuadro Sinoptico de la Republica Mexicana en 1850; Formado en vista de los ultimos datos oficiales y otras noticias fidedignas*. Par Miguel M. Lerdo de Tejada. Mexico, 1850.)

MEXICO, or MEXICO [*Aztec Tenochtitlan*], a city, N. America, cap. above confederation and state of same name, beautifully situated in a vast plain, 7400 ft. above the sea, enclosed by lofty mountains, and covered with broad meadows and lakes; lat. 19° 25' 45" N.; lon. 99° 5' 7" W. (L.). When taken by Cortes, in 1521, Mexico stood on several islands in Lake Texcoco, and was approached by four great causeways, which stretched through the lake, and met in the centre of the city. Owing to the drainage and more rapid evaporation produced by the removal of the forests and other causes, the lake has receded, and the present city, though occupying the same site, is now about 2½ m. W. from its shores. The distant view is therefore very different from that which Cortes has rapturously described; but still continues to strike all travellers with admiration. This admiration is not diminished, but rather increased, by a nearer approach. The city is built, with the utmost regularity, in the form of a square, is enclosed by lofty walls, and consists of a great number of spacious streets, either parallel or at right angles to each other, forming a series of square blocks of massive and uniform structures, and leading to a central square, which covers an area of from 12 to 15 acres, and is lined with public edifices of the most imposing description. The houses are almost all built of hewn stone, in a very pure style of architecture, are three or four stories in height, have flat terraced roofs, and are often not only provided with iron balustrades and gates ornamented with bronze, but covered with porcelain mosaic, of elegant patterns. The streets are well paved, but often badly cleaned, and being neither lighted



THE GREAT SQUARE AND CATHEDRAL, MEXICO.—From Nebel.

nor watched, become unsafe for night passengers. The most remarkable edifice is the cathedral, built on the site of the great *teocalli*, or pyramid temple of the Aztecs, and occupying one entire side of the central square. It is 500 ft. long, by 420 ft. wide, and, though not in strict conformity with any order of architecture, is remarkably imposing. The walls



are built of unhewn basalt, but the front is covered over with the most laborious carving, while lofty pillars rise up against the wall for the support of its two lofty towers. The interior is gorgeous, almost beyond description, though the decorations are more remarkable for costliness than for taste. The choir is formed of rare carved woods, and elaborately covered with gilded images; the high altar, raised from the floor, on an elevated platform, exhibits a profusion of candlesticks, crosses, and other ornaments, of solid gold or silver, and is crowned by an image of the Virgin, decked in jewels, estimated at the value of more than half a million sterling; and all the other parts of the church are a perfect wilderness of columns, statues, shrines, fountains, &c. Another side of the great square is occupied by the national palace, the residence formerly of the viceroys, and now of the president. It stands on the site of the palace of Axayacatl, in which Cortes was lodged by Montezuma; and is a quadrangular pile, of such enormous dimensions, that, besides accommodating the president and his family, it contains the principal government offices, the supreme court, the chamber of deputies, and that of the senate. Both these chambers, the only parts of the interior particularly deserving of notice, are very elegant. In the S.E. corner of the square, opposite the principal front of the cathedral, is the Casa Municipal or townhouse, partly occupied as an exchange. Immediately S. of the national palace, but without the square, is the university, which contains the national museum, and has, in its front, a magnificent modern market. At some distance W. of the square, is the Minería, or school of mines, which occupies one of the most elegant edifices of the city, and in which lectures on the sciences connected with mining are occasionally given. Attached to it is a tolerably good mineral museum. In addition to the cathedral, Mexico contains from 50 to 60 churches and convents, few of them remarkable for architectural merit, but most of them possessed of considerable riches, and ostentatiously set off by gaudy decorations. One of the most elegant of the churches, is that of San Domingo, a light and airy structure, surmounted by a spire and dome, but somewhat injured in its effect by the proximity of the Inquisition. The antiquities of Mexico might naturally be expected to present objects of the greatest interest, but almost all of these have either perished or been removed from their original sites, and can now only be seen in the fragments collected within the national museum. The other edifices and objects particularly deserving of notice are the convents of St. Francisco, St. Augustine, and La Merced, all of them large and imposing structures, with numerous spires and cupolas, and the last particularly admired for the elegance of its interior; the magnificent aqueducts by which the city is supplied with water, the public fountains, the colossal equestrian statue of Charles IV., in the court-yard of the university; the *acordada*, or public prison, a large and substantial structure; the theatre, of considerable dimensions, but devoid of architectural merit; the Plaza de Toros, a large circular enclosure for bull-fights, with accommodation for about 3000 spectators; two magnificent *paseos*, or promenades—the one, Paseo Nuevo, to the W. of the city, consisting of a broad avenue, shaded by rows of stately trees, and broken at intervals by fountains—the other, the Paseo de la Viga, on the opposite side of the city, skirting one of the canals leading to the Lake of Chalco, and very tastefully laid-out; and the Alameda, a park of 10 or 12 ac., formed into labyrinth by magnificent forest-trees; and the great place of public resort, particularly on festivals, when its carriage-ways become thronged by gay equipages, and from 8000 to 10,000 persons of all classes often crowd its walks. The manufactures, of comparatively limited extent, include gold and silver lace, jewellery, and silversmith's work, woollen cloths, blankets, baizes, cotton goods, hats, soap, liquors, carriages, and tobacco; the trade is also very limited, the exports being confined almost entirely to the produce of the mines; while the imports are chiefly manufactured goods from Europe, and silk goods, especially hosiery, from China. Mexico, originally Tenochtitlan, is said to have been founded in 1325, and occupied, as already stated, several islands of Lake Tezcuco, to which access was given by broad causeways. When first visited by the Spaniards, they were so struck with its magnificence, that their powers of description appear to have been baffled, and their language naturally assumes the form of hyperbole. But they had not long be-

come masters, before their tyranny, and the opposition which it excited, brought all the miseries of war upon the city, and almost all its ancient splendour disappeared. A new city, however, soon arose, under the genius and indomitable perseverance of Cortes; and numerous edifices, vying in magnificence with the most celebrated structures of the old world, rose up, as if by magic, in every quarter. The lowness of the site, compared with the level of the surrounding lake, was a serious obstacle to its prosperity, exposing it not only to pestilential vapours, but to inundations, which caused fearful ravages. The additional evaporation, caused by the removal of the forests, so far remedied the evil, by curtailing the dimensions of the lake; but it was found necessary to adopt a more artificial process, and, by means of an immense cut through the solid rock, 12 m. in length, 150 ft. deep, and 300 ft. wide, commenced in 1609, and completed in 1789, the waters of several lakes adjoining, which, from occupying a higher level than Tezcuco, discharged themselves into it, and often raised its level so as to threaten a complete submergence of the city, were diverted into the Panuco, which carries them directly to the Gulf of Mexico. The important events which have since taken place, belong not so much to the history of the city, as to that of the Confederation. Pop. 170,000.

—The STATE of Mexico, situated between lat. 16° 34' and 21° 7' N.; lon. 102° 37' and 107° 27' W.; is bounded N. by Queretaro, N.E. Vera Cruz, E. Puebla, S. and S.W. the Pacific, and W. Mechoacan; greatest length, N. to S., 320 m.; greatest breadth, 230 m.; area, 19,535 sq. m. More than two-thirds of the surface are covered by mountains, resting on a plateau which has a height of 6500 to 7500 ft. above sea-level. The culminating point, Nevado de Toluca, has an absolute height of 14,566 ft. Pop. 973,697.—The FEDERAL district of Mexico comprehends the N. part of the state, and the immediate environs of the city. Area, 89 sq. m. Pop. 200,000.

MEXICO (GULF OF), a large indentation, E. coast, N. America, washing the shores of Mexico and the U. States; measuring about 1000 m. E. to W., and 800 m. N. to S.; estimated area, 800,000 sq. m. It is partly formed by the projection towards each other of the peninsulas of Florida and Yucatan, nearly in a line between which lies the island of Cuba, leaving a communication on its N. with the Atlantic, through the Florida Channel, and on its S. with the Caribbean Sea, through the Channel of Yucatan. The gulf is free from banks, and contains only a few small rocky islands on the coasts of Yucatan, with the Florida reef near its E. extremity. The shores are low, and generally lined with flat sandy islands, not far from the land, and numerous lagoons. There are few harbours; and the rivers which fall into it are obstructed by bars at their mouth, which render them all, except the Mississippi, nearly inaccessible for vessels of large draught. A current of water, entering the gulf from the Caribbean Sea, is soon divided into two portions, the one running E., along the coast of Cuba, the other W., in a curved line, through the middle of the gulf, round towards the Florida Channel, where it meets the other current, and the two united form the Gulf Stream (see ATLANTIC). The temperature of the Gulf of Mexico is 86° in summer, or 6° higher than that of the ocean in the same parallel. At high tide the Pacific rises several feet above the level of the gulf, and at low water it falls as far below it.

MEXICO (New), a territory of the U. States of America; lat. 32° to 38° N.; lon. 103° to 115° W.; bounded, N. by the territory of Utah, N.E. unsettled territories, E. and S.E. Texas, S. the Mexican states Chihuahua and Sonora, and W. Upper California; greatest length, E. to W., 720 m.; greatest breadth, 417 m.; area, 210,744 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, being traversed from N. to S. by the Rocky Mountains, which form its principal watershed, and divide it into two great basins—one on the E., drained chiefly by the Rio-Grande-del-Norte and its affluents; and the other, on the W., drained in like manner directly and indirectly by the Colorado. A small portion of the N.E. belongs to the basin of the Mississippi. The W. portion is very imperfectly known; but is understood to be, for the most part, sandy and sterile, and destitute, not only of trees, but almost of vegetation, except along the banks of the streams. The most important of these, next to the Colorado, is its affluent the Gila, forming the S. frontier; but along its whole line, few spots are seen susceptible of agricultural improvement.

The E. portion, forming what was long exclusively known by the name of New Mexico, is better known, and has a much more attractive appearance. It consists chiefly of a central valley, extending across the whole territory, from N. to S., with an average breadth of 20 m., traversed by the Rio-Grande, and hemmed in either by the main chain, or by ramifications of the Rocky Mountains, among which are the Sierra de los Mimbres on the W., and the Sierra Blanca on the E. To the S. of the town of Santa Fé, they average from 6000 to 8000 ft. high; but in the vicinity of the town, and N. of it, some snowy peaks are seen, rising to the height of 10,000 or 12,000 ft. They are composed chiefly of granite, sienite, basalt, &c., and are said to be highly metalliferous. The higher ranges are covered, in many places, with pine forests; and the lower with cedars and occasional oaks. The climate, though differing widely in the mountainous districts and in the low valleys, is generally temperate, equable, and salubrious. In some of the more confined valleys, however, the summer heat often rises to 100°; and in the mountains, the winter is both long and severe. The sky is almost always clear and dry. The soil is generally sandy, and looks poor; but when irrigation can be employed, produces abundant crops of Indian corn, wheat, and pulse. Fruits, also, are abundant, and the vine is largely and successfully cultivated. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, and many of the inhabitants possess large flocks and herds. For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into seven counties, of which that of Santa Fé is the capital. It first became known to the Spaniards in 1581, and was formally taken possession of in 1598. It remained with them till 1848, when the U. States obtained the cession of it as one of the results of the Mexican war. In 1850, it was erected into a territory, with its present limits. Pop. (1850), 61,505, exclusive of independent Indian tribes, roughly estimated to amount to an additional 36,000.

**MEXIMIEUX**, a tn. France, dep. Ain, agreeably situated on an acclivity, near r. bank Ain, 22 m. S. Bourges. It contains a secondary ecclesiastical school. Pop. 1876.

**MEYENBURG**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 75 m. N.W. Potsdam. It is walled, and has a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1607.

**MEYENFELD**, a tn. Switzerland. See **MAYENFELD**.

**MEYGEN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. W. Ghent; with two distilleries, and an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1314.

**MEYMAC**, a tn. France, dep. Corrèze, 26 m. N.N.E. Tulle; with an ancient church, a well-managed hospital, manufactures of muskets, and some trade in horses, mules, and cattle. Pop. 1845.

**MEYOMEED**, or **MEI-OMID**, a tn. Persia, prov. Khorassan, 45 m. N.W. Abbasabad, lat. 36° 38' N., on the high road between Teheran and Mushed.

**MEYON**, or **MEYO**, an uninhabited isl. Indian Archipelago, Molucca Passage, between Gillolo and Celebes; lat. 1° 12' N., lon. 126° 39' E. It is high, but of even appearance.

**MEYRINGEN**, Switzerland. See **MEIRINGEN**.

**MEYRUEIS**, a tn. France, dep. Lozère, r. bank Yonte, 24 m. S.S.W. Mende; with manufactures of common hats, Paris lace, thread, cards, and knitting-needles; a saw-mill, and a trade in sheep, mules, wool, corn, cheese, &c. Pop. 1378.

**MEYSSE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 6 m. N.N.W. Brussels; with a distillery, a brewery, two mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2376.

**MEZAOFRIO**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 12 m. S.S.W. Villa Real, near the Douro. P. 1170.

**MEZE** [Latin, *Mesua*], a tn. France, dep. Hérault, on the lagoon of Thau, 18 m. S.S.E. Montpellier. It has an old abbey, with its church still in good preservation; a small harbour, for vessels from 40 to 60 tons, well sheltered, and defended from the sands by moles in the form of a half moon; manufactures of salt, obtained from the salt marshes; liqueur-works and distilleries, and a trade in corn, wine, brandy, salt, &c. The situation in summer is unhealthy. Pop. 4534.

**MEZENC** (MOUNT), France. See **CEVENNES**.

**MEZENE**, a tn. and river, Russia. See **MESEN**.

**MEZIERES** [Latin, *Maceria Maderiacum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Ardennes, r. bank Mense, opposite to Charleville, with which it communicates by a suspension-bridge, 120 m. N.E. Paris. It stands on a tongue of land formed by the

river, which washes it on two sides, and ranks as a fortress of the second class; being walled, defended by a citadel, and otherwise strongly fortified by Vauban. It has a townhouse, prefecture, infirmary, and church; manufactures of ironmongery, cutlery, and leather; and a trade in leather, serge, hosiery, linen, &c. Mezières, under Chevalier Bayard, with a handful of men, resisted Charles V. when, in 1521, he attacked it with an army of 40,000. The Allies besieged and took it, in 1815, after Waterloo. Pop. (1852), 3926.

**MEZIN** [Latin, *Mesimum*], a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, r. bank Gelize, 20 m. S.W. Agen. It is, on the whole, not well built; has an ancient church, manufactures of corks and earthenware, tanneries, a paper and numerous flour mills. Pop. 2051.

**MEZINGEN**, a tn. Württemberg. See **METZINGEN**.

**MEZÖ**, numerous places, Hungary, particularly:—1. (-*Bereng*), a vil., co. Bekes, 57 m. N.E. Szegedin; with a Protestant gymnasium. Inhabitants chiefly employed in vine and olive culture, and rearing cattle. Pop. 7900.—2. (-*Csan*), a vil. Transylvania, co. Thorenburg; with a church. P. 1543.—3. (-*Hegyes*), a vil. Thither Theiss, co. Csanad, 39 m. E. by N. Szegedin. It has one of the most important military studs in Hungary; and, in the first four years of the war which broke out on the first French revolution, furnished 30,000 horses to the army.—4. (-*Kövesd*). See **KÖVESD** (MEZÖ).—5. (-*Terem*), a vil. Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar; with a church, and baths. Pop. 1230.—6. (-*Tur*). See **TUR** (MEZÖ).

**MEZQUITA** (SAN MARTIN), a tn. and com. Spain, Galicia, prov. and about 50 m. from Orense; with a church, townhouse, ancient palace, primary school, custom-house, manufactures of linen, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 2290.

**MEZRITSCH**, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 16 m. from Königgrätz; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1085.

**MEZZANA-BIGLI**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, l. bank Po; with a church, a public school, and a trade in corn, rice, and timber. P. 2547.

**MEZZANA-MORTIGLIENGO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and about 10 m. from Biella; with a very ancient church, and a trade in wine and chestnuts. Pop. 1067.

**MEZZANEGO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Chiavari, 3 m. from Borzonasca, near the Sturla; with four churches, and a trade in dairy produce and oak timber. Pop. 2340.

**MEZZANI** (I), a vil. and com., duchy and 14 m. N.N.E. Parma, in a fertile corn and wine district; with a school. Pop. 3975.

**MEZZANINO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and near Voghera, r. bank Po. It has a handsome church, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1789.

**MEZZENILE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and N.W. Turin, in the valley of Lanzo, near the Stura, here crossed by two wooden bridges. It has two churches, and manufactures of articles in iron, iron-mines, and limestone quarries. Pop. 2502.

**MEZZO**, or **LORUD**, an isl. Austria, coast of Dalmatia, about 7 m. N.W. Ragusa; 3 m. long by 2 m. broad; tolerably fertile, producing wine and oil. It has a church and two monasteries. It was taken by the British in 1813, and continued in their possession till 1815.

**MEZZOJUSO**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and about 21 m. S. Palermo; inhabited by Arnauts. Near it both jasper and plaster are found.

**MEZZOLOMBARDO**, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 16 m. from Trent, cap. dist.; with a church, a castle, a Franciscan monastery, and a trade in fruit. Pop. tn., 2216; dist. 13,139.

**MEZZOVO**, or **METZOVO**.—1. A tn. European Turkey, prov. Albania, sanjak, and 23 m. N.E. Janina, l. bank Arta, in a chasm of the Grammos Mountains, which forms one of the most important passes between Macedonia and Albania. It stands nearly 3000 ft. above sea-level, and consists of about 1000 houses; has some woollen manufactures, and a trade in wine.—2. The culminating point of Pindus (which see).

**MGLIN**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 130 m. N.E. Czernigov, cap. dist. It is one of the best towns in the government; has four churches, and a considerable trade in agricultural



produce, particularly hemp. Pop. (1849), 6327. —The district is low and undulating, and well covered with wood.

**MHAR**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, in the Concan, l. bank Mahar or Bancote, here navigable, 25 m. S. by W. Bombay; lat. 18° N.; lon. 73° 30' E.; at the foot of a principal pass in the W. Ghats.

**MHEYSBUR**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Malwa, r. bank Nerbudda, here about 1500 ft. wide; lat. 22° 8' N.; lon. 75° 32' E.; 76 m. S. by W. Oojein. It consists of two wide streets, intersecting each other at right angles, paved with stone. At its W. end is a fort, 80 ft. to 100 ft. above the surface of the river, with the margin of which it communicates by one of the finest range of Ghauts in Hindoostan. Within the fort are several Hindoo temples, and a palace.

**MHOW**, or Mow, several tns. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal: —1, Prov. Malwa, 10 m. S. Indore, 2019 ft. above sea-level; lat. 22° 33' N.; lon. 75° 50' E. It is an important military cantonment, and contains a barrack and fort. —2, Prov. Allahabad, 53 m. N.E. Benares; lat. 25° 57' N.; lon. 83° 37' E.; formerly a place of considerable trade. —3, Prov. Allahabad, near l. bank Belund, 76 m. S.W. Benares; lat. 24° 37' N.; lon. 81° 56' E. —4, Bundelcund, 170 m. W. by S. Allahabad; lat. 25° 20' N.; lon. 79° 7' E.

**MHYE**, a large river, Hindoostan. It rises in the Vindhya Mountains, prov. Malwa, about 60 m. W. by S. Indore; lat. 22° 30' N.; lon. 75° E.; flows N.W. for about 100 m., to lat. 23° 50', where it bends round to S.W., and falls into the Arabian Sea near the head of the Gulf of Cambay, 21 m. W. Baroda, lat. 22° 20' N.; total course, about 260 m.

**MIAO**, or MEACO, a large city, Japan, isl. Nippon, in an extensive plain on the Yedogawa; lat. 35° N.; lon. 135° 40' E.; the residence of the Mikado or spiritual emperor, the seat of his daira or court, and hence the ecclesiastical capital of the empire. It does not, however, equal Yedo in size, where the Shogun or military emperor holds his court. It is about 4 m. long, and 3 m. broad, and is esteemed the paradise of the empire, not merely for its delightful situation and construction, for it abounds in exquisitely laid-out gardens, palaces, and temples, but for the surpassing beauty of its women. The houses, which are, for the most part, built of wood plastered with lime and clay, do not exceed two stories in height, and are formed into long and narrow, but regular lines of street. Miao is the centre of the learning and science of Japan; by far the greater portion of all the works published in the empire emanating from the daira, which is regarded as the principal college, not simply for the study of theology, but for all the various branches of literature; and in manufactures, no place in Japan can rival Miao; carved ornaments, Japanned wares, and other articles, being made here of a kind and quality far superior to anything that is allowed to be exported to Europe. Every house in the city has a storehouse attached to it, well provided with these objects of manufacture. Pop. estimated about 600,000.

**MIAJADAS**, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 32 m. S.E. Caaceres; with narrow streets, a townhouse, prison, five schools, a church, of noble architecture, but in part ruinous; and several hermitages, four tanneries, an oil and various flour mills, and agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 2465.

**MIANA**, a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, l. bank Karagoo or Miana, 80 m. S.E. Tabreez; lat. 37° 20' N.; lon. 49° 40' E. It is a miserable place, of 650 or 700 houses; infested by a poisonous bug, respecting the deadly effect of whose bite many exaggerated statements have been made.

**MIASINO**, or MASINO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, E. shore Lake, and a little E. the town of Orta; with a church, and a small college or seminary. Pop. 1025.

**MIAYA**, a tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, on a river of the same name, 48 m. N.N.E. Pressburg. It has a church, chapel, and synagogue; manufactures of linen, and oil, corn, and saw mills. A little coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 9800.

**MICHAEL**, or MIGUEL (SAN), an isl. Portugal, in the Atlantic, the largest of the Azores; lat. (E. point) 37° 48' 18" N.; lon. 25° 8' 15" W. (n.); greatest length, E.N.E. to W.S.W., about 45 m.; greatest breadth, about 12 m. At a distance, it presents an elevated, rugged, and barren appearance; but, when nearly approached, is seen to contain numerous valleys, covered with rich vegetation. Like almost all the other

islands of the group, it is evidently of volcanic formation, and has frequently, both in early and more recent times, proved the tremendous activity of its volcanic agency. None of the rocks are primitive, but conglomerates prevail to a considerable extent. The far greater part of the island is composed of volcanic matters, basalt, tufa, pumice, and cinders; and thermal springs are numerous. Most of the loftier summits are evidently craters. The culminating point, said to be Mafra, is estimated by Boyd at not more than 4000 ft., though others make it much higher. The other most conspicuous heights are Pico do Fogo, and Pico do Varra. The soil on the higher slopes is thin, and suffers so much from drought as often to have a very parched and barren appearance; but, in the lower valleys, where, to the natural fertility of decomposed lava, the benefits of irrigation are added, vegetation becomes most luxuriant, and almost tropical. The culture is unskilful and careless in the extreme; two abundant crops, chiefly of wheat, maize, and pulse, are annually raised, and a surplus of grain, to the amount of about 40,000 quarters, remains for export. But the products for which St. Michael is most famed, and from which it derives its largest source of revenue, are oranges and lemons, of which 120,000 boxes are annually exported. At the shipping season it is not uncommon to see from 70 to 80 vessels lying in the roads to be laden with them. The vine also is extensively cultivated, but the produce, though said to be excellent, is all consumed on the island. The sugar-cane thrives well, and yielded excellent returns, till its growth was discouraged, as interfering with the produce of Brazil. Melons and bananas, of excellent quality, are very abundant; the latter, however, only in low, sheltered spots, particularly in the S. Among domestic animals, sheep and goats are very numerous: the ass is almost the only beast of burden. Fish abound along the coast; but the fisheries, which might be very productive, are neglected. The inhabitants are humane and hospitable, but extremely indolent and voluptuous. For administrative purposes, St. Michael is divided into three districts—Ponte Delgado, the capital; Ribeira Grande, and Villa Franca. Pop. 80,000.—(Boyd's *Azores*; &c.)

**MICHAEL**, par. Isl. of Man. P. 1088.

**MICHAEL** (Str.), several pars. England:—1, Derby; 870 ac. P. 1557.—2, Gloucester; 500 ac. P. 2145.—3, Herts; 190 ac. P. 1999.—4, (-*Caerhayes*), Cornwall; 820 ac. P. 191.—5, (-*Church, St.*), Somerset; 50 ac. P. 29.—6, (-*Church-Eskley*), Hereford; 4850 ac. P. 404.—7, (-*Lichfield*), Stafford; 6450 ac. P. 3323.—8, (-*Penkevill*), Cornwall; 1240 ac. P. 175.—9, (-*On Wyre*), Lancaster; 18,330 ac. P. 4786.—10, Wales, Pembroke. P. 1223.

**MICHAEL** (Str.), a lofty and rocky promontory, British America, on the S.E. coast of Labrador; lat. 52° 47' N.; lon. 55° 47' W. (n.)

**MICHAEL'S MOUNT** (Str.), a remarkable conical rock, England, co. Cornwall, on the N.W. side of Mounts Bay, opposite to the town of Marazion; lat. 50° 7' N.; lon. 5° 28' 30" W. (n.) It is the ancient Ocrium of Ptolemy, and consists of a vast mass of granite, protruding through schistous rocks, and rising gradually from a base nearly 1 m. in circuit, till it attains a height of 250 ft. It is connected with the mainland by an isthmus, which is dry at low, but covered at high water. Its surface is extremely rugged, and large overhanging masses are seen as if threatening to precipitate themselves into the sea. Its summit is crowned by a castle or fortified monastery, which has been repaired and fitted up for residence; and at its base is a village, with a harbour, at which copper-ore, china clay, and pilchards, are exported. The mount is defended by three batteries, mounting 18 guns.

**MICHAELCHURCH-ON-ARROW**, par. Wales, Radnor. Pop. 166.

**MICHAELIS** (Str.), a vil. Saxony, circle Dresden, bail. and near Freiberg; inhabitants chiefly employed in its neighbouring mines. Pop. 1286.

**MICHAELSTONE**, three pars. Wales, Glamorgan:—1, (-*Le-Pit*). Pop. 93.—2, (-*Super-Avon*). Pop. 2531.—3, (-*Super-Ely*). Pop. 54.—4, (-*le-Vedw*), Eng. Monmouth; 940 ac. Pop. 541.

**MICHAELSTOW**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1780 ac. P. 225.

**MICHEL** (Str.), numerous places, France, particularly:—1, (-*en l'Herme*), A tn., dep. Vendée, on the canal of Fontenelle, 24 m. S.S.E. Bourbon Vendée. It has a small harbour for

vessels of 30 to 40 tons, and some trade in corn and beans. P. 1741.—2, (*ex Thiérachie or Rochfort*), A. tn. and com., dep. Aisne, 7 m. N.W. Vervins; with manufactures of embroidered tulle, and near it a malleable iron-work. Pop. 3201.—3, (*Mont-Malehus or Mont-Mercure*), A. tn. and com., dep. Vendée, 25 m. from Fontenay-le-Comte; with the majestic ruins of the Abbey de la Grainetière. Pop. 1217.

MICHEL (SAINT), a vil. and com. Belgium, W. Flanders, 2 m. S. Bruges; with manufactures of linen, flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1118.

MICHEL MONT (ST.), France. See MONT ST. MICHEL.

MICHELSDORF, a mining tn. Bohemia, circle and 29 m. W.N.W. Pilsen, l. bank Wunschelbach; with a church and a school; a smelting-furnace, a paper and several other mills. It was once the centre of very important mining operations. At present the produce is very limited, and is confined to a little silver, cobalt, lead, and antimony. Pop. 898.

MICHELSDORF, or MICHAELSDORF.—1, A vil. Upper Austria, circle Traun, S.E. Steier; with a church, a powder mill, and manufactures of scythes. Pop. 2375.—2, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 33 m. E. Chrudim; with a church, a school, and two mills. Pop. 1840.

MICHELSDROMPACH, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Fulda, circle Hünfeld. It has a church, and three mills. Pop. 1001.

MICHELSTADT, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, in the Odenwald, r. bank Minding, 20 m. S.E. Darmstadt. It has a church, school, manufactures of woollens, cottons, and leather; and an iron, worsted, and several other mills. Pop. 3004.

MICHIGAN, one of the northern U. States; lat. 41° 48' to 47° 30' N.; lon. 82° 20' to 90° 10' W.; bounded, N. by Lake Superior, N.E. and E. Lake Huron, S.E. a projecting portion of Upper Canada and Lake Erie, S. Ohio and Indiana, W. Lake Michigan, and N.W. the Menomonee and Montreal rivers, separating it from Wisconsin; length, 344 m.; breadth, 300 m.; area, 60,042 sq. m. It consists of two separate peninsulas—one, on the N.W., washed on the N.E. and S. by Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan—and the other, on the S., washed on the W., N., and E. by Lakes Michigan and Huron. The N.W. peninsula, occupying nearly a third of the whole surface, is comparatively elevated, and presents a succession of mountains and lakes, plains, rivers, and forests. It has not been accurately surveyed; but it is not understood to possess much agricultural value. Along its E. and S.E. shores, as far W. as Point Detour, the only rock which becomes visible is limestone, accompanied with the usual indications of gypsum and saline springs. In the interior are extensive sand plains, almost sterile, but relieved by tracts of spruce and sugar-maple forests. The latter tree is particularly abundant, and enables the natives to provide themselves with ample supplies of sugar. Few tracts can boast of being better watered. Numerous minor lakes are scattered over the interior; about 40 large and 60 small streams discharge themselves upon its shores; and a coast-line, estimated at 720 m., with several large bays and excellent harbours, affords unusual facilities for navigation. The poverty of the soil is also compensated by the mineral treasures beneath it. Copper, of the finest quality, abounds in the neighbourhood of Lake Superior, and large masses of native copper are often found in the river beds. The surface of the S. peninsula is so level, that few elevations occur which deserve even the name of hills. The interior, however, is gently undulating, and rises gradually from the lakes towards its centre. It is mostly covered with fine forests of timber, interspersed with plains and prairies. On the shores of Lake Michigan are tracts of sand, sometimes covered with scanty vegetation, though generally bare; and on those of Lake Huron, high sandy bluffs and low swamps prevail; but, with these exceptions, the soil is well adapted to all the ordinary agricultural crops—including wheat, rye, oats, barley, Indian corn, flax, hemp, and the various artificial grasses. The rivers which generally rise near the centre, and flow either W. to Lake Michigan, or E. to Lake Huron; are both numerous and important, the larger of them being navigable for boats and canoes almost to their sources; small clear lakes, also, teeming with fish, are seen in every quarter. The climate is much modified by the peninsular position of the state; and hence, the intense cold, common in other regions under the same

latitude, is so little felt, that it seldom becomes necessary to house cattle, even in the dead of winter. This advantage has been turned to good account, and both grazing and sheep-farming form extensive and profitable employments. Agriculture, however, is the great staple; and heavy crops of wheat are raised, for which the alluvial lands are famous. Next to wheat, the most important crops are oats and Indian corn. After agriculture, lumbering is perhaps the chief employment. Manufactures have made little progress, but the trade is very important; and, in addition to the vast natural facilities already adverted to, has received the benefit of the railway system, two important lines, one called the Central, and the other the Southern railroad, traversing the S. part of the S. peninsula from E. to W., and furnishing the means of a transit, to the final development of which it is difficult to assign limits. The prevailing religious body in Michigan is the Methodist, which, in numbers, surpasses all other denominations; next in number are Baptists and Presbyterians, and there are several congregations of Independents, Protestant Episcopalians, and R. Catholics. The common schools, supported partly by state, and partly by local taxation, were attended, in 1849, by 125,218 scholars; 4788 additional scholars were educated at private schools. By the constitution of 1850, every white male citizen who is major, may vote at all elections. The Senate consists of 32 members, elected, one-half, annually, for two years; the House of Representatives consists of not less than 64, nor more than 100 members, elected annually. The governor and lieutenant governor, elected by a plurality of votes, hold office for two years; all judges and justices of the peace are elected by the people. The first settlement in Michigan was made by the French, at Detroit, in 1670; in 1763, the country was ceded to the British, by the peace of Paris, and passed from them to the U. States, at the close of the revolutionary war. It was erected by Congress into a separate territorial government in 1805, and became a state of the Union in 1836. Pop. (1840), 212,267; (1850), 397,654.

MICHIGAN, a tn., U. States, Indiana, S. shore Lake Michigan; lat. 41° 42' N.; lon. 86° 40' W.; with three churches, several stores, and large warehouses. It is the only lake port in the state. Pop. 700.

MICHIGAN (LAKE), the second largest of the great lakes of N. America. It is wholly within the U. States, having the State of Michigan, E. and N.W., Wisconsin and Illinois W., and Indiana S. On the N.E. it communicates with Lake Huron by the narrow strait of Michilimackinac. It is 330 m. long, and, on an average, 60 m. broad; area, estimated at 16,981 sq. m. Many tributary streams fall into it both from Wisconsin and Michigan. The coast is generally sandy, but preserves great regularity. The lake is nearly free from islands, excepting at its N. extremity, and on the Strait of Michilimackinac. There are only three bays of any note—Green Bay, the largest, at its N.W. end, so called from the unusually dark-green colour of its waters; and Great and Little Traverse Bays in the same quarter. The lake is said to be 554 ft. above sea-level; the greatest ascertained depth is 1000 ft.

MICHLIMACKINAC, a strait, N. America, connecting Lake Huron with Lake Michigan, and containing an island of the same name, called also Mackinac (*which see*).

MICHIPICOTON, a bay, Upper Canada, N.E. extremity of Lake Superior, into which falls a considerable river of same name; at the mouth of it stands Fort Michipicoton. In the bay is a small island of same name.

MICHLE, a vil. Bohemia, 4 m. from Prague, and the property of its university; with a church, a castle, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1000.

MICHOACAN, a state, Mexico. See MECHOACAN.

MICKFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1790 ac. P. 263.

MICKLEHAM, par. Eng. Surrey; 2910 ac. P. 787.

MICKLEOVER, par. Eng. Derby; 5330 ac. P. 1673.

MICKLETON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 3600 ac. P. 698.

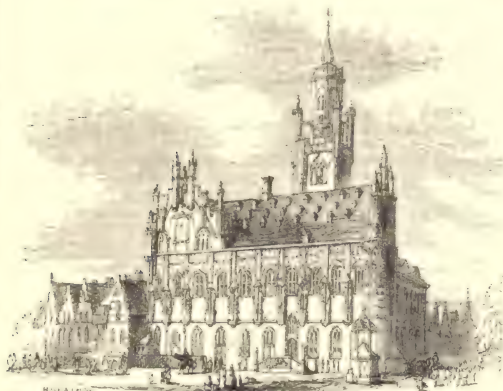
MICUIPAMPA, a tn. Peru, dep. and 92 m. N.E. Truxillo, prov. and 15 m. N.N.E. Caxamarca, l. bank of an affluent of the upper Amazon, celebrated for its silver-mines, which are 11,800 ft. above sea-level.

MID-LOTHIAN. See EDINBURGH (COUNTY OF).

MIDCALDER, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 7 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1456.



**MIDDELBURG** [Latin, *Medioburgum*, *Medium Castrum*], a tn. Holland, cap. prov. Zeeland, near the middle of isl. Walcheren, 47 m. S.W. Rotterdam, 5 m. N. by E. Flushing. It is a good-looking, remarkably clean town, ornamented with numerous spires and towers, surrounded by a broad canal, well supplied with fish, bordered by a prettily planted counter-scarp, and environed by a large number of fine gardens, rich meadows, and bleaching-grounds. It is openly built, has numerous squares, of which the great market [Grootemarkt] is the most notable, and, at the same time, one of the finest



THE TOWNHALL, MIDDELBURG.—From a Dutch print.

in the kingdom. On the N. side of the great market stands the splendid townhall, composed of two portions; an older, in Gothic style, whose present fronts, overlaid with ornaments, were completed in 1518; and a new side wing, in the Ionic style, finished in 1784. On the N. front of the old building are 25 colossal statues, of the counts and countesses of Zeeland, the series closing with the Emperor Charles V. Among the other important edifices and institutions may be specified the abbey, an extensive structure, with a fine tower; the courthouses, prison, exchange, gymnasium, academy of design, and other schools; theatre, museum, barracks, three Reformed and two R. Catholic churches; a Walloon, and an English, a Baptist, and a Dissenting church; a synagogue, an infirmary, an orphan hospital, and various benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions. The harbour, though of considerable size, is smaller than once it was; and the shipping trade is very limited, though at one time important, and including an extended intercourse with the E. Indies and other parts of the world. Some cotton-weaving, brewing, chocolate-making, tanning, lace-making, worsted-spinning, and salt-refining, are the chief manufactures; in addition to which a few vessels are built. It is an ancient place, and was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards, in 1574. Zacharias Jansen, a spectacle-maker, here discovered the telescope, in 1590; this discovery has, likewise, been attributed to Johann Lipperhey, also a citizen of Middelburg. The ill-fated British Walcheren expedition, in 1809, here lost 7000 men, from the effects of the unhealthy climate; fever and ague being very prevalent in spring and autumn, a result of the marshy neighbourhood. In 1810, when Holland had been united to France, Middelburg was made the capital of the department of Bonches-de-l'Escaut. Pop. (1850), 15,934.

**MIDDELHARNIS**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, isl. Over flakke, 18 m. S.W. Rotterdam. It is one of the best-looking villages in the province; has a neat townhall, three churches and a synagogue, a school and a poorhouse. It has a harbour, connecting with the Haringvliet; and many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing, and in herring-curing; and the remainder in agriculture. Pop. 3104.

**MIDDELTUM**, a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen, 10 m. N.W. Appingedam; with a church and a school. Pop. 729.

**MIDDLE**, par. Eng. Salop; 5880 ac. P. 1330.

**MIDDLEBIE**, par. Scot. Dumfries; 30,000 ac. P. 2150.

**MIDDLEBURG**, an isl. S. Pacific. See EOA.

**MIDDELFURT**, a tn. Denmark, isl. Funen, on the Little Belt, across which there is here a ferry to Jutland. It has a good winter haven, admitting vessels drawing 10 ft. The porpoise-fishery is of some importance, and employs a good many of the inhabitants. Middelfurt was founded in the 11th century, and has suffered much from pillage, pestilence, and fire. Pop. 1600.

**MIDDLEHAM**, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (N. Riding), on the Ure, 9 m. S.W. Richmond; with a market-house, and some woollen manufactures. Area of par., 2400 ac. Pop. (1841), 930.

**MIDDLEHAM-BISHOP'S**, par. Eng. Durham; 5940 ac. Pop. 1434.

**MIDDLESBROUGH**, a river-port and par. England, co. York (N. Riding), on the Stockton and Darlington railway. The town, which is almost wholly of modern erection, is situated at the mouth of the Tees, 44 m. N. York. It consists of several regular streets, diverging from a square in the centre, lighted with gas; has a number of good shops, a handsome exchange, in the Grecian style; a fine church, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by an elegant spire; and places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. A dock, exceeding 9 ac. in extent, has been constructed, with capacious warehouses and other accommodations for shipping, including two yards for building and repairing ships. There are four public breweries in the town, three iron-foundries, a sailcloth manufactory, extensive potteries, and brick and tile works. Pop. (1851), 7431. Area of par., 2300 ac.

**MIDDLESEX**, the metropolitan co. of England, bounded N. by Hertford, E. Essex, S.E. Kent, S. Surrey, and W. Buckingham. It is further defined by the Thames on the S., the sea on the E., and the Colne on the W. It is one of the smallest counties in England, but the most important, from its containing the greater portion of the city of London. Area, estimated at 180,480 ac.; of which 150,000 ac. are arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface is generally flat, and mostly perfectly level, with exception of the slight eminences, Hampstead, Highgate, and Harrow-on-the-Hill, on the N. side of London, none of which exceed 400 ft. in height. The county, which belongs entirely to the basin of the Thames, is chiefly occupied by the London clay, the remainder by the plastic clay, which attains a thickness of 100 ft. to 120 ft. The soil is various, mostly gravelly, and not naturally fertile; but enriched, especially in the vicinity of London, by a profuse application of manure, from time immemorial. A tract of fine, rich, sandy loam, also, stretches along the Thames, well adapted for garden ground, and is, in part, so occupied, for the supply of the London market. There are some extensive commons in various parts of the county. Although the metropolitan county, agriculture seems to be less advanced here than in most other counties in England; and, what is still more remarkable, the farming implements are generally bad, clumsy, and antiquated. The principal crops are wheat, barley, potatoes, beans, pease, turnips, and cabbages. But by far the largest part of the county is in grass, there being, it is said, 70,000 ac. of upland meadows and pastures; the management of which, particularly as respects the making of hay, is extremely well understood. The number of cows kept in the county, for supplying the metropolis with milk, is between 7000 and 8000, usually of the Holderness breed. Many early house lambs are fed, and grass lambs reared for the London market. Minerals of no importance; but, near London, vast quantities of earth and clay have been dug up, and converted into bricks. Middlesex returns 14 members to Parliament, two of which are for the county. Pop. (1851), 1,885,576.

**MIDDLETON**, several pars. Eng.:—1, Essex; 680 ac. P. 127.—2, Norfolk; 3020 ac. P. 867.—3, Sussex; 380 ac. P. 100.—4, Warwick; 354 ac. P. 565.—5, York (E. Riding);

3340 ac. P. 659.—6, York (N. Riding); 25,450 ac. P. 1874.—7, (*with-Fordley*), Suffolk; 2030 ac. P. 599.—8, (*Cheney*), Northampton; 1780 ac. P. 1410.—9, (*St. George*), Durham; 3100 ac. P. 433.—10, (*on-the-Hill*), Hereford; 2280 ac. P. 388.—11, (*Scriven*), Salop; 1170 ac. P. 108.—12, (*Stoney*), Oxford; 2530 ac. P. 309.—13, (*in-Teasdale*), Durham; 38,410 ac. P. 3787.—14, (*Tyas*), York (N. Riding); 5420 ac. Pop. 795.

MIDDLETON, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 13 m. E. Cork; with a church, R. Catholic chapel and convent, several schools, a market-house, courthouse, bridewell, two large distilleries, breweries, and corn-stores. Area of par., 5711 ac. P. 6636.

MIDDLETON (ST. LEONARD), a market tn. and par. England, Lancashire, agreeably situated at the confluence of two small streams, 5 m. N.N.E. Manchester. It consists of a principal street, forming a continuation of the high road between Manchester and Rochdale; and several minor streets, all irregularly built, but generally clean; and has a fine old church, several Dissenting places of worship, a grammar, a national, and several other schools; a mechanics' institute, a handsome market-house, and extensive silk and cotton factories, in which a large proportion of the inhabitants are employed. A branch of the Manchester and Leeds Railway and the Rochdale Canal pass about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of the town. Pop. tn. (1851), 5740.

MIDDLETON'S ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 28° 13' S.; lon. 160° 31' E. To the S.W. is a reef called Middleton's Shoal; lat. 29° 14' S.; lon. 158° 53' E.

MIDDLETOWN, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 8 m. S.W. Armagh; with a church, Presbyterian meeting-house, school, hospital, and distillery. Pop. 708.

MIDDLETOWN, a city, U. States, Connecticut, r. bank Connecticut river, 34 m. above its mouth, 92 m. N.E. New York. It is well built, chiefly of brick, the principal streets running parallel to the Connecticut; has a handsome courthouse, of Grecian architecture; a fine stone custom-house, several banks, a jail, an almshouse, and eight churches; a Wesleyan university, founded in 1831, with a library containing 6500 volumes, and a valuable collection of philosophical apparatus. Middletown has considerable commerce and manufactures. The river is not navigable above the town, but vessels not drawing more than 10 ft. can come close to the wharfs. Pop. 7010.

MIDDLEWICH, a market tn. and par., England, co. Chester. The town, 18 m. E. Chester, on the Trent and Mersey canal, has a handsome townhall, parish church, and places of worship for various Dissenting bodies; a grammar-school, a national and a British school, numerous small charities, and a literary and scientific institution; a small silk-factory, a trade, chiefly in salt, obtained from brine-springs in the neighbourhood; and the town forms the centre of an excellent cheese-district. Fruit and vegetables are also raised abundantly in the vicinity, and forwarded to the Liverpool and Manchester markets. Pop. 1242. Area of par., 13,330 ac. Pop. 4755.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

MIDDLEWY, par. Eng. Somerset; 2520 ac. P. 700.

MIDHURST, a parl. bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Sussex. The town, agreeably situated on a gentle eminence, r. bank Rother, 46 m. S.W. London, is clean, and generally well built; has a church, a Baptist chapel, a free grammar, and a national school; a set of almshouses, and several minor charities. Iron-works, formerly in its vicinity, have been abandoned, on account of the expensiveness of fuel. Midhurst sends a member to Parliament; electors (1851), 279. Area of par., 700 ac. Pop. bor. (1851), 7021.

MIDIAH, a maritime tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia, on the Black Sea, at the mouth, and l. bank Topolaz; lat. 41° 38' N.; lon. 28° 8' E. It has a small roadstead, exposed to E. winds, but sheltered by Cape Serves from the N. Here vessels may anchor in 10 or 12 fathoms.

MIDLEY, par. Eng. Kent; 2420 ac. P. 53.

MIDMAR, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 12,000 ac. P. 1093.

MIDNAPORE, or MIDNAPUR, a tn. and dist. Hindoostan, presid. and prov. Bengal. The town, l. bank Cassai, about 70 m. above its junction with the Hoogly, and 70 m. W.S.W. Calcutta, had formerly a fort, now converted into a jail. It has also an hospital, barracks, and residences of the district authorities.—The district is bounded, E. by the

Hoogly, and, on the other sides, by the districts Burdwan, Bancoorn, Singbom, Mohurbunge, and Balasore; area, 8260 sq. m. About half a century since, this district was nearly all a jungle, never cultivated, but not wholly uninhabited. It has been somewhat improved in this respect, but still contains an immense extent of uncultivated and uncultivable ground. Most of the land is tilled by the peasantry who pay the rent, the class of labourers who work for hire being scarce. The most important articles of agricultural produce are indigo, betel-nut, and sugar. Honey, wax, and lac, are obtained from the jungly portions of the district. The manufactures are few, comprising some cotton cloths, gauzes, metal and shell ornaments, and pottery. Area, including Hidgellee, 5029 sq. m. Pop. 666,328.

MIDÕES, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. Cea, 36 m. W.S.W. Guarda. Pop. 1647.

MIDSMORE-NORTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 3370 ac. Pop. 3509.

MIDWOLDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen, 5 m. N.W. Winschoten; with two churches and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 1674.

MIELAN, a tn. France, dep. Gers, 21 m. S.S.W. Auch. It has a promenade, from which the Pyrenees are distinctly seen, and has some trade in sheep. Pop. 1171.

MIERES DEL CAMINO [*San Juan Bautista*], a tn. Spain, Asturias, prov. and 10 m. S. Oviedo, r. bank Lena or Caudal. It has a church, a fine old palace, a townhouse, and two schools; an iron-foundry, many flour-mills, and, in the vicinity, mines of cinnabar, iron, sulphur, and coal; and a trade in these, and in mules, horses, cattle, and swine. Pop. 4000.

MIES, or SILBERBERGSTADT, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 14 m. W. Pilsen, r. bank river Mias. It is walled, has three gates, two churches, tile-works, an iron, paper, and other mills, and several smelting-furnaces. Argentiferous lead is extensively worked in the neighbourhood. Here, in 1427, 31,000 Hussites defeated a German army of 80,000. Pop. 4269.

MIESBACH, a market tn. Bavaria, cap. dist., 16 m. S.S.W. Munich; with a church, chapel, castle, hospital; and has manufactures of saltpetre and pitch. Pop. 1400. Area of dist., 312 geo. sq. m. Pop. 13,618.

MIETAU, a tn. Russia. See MITTAU.

MIEUSSY, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, in a narrow valley; with an ancient Gothic church. Pop. 2233.

MIEZA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and about 54 m. from Salamanca. It has ill-built houses, irregular, dry streets, a townhouse, church, primary school, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1061.

MIGHARINA, a vil. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II, dist. and about 7 m. W.N.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 1600.

MIGLIONICO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and about 9 m. S.W. Matera. Pop. 2745.

MIGNANEGO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, 2 m. from San Quirico, near the Ricio. It has a church, and a trade in corn, chestnuts, potatoes, and dairy produce. Pop. 2580.

MIGUEL-ESTEBAN, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Toledo, 65 m. S.E. Madrid. It has a townhouse, two endowed schools, a church, and some handloom weaving, agriculture, and trade. Pop. 2200.

MIGUEL (SAN), an isl. Azores. See MICHAEL (St.)

MIGUEL (SAN), a gulf and harbour, New Granada, Isthmus of Darien. The gulf forms an indentation of the Bay of Panama, E. side, about lat. 8° 10' N.; lon. 78° 20' W.—The HARBOUR is an inlet in the gulf, interspersed with a few islets, having an entrance about 6 m. wide, and extending about 8 m. inland, with soundings in 15 to 8 fathoms. It communicates, at its inner part, with Darien harbour, through Boca Grande and Boca Chica passages, on either side a considerable island; the former encumbered with rocks, but the latter with 9 fathoms water. Darien harbour has a depth of 14 to 9 fathoms at low water, is about 16 m. long, by 6 m. broad, and completely sheltered. It receives the rivers Darien or Grande, Integestas, and Savannah; the last navigable for about 7 m. inland; and the tide affects its affluent, the Lara, other 11 m. farther. These two harbours have been pointed out as furnishing an eligible termination to a tidal inter-oceanic canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, proposed to be cut from Caledonia Bay, on the Caribbean



Sea, a distance, to the Lara, where the tide ceases to affect it, of only 30 m.—(*The Isthmus of Darien* in 1852, by Lionel Gisborne, London, 1853.)

MIGUEL (San), a vil. Bolivia, prov. Chiquitos, on a granite height, 160 m. N.E. Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra. Several of its houses are in a dilapidated state; but it has a large and handsome church, with a richly-decorated altar, and a good organ. Pop. about 3000.

MIGUEL (São), two places, Portugal:—1, (*d'Acha*), A tn. and par., prov. Beira-Baixa, 9 m. E. Castello Branco. Pop. 936.—2, (*do-Ónteiro*), A tn. and par., prov. Beira-Alta, com. Tondello, 9 m. W.S.W. Viseu. Pop. 1470.

MIGUEL (São), several places, Brazil:—1, A tn., prov. and 25 m. S.S.W. Alagoas, on a river of same name; with a church, and a trade in tobacco and cotton, sent to Bahia or Maçayo. Pop. dist., 2000.—The river, after passing the town, traverses a lake, on the shore of which is the village of Santa Anna, and falls into the ocean; total course, 56 m. Its mouth is barred, but small barks ascend to Santa Anna, and convey cargoes of cotton, sugar, and timber, to be transhipped into larger vessels outside the bar.—2, A tn., prov. Santa Catharina, in a bay of same name, 15 m. N.W. Desterro. It has a church, a primary school, numerous sugar-works, a pottery for making glazed earthenware, and a tannery. The bay affords good anchorage, and shelter from the W. wind, to vessels of all sizes. Pop. dist., 5000.—3, A tn., prov. and 35 m. N. Parahiba; with a church and a school. In the district excellent cotton is grown. Pop. 1000.—4, (*de Piracibá*), A vil. and par., prov. Minas-Geraes, dist. and E.S.E. Cahete, on both sides of the Piracibá, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and presents a very pleasing appearance, all the houses being provided with gardens. It has four churches. Millet and baricots are grown, and large herds of swine reared in the district. Pop. 10,949.

MIGUELTURRA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 2 m. S. Ciudad-Real. Its houses are, in general, low, but the streets are broad, paved, and cheerful. In the main square stand the townhouse and prison. It has two primary schools, a church, and four hermitages, one of which, Santo Cristo de la Misericordia, is remarkable for the richness and elegance of its architecture. Agriculture and cattle-rearing, the manufacture of brandy, leather, bricks and tiles, coarse woollens, worsted stockings, and oil-expressing, are the chief occupations. Pop. 5558.

MIHALTZALVA, or MICHELSDORF, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Nieder-Weissenburg, at the confluence of the Kokel with the Maros; inhabited by Walachians. P. 1126.

MIHALY, numerous places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (*Jász-Telek*), A vil., Hither Theiss, dist. Jazygia, at the confluence of the Zaqna with the Tarna; with a parish church. Pop. 1890.—2, (*Nagy*), A market vil., Hither Theiss, co. and 37 m. S.W. Zemplin, on the Laborcz, here crossed by a bridge; with an ancient church, a synagogue, a chateau, and two flour-mills. Pop. 2118.—3, (*Nemet-Szent*), A market tn., co. Eisenburg, 35 m. S.S.W. Oedenburg; with a large cattle-market. Pop. 1784.—4, (*O-Szent*), A vil., co. Temes, on the Bega Canal, E.N.E. Temesvar. Pop. 2201.—5, A market tn. Thither Danube, co. and 28 m. S.E. Oedenburg, near the Raab; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1500.—6, (*Szent*), A vil., Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, in a fertile dist., about 12 m. from Tokay; with a Protestant church, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 4892.—7, (*Szent*), Transylvania. See CSERNATALL.—8, (*Falu*), A vil., co. Szabolcs, 6 m. from Piskolt; with a Protestant church. Pop. 2107.

MIHEL (St.), a tn. France, dep. Meuse, in a valley, on the Meuse, 21 m. N.E. Bar-le-Duc; with several ancient churches, manufactures of linen, leather, and cutlery; a cotton-mill, and some trade in corn, wood, and wine. Pop. 4875.

MIHLE, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, circle and 6 m. N. Eisenach, r. bank Werra. It has a church, and manufactures of velvet. Pop. 1294.

MIHOLACZ, or MIHOLCZINUM, a market tn. Austria, Slavonia, co. Veroz, on the Drave, here crossed by a ferry. 12 m. from Siklos. It has a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2150.

MIHAS, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises on the E. slope of the Ural mountains, in gov. Orenburg; flows E.N.E. past Tcheliabinsk, enters gov. Perm, and, after a course of about 230 m., joins r. bank Isset, 30 m. E. Shadrinsk.

MIJARES, a river, Spain, which rises in prov. Teruel, at the foot of the sierra Javalambre, and flows S.E. to the Mediterranean, across prov. Castellon-de-la-Plana; total course, about 70 m. Affluents, Valbona, Mora, &c.

MIJAS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 14 m. S.S.W. Malaga, at the foot of sierra Blanca, about 4 m. from the Mediterranean. It has a townhouse, a prison, five schools, a church, four hermitages, and nine manufactories of brown, and one of white paper; one oil, and 16 flour mills. P. 4033.

MIJDRECHT, or MYDRECHT, a vil. Holland, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Utrecht; a scattered place; with two churches, a school, and a neat townhall. Inhabitants engaged chiefly in dairy farming. Pop. 1335.

MIJIRITCH, a tn. Russia, gov. and 79 m. N.W. Khar-kov; with a church, and three annual fairs, at which large quantities of woollen and silk goods are sold. Pop. 7000.

MIKESZASZA, or FEIGENDORF, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Kokenberg, 20 m. N.N.E. Hermannstadt; with two churches. Pop. 1267.

MIKHAILOW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 32 m. S.W. Riazan, cap. dist., on both sides of the Prona. It has 11 churches; inhabitants engaged in agriculture and general trade. Pop. (1849), 3821.—The district has good arable and meadow land, yielding large quantities of corn, flax, hemp, and hops, and rearing great numbers of cattle for the Moscow market.

MIKHAILOWKA, several towns, Russia, particularly:—1, Gov. and 54 m. N.W. Koursk, on the Swapa. It has three churches, manufactures of linen, wax, and leather; several distilleries, dye-works, and oil mills, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wood, hemp, leather, and sheep-skins. Pop. 6000.—2, Gov. and 70 m. S.E. Ekaterinoslav, l. bank Moskwa. Pop. 3591.

MIKHALITZA, a tn. Asia Minor. See MUHALITCH. MIKLOS, numerous places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (*Szent*), A market tn., Hither Danube, co. Liptau; with a church. Pop. 1708.—2, (*Szent*), A vil., co. Stuhlweissenburg, on the Sarniz, 12 m. from Foldvar; with a church. Pop. 1187.—3, (*Bar-Szent*), A vil., Hither Danube, co. and 32 m. N. Pressburg, on the Miava; with a church, and a flour and a saw mill. Pop. 2137.—4, (*Ferto-Szent*), A market tn., Thither Danube, co. and 22 m. S.E. Oedenburg, above the Raab; with a church, and a flour-mill. A little N. of the town is the royal hunting-seat, called Mon Bijoux. Pop. 1746.—5, (*Kis-Szent*), a vil., Thither Theiss, co. Temes, 30 m. W.S.W. Arad; with a church, and an hospital. Pop. 1472.—6, (*Kun-Szent*), A market tn., Hither Danube, Little Kumania, 36 m. S. Pesth. It has a R. Catholic, and a Calvinistic church. Pop. 4780.—7, (*Laittha-Szent*), A vil., Thither Danube, co. Oedenburg, near the Laittha. Pop. 1259.—8, (*Nagy-Szent*), A market tn., Thither Danube, co. Toronol, 35 m. W.S.W. Arad, on the Maros. It contains a R. Catholic, and a Greek non-united parish church; and a practice-economical industrial school. Pop. 14,222.—9, (*Lebeny-Szent*), A vil., Thither Danube, co. and 6 m. S. Wieselburg; with a church, and a castle. Pop. 1222.—10, (*Sziget-Szent*), A vil., co. and 4 m. S. Pesth, on an island formed by the left arm of the Danube. It has a church. Pop. 1803.—11, (*Tisza-Szent*), A vil., Thither Theiss, co. and 50 m. E.N.E. Temesvar. Pop. 2686.—12, (*Török-Szent*), A market tn., co. Heves, 58 m. S.W. Debreczin; with a primary school. The district is fertile, and yields good crops of corn; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in rearing horses and cattle, and in fishing. Pop. 9101.

MIKLOSFALU, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Wieselburg; with a church, and a Lutheran chapel. P. 1240.

MIKOLA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 4 m. from Szathmar-Nemethi; with a church, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1112.

MIKULLINCE, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 12 m. S. Tarnopol, on the Seret. It has a church, sulphur baths, and an old castle, in which a factory for weaving fine linen has been established. The trade is considerable, consisting in fat cattle, wax, honey, hemp and hempen goods, and linen and woollen cloth. Pop. 2000.

MILAGRO [anc. *Ergavia*], a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, on a height, on the Aragon, 40 m. S. by W. Pampeluna. It has three squares, a church, courthouse with prison, hospital, and two primary schools; brick and tile works, and lime and plaster kilns. Pop. 1039.





garded as a model of its kind; the house of correction at Porta Nuova, and a great number of theatres, among which that called Della Scala takes precedence, accommodating 4000 spectators, and said to be the largest known, not excepting even the San Carlo of Naples.

Among the literary and educational establishments, in addition to the Palazzo di Scienze, the Pinacoteca, and Ambrosian Library already mentioned, are an astronomical school, and an optical and meteorological school, each with an obser-



MILAN. THE CATHEDRAL, from the Piazza Orientale.  
From Chappuy, Moyen-Age Pictorescque.

vatory attached; the imperial college of Porta Nuova; the college Longone; two lycæums, with botanical garden and physical cabinet; three gymnasiums, an archiepiscopal seminary, a deaf and dumb institute, a school of practical chemistry, polytechnic, obstetric, veterinary, orphan, military, musical, dancing, and numerous other schools, male and female. The principal benevolent endowments are the Ospitale Maggiore, richly endowed, and occupying a vast range of buildings in the Gothic style, with a façade adorned by five bas-reliefs, and a large square court enclosed by porticoes; the Ospitale di Santa Caterina, Ospitale der Fate-bene-Fratelle, Ospitale der Pazzi, the Monte di Pietà, the infant house of refuge, the House of Incurables (*Pie Casa degli Incurabili*), the penitentiary and house of industry (*Casa di Recovero e d'Industria*), the military, orphan, and several foundling hospitals.

Milan, though the second city of the Austrian dominions in respect of population, has few manufactures. The most important are tobacco, carried on in a large Government factory; silks, cottons, lace, carpets, hats, earthenware, jewellery, and articles in gold and silver. The spinning and throwing of silk employ a large number of hands, and furnish the staple article of trade. The other principal articles are corn, rice, and cheese. The occasional visits of the emperor, and the constant residence of a viceroy, give to Milan many of the appendages of a court and independent capital. It is also the see of an archbishop, the seat of courts of primary resort, criminal and mercantile courts, and a court of appeal for all Lombardy. Its foundation is attributed to the Insubrian Gauls, but the first distinct notice of it occurs *b.c.* 221, when it was subdued by the Romans, under whom it acquired so much importance, that in the division of the empire, attributed to Constantine the Great, it ranks as the second city of Italy. In the middle of the fifth century it was sacked by the Huns, under Attila, and again, in the following century,

by the Goths. Greater horrors yet awaited it; and the Goths, who had been driven out by Belisarius, having regained possession by the aid of the Burgundians, gave it up to the flames, and put almost all its inhabitants to the sword. Having been rebuilt, it again rose to eminence, and became very flourishing under the Lombards and Charlemagne. Arrogance grew with its prosperity, and it lured it so haughtily over the neighbouring towns and republics, that in 1162, when the emperor Frederick I., whose supremacy it refused to acknowledge, had resolved to take summary vengeance, the inhabitants of Pavia, Cremona, Lodi, Como, and Novara, eagerly hastened to the task, and razed it to the ground. The cruelties practised produced a reaction, and in 1167 the famous Lombard league was formed at Pontida, and, among other important results, succeeded in bringing back the Milanese; and the city, again rebuilt, became even more populous and influential than it had ever been before. It long continued, however, to be torn by internal factions, headed by the leading nobility, among whom the Visconti at last gained the ascendancy, and ruled it from 1395 to 1447. They were succeeded by the Sforza, whose last duke died in 1535. The Spanish rule now commenced, and lasted for 170 years, but ultimately, after long wars, in which all the great European powers were engaged, the peace of Utrecht was concluded in 1711, and gave the duchy of Milan to Austria. Her possession was interrupted by the victories of Napoleon, but restored at his downfall; and Milan, which the French had made the capital of their kingdom of Italy, is still the capital of that fine portion of it over which the Austrian sway extends. Among the natives of Milan are Popes Alexander II., Urban III., Celestine IV., Pius IV., and Gregory XIV.; the jurist Alciato, the geometer Cardan, Beccaria, author of the celebrated work on *Crimes and Punishments*; Agnesi, a lady, celebrated for her scientific attainments; and Alessandro Manzoni, the first living novelist of Italy. Pop. city, (1846), 156,326; city and suburbs, 189,380.—The prov. is bounded N. by Como, W. by the Ticino, separating it from the Sardinian States, S. by Lodi and Pavia, and E. by the Adda, separating it from Bergamo. In the N., the surface, though not properly mountainous, has some lofty hills, which merge into undulating plains. Towards the Adda and Ticino, these plains become flat, low, and marshy, but the greater part of the surface is of a fertility which can scarcely be surpassed. Area, 768 geo. sq. m. Pop. 400,197.

MILANESE, an ancient division in the N. of Italy, which was bounded N. by Switzerland, E. the republic of Venice and the duchy of Mantua, S. the Po, which separated it from the duchy of Parma, and W. Piedmont. The W. portion of it is now included in the Sardinian States; and the portion E. of the Tessino, by far the larger of the two, in Austrian Italy. Milan was its capital.

MILBORNE (PORT), a small tn. and par. England, co. Somerset, 35 m. S. Bristol; with a church, chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a guildhall, with a handsome doorway; several schools, and two libraries; some leather-dressing and glove-making. It was formerly a parl. bor., but was disfranchised by the Reform Act. Area of par., 3150. P. 1740. MILBORNE (ST. ANDREW), par. Eng. Dorset; 3320 ac. Pop. 287.

MILDEN, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1430 ac. Pop. 186.

MILDENAU, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Wolkenstein; with a church, and numerous oil and other mills. Pop. 2072.

MILDENHALL, par. Eng. Wilts; 3770 ac. P. 437.

MILDENHALL, a market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk, on the Lark, a tributary of the Ouse, and the Eastern Counties Railway, 11 m. N.W. Bury St. Edmunds. It consists of a principal and several minor streets, and has a large and handsome church, with a lofty tower, a fine portal, a richly carved wooden ceiling, and several ancient monuments, and three Dissenting places of worship; a spinning-mill for raw silks, and a trade in grain. Area of par., 13,710 ac. P. 3731.

MILEHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3110 ac. Pop. 532.

MILETIN, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, 57 m. N.E. Prague, on the Bistritz; with a castle, and church. P. 1370.

MILETO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., dist. and about 4 m. S.S.W. Monteleone. It is well built, is the see of a bishop, and has a fine episcopal palace. It suffered much from the great earthquake of 1783. Pop. 1460.

**MILETUS**, a ruined city, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolıa, 30 m. S.S.W. Ephesus, near the mouth of the Menderes, formerly equally celebrated for its magnitude, its extensive commerce, and the numerous colonies which it sent out. The remains of a vast theatre, of a Christian church, formed out of a Greek temple of the Corinthian order, and of a fine mosque, built of the ruins of Christian churches, still exist. An aqueduct also may be traced, and the site of several temples. The modern village contains but a few huts, and not more than 50 inhabitants.

**MILFORD**, a vil., U. States, Delaware, 70 m. S. Philadelphia, N. side Mispillon creek. It has two academies and six schools, two tanneries, and numerous mills. Pop. 2356.

**MILFORD**, par. Eng. Hants.; 4640 ac. Pop. 1819.

**MILFORD**, a vil. England, co. and 6 m. N. Derby; with an established church, various Dissenting chapels, several schools, a mechanics' institute, manufactures of cotton, bleaching works, and an iron foundry. Pop. 895.

**MILFORD**, a seaport tn. Wales, co. and 6 m. N.W. Pembroke, beautifully situated on the N. shore of the haven of same name. It is of very recent origin, and consists of three streets parallel to the shore, and intersected by others at right angles. It is regularly and substantially built of stone, is defended by two batteries on the opposite sides of the haven, and has an elegant Episcopal chapel, with a lofty embattled tower, and a richly-ground roof; places of worship for Baptists, Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, a custom-house, quarantine establishment, spacious hotel, and good market buildings. The town, situated opposite the Man of War Roads, the finest anchorage in that part of the haven, derives its chief importance from the resort of shipping. Its principal business is shipbuilding, which is still carried on to some extent, notwithstanding the removal of the royal dock-yard, at which several ships of the line were built. The trade is chiefly in timber, imported from America; limestone, and culm, sent coastwise; and anthracite, for drying malt, sent in considerable quantities to London and other ports on the English and Bristol channels. The oysters of the coast are famous for their quality, and the fishery of them is very active. Pop. (1841), 2377.—**MILFORD HAVEN**, one of the safest, deepest, and most capacious in the kingdom, forms a deep indentation in the S.W. coast of Pembroke, stretching about 10 m. from E. to W., with a breadth of from 1 m. to 2 m., and branching off into numerous bays, creeks, and roads. Owing to the strength and height of the tides, which in springs rise from 28 ft. to 30 ft., the largest vessels can enter, or put to sea in any winds, more expeditiously than from any other large harbour in Great Britain. These advantages early marked out Milford Haven as an important naval depot, and, as already mentioned, a royal dock-yard was actually formed; but the distance of the haven from the Channel, which must always be the great naval thoroughfare, is such a serious disadvantage, that the Channel ports still continue to maintain the preference.

**MILIANAH** [anc. *Mimiana*], a tn. Algeria, prov. and 68 m. S.W. Algiers, on a mountain slope, 3000 ft. above sea-level. The streets are narrow and crooked; houses of two stories, built of mud and brick, and whitewashed. It has 25 mosques, 8 of which are of considerable size; a limekiln, a pottery, and various kinds of manufactures. Roman remains are still occasionally met with here. In 1840, it was found by the French to have been abandoned, and delivered to the flames. It now contains a French garrison. Pop. (1849), 2340; of whom 1102 are Europeans.

**MILLILI**, or **MELLILA**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 13 m. N.W. Syracuse, r. bank Cantara. A little to the S.W. are some traces of the ancient Hybla. Pop. 2500.

**MILIS**, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. Busachi, 6 m. N. Oristano. It has several churches, and a trade in lemon-wood, oranges, and other fruit. Pop. 1450.

**MILITAR-GRENZE**, or **MILITARY FRONTIER**, a belt of country, Austrian dominions, stretching along the frontiers of Turkey, from the Adriatic Sea, and Dalmatia, to Transylvania; and bounded N. by Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania; and S. by Bosnia, Servia, and Walachia; area, 9328 geo. sq. m. Pop. about 105,200. This military frontier, originally formed about the middle of the 16th century, by the Emperor Ferdinand I., has subsequently undergone repeated modifications, and now consists of three principal

divisions—the Croatian frontier, subdivided into those of Karlstadt, Banat, and Warasdin; the Slavonian-Servian frontier, and the Banat frontier. The inhabitants are both cultivators of the soil and soldiers; and the magistrates are officers of different grades. The properties are hereditary military fiefs, which the inhabitants hold from the state, under different conditions of military services; one of which is maintaining a permanent sanitary cordon against Turkey; another duty is that of guarding against the introduction of contraband wares. In time of peace, the force of the military frontiers is about 45,000 strong. The inhabitants are divided into 14 regiments of infantry, 1 of hussars, and 2 battalions of seamen.

**MILITELLO**, two places, Sicily:—1, A tn., prov. and 21 m. S.W. Catania, on the top of a rugged height, in a healthy district. Pop. 8000.—2, A tn., prov. and 49 m. W.S.W. Messina, in a valley, on a small stream not far from its mouth, on the N. coast. Pop. 2500.

**MILITICS** (NEMETH and RATZ), two nearly-contiguous vils. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, about 14 m. from Zombor, on the morass Mostzanga. They have a R. Catholic church, and a trade in wine and agricultural produce. Excellent melons are grown in the vicinity. Pop. Nemeth-Militics, 3663; Ratz-Militics, 2652.

**MILITSCHE**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 31 m. N.N.E. Breslau, chief place circle, on the Bartsch. It has a castle, three churches, a synagogue, a library, hospital, manufactures of woollens, linen, and leather; and several mills. Pop. 2707.—**THE CIRCLE** is flat, well wooded, and well watered, but not very fertile. Area, 278 geo. sq. m. Pop. 50,137.

**MILLAN-DE-LA-COGOLLA**, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 24 m. S.W. Logroño, l. bank Cardenas. It is well and regularly built, has a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and manufactures of ordinary linen, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1771.

**MILLAS**, a tn. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 10 m. W. Perpignan; with a brandy-distillery, a breeding-stud, and some trade in corn, haricots, cattle, brandy, agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 1997.

**MILLAU** (Latin, *Amilhanum*), a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, in a rich valley, near the confluence of the Dourbie with the Tarn, 31 m. S.E. Rodez. It is surrounded by steep rocks, has one wide street and a large square, but most of the other streets are very confined, though in general straight and lined with well-built houses. It has manufactures of woollen goods, leather, leather gloves, and articles in chamois; several silk-mills, and a trade in wool, raw and spun; leather, wood, for carpentry and shipbuilding; cheese of Roquefort, wine, almonds, cattle, &c. Millau possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce, agricultural society, and communal college. It was long one of the strongholds of the Protestants. Pop. 8138.

**MILLBROOK**, two pars. England:—1, Bedford; 1450 ac. Pop. 462.—2, Hants; 2900 ac. Pop. 4232.

**MILLEDEVILLE**, a tn., U. States, cap. Georgia, 145 m. N.W. Savannah; lat. 33° 7' N.; lon. 83° 20' W.; r. bank Oconee, here crossed by a bridge, at the junction of Fishing Creek, and at the head of steam-boat navigation. It is regularly laid-out, the principal streets being parallel with the river, and crossed by others at right angles; and has three spacious squares, a handsome statehouse, in the Gothic style; state-arsenal, market-house, penitentiary, three churches, and an academy. Pop. (1850), 4095.

**MILLESIMO**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 14 m. W.N.W. Savona, r. bank W. Bormida, here crossed by a bridge. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, is walled, has a spacious street, the houses of which are lined by arcades; an ancient parish church, small hospital; and a trade in wine, chestnuts, silk, and charcoal. Pop. 1803.

**MILLINGTON**, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2750 ac. Pop. 268.

**MILLIOM**, par. Eng. Cumberland; 32,780 ac. P. 1979.

**MILLPORT**, a watering-place, Scotland, beautifully situated on the S.E. side of isl. Cumbray, Firth of Clyde, with a handsome parish church, surmounted by a tower; a Scottish Episcopal church and college, forming an elegant range of buildings, with a pyramidal spire; and Free and Independent churches. It presents a very pleasing and striking appearance from the water, and is much resorted to by the citizens of Glasgow, for bathing and summer quarters. P. 817.



**MILLSTADT**, a vil. Austria, Illyria, gov. Laybach, circle and 18 m. N.W. Villach, N. shore of lake of same name. It has an old Benedictine abbey. Pop. 500.—The LAKE, about 9 m. long, by 2 m. broad, lies among beautiful scenery, finely-wooded hills rising from the shore and terminating in the distance in lofty mountains.

**MILLSTREET**, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 27 m. N.W. Cork; with an established church, a R. Catholic chapel, a dispensary, a convent school for girls, and a national school for boys; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 2162.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**MILLTOWN**, a small market tn. Ireland, co. Kerry, 9½ m. S. Tralee, near the Maine, navigable for ships of 100 tons to within a mile of the town. It has a neat church, a handsome R. Catholic chapel, and three schools. Pop. (agricultural), 797.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**MILLTOWN**, a vil. Ireland, co. and 2½ m. S. Dublin, on the Dodder; with an established church, R. Catholic chapel, Wesleyan meeting-house, and school. Pop. 736.

**MILLTOWN-MALBAY**, a tn. Ireland, co. Clare, 19 m. W. Ennis, near a bay of the same name; with a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and a large hotel; during the bathing season it is much frequented. Pop. 1295.

**MILLY**, several places, France, particularly:—1, [Latin, *Millicum*], a tn., dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Ecole, 30 m. S.S.E. Paris; with a large square, spacious market-hall, hospital, a church, and a trade in grain. Pop. 2078.—2, A tn. and com., dep. Oise, on the Little Therain, about 6 m. N.N.W. Beauvais. It was once strongly fortified, and stood several sieges, but only vestiges of one of the gates now remain. It has manufactures of hosiery, serge, and clogs; and wool and hemp mills. Pop. 1040.

**MILNA**, a seaport tn. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 13 m. S. Spalatro, W. coast isl. Braza, on a large bay, which forms an excellent natural harbour. It has building-docks, at which a number of vessels are constructed. Pop. 2763.

**MILNATHORT**, a vil. Scotland, co. and 1 m. N. Kinross. It is of neat appearance, consisting of five good streets, and has, besides the parish church, on a height at a short distance from the place, a Free and a U. Presbyterian church, several schools, a subscription library, manufactures, chiefly of tartan shawls, plaids, and Glasgow cotton goods; and an important corn-market. Pop. 1605.

**MILNGAVIE** [generally pronounced *Milguy*], a vil. Scotland, co. Stirling, on the Allander, 6 m. N.N.W. Glasgow. It is tolerably well built, and has a U. Presbyterian church, a subscription school, and subscription library; a cotton factory, extensive calico-printing and bleaching establishments; and several corn-mills. Pop. 1432.

**MILNTHORPE**, a market tn. England, co. Westmoreland, on N. bank Beba, which, a little below, falls into the estuary of the Ken, and on the Preston, Lancaster, and Carlisle railway, 7 m. S. by W. Kendal. It consists of four short but tolerably well-built streets, and has a parish church, in the centre of the town, with a pinnacled tower; a Scottish episcopal chapel, a national and two other schools, a flax-mill, a ropery, and quarries of limestone and marble. Pop. 1159.

**MILŌ**, or **MILOS** [anc. *Melos*; Greek, *Μήλος*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Greece, S.E. the gulf of Egina; in its S.W. part is Mount St. Elias, 2538 ft. high, in lat. 36° 40' 30" N.; lon. 24° 23' 30" E. (a); about 14 m. N.E. to S.W., and 1 to about 4 m. broad. It is mountainous, of volcanic formation, has hot mineral springs, and mines of sulphur and alum; its N. coast is indented by a deep bay, which forms a safe and excellent natural harbour, about 14 m. N.W. to S.E. by 1 m. to 3 m. broad, with deep water. The island was once famous for its riches, fertility, and population; but, since the plague committed such ravages in it a century ago, it has gradually declined. The staple produce is cotton, which is extensively cultivated by the women. A sufficiency of corn is raised to furnish a supply to some of the neighbouring islands. Milo, the capital of the island, stands upon a plain, about 2 m. from the coast, at the bottom of the harbour, towards the S.E., and is now nearly in ruins, the narrow streets being almost choked up with the material of fallen houses. The inhabitants are either fishermen or sailors, and are reputed the best pilots in the archipelago.—**ANTI-MILO**, an isl. about 2 m. long by 1½ m. broad, lies 6 m. N.W.; highest peak, 2330 ft. high; shores mostly precipitous.

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**MIŁOSLAW**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Posen; with a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several tanneries. Pop. 1418.

**MILSON**, par. Eng. Salop; 1600 ac. Pop. 160.

**MILSTEAD**, par. Eng. Kent; 950 ac. Pop. 229.

**MILSTON**, par. Eng. Wilts; 1480 ac. Pop. 110.

**MILTENBERG**, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist., at the junction of the Mudan with the Main, 30 m. W.S.W. Würzburg. It is well built, and has two churches, a chapel, a Franciscan convent, a deaf and dumb institution, an ordinary and an orphan hospital, building-docks, several mills; and carries on an extensive general and transit trade. Pop. 3050. Area of dist., 32 geo. sq. m. Pop. 8694.

**MILTON**, several pars. England:—1, Berks; 1380 ac. P. 466.—2, Cambridge; 1378 ac. P. 452.—3, Northampton; 1190 ac. P. 607.—4, (Abbot), Devon; 5320 ac. P. 1242.—5, (Bryan), Bedford; 1480 ac. P. 382.—6, (Clerendon), Somerset; 1320 ac. P. 213.—7, (Damerel), Devon; 5260 ac. P. 813.—8, (Ernest), Bedford; 2070 ac. P. 446.—9, (Neat-Gravesend), Kent; 650 ac. P. 9256.—10, (Great), Oxford; 3020 ac. P. 737.—11, (Keynes), Bucks; 1770 ac. P. 327.—12, (Lilbourne), Wilts; 2740 ac. P. 709.—13, (Little), Oxford; 1290 ac. P. 482.—14, (South), Devon; 1650 ac. Pop. 475.

**MILTON**, a vil. and par. England, co. and 15 m. S.S.E. Hants; with a church, Baptist chapel, and school. Area of par., 4560 ac. Pop. (agricultural), 1185.

**MILTON**, or **HERBERTSHIRE**, a small vil. Scotland, co. Stirling, 7 m. W.N.W. Falkirk, on the Carron, here crossed by a handsome bridge, leading to the village of Denny; inhabitants chiefly engaged in calico-printing. Pop. 761.

**MILTON-ABBAS**, a tn. and par. England, co. Dorset, 10½ m. N. by W. Wareham; with a church and school, a brewery, long celebrated for the quality of its beer; and, near it, Milton Abbey, the seat of the Earl of Portarlington. Area of par., 2420 ac. Pop. 833.

**MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE**, a market tn. and par., England, co. Kent, on the Milton Creek, which gives a navigable communication with the Swale, 9 m. E. by S. Chatham. The church, picturesquely situated about 1 m. from the town, is large and handsome, with an embattled tower, built of square flints; and there are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Independents, and a free court. The trade consists chiefly in agricultural produce, including flour, for which there are numerous corn-mills; and oysters, obtained from extensive fisheries, and from the excellence of their quality, in great demand in the London market. Area of par., 2556 ac. Pop. 2538.

**MILTSCHIN**, or **MILCSIN**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Tabor, 47 m. S.S.E. Prague; with a church, school, and townhouse. Pop. 1500.

**MILTSIN**, a peak, Atlas Mountains (*which see*.)

**MILVERTON**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset, at the W. extremity of Taunton-Dean vale, 7 m. W. Taunton. It has a spacious parish church, of the time of Henry VII.; three Dissenting chapels, an old house called the paragon, said to have been built by Cardinal Wolsey; a free school, manufactures of baize, and several silk-mills. Area of par., 5000 ac. Pop. 2154.

**MILVERTON**, par. Eng. Warwick; 1180 ac. P. 831.

**MILWAUKEE**, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, on both banks the Milwaukee, near its entrance into Lake Michigan. It contains a courthouse, a jail, and eight churches. Some stoneware, and great numbers of bricks, of a light straw colour, are made here. Steamboats ply to Buffalo. In 1846, the exports and imports amounted to £1,161,400. Pop. (1840), 1700; (1850), 20,026.

**MILWICH**, par. Eng. Stafford; 2830 ac. P. 563.

**MILZANO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Brescia, r. bank Mella; with two churches, and a chapel; corn, wine, and silk are raised. Pop. 1239.

**MIMCINA**, a considerable tn. Morocco, prov. Darah, 190 m. S.E. Morocco; lat. 30° N.; lon. 5° W.; beautifully situated among palms, and inhabited by Berbers, Moorish agriculturists, and some Jews.

**MIMMS**, two pars. Eng.:—1, (North), Herts; 4910 ac. P. 1118.—2, (South), Middlesex; 4260 ac. P. 2760.

**MIN**, or **MIN-KIAO**, a large river, China, prov. Fokien, formed by the junction of several considerable streams, which

unite at Yen Ping; about lat.  $26^{\circ} 42' N.$ ; lon.  $118^{\circ} 18' E.$ ; whence it flows S.E. to within about 10 m. of its embouchure, when it suddenly turns to the N.E., and falls into the N. Pacific at Hocsiou Bay; lat.  $26^{\circ} 0' N.$ ; lon.  $119^{\circ} 28' E.$  Total course, about 110 m.; and, owing to its regular depth, one of the most useful rivers in China.

MINAM, a vil. Persia. *See* MEENAM.

MINARD, par. Irel. Kerry; 6056 ac. P. 1666.

MINAS-GERAES, the most populous, though not the most extensive prov., Brazil; bounded N. by Pernambuco and Bahia; E. Bahia and Espírito-Santo; S. Rio-de-Janeiro and São-Paulo; S.W. São-Paulo; and W. Goyaz; lat.  $14^{\circ} 20' N.$  to  $22^{\circ} 50' S.$ ; lon.  $41^{\circ} 30' W.$  to  $48^{\circ} 30' W.$ ; area, 216,450 sq. m. Much of the surface is mountainous, an extensive chain traversing it N. to S., and sending out several ramifications, particularly one towards the W., which takes the name of serra Negra. This chain divides the surface into three distinct basins—the largest of all, in the W. and N., belonging entirely to the São Francisco, which, rising within it, and draining it both directly and by numerous affluents, flows N. into the provinces of Pernambuco and Bahia; a second, on the W. side of the chain, draining the whole of the E. side of the province by the Paraíba, Doce, and Jequitinhonha, which carry their waters E. to the Atlantic; and the third, and least of all, on the S.W., formed by the serra Negra on the N., and the serra Mantiqueira on the E., drained by the Grande and its affluents, and belonging, through it, to the basin of the Rio-de-la-Plata. Though the province lies within the tropics, its climate, greatly modified by the elevation of its surface, is both temperate and healthy. The only exceptions are the low tracts, which are periodically flooded, and contain extensive swamps and stagnant pools. The original settlers of the province were attracted to it by its great mineral riches—its mines of gold, its diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones—and for a long time the agricultural, and other important capabilities of the country, were almost entirely overlooked. As population increased, the cultivation of the soil, much of which is of the greatest fertility, attracted attention, and considerable tracts were brought under the regular cultivation of sugar-cane, cotton, and millet. In more recent times, tobacco has become an important crop, and large coffee plantations have been formed. Many of the finer fruits of Europe, also, have been introduced, and no inconsiderable portion of surface is allotted to the ordinary cereals, so that the agriculture of this province, though still very imperfect, surpasses that of any other province of Brazil. Another important source of wealth is the vast herds of cattle and swine which graze the pastures, or feed on the mast of the forests. In the forests themselves are more sources of wealth. The timber and dye-woods are of the most valuable descriptions; and numerous varieties of gums, balsams, and medicinal plants, grow spontaneously. The gold and precious stones of the province, though greatly diminished in productiveness, are still very important; but they by no means constitute the whole of the mineral riches of the country. Numerous other metals and minerals, of the greatest economical importance, have long been known to exist, and some of them have begun to be partially worked. In particular, extensive iron-works have been erected in the neighbourhood of Ouro-Preto, and furnish many of the large castings used in the sugar-houses, and numerous other implements of ironware. Among the other minerals, of which good account may yet be made, are silver, platina, copper, lead, bitumen, limestone, millstone, alum, and saltpetre. Manufactures are beginning to gain some footing in the province. That of iron has been already mentioned; and both hats and cottons, though of a coarse description, are made to such an extent as to furnish important branches of inland trade. The foreign trade, however, is of much more consequence. The principal exports are cattle, swine, bacon, cheese, tobacco, coffee, hides, skins and furs of wild animals, dye-woods, medicines, &c.; the principal imports are the manufactured tissues and other fabrics of Europe, articles of luxury, wine, and wheaten flour. For administrative purposes, Minas-Geraes is divided into 14 comarcas. It sends 20 deputies to the General Assembly, and appoints 10 senators. The Provincial Assembly, composed of 36 members, holds its sitting in Ouro-Preto. Pop. 900,000.

MINAS-NOVAS [formerly, *Villa do Fanado*], a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on a height between the small rivers

Bom-Successo and Fanado, tributaries of the Araquahy, 250 m. N.N.E. Ouro-Preto. The three principal streets, in the form of a Y, are wide and well paved, and lined with houses, which, though of earth, make a good appearance. The chief buildings are the townhouse, four churches and three chapels, a Latin and two primary schools, and the Hospital of Mercy. The chief trade is in cotton, which is of excellent quality. Pop. tn., 3000; dist. 10,000.

MINAU, a tn. and river, Persia. *See* MEENAB.

MINAYA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 34 m. N.W. Albacete, in a plain; with a parish church, a court-house and prison, a boys' and a girls' school, manufactures of various articles in esparto, and a trade in these and in agricultural produce. Pop. 1940.

MINCH (THE), the channel off N.W. coast, Scotland, between the mainland and the island of Lewis; it is above 30 m. wide, and, on either side, are numerous lochs or sea-arms penetrating inland.—The LITTLE MINCH is the channel between the island of Skye and Long Island; its narrowest part is about 15 m. wide.

MINCHIN-HAMPTON, a market tn. and par., England, co. and 12 m. S. by E. Gloucester. The town, on an eminence E. of the vale of the Severn, has important manufactures of woollen cloth, which form the staple of the whole district. There are three Established churches within the parish, besides four Dissenting chapels. To the W. of the town is a large tract of common, called Amberley, with a remarkable encampment, supposed to have been made by the Danes A.D. 879. Area of par., 4880 ac. Pop. 4890.

MINCIO, a river, Austrian Italy, which issues from the S. extremity of Lake Guardia at the town of Peschiera; flows circuitously S. past Goito, forms the boundary between govts. Verona and Mantua; turning E., expands into a lake, and inundates the ground around Mantua, immediately below which city it again resumes the character of a river, flows S.E., and joins I. bank Po about 9 m. below Mantua. Its whole course is about 42 m.; and, with exception of the portion around Mantua, is navigable throughout for barges of the same size as those which navigate the Po.

MINDANAO, or MAGINDANAO [Inhabitants of the lakes], an isl. Indian Archipelago, next to Luzon, the largest of the Philippines, of which it is the most S. In shape, it somewhat resembles an isosceles triangle, having its E. side for its base, and extending N. to S. from Point Banajan, lat.  $9^{\circ} 50' N.$ ; lon.  $125^{\circ} 23' E.$ , to Point Mindanao, lat.  $5^{\circ} 32' N.$ ; lon.  $125^{\circ} 23' E.$ ; and W. to E. from Point Alimpapan, lat.  $7^{\circ} 6' N.$ ; lon.  $122^{\circ} E.$ , to Cape St. Augustin or Pandagitan, lat.  $6^{\circ} 4' N.$ ; lon.  $126^{\circ} 13' E.$ . From N. to S. it measures 300 m., and W. to E. somewhat less. Iligan Bay on the N., and Ilanano or Ilanon Bay on the S., nearly cut it in two. Washed by the Sea of Celebes on the S.W., by that of Mindoro on the N.W., and by the Pacific Ocean on the E., it is separated N. by the Strait of Suragao from the Island Leyte, and S. by that of Basilan from Island Basilan. Its line of coast is marked with many bays and headlands, which afford excellent shelter to ships during storms, but strong currents make its W. side dangerous. Of the dependent islands, that of San Juan, which lies about 30 m. off the E. coast, is the most remarkable. Although, by Dampier's account, 38 m. long and 24 m. wide, and represented as a full degree in length in recent charts, navigators have doubted its existence.

The Spaniards occupy the N. portion of Mindanao, divided into provs. Caraga and Misamis, the former producing the most gold of all the Philippines; and a small tract at its S.W. extremity, on the Strait of Basilan, formed into the presidio of Samboanga. The W. coast, between the two portions of the Spanish territory, is under independent chiefs; and the remainder of the island, including the central portion, nearly all the S., and a considerable extent of the E. coast, is under the sultan of Mindanao—the Bay of Ilanano being the peculiar haunt of the piratical tribes named Ilananos, Ilanoanos, or Lanoanos.

The island itself is very imperfectly known in most respects. Its mountains are of immense altitude, and are clothed nearly to their summits with deep dense forests. Numerous volcanoes, some extinct, others in full ignition, occur among them; but Mount Calatan, near the source of the river Batuan, seems the only one known, by name, to geographers. So numerous are the lakes, that the island has



its name from this circumstance. Of these, the most important is that of Malanao or Lano, near the centre of the island, and around which the Lanaos, of piratical celebrity, are said to have extensive establishments, and strong defences. Into this lake, when pursued by the Spanish gun-boats in the Bay of Illano, they transport their large prahus, dragging them through the mangrove swamps. From thence they transport them to the opposite side of the island, there to commence fresh depredations, long before their pursuers can reach them by doubling the capes towards the W. Among many rivers of considerable size, the largest is the Batuan, which flows into the bay of same name, and which also is said to communicate, by means of the lake from which it issues, with the Bay of Illano. The vegetation resembles both that of the other Philippines, and of the Moluccas; the nutmeg, cinnamon, pepper, and wild quinquina, being among its products. Like the other Philippines, Mindanao has none of the larger pachydermata and carnivora; but it has buffaloes, oxen, horses, deer, wild hogs, and goats. It abounds in monkeys of various kinds, including the ouran-outang; civets and musk-cats, and enormous snakes and bats. As a Spanish colony, gold-dust and ship-timber are the most valuable products, and, next to these, coffee, cacao, and rice. One gold-mine is worked by a Frenchman in the province of Caraga; all else is obtained by washing the soil. Teak-wood is said to grow on the mountains, with other useful trees. Wax and honey are collected in abundance. Caraga exports a little pepper and musk. Pearl-oysters are said to be found off Caldera, a small seaport to the W. of the fortress of Samboanga. The various tribes of the surrounding islands seem all to have their counterparts in Mindanao; a Bisayan character is said to mark most of their dialects. Some of the mountain tribes are reported to be ferocious even to cannibalism, while others appear to be quiet and inoffensive, too lazy to cultivate the ground, and with just enough of enterprise to collect gold-dust from the soil underfoot, and to take it to the Spanish settlements for barter. These primitive savages retain their old superstitions. The centre of the island, and the whole of the S. coast, with exception of a small territory attached to the fortress of Samboanga, are occupied by the piratical Illanoos or Ilanos above-mentioned. These profess Mahometanism, and are subject to the sultan of Mindanao, who, however, according to circumstances, finds it more or less convenient to accept the responsibilities of their lord paramount, when piracies are complained of on the one hand, and ransoms expected on the other. This singular people are supposed to be a cross race between the Malays and the aboriginal tribes of the island. Brave, enterprising, treacherous, and cruel, they form an isolated and distinct community, subject to their own admirals alone, under whom they sometimes muster 400 sail. Their cruises have been traced quite round Papua on the E., and W., as far as the Malayan peninsula, the coasts of Java and Sumatra, and even to Rangoon in the Bay of Bengal, as well as through the entire range of the Philippines, whose coasts they attack, carrying off boys and girls for slaves, and sometimes even kidnapping a *padre*, for whom they demand a heavy ransom. They have even been known to beard the Spaniards in Manila Bay. Pop. Spanish portion, 76,298; no estimate has been formed of the number of the native states.—[Mallet, *les Philippines*, Rieuzy, *Océanie*; Sir E. Belcher, *Voyage of the Samarang*.]

**MINDELHEIM** [anc. *Rostrium Nemoralis*], a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist., on the Mindel, 28 m. S.W. Augsburg, with three churches, a royal palace, Franciscan monastery, English female institute, an hospital, poor-house, and orphan asylum, a mineral spring with a bathing establishment, numerous mills, and manufactures of tools and armour. It was the capital of a principality, which the Emperor Joseph I. bestowed on the Duke of Marlborough as a reward for the victory of Blenheim, but which was restored to Bavaria by the peace of Rastadt. Pop. 2625. Area of dist., 80 geo. sq. m. Pop. 15,394.

**MINDEN**, a gov. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, bounded N. and N.W. by Hanover, W. gov. Münster, S.W. gov. Arensberg, S. principality of Waldeck, S.E. Hesse-Cassel, E. Lippe, Hesse-Cassel, and Brunswick; area, 1531 geo. sq. m. In the E., the surface is hilly, being traversed by several ridges, the highest elevation of which does not exceed 1700 ft.; in all the other directions, it is undulating and finely diversi-

fied. It is remarkably well watered, and belongs to no less than three independent basins—the Weser, Ems, and Rhine; the first two receiving its waters both directly and by numerous affluent, and the last chiefly by the Lippe. The soil, with a few exceptions, is remarkably fertile. All kinds of grain are raised in great abundance, and form important articles of export. After grain, the principal crop is flax, generally of first-rate quality. In particular districts, tobacco is extensively cultivated, and almost every district, without exception, raises large quantities of excellent fruit. The pastures also are good, but the cattle which graze them, though numerous, are in general of very indifferent breeds. The principal mineral is iron, which is found in a great variety of forms; and in particular spots, though only to a very limited extent, coal is worked. Mineral springs are numerous, and several of them are in high repute. Neither trade nor manufactures have acquired an importance entitling them to particular notice. The gov. of Minden is subdivided into 10 circles. Pop. (1849), 463,229.

**MINDEN**, a tn. Prussia, cap. above gov., l. bank Weser, here crossed by a bridge 600 ft. long, and 24 ft. broad, 35 m. W.S.W. Hanover. It is one of the oldest towns in Germany, is surrounded by water, with six gates, otherwise strongly fortified, and has a garrison of 2112 men. It has a fine cathedral of the thirteenth century, in the early pointed Gothic style, other six churches, a gymnasium, and an orphan hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, refined sugar and tobacco, and an important transit and general trade, chiefly in corn, linen, yarn, and brandy; and also a building-dock. Minden is the seat of several important courts and public offices, and possesses a historical and antiquarian society, and several educational and benevolent establishments. It was the residence of several of the early German emperors, and many diets have been held at it. In 1759, the Duke of Brunswick defeated the French in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1846), 12,782.

**MINDORO**, one of the larger Philippine isls., Indian Archipelago, forming a prov. of the Philippines; lat. 12° 10' to 13° 30' N.; lon. 120° 27' to 121° 43' E. It lies S. of Luzon, from which it is separated by the Strait of Manila, about 6 m. wide, and on the W. and S.W., is separated from the Calamianes by the Strait of Mindoro, about 40 m. wide at its narrowest part, and interspersed with numerous islets and coral reefs; it is about 110 m. long N.W. and S.E., by about 53 m. broad. It is little known, but is mountainous throughout, and evidently volcanic, and the peak of Calavite is 2000 ft., and the highest in the island 3000 ft. high; climate, hot and unhealthy, rains incessant, vegetation rank. The mountain sides are covered with thick masses of timber-trees, abound in mineral springs, and are said to be rich in gold and copper. A vast number of streams flow from the interior into the sea. A little rice, cacao, wild cinnamon, and various trees of the palm family, are among the products. Previous to the Spanish conquest of the Philippines, the inhabitants of Mindoro were the terror of the neighbouring islands, being noted for their piratical boldness and ferocity. This character they still retain in so far as they dare to indulge their hereditary propensities. They are robust and well proportioned. The capital is Calapan (*which see*). Pop. 28,060.—[Mallet, *les Philippines*.]

**MINDORO**, or SOOLOO SEA, Indian Archipelago. That part of the N. Pacific bounded N. by isl. Mindoro, E. isls. Pannay, Negros, and Mindanao, S.E. the Soooloo Archipelago, S.W. Borneo, and N.W. Palawan; about lat. 5° 30' to 12° N.; lon. 117° to 122° 30' E. It is interspersed with numerous islets and coral reefs.

**MINDSZENT**, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A tn. Hither Theiss, co. Csongrad, 19 m. N. by E. Szegedin, with a church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and fish. P. 5004.

—2, (JASZO), A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, 17 m. W. Kaschau. Near it are iron and copper mines. Pop. 1147.

**MINDTOWN**, par. Eng. Salop; 870 ac. Pop. 48.

**MINEHEAD**, a seaport, market tn., and par., England, co. Somerset. The town, on S. shore Bristol channel, 21 m. N.W. Bridgewater, has a townhall, custom-house, a spacious and handsome church, a Baptist chapel, an almshouse, and a quay about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, of solid masonry, with a parapet towards the sea. Minehead, though formerly a place of considerable trade, is now of little note. A few vessels only belong to the

port; some of them trade with Bristol in grain, bark, timber, flour, and leather; others with Wales, whence they bring coal, culm, and limestones. Area of par., 3780 ac. Pop. 1489.

**MINEO** [anc. *Menae*], a tn. Sicily, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Catania, on an eminence near a sulphureous lake, and possessing a college. Pop. 8000.

**MINESOTA**, or **MINNESOTA**, a territory, U. States of N. America; lat. 43° 30' to 49° N.; lon. 89° 30' to 102° 12' W.; bounded N. by British America, E. Lake Superior and territory of Wisconsin, S. Iowa, and W. unsettled territories; length, N. to S., about 360 m.; average breadth, about 250 m.; area, estimated at about 83,000 sq. m. The surface is generally level, consisting of a succession of plains, on which nothing deserving the name of mountains occurs, but to which their gradual depressions and elevations often give an undulating appearance. In some places the margins of rivers become lined with high bluffs, and the ground is much broken. The drainage belongs to three basins—Hudson's Bay, which receives its waters chiefly from Red River, which flows N., and discharges itself into Lake Winnipeg; Lake Superior, which is fed by numerous streams from the E.; and the Gulf of Mexico, into which the far greater part of the drainage is brought directly by the Mississippi, which has its source here, and numerous affluents, but more especially St. Peter's and the Missouri. In addition to these rivers, and many tributaries which traverse the territory in all directions, and make almost every part of it accessible by water, beautiful lakes, some of them of large extent, and almost all supplied abundantly with fish, are profusely scattered over the surface. The soil is generally fertile, and admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, though at present little else is seen than interminable forests or extensive prairies, roamed over by immense herds of buffalo, and numerous varieties of larger and smaller game. Notwithstanding the general flatness of the surface, its elevation above the sea-level gives it an easy and thorough drainage, keeping it in a great measure free from swamps, and, at the same time, securing to it a salubrious climate. The chief settlements, yet made in the territory, are confined to the peninsula between the Mississippi and St. Croix on the S., and the Red River on the N.; by the census of 1850, the population belonging to them was 6077. All the rest of the territory is in possession of the Chippewas and Sioux Indians, who are estimated at about 12,000, and have their principal hunting grounds on the vast prairies W. of the Mississippi. The legislature of this newly erected territory met, for the first time, in the end of 1849.

**MINEWITEN**, one of the Scilly isls. England; area, about 16 ac.

**MINGALA**, or **MINGULAY**, an isl. Scotland, co. Inverness, one of the Hebrides,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad. P. 113. See **BARRA ISLANDS**.

**MINGLANILLA**, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 44 m. S.E. Cuenca; with broad, but steep and irregular streets, and a primary school. Pop. (agricultural), 1948.

**MINGOLSHEIM**, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 20 m. S.S.E. Mannheim; with a church, a mill, and a sulphur spring. Pop. 1840.

**MINGRELIA**, a Russian province, bounded N. by the Caucasus, E. Imeretia, S. Guria, S.W. the Black Sea, and N.W. Great Abchasia; area, 1705 geo. sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, but slopes gradually S., particularly towards the Rioni, its principal stream. The mountains are generally covered with magnificent forests, and both the lower slopes and valleys are fertile, yielding good crops of millet and abundance of excellent fruit. A good deal of silk and honey are also produced. Mingrelia nearly corresponds with the ancient Colchis; it became a vassalage of Russia in 1803, but is governed by its own prince, who takes the name of Dadian. Pop. about 70,000.

**MINHO**, a prov. Portugal, bounded N. by the river Minho, which separates it from Galicia, in Spain, E. Galicia, and prov. Tras-os-Montes, S. Douro, and W. by the Atlantic; length, N. to S., 60 m., breadth, 52 m. The surface is generally mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of the Cantabrian chain, particularly Gaveira, Gerez, and S. Catharina. The principal rivers are the Minho, Lima, Avano, Ave, which fall into the Atlantic; and the Tamega, an affluent of the Douro. The most important products are wine, millet, flax, cork, and oranges. Numerous herds of cows graze the

pastures, and the province has long been famous for its pork. Game, both large and small, and fish, are very abundant. The principal manufactures are linen, hats, and cutlery. The most important export is wine. For administrative purposes, Douro is divided into five comarcas—Braga, the capital; Barcellos, Guimaraens, Monção, and Ponte-de-Lima. Pop. 395,923.

**MINHO**, [anc. *Minius*, Spanish, *Miño*], a river of the Iberian peninsula, which rises in the sierra Mondenedo, in the N.E. of Galicia in Spain, flows circuitously S. through a very mountainous country, passing the town of Lugo. About 6 m. above the town of Orense, its volume is nearly doubled by the accession of the Sil, which joins it on the left; it flows thence S.W., passes the town of Ribadavia, forms part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal, and falls into the sea by two mouths, between which a small island is formed, after a course of about 150 m. It abounds in salmon and lampreys.

**MINIATO** (SAN), or **SANMINIATO**, a tn. Tuscany, 23 m. W.S.W. Florence, on the narrow ridge of a hill, near the confluence of the Elsa and the Evola with the Arno. It is well built, is the see of a bishop, and has a court of first resort, a handsome cathedral, and several other churches, an episcopal palace, a diocesan seminary, a lyceum, two monasteries, and a large hospital. Pop. (1853), 2464.

**MININGSBY**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 730 ac. Pop. 498.

**MINISH**, an isl., W. coast Irel., co. Galway, 14 m. S.E. Clifden, forming one side of Ard Bay. It is about 2 m. long; inhabitants about 500, chiefly fishermen.

**MINNAH**, a tn. Arabia. See **OMAN**.

**MINNIGAFF**, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 86,787 ac. Pop. 1826.

**MINNYHIVE**, a vil. Scotland, co. and 17 m. N.W. by W. Dumfries; with an ancient cross, and near it is a monument to the memory of the Rev. James Kenwick, the last who suffered martyrdom for religious freedom in Scotland. P. 667.

**MINORCA** [Latin, *Balearia Minor*; Spanish, *Menorca*; French, *Minorque*; Dutch, *Minorka*], an isl. Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, and so called from being the second largest of the Balearic group; lat. 39° 47' to 40° 4' 45" N.; lon. 3° 48' and 4° 20' E.; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 35 m.; average breadth, about 10 m.; area, 250 geo. sq. m. It is situated E.N.E. of Majorca, from which it is separated by a strait of 27 m., and to the province of which it is administratively attached. The coast is very much indented on all sides except the S., and generally presents a succession of bold headlands, enclosing small creeks and bays, of which several form good harbours. Of these the best and most frequented is Port Mahon, the capital of the island. The surface is very much broken, and rises from all sides towards the centre, where it becomes mountainous, and in Mount El Toro attains the height of about 5000 ft. The soil is not generally fertile; still, in good seasons, the quantity of wheat and barley grown is sometimes equal to the consumption. The other principal products are oil, wine, hemp, flax, oranges and lemons. Some good cheese is made, and a considerable number of horned cattle, sheep, mules, and asses, are kept. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of bees. Iron, copper, and lead, are found in abundance; but, owing to the scarcity of fuel for smelting, are not worked; and marble, porphyry, and alabaster, superior, it is said, to those of Italy, might be worked in several districts. The manufactures are limited to a few coarse articles of primary necessity, chiefly of hemp and flax; and the trade merely employs a few coasters, and an occasional vessel from abroad, loaded chiefly with hides and timber. The inhabitants have a good physical form, are by no means deficient in courage, make excellent sailors, and still use the sling with the dexterity for which they were so famous in ancient times. They are, however, very indolent, ignorant, and bigoted. The first possessors of Minorca were the Carthaginians, who drew from it, in common with the other islands of the *Baleares*, a number of excellent slingers, who distinguished themselves during Hannibal's wars in Italy. It afterwards passed successively into the hands of the Romans, the Vandals, and the Moors. The last were expelled in 1285 by the Spaniards. During the greater part of the 18th century it belonged to the British, who finally ceded it to Spain at the peace of Amiens. For administrative purposes, it is divided into the four districts of Mahon, Alayor, Mercadel, and Ciudadela. Pop. about 40,000.



**MINORI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. and 7 m. W.S.W. Salerno, near the Gulf of Salerno. It is the see of a Greek bishop, suffragan of Amalfi. Pop. 2200.

**MINOW ISLANDS**, a group, E. Africa, Mozambique Channel, off N.W. coast Madagascar; lat. (N. point) 12° 49' 30" S.; lon. 48° 39' E. They amount to about 27, and, with exception of two or three, which are low and of coral formation, are lofty and precipitous, presenting ranges of basaltic columns. In the Great Minow, which is the largest of the group, and is of a very peculiar shape, resembling a pair of compasses, rather more than half opened, with one leg 4½ m., and the other nearly 8 m. long, these columns are slender, perfectly straight, and ascend unbroken about 60 ft. up the precipice, presenting a grand and imposing appearance, while, from the base of the precipice, another mass of curved basaltic columns descends to the depth of 12 fathoms.

**MINSHULL CHURCH**, par. Eng. Chester; 2250 ac. Pop. 467.

**MINSK**, a gov. Russia, bounded N. and N.E. by gov. Vitepsk, E. Mohilev and Cernigov, S. Kiev and Volhynia, and W. Grodno and Wilna; lat. 51° 20' to 55° 40' N.; lon. 25° 20' to 30° 40' E. In shape it bears a considerable resemblance to an isosceles triangle, with its vertex in the N., and its base resting on the S.; greatest length, N. to S., 290 m.; average breadth, 150 m.; area, 19,317 geo. sq. m. This government, though generally flat, is traversed in the N. by part of the great dorsal ridge which forms the watershed between the basins of the Baltic and the Black Sea. To the former basin the N. portion sends its waters by the Dwina (which, besides forming the N. boundary of the government, receives the Dvina from within it), and by the Memel or Niemen, which, together with its affluent the Vilna, rises in the government. To the latter basin the S. portion sends its waters by the Dnieper, which, besides bounding the government on the S.E., receives from it the Berezhina and the Pripiet, each augmented by numerous tributaries. In this S. portion large marshy tracts extend on both banks of the Pripiet, and in spring are generally under water, giving the whole country the appearance of one vast lake. In such circumstances, anything like a regular system of agriculture is altogether impracticable. Where the surface is more elevated, and less exposed to inundation, it is to a great extent covered with sand or with a poor sandy soil, it being only in particular patches that a fertile loam occurs. Barley and oats are grown in far greater quantity than might be expected in the circumstances, and fully equal to the consumption. Hemp and flax also are raised in considerable quantities, and hops and tobacco occasionally. The chief wealth of the country is in its forests, which occupy a large part of the surface, and, where the ground is dry, yield excellent timber. A great proportion of the inhabitants are employed in felling it, and preparing it for market. Neither manufactures nor trade have made much progress. The former are in a great measure confined to linen-weaving; the latter consists chiefly of wood, mats, potash, meal, hemp, flax, honey, wax, and some horses and horned cattle. The inhabitants are mostly Rusniaks, of the orthodox or united Greek church; but R. Catholicism is generally professed by the higher classes. For administrative purposes, Minsk is divided into 10 districts or circles—Minsk, the capital; Wilnika, Dvina, Borisov, Igumen, Bobruisk, Slutsk, Pinsk, Mosyr, and Retschitza. Pop. (1850), 1,067,000.

**MINSK**, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on the Svistlotsch, 430 m. S.W. St. Petersburg. It is irregularly built, with narrow streets; houses generally mean, and of wood; but some fine edifices occur among the palaces of the nobility. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and of a R. Catholic bishop, and contains two castles, several Greek and R. Catholic churches, a Greek monastery, a synagogue, and a gymnasium. It has some manufactures of woollen cloth, hats, and leather, and a considerable general trade. Pop. (1842), 23,602.

**MINSTEAD**, par. Eng. Hants; 8,590 ac. Pop. 1155.

**MINSTER**, several pars. Eng. —1, Cornwall; 3140 ac. P. 573. —2, Kent; 5640 ac. P. 1380. —3, (Lorell), Oxford; 1560 ac. P. 316. —4, (in Sheppey), Kent; 7510 ac. P. 8684.

**MINSTERWORTH**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1810 ac. P. 498.

**MINTAO**, or MANTAWI, isl. See BATU.

**MINTERN MAGNA**, par. Eng. Dorset; 2670 ac. P. 354.

**MINTIAGHS**, or BARR-OF-INCH, par. Irel. Donegal; 3258 ac. Pop. 334.

**MINTING**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1910 ac. Pop. 280.

**MINTLYN**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1100 ac. Pop. 36.

**MINTO**, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 4500 ac. Pop. 455.

**MINTO ISLAND**, one of three islands, forming the Ampitrite or Aetæon group of the Low Archipelago, in the S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 21° 23' S.; lon. 136° 32' W. It occupies the centre of the group, is low and wooded, but has a heavy surf on the beach, and no appearance of anchorage.

**MINTY**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 3470 ac. Pop. 736.

**MINUCCIANO DI GARFAGNANA**, a vil. and com. Tuscany, duchy and 27 m. N.N.W. Lucca, in a narrow gullet enclosed by lofty mountains; with a church. Pop. 2243.

**MINVER** (Str.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 6890 ac. P. 1139.

**MINWERE**, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 149.

**MIOGLIA**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and S. Acqui, near the Erro; with a modern church, remains of an ancient strong castle, and a trade in corn, wine, and dairy produce. Pop. 1073.

**MIØS-VAND**, a lake, Norway, in the Lillefjeld at the N. foot of the lofty mountain Grindadden, in the S.W. prov. of Christiania, bail. Bradsberg. It forms a narrow expanse, stretching W. to E. about 24 m., with a breadth of not more than 1 m., and is the principal source of the Beina.

**MIØSEN**, a lake, Norway, prov. and 36 m. N.E. Christiania. It is of a long irregular shape, stretching N.N.W. to S.S.E. 65 m., with a breadth nowhere exceeding 9 m. It receives its chief supply of water from the Lougen, on the N.W., and discharges itself at the S.E. by the Wermen, an affluent of the Glommen. A steamer plies upon it.

**MIPIBU**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on the small river of same name, and on the Lake Papari, 40 m. S.S.W. Natal, and 20 m. from the sea. It has a church and a primary school, and raises, within the district, large quantities of rice, millet, mandioe, tobacco, and sugar. The woods abound with fruit-bearing trees, and both the rivers and lake are well supplied with fish. Pop. 2000.

**MIQUELON**, two isls. belonging to France, N. America, off S. coast Newfoundland, at the entrance of Fortune Bay, and forming, with the neighbouring island of St. Pierre, a French colony; area, 100 ac. Pop. (1849), 2101.—Great Miquelon is in lat. 47° 4' N.; lon. 56° 20' W. Immediately S. of it is Little Miquelon. Both islands abound in wood, and the inhabitants, amounting, in 1849, to 510, are principally occupied in fishing.

**MIRA**.—1, A tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 42 m. S.E. Cuenca, indifferently built. It has a church, courthouse, prison, school, and several hermitages, one of them in a beautiful stalactical grotto; manufactures of earthenware, several mills, and a trade in corn, fruit, hemp, and silk. Pop. 1519.

—2, A tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, com. and 14 m. S. by W. Aveiro, on a small isl. in a bay of the Atlantic; inhabitants almost exclusively fishermen. Pop. 5080.—3, A tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 10 m. W. Venice, on the Brenta-Morte. Pop. 2600.

**MIRABELLA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 10 m. S.W. Ariano. Near it a great number of Roman antiquities have been found. Pop. 5350.

**MIRABELLO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Casale, near Occimiano, r. bank Grana. It has a church, a Capuchin monastery, a castle, and a trade chiefly in wine. Pop. 2248.

**MIRABELLO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and about 3 m. N. Pavia; where the battle of Pavia was fought, in 1525, when the French were defeated, and their king, Francis I., taken prisoner. Pop. 1678.

**MIRAFLORES-DE-LA-SIERRA**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 30 m. N. Madrid, on the slope of the mountains which separate the two Castiles. It has a church, courthouse, and primary school; flour-mills, and a trade in fine wool, fruit, and charcoal. Pop. 1543.

**MIRAGENIL**, a tn. Spain. See PUENTE-GENIL.

**MIRAMACHI**, a bay and river, British N. America, E. coast, New Brunswick. The bay is 20 m. wide at its entrance, by 21 m. inland, and contains several islands, of which Fox and Passage islands are the most considerable. The river falls into the bay after a N.E. course of about 90 m., of which 40 m. are navigable for large vessels. On its banks are the towns Chatham and Newcastle. A considerable quantity of timber is shipped from the river and bay.

**MIRANDA**, two places, Portugal:—1, (*-do-Corvo*), A. tn., prov. Douro, 15 m. S.E. Coimbra, on the Dueça, here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 3344.—2, (*-do-Douro*), [anc. *Contium*], A. tn., prov. Tras-os-Montes, r. bank Douro, which separates it from Spain, 46 m. N.E. Moncoirvo; once a place of some importance, and the see of a bishop; it has still some ruinous fortifications, and ranks as a city. Pop. 460.

**MIRANDA-DE-ARGA**, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, l. bank Arga, here crossed by a bridge, 23 m. S.S.E. Pampeluna. It has a church, with two towers and a fine façade; a court-house, prison, primary school, the remains of a Moorish castle, a large flour-mill, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1250.

**MIRANDA-DE-EBRO**, a fortified vil. Spain, Biscay, prov. and 41 m. N.E. Burgos, intersected by the Ebro. It has a substantial townhouse, a Latin grammar, and a primary school; three suppressed convents, a castle with barracks, on an eminence commanding the town; an hospital for the poor, and three parish churches. Agriculture, and the manufacture of linen, brown paper, potteryware, and leather, are the chief occupations. Pop. 1742.

**MIRANDA-DEL-CASTANAR**, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 46 m. S.S.W. Salamanca. It is walled, has four gates, is defended by an ancient castle, and has a church, townhouse, and prison, a primary school, an hospital, manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1128.

**MIRANDE** [Latin, *Miranda*], a tn. France, dep. Gers, l. bank Baise, 10 m. S.W. Auch. It is clean, well built; has walls, still in good condition; four gates, leading, by four large streets, to the centre of the town, which is occupied by a square; manufactures of leather, and a trade in corn, wool, brandy, quills, &c. Mirande possesses a court of first resort. It was founded, in 1289, by the third count, and became the capital of the county of Astarac. Pop. 2706.

**MIRANDELLA** [anc. *Caladunum*], a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 28 m. N.N.W. Moncoirvo, l. bank Tua, here crossed by a magnificent bridge of 18 arches. It is surrounded with old ruinous walls, and contains an hospital. Pop. 1320.

**MIRANDOLA**, a tn., duchy and 18 m. N.N.E. Modena. It is walled and regularly fortified, well built, the seat of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral, a venerable palace, long occupied by the sovereign when Mirandola was the capital of an independent duchy; several convents and hospitals, and several silk-mills. One of the sovereigns, known by the name of Pico di Mirandola, acquired a distinguished name in literature. Pop. about 4000.

**MIRANO**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 13 m. N.E. Padua, on the Mason, at the commencement of the canal of Mirano. It lies in a plain, has district courts and offices, a church, and three oratories. Pop. 2444.

**MIRAVET**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Tarragona; with a church, an ancient Moorish castle, and a primary school; manufactures of earthenware, two distilleries, three oil-mills, and some transit trade, which employs a number of the inhabitants as muleteers. Pop. 1726.

**MIRÉ**, a vil. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, about 7 m. from Tours, famous for the great battle fought in its neighbourhood in 731, when Charles Martel gained a signal victory over the Saracens, and slew Aderama their leader.

**MIREBALAIS**, a district, France, which belonged to the upper division of the former prov. Poitou, and is now included in dep. Vienne. Its capital was Mirebeau.

**MIREBAU** [Latin, *Mirebellum*], a tn. France, dep. Vienne, 17 m. N.N.W. Poitiers. It has a church, founded in 1217; and a trade in corn, wine, wool, and sheep. Pop. 2445.

**MIRECOURT** [Latin, *Mercurii Curtis*], a tn. France, dep. Vosges, on the Madon, 17 m. N.W. Epinal. It is poorly and irregularly built, has a court of first resort and commerce, and a small public library of 7000 volumes; important manufactures of lace and tulle, and is the central locality of a district famous for making all kinds of musical instruments; above 6000 persons being so employed within the town and neighbourhood. It has some trade in articles of turnery, sheet-iron, deals, corn, wine, and sheep. Pop. 5208.

**MIREPOIX** [Latin, *Mirapicis*], a tn. France, dep. Ariège, on the Lers, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 16 m. N.E. Foix. It is well built, and clean; has a church, with a fine choir, surrounded by seven chapels; a well-laid-out cemetery,

a communal college, hospital, and several schools; manufactures of common linen, flannel, coarse woollens, worsted, and soap, and a trade in corn and poultry. Iron, jet, and coal are wrought in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3363.

**MIRFIELD**, a vil. and par., England, W. Riding of Yorkshire. The village, situated in a beautiful and fertile district, l. bank Calder, near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, about 3 m. S. by W. Dewsbury, is a large straggling place, extending for a considerable distance along the river; and has a neat and commodious church, Methodist, Independent, Baptist, and Moravian chapels; considerable manufactures, chiefly of coarse woollens, exported to Ireland and S. America; and cards for machinery; some large flour-mills and malting establishments, and a trade in mineral produce. The parish, including the hamlets of Battysford and Hopton, has an area of 3548 ac.; is finely undulated, and contains several beautiful country seats, among which those of Kirklees Hall and Blake Hall are conspicuous. Pop. 6919.

**MIRGOROD**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.W. Poltawa, l. bank Khorol. It is the chief seat of the ecclesiastical authorities of the government, contains three churches, and, besides carrying on an important general trade, has four yearly markets. Pop. (1851), 6418.

**MIRIBEL** [Latin, *Miribellum*], a tn. France, dep. Ain, near r. bank Rhone, 31 m. S.S.W. Bourg. It is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman camp. An old castle in the neighbourhood, and many other ancient remains, are supposed to belong to Roman times. Pop. 1983.

**MIRIM**, or **MERIN**, a considerable lake, S. America, in neutral territory, between Brazil and Uruguay, close upon the coast, N.E. extremity in lat. 32° 10' S. It is about 90 m. long, by 25 m. broad at the widest part, and is connected with the Laguna de los Patos, a still larger lake, situated further N., by the river Mirim, 30 m. in length, and navigable. Between it and the sea is a third lake, called Manguera.

**MIRITI**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro. It contains a parish church, built of stone; and has brick and tile works, and some trade in rice, millet, and coffee. Pop. 3000.

**MIRK** (CAPE), Africa, N.W. coast, lat. 19° 23' N.; lon. 16° 33' W., a very low sandy point, near the S. termination of the great bank of Arguin, and by some of the shoals of which it is effectually barred from the approach of all large vessels.

**MIROPOLIE**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.W. Koursk, on the Psol. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart and a fosse, and has seven churches; inhabitants chiefly agriculturists. Pop. (1849), 7651.

**MIROTTITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, on the Lomnitz, 50 m. S.S.W. Prague; with a church, synagogue, townhouse, school, and hospital; manufactures of linen and potash, and some general trade. Pop. 1300.

**MIROW**, a tn. Meklenburg-Strelitz, cap. bail., and on a lake of same name, 11 m. W.S.W. Neu-Strelitz; with a church, two castles with gardens, a normal school, manufactures of woollen cloth and tobacco, dye-works, and a mill. Pop. 1563. Area of bail., 80 geo. sq. m. Pop. 6607.

**MIROWITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, 43 m. S.S.W. Prague; with a church, school, and townhouse; inhabitants employed in agriculture and weaving. Pop. 1100.

**MIRZAPORE**, a tn. and dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Allahabad. The town, r. bank Ganges, 32 m. S.W. Benares, lat. 25° 10' N.; lon. 83° 35' E., is large and flourishing, well built, consisting of handsome European houses, native habitations, and clusters of Hindoo temples crowding the banks of the Ganges. It is a place of extensive inland trade, and the principal cotton mart of the province: it is also noted for its manufactures of carpets, and various cotton fabrics, and has likewise some manufactures of iron. The population is remarkable for activity and industry. Pop. above 100,000. Area of dist., 5235 sq. m. Pop. 831,388.

**MISCHKIN**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 59 m. W. by N. Jaroslavl, l. bank Volga; with a church, some general trade, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1000.

**MISERDEN**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2410 ac. P. 509.

**MISINTO**, or **MISENTO**, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan; with a church and chapel, a singular charitable endowment, by which several sums are annually bestowed upon the poor, and determined, not by the wants or merits of the individuals, but by lot. Pop. 1180.



MISKE, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1. A vil. Hither Danube, co. Pesth, about 32 m. from Baja; with a church. Pop. 2143.—2. A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Arad, on the Töz, 4 m. from Nagy-Zerend; with two churches, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1237.

MISKOLCZ, a tn. Hungary, cap. co. Borsod, l. bank Sinva, 24 m. N.E. Erlau. It is well built, and has two public squares and a great number of handsome houses; a fine parish church; a Greek church, with a tower, faced with copper; two Protestant churches; a Minorite convent, with a church of modern construction; a synagogue, county-hall, a R. Catholic and a Protestant gymnasium, a head, national, and several other schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and have a considerable trade in fruit, and in a kind of wheaten bread for which the town is famous. Besides the weekly market, there are five annual fairs, which are important. Pop. (1846), 30,000.

MISLITZ, or MIKOSLAW, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and about 16 m. from Znaim, on the Taya; with a church and three annual fairs. Pop. 1056.

MISOCO, or MISOX, also CREMEO, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, cap. dist., and in the valley of its name, r. bank Mues, 4 m. S.S.W. Coire. Near it are the remains of the old castle of the lords of Masox, considered one of the finest ruins in Switzerland. Part of the building is still used as a church. The beauty of the valley was much injured by an inundation in 1834, which covered a large space with deep beds of rocks and gravel, and swept away 50 houses and 200 chalets, besides numerous bridges. Pop. 1252.

MISSAGLIA, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Como, cap. dist.; the residence of a judge. It has a parish church. Pop. tn. and com., 939; dist. 16,844.

MISSELMIEH, a tn. Nubia, peninsula of Senaar, S. of Khartoum, about four hours W. from the Bah-el-Azrek. It is situated on a bare plain, and consists of houses built of millet stalks, in the form of a crescent, round a large square, with a deep well in the centre. A few better houses, though only of mud, are occupied by opulent slave-merchants. The market is very numerous attended, and is the resort of many merchants from Souakin, who barter cotton, spices, and perfumes, for gold, while those from Abyssinia bring slaves and a few horses.

MISSENDEN, two pars. Eng. Bucks:—1, (Great), 5320 ac. Pop. 2225.—2, (Little), 3350 ac. Pop. 1011.

MISSIONES, a territory, La Plata, E. of Corrientes, between the rivers Parana and Uruguay, to the boundary line of Brazil. The surface of the country is undulating, and the soil fertile. The climate is moderately warm. Productions—rice, maize, tobacco, sugar, and cotton. It was the seat of the once famous missions of the Jesuits, who here endeavoured, not without considerable success, to civilize the surrounding savages. When the order was expelled from S. America, this district contained 100,000 persons, inhabiting 30 towns; reduced, in 1825, to about 1000. Candelaria, the capital, l. bank Parana, had formerly a population of more than 3000.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the U. States of N. America; lat. 30° 10' to 35° N.; lon. 88° 10' to 91° 35' W.; bounded, N. by Tennessee, E. Alabama, S.E. the Gulf of Mexico, S. and S.W. Louisiana, and N.W. Arkansas; length, N. to S., 325 m.; greatest breadth, 192 m.; area, 47,114 sq. m. Its shape is very regular, its N.E. and S.W. limits being defined by lines which are almost mathematically straight, while the Mississippi on the W., and the Gulf of Mexico on the S., give it the advantage of great natural boundaries; the former winding along its frontiers for 530 m., and the latter washing from 70 m. to 80 m. of coast. From the Gulf northwards, for about 100 m., is almost a dead flat, covered with pine forests, cedar swamps, prairies, and inundated marshes. More inland the ground rises, and becomes much broken by low hills, but nowhere becomes mountainous. Some ranges of bluffs follow the course of the Mississippi, at greater or shorter distances from its banks. This river receives the far larger part of the drainage, being augmented from within the state on its l. bank by the Yazoo, and its tributary the Sunflower, the Big Black, the Homochitto, and many minor streams. The other rivers of consequence are the Pear and Pascagoula, which proceed directly to the Gulf and the Tombigbee, which, after watering the N.E. part of the state, quits it for Alabama. In the

N., where the thermometer ranges from 26° to 94°, the climate is tolerably mild and agreeable; but in the S., below lat. 13°, it is both extremely hot and unhealthy. The vegetation has corresponding diversities, resembling that of the temperate zone in the N., and presenting, among its trees, several kinds of oak, elm, maple, hickory, walnut, dog-wood, and cotton-wood, while the vegetation of the S. is almost tropical. Throughout this region the parouet abounds, and venomous snakes are very common; and not confined to it, but over the whole state, the turtle-dove, mocking-bird, and humming-bird, are seen. Where the pine forests extend, the soil is light and comparatively barren; in the N.W., on the borders of the Yazoo, it is composed of rich black mould; in the lower alluvial districts it is of remarkable fertility, but often suffers severely from inundation. The staples of the state are first cotton, and next sugar; the other crops cultivated are chiefly Indian corn, bananas, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and indigo. Manufactures and trade are of very limited extent. Few internal improvements have been made, and the only railroads yet constructed are the Vicksburg and Brandon, 59 m.; the Mississippi, only completed between Natchez and Malcom, 22 m. long, and a small portion of the St. Francisville and Woodville. The most numerous religious denominations are the Methodists and Baptists; the number of scholars at common and primary schools was (1850), 8236. By the constitution of 1817, when the state was first formed, every free male white, 21 years of age, enjoys the suffrage. The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives: the latter not less than 36, nor more than 100, are chosen every second year; the former, not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth, of the representatives, are elected for four years; but one half are renewed every two years. Pop. (1850), 606,555, of whom 309,898 are slaves.

MISSISSIPPI (Great waters), the principal river of N. America, and wholly within the territory of the U. States, passing through more degrees of latitude than any other river in that continent, perhaps than any other on the globe. The source of this mighty stream is pretty generally believed to be Itasca Lake, the *lac la Biche* of the French, a beautiful sheet of water, 7 m. or 8 m. in extent, lying among hills of diluvial formation, near lat. 47° 10' N.; lon. 95° 34' W., 1680 ft. above sea-level. The stream which issues from it, and which constitutes the head of the Mississippi, is 20 ft. broad and 2 ft. deep. It first flows in a N. direction, through smaller lakes to Lake Travers, and, leaving the lake near the place of entrance, it turns to the E. through Cass Lake to Little Lake Winnipeg, from which it takes that general S. course which it afterwards keeps to the Mexican Gulf, into which it discharges itself, about lat. 29° N., at the extremity of a long tongue of land which stretches 50 m. into the sea, by five mouths called passes, with bars on which are 12 ft. to 14 ft. of water. It has formed a delta considerably larger than that of the Nile. The breadth of the river nowhere corresponds with its length; its greatest width not exceeding half a mile, while, for 2000 m. from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, no perceptible difference in its breadth occurs. Its entire length is estimated at 3160 m. The Mississippi is a rapid, desolating torrent, loaded with mud; its violent floods, from the melting of the snow in the high latitudes, sweep away whole forests, by which the navigation is rendered very dangerous, and the trees, being matted together in masses many yards thick, are carried down by the spring floods, and deposited over the delta and Gulf of Mexico, for hundreds of square miles. The number of its tributaries of the first, second, and third class, are so numerous, that it would be difficult even to name them. Amongst those of the first class are the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red River, joining it from the W., and the Ohio from the E. Before their junction, the Missouri is a stream much superior to the Mississippi, both in length and volume, and has many affluents larger than the Rhine. It is sometimes considered the main stream of the Mississippi, in which case the length of the latter would be 4265 m. The Mississippi is navigable for 2240 m., and, together with the Missouri, drains an area of about a million and a quarter of square miles. No tides enter the Mississippi, but it is subject to annual inundations. Notwithstanding this, however, and other disadvantages, its trade and navigation are much greater than those on most rivers of the continents in the E. hemisphere; 700 steamers, besides a large fleet of flat-bottomed boats, navigating its

waters in 1852. The most important towns, close on its banks, are St. Louis and New Orleans.

**MISSIVRI**, a maritime tn.; Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia, on the Black Sea; lat. 42° 38' N.; lon. 27° 40' E.

**MISSOLONGHI**, a tn. Greece, Livadia, on an extensive flat, thickly wooded with olive-trees, and watered by the Achelous and Avenus, 22 m. W. Lepanto. It is walled and otherwise defended, so as to be a place of considerable strength. It greatly distinguished itself during the war of independence, when it was besieged by the Turks, and, though ultimately reduced by famine, caused an immense loss to the besiegers. The walls are washed by the sea, but, owing to a vast shoal, it is only accessible by fishing-boats. Other vessels cannot approach nearer than from 4 m. to 5 m. Lord Byron died here in 1824.

**MISSON**, par. Eng. Notts; 6170 ac. Pop. 834.

**MISSOURI**, one of the U. States of N. America; lat. 36° 30' to 40° 30' N.; lon. 89° 20' to 96° W.; bounded N. by Iowa, E. the Mississippi, which separates it chiefly from Illinois, but partly also from Kentucky and Tennessee, S. by Arkansas, and W. by the Indian territory, from which it is partly separated by the Missouri; length, N. to S., 315 m.; breadth, 280 m.; area, 67,451 sq. m. The surface, though nowhere so elevated as to become mountainous, is traversed by numerous hills and swelling ridges, and is more diversified in its features than any other state of the Union. In the S.E. corner it is almost an alluvial flat. Among the most remarkable objects presented by the state are its two hills, situated in St. François co., to the W. of Frederickstown, and composed of micaceous oxide of iron, of which it yields about 80 per cent. The one rises 350 ft. above the plain, and is 1½ m. across its summit; the other, called the Pilot Knob, has a base 1½ m. in circuit, and a height of 308 ft. Many other mineral treasures, including lead, copper, and beautiful marble, are found in different districts. The most important rivers are the Mississippi and the Missouri, which here unite their accumulated volumes. The former, as already mentioned, is continued, without interruption, along the whole of the E. frontier; the latter, after bounding the state on the N.W., winds across it W. to E., dividing it into two unequal portions, and receiving various navigable tributaries—the Lamine, Osage, and Gasconade, on the r., and the Grand and Chariton, on the l. The only other important streams are the Salt, which joins the Mississippi 86 m. above the Missouri; the Maramec, which joins it 18 m. below St. Louis; the White and the St. François, in the S.E.; and the Six Balls, in the S.W. The most fertile tract of country, within the state, is that which is situated within the fork of the Osage and the Missouri; but the whole land to the N. of the latter river is equally remarkable for its picturesque scenery, and its agricultural and pastoral capabilities. The crops of Indian corn, oats, and wheat, are unusually large; flax, hemp, and tobacco, also form important staples; and immense numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine, graze the pastures, or subsist on the mast of the forests. The only manufactures of any consequence have their chief locality at St. Louis; the foreign trade is limited, but there is a very large and increasing amount of internal traffic, for which the numerous navigable streams afford unwonted facilities. No railroads have as yet been commenced, though several have been projected. The largest religious denominations are the Methodists and Baptists, but the Presbyterians and R. Catholics have also numerous congregations; education, in its higher branches, has been well provided for by the Missouri and St. Louis universities and several colleges, but the common school system is still very defective. The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives, both chosen by the universal suffrage of the whites; the former for four years, one half retiring every second year, and the latter for two years. Jefferson city is the capital. Missouri, originally a portion of the territory of Louisiana, acquired by the U. States in 1803, was erected into a state, and admitted into the Union in 1821. Pop. (1850), 682,044, of whom 87,422 are slaves.

**MISSOURI**, a river, N. America, which is formed in the Rocky Mountains by the junction of three branches, called Jefferson's, Madison's, and Gallatin's rivers, about lat. 45° 20' N., and lon. 109° 30' W.; winds circuitously along the base of the mountains, then E., till it reaches the N.W. extremity of the territory of Minnesota. Here it begins to flow

S.S.E., separating that territory, the state of Iowa, and the N.W. of that of Missouri, on the E., from the unexplored and unsettled territories on the W.; then traverses the state of Missouri, W. to E.; and, on reaching the W. frontiers of Illinois, joins the Mississippi on its r. bank, and more than doubles its volume. Its whole course, estimated from the highest point of Jefferson's river, is about 2500 m. For the first 500 m. it presents scenes of almost unequalled grandeur, forcing its way through narrow gorges, which rise perpendicularly from the water's-edge, and foaming over stupendous cataracts; but, for the remaining 2000 m., there is no serious impediment to its free and uninterrupted navigation. Its affluents are very numerous on both banks, but by far the most important of them, the Yellow Stone, the Nebraska or Platte, and the Kansas, fed by the same mountain ranges in which it has its own source, and each, at least, 600 m. in length. At its junction with the Mississippi, the channel of the Missouri contracts, and does not exceed half a mile in width.

**MISTANNY (LAKE)**, British N. America, intersected by lat. 50° 30' N., and by lon. 72° 30' W.; length, N.E. to S.W., 70 m.; greatest breadth, 30 m. It is very irregularly shaped. The Rupert flows from it W. into James's Bay.

**MISTEK**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Peraan, 10 m. W.S.W. Teschen; with a church, a castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 2620.

**MISTELBACH**, a tn. Lower Austria, on the Zarabach, 30 m. N.N.E. Vienna. It is one of the largest and best-built market towns of Lower Austria; has a church, a Barnabite cloister, an hospital, and an important corn-market; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture and weaving. P. 2468.

**MISTERBIANCO**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and N.W. Catania. It has thermal baths. Pop. 3000.

**MISTERTON**, three pars. England:—1, Leicester; 3580 ac. P. 589.—2, Notts; 5420 ac. P. 1706.—3, Somerset; 2000 ac. P. 475.

**MISTLEY**, par. Eng. Essex; 1890 ac. P. 976.

**MISTRA**, a tn. Greece, in the Morea, and 27 m. S. by W. Tripolitza. It rises in an amphitheatre, upon a mountain which faces the E., and is surrounded by walls in a very ruinous state, in which are two gates. It is intersected also by a stream; has narrow, dirty, and very uneven streets; but the houses, surrounded with cypresses, plane-trees, and orange-trees, have a pleasing and picturesque appearance. On a detached rock, rising about 500 ft. above the adjoining plain, is the castle or citadel, a Venetian fort, of an octagonal form, and surrounded with a regular crenelated wall, nearly in ruins. Within it are a mosque, some cisterns of marble, and some wretched habitations, built of the spoils of antiquity.

**MISTRETTA** (anc. *Amastra* or *Mystratus*), a tn. Sicily, prov. and 68 m. W.S.W. Messina. It occupies a lofty eminence near l. bank Regitano; and in its vicinity is a petroleum spring. Pop. 8000.

**MISZLA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 10 m. from Tolna; with two churches. Pop. 1279.

**MITA**, a tn. Central America, Guatemala, in the Corregimiento of Chiquimala. Pop. 3300.

**MITAU**, a tn. Russia. See MITTAU.

**MITCHAM**, par. Eng. Surrey; 2670 ac. P. 4532.

**MITCHEL-TROY**, par. Eng. Monmouth; 2050 ac. P. 383.

**MITCHELDEAN**, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 11 m. W. Gloucester; with a church, a school, and some manufactures of leather. Area of par., 680 ac. Pop. 665.

**MITCHELDEVER**, par. Eng. Hants; 9340 ac. P. 1119.

**MITCHELMERSH**, par. Eng. Hants; 5440 ac. P. 1180.

**MITCHELSTOWN**, par. Irel. Meath; 973 ac. P. 248.

**MITCHELSTOWN**, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 27 m. N. by E. Cork, on the declivity of a hill; with a square, an elegant Gothic parish church, a handsome cruciform R. Catholic chapel, Kingston college, a benevolent institution for maintaining 12 Protestant gentlemen and 18 gentlewomen; a market and court house, barracks, and a brisk trade in pigs, butter, and corn, sent to Cork, Youghal, and Limerick. Near it are flax and tucking mills, a blanket manufactory, an extensive bleachfield, and Mitchelstown castle, the mansion of the Earl of Kingston. Pop. 4181.

**MITFORD**, par. Eng. Northumb.; 9790 ac. Pop. 733.

**MITIERO**, or **MITTARO**, one of Cook's isls., S. Pacific; lat. 20° 1' S.; lon. 157° 34' W.; length, N. to S., about 4 m.; breadth, 1 m. It lies low, and is generally arid and sterile.



The inhabitants have a mean and wretched appearance, and, owing to famine, and the invasion of neighbouring islanders, have been reduced to about 100.

**MITLA**, a vil. Mexican confederation, state and 30 m. E.S.E. Oaxaca, formerly the burying-place of the Tzapotican monarchs. Pop. about 700.

**MITRE ISLAND**, one of the Queen Charlotte isls., S. Pacific Ocean; lat.  $11^{\circ} 55'$  S.; lon.  $170^{\circ} 9'$  E. (a.) It is a barren uninhabited rock, with two remarkable promontories; one resembling a mitre, the other a steeple. It was discovered by Captain Edwards in 1791.

**MITROVICZ** or **MITROWITZ**, a tn. Austria, Slavonia, dist. and 22 m. S.S.W. Peterwardein, near l. bank Save. It contains a R. Catholic and three Greek churches, a castle and two schools, and has a considerable trade in cattle and hides. Pop. 5200.

**MITSOO**, **OUTS** or **BIWAKO**, a great lake, Japan, isl. Nippon; said to have been formed in one night, in 285 A.C., by an enormous depression of the ground, which occurred simultaneously with the upheaving of the mountain Fusi-Yama, the loftiest of all the mountains of Japan. It is said to measure about 70 m. S. to N., and 21 m. E. to W. Its N. part is the isle of Tsikoo-boa, which emerged from the bottom of the water, A.D. 82.

**MITTAGONG RANGE**, a range of hills in New S. Wales, co. Camden. It is the name also of a town in the same co., 56 m. S.W. from Sydney.

**MITTAU** or **MITAU**, [Lettish, *Jelgava*], a tn. Russia, cap. gov. Courland, in a low, flat, and sandy district on the Aa, over which is a bridge of boats, 25 m. S.W. Riga. It covers a very large space, of which, however, a considerable portion is occupied by gardens, and is on the whole very indifferently built, houses chiefly of wood, painted green or reddish-brown; many of the streets narrow and crooked, but some also wide, straight, and regular. The most interesting building is the castle, the residence of the old Dukes of Courland. It had almost become mere ruin, when, in 1739, Marshal Biron, the favourite of the Empress Anne, commenced a palace on the same site, and completed it after his return from exile. It stands on an island surrounded by the canals of the Aa. Among the other buildings, may be mentioned four churches—a Greek, a R. Catholic, a Lutheran, and a Reformed; three synagogues, a museum, a library of 20,000 volumes, an observatory, a gymnasium, with nine professors, an hospital, an orphan and a lunatic asylum, a casino, and a theatre capable of containing 3000 spectators. Its manufactures, which are of little moment, include linen, hosiery, soap, and leather; and its trade is very limited. Pop. (1852), 13,819.

**MITTELBACH**, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Chemnitz; with stone quarries, and two mills. Pop. 1219.

**MITTELBERG**, a vil. Austria, Vorarlberg, dist. Bregeunwald; with a parish church. Pop. 1447.

**MITTEL-KATNBACH**, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Fulda, bail. Neuhauf. It has a church, and five mills. Pop. 1083.

**MITTELWALDE**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 33 m. N.E. Breslau, on the Neisse; with two churches, an hospital, and small theatre; manufactures of linen, hosiery, and tobacco; a brewery, distillery, bleachfield, a tile-work, and two dye-works. Pop. 1803.

**MITTELZELL**, a market tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. and near Würzburg, on the Main, over which there is here a ferry. It has a trade in wine and fruit. P. 1441.

**MITTENWALD**, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, l. bank Isar, here crossed by a bridge, 50 m. S.S.W. Munich; with three churches, manufactures of musical instruments and silk purses, and a trade in timber. Pop. 2000.

**MITTENWALDE**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 23 m. S.E. Potsdam; with a church, an hospital, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1955.

**MITTERBURG** or **PISENO**, a tn. Austria, Illyria, cap. circle, on the Flava, 30 m. S.S.E. Trieste; with a castle situated on a rocky eminence, a head school, an hospital, and a considerable transit trade, for which its situation at the point where several roads meet, gives it great advantages. Pop. 2219.—The circle has generally a thin chalky soil, but produces some good wine, olives, gall-nuts, and silk. Area, 1377 geo. sq. m. Pop. 230,000.

**MITTERTEICH**, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Oberpfalz, 29 m. E. Baireuth; with two churches, manufactures

of linen and woollen stuffs, a saw and several flour mills. Pop. 1553.

**MITTON**, par. Eng. Lancashire; 18,130 ac. P. 4201. **MITTUN KOTE**, a tn. Punjab, near l. bank Indus; lat.  $28^{\circ} 54'$  N.; lon.  $70^{\circ} 25'$  E.; surrounded with flourishing date-groves. The adjacent country is periodically inundated by the Indus; the climate is then unhealthy. Pop. 4000.

**MITTWEIDA**, two places, Saxony, circle Zwickau.—1, A tn., l. bank Zschoppau, 36 m. S.E. Leipzig. It has a handsome church, a house of correction, a town school, and manufactures of linen, cotton, flannel, sailcloth, parchment, and leather, a tile-work, two bleachfields, a spinning and two other mills. Pop. (1849), 7012.—2, A vil., dist. Schwarzenberg, 54 m. S.S.E. Leipzig; with manufactures of fire-arms, a ropery, a stamping and several other mills. Pop. 1083.

**MITYLENE** or **MYTILENE**, [anc. *Lesbos*], an isl. Turkey in Asia, Grecian Archipelago, off Anatolia, and in front of the Gulf of Adramyti; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., about 45 m.; greatest breadth, about 30 m. It is deeply indented, particularly on the W., by Port Culoni, and on the S. by Port Lero, both of which form good harbours. The surface is generally elevated, and is intersected by a long range of mountains, in which the most conspicuous summits are those of Olympus in the S., Ordymnus in the W., and Lepethymnus in the N. Between the mountains are numerous plains and valleys, which are naturally fertile, and, having the advantages of an excellent climate and numerous streams for irrigation, might easily be made remarkably productive, but are sadly neglected. The loftier districts are generally well worked, and furnish excellent timber, which is largely exported, particularly for shipbuilding. The principal objects of culture are the vine and the olive; the corn raised falls short of the consumption. The most important mineral is marble. The principal town is Castro on the S.E. coast, where it occupies the site of the ancient Mitylene; the other towns are Molivo on the N., and Culoni on the W.; besides these there are numerous villages. The island suffered severely during the Greek war. Its population, previously about 60,000, has been diminished a half. Among the great number of distinguished individuals to whom it has given birth are Theophrastus, the disciple and successor of Aristotle in the Peripatetic school; Pittachus, esteemed one of the Greek sages; the poet Alceus, and the poetess Sappho.

**MIUS**, a river, Russia, which rises in the S.E. of gov. Ekaterinoslav, flows first S.E., entering gov. Don Cossacks, then S.S.W., and falls by a wide estuary into the Sea of Azof, about 30 m. S.W. Taganrog, after a course of about 110 m. Its chief affluent is the Krinka, which joins it on the right.

**MIXBURY**, par. Eng. Oxford; 2630 ac. Pop. 391.

**MIXSTADT**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 80 m. S.S.E. Posen; with a church. Pop. 1209.

**MIXTECAPAN**, a table-land, Mexican confederation, occupying the greater portion of the dep. Oaxaca, and extending from the plains of La Puebla and Mexico, S. and S.E. to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; average elevation, 5000 ft. above sea-level. Towards the Pacific, it is indented by wide valleys, which stretch nearly N. to S.; but even these are of very considerable height. The town of Oaxaca, which lies in the principal valley, is 4800 ft. above sea-level, and the ruins of the castle of Mitla stand on adjacent ground, 5300 ft. high.

**MIZANTLA**, a ruined city, Mexican confederation, 35 m. N.E. Jalapa, on an isolated plateau, near the Gulf of Mexico.

**MIZEN-HEAD**, a promontory, Ireland, co. Cork, forming the S.W. point of the isl.; lat.  $51^{\circ} 25'$  N.; lon.  $9^{\circ} 45'$  W.

**MNISEK** or **MNISECK**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Beraun, about 17 m. S.S.W. Prague. It has a parish church, and a castle. Pop. 1000.

**MOA**, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Timor group; lat.  $8^{\circ} 20'$  S.; lon.  $128^{\circ} 10'$  E.; 24 m. long, and 12 m. broad. It has a mountain resembling the peak of Tenerife, but not so high, and is rich in buffaloes, sheep, pigs, goats, and poultry; inhabitants partly Christian, partly heathen.

**MOAR**, a river, peninsula of Malacca, which, rising in the mountains of Pahang, considerably to the W. of Mount Ophir, pursues a winding course in a S.S.W. direction, for above 100 m., and in a channel so deep that, but for the bar across its mouth, it might be navigated by vessels of the largest size, for 70 m. or 80 m. It abounds with large alligators.

**MOATE**, a market tn. Ireland, co. Westmeath, 10½ m. S.E. Athlone; with a parish church, a R. Catholic convent and chapel, a large school, a courthouse and a bridewell, a branch bank, and a medical dispensary. Pop. 2095.

**MOBERLEY**, par. Eng. Chester; 4680 ac. P. 1272.

**MOBILE**, a city and port, U. States, Alabama, r. bank Mobile, at its entrance into Mobile Bay; lat. 30° 13' 36" N.; lon. 88° 0' 45" W. (n.) It is built on a beautiful and extensive plain, 15 ft. above the level of the tides, and open to refreshing breezes from the bay. The principal public buildings are the courthouse, jail, custom-house, city hospital, a U. States naval hospital, and several other benevolent institutions; three banks, an academy, and 14 churches, including two Methodist and two Baptist for coloured people; other three Methodist, and a Baptist, two Presbyterian, two Episcopalian, and two R. Catholic, one of which is a cathedral. It has also a synagogue, a theatre, an amphitheatre, sundry markets, and gas and water works. It is defended by a fort, on a long, low, sandy point, at the mouth of the bay, and 30 m. below the city. Vessels drawing more than eight ft. water, pass up Spanish river, 6 m. round a marshy island into the Mobile, and then drop down to the city. Next to New Orleans, Mobile is the greatest cotton mart of the S. Its warehouses have accommodation for 202,000 bales of cotton. The exports of that article to foreign countries, in 1851, amounted to 430,846 bales, weighing 216,466,336 lbs. In 1851, the total foreign exports amounted to £2,911,073, and the foreign imports to £124,176, employing 209,005 tons of shipping. But the coasting trade, carried on chiefly with the Atlantic ports, is much more extensive than the foreign. Pop. (1846), 12,672; (1850), 20,513.—The bay is about 30 m. N. to S., by 12 m. broad, and affords some of the best harbours in the Gulf of Mexico. It narrows inland, and on the S. is protected from the sea of the gulf and from the wind by a narrow strip of land, leaving an entrance at its W. end only about 3 m. wide. Except at the entrance, the bay is deep, and the anchorage safe.—The river, which falls into the bay above the town, is formed in lat. 31° by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee, two large rivers, which have each a S. course of several hundred miles.

**MOCCAS**, par. Eng. Hereford; 1550 ac. Pop. 188.

**MOCCHIE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and in the valley of Susa, l. bank Dora-Riparia; with a handsome church, a charitable endowment, and a considerable trade in dairy produce, wood, and cattle. Pop. 2301.

**MOCEJON**, a vil. and com. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 7 m. from Toledo; with two churches, townhouse, prison, and two primary schools; manufactures of chocolate, and a trade in swine, and in bread. Pop. 1620.

**MOCHA** or **МОКНА**, an important Arabian seaport, on the Red Sea, about 40 m. within the Strait of Bâb el-Mandeb; lat. 13° 20' N.; lon. 43° 20' E. It lies in a bay formed by two low points projecting into the sea, about 3 m. asunder. On each of these points is a castle with a few guns. Between them extends the sea-wall, which protects the town and allows access to it only by a single gate, opposite to which is a well-constructed stone pier or jetty, approachable by small vessels. The roadstead for large vessels is three or four miles from the shore, and has good holding ground in five or six fathoms, but little shelter. The town extends N. to S. about a mile and a half along the shore, with a general width of half a mile, and has a pleasing, impressive appearance. The houses next the sea are well built of stone, and lofty, with stucco ornaments, and brilliantly white. Beyond these are seen ten mosques, four of them large, and one of great magnitude. Mocha is the chief port and emporium in the dominions of the Imâm of Sana, and owes its importance, and perhaps its origin, to the coffee trade, which has been always centered in it. It was hardly known in the beginning of the 16th century, and was still an open though prosperous town at the commencement of the 18th. But from that time, the increas-

ing demand for coffee in Europe continued to pour a tide of wealth into Mocha, until the cultivation of the coffee-plant in the W. Indies, and elsewhere, diverted the trade more or less into new channels. The country round Mocha is an arid, sterile plain, without fresh water; a supply of which, for the use of the town, is led by an aqueduct from the village of Musa, 20 m. distant, at the foot of the hills. The coffee,



MOCHA, from the North.—From Capt. G. F. Head's *Eastern and Egyptian Scenery*.

therefore, which bears the name of Mocha, is not produced in the immediate neighbourhood of this town, but on the wooded hills of the interior, and particularly near the town of Beit-el-Fakih, where the best kinds are collected, and these consigned to the merchants at Mocha. A large quantity of coffee is carried to this market from Hurrur also, at the S.E. foot of the Abyssinian Highlands, and is found to be fully equal, if not superior, to the produce of Arabia. Indeed, it is now admitted that the native country of coffee (in Arabic, Kahva), is Kaffa on the S. confines of Abyssinia, whence the culture of the plant was introduced into Yemen. The intimate connection subsisting between the interests of Mocha, and the activity of the trade in coffee, is represented by the popular traditions respecting the tutelar saint of the place, Sheikh Shadelf, who is said to have taught the Arabs the use of coffee, and to have been also the founder of the town. The chief gate on the land-side of Mocha is called Bâb Shadelf; the principal well in the town also bears the saint's name, and the mosque which covers his tomb still attracts many pilgrims. Aden, being accessible at all seasons, bids fair to become the chief mart of Yemen, as well as of the opposite or Somâl coasts. Mocha is at present, therefore, in a state of decline, and its population does not probably exceed 5000 souls.—(Niebuhr, *Travels in Arabia*; Valentia's *Travels*.)

**MOCHA**, an isl., 20 m. off coast of Chili, prov. Araucania; lat. 38° 23' S.; lon. 73° 59' W. (n.); about 7 m. long, 3 m. broad, and rising 1250 ft. above the sea; anchorages indifferent; landing bad, and no supplies, with exception of wood and water, the last of excellent quality. Previous to the 18th century, it was inhabited by Araucanian Indians, who were driven off by the Spaniards.

**MOCHRUM**, par. Scot. Wigton; 20,000 ac. P. 2539.

**MÖCKERN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 11 m. E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe; with a church, an hospital, and a distillery. Pop. 1555.

**MÖCKMUHL**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, at the confluence of the Seckau with the Jaxt, 10 m. E. Neckarsalm; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1524.

**MOCLIN**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Granada, r. bank river of same name. It is poorly built, has a church, townhouse, prison, and school; and a trade in grain and fruit. It was once a Moorish fortress, and so strong that it was called the shield of Granada. Pop. 2760.

**MOCLINEJO**, a vil. and com. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 10 m. from Malaga; with a church, two primary schools, several mills, and a trade in raisins, sent to Malaga. P. 1068.



MOCONESI, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Chiavari, 2 m. from Ciagana, near the Lavagna, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has two churches, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 2329.

MOCSA, a tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 7 m. S.S.E. Komorn; with a church; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, and in fishing in a neighbouring lake. P. 2137.

MODAIN, or TAUKESKRA, a vil. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 22 m. S. Bagdad, l. bank Tigris, occupying the site of the ancient Ctesiphon and Seleucia, capitals of Syria, and afterwards of Persia. Little now remains except part of the palace of Chosroes, called Tauke Kesra, which is seen from afar on the plain, presenting a front of 300 ft. in length, by 160 ft. in depth, having an immense vaulted hall in its centre. The city walls may also be traced to a considerable distance on both banks of the river.

MODENA (DUCATO DI) [French, *Duché de Modène*], a duchy, Italy, bounded N. by Austrian Italy and the district of Guastalla, forming an isolated portion of the duchy of Parma; W. Parma, the grand duchy of Tuscany, and the Sardinian States; S. the Mediterranean, the duchy of Lucca, and Tuscany; and E. the Papal States; lat. 43° 58' to 44° 57' N.; lon. 9° 46' to 11° 21' E.; cap. city, Modena. The duchy, thus bounded, consists of four distinct portions. Two of these, of small extent, are completely isolated—the one being situated wholly within a part of Tuscany, and the other enclosed on the N. and E. by Tuscany, and on the S. and W. by Sardinian States. The third portion, larger than the other two, though still comparatively small, is nearly enclosed by Sardinia, Tuscany, and Lucca, but reaches S. to the sea; and towards the N. is connected by a long and narrow belt with the fourth and main portion of the duchy. This portion, constituting five-sixths of the whole, is very compact, and has a rhomboidal form, having a length, N. to S., of 55 m., and a central breadth of 30 m.; area of the whole duchy, about 1800 geo. sq. m. The whole of the N. portion, with the exception of a mere patch scarcely deserving of notice, is situated on the N. side of the Apennines, which, within it, attain the height of 6975 ft. in Mount Cimone, and cover a great part of it with their ramifications. These, however, rapidly subside in proceeding N., and finally merge into fertile and beautifully-undulating plains. The whole of this N. portion, with exception of the small patch already referred to, belongs to the basin of the Po, which forms a small portion of the N.W. boundary, but receives the far larger part of its waters by numerous streams, which, descending from the principal chain of the Apennines, pursue their courses N. in lateral valleys. Of these streams, the most important are the Panaro, Secchia, and Crostolo. The other portions of the duchy lie on the S. side of the Apennines, and are drained by the Magra and its tributaries, with the exception of a small portion which sends its waters directly to the coast. The geological structure of the duchy is very simple. The alluvial deposits, spread so widely and deeply over the plains of Lombardy, are continued S. into Modena, almost to its centre, where they are succeeded first by a narrow belt of tertiary marls and sandstone, and then by a considerable tract of the cretaceous rocks which form the upper extremity of the secondary formation. The smaller portions of the duchy are partly occupied by the Jura limestone. Towards the shore, diluvial and alluvial deposits again appear. The minerals are not of much consequence, but include iron, marble, gypsum, sulphur, and petroleum. The climate differs considerably on the N. and S. sides of the Apennines. On both sides it is temperate and healthy, but on the N. side the winter cold is sometimes keen; whereas on the S. it is scarcely felt, and the orange and olive flourish vigorously in the open air. The soil is generally fertile, especially in the plains, and is cultivated, if not with much skill, at least with great industry, very often on the *metayer* system. Besides the ordinary cereals, rice, maize, and hemp are largely cultivated. Much attention is also paid to the culture of the vine, the olive, and the mulberry. By means of the last, large quantities of excellent silk are prepared. Both manufactures and trade are insignificant.

Modena, after passing through the hands of a great number of masters, was finally erected into a duchy in 1453, and settled on a branch of the family of d'Este, which has given Europe so many of its sovereigns. This settlement was never

effectually disturbed till the French Revolution, when it lost its independence, and was merged successively into the Cisalpine Republic and the Kingdom of Italy. The duke, who had been stripped of his possessions, resumed them in 1814. The government, unprovided with constitutional safeguards, is almost absolute. For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into four governments—Modena, the capital; Reggio, Garfagnana, and Massa-di-Carrara, to which should be added the *delegazione governativa* of Frignano, and that of Lunigiana. Pop. 562,678.

MODENA [anc. *Mutina*], a tn. Italy, cap. above duchy, pleasantly situated in a somewhat low but fertile plain, between the Secchia and the Panaro, 35 m. S.S.E. Mantua; lat. (observatory) 44° 38' 53" N.; lon. 10° 55' 59" E. (L.) It is walled, built with great regularity, and has spacious and well-cleaned streets, generally lined with porticoes, of which several are handsome. It consists of three principal parts—the citadel, which, with its esplanade, occupies about a third of the whole; the old town, and the new town. The last, the greater part of which has sprung up within the last half century, is in many parts elegant. The most remarkable edifices and establishments are the Duomo or cathedral, a fine specimen of Romanesque, adorned in front with numerous curious



MODENA CATHEDRAL.

From Italy Knight's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy.

sculptures; the church of San Francesco, a handsome Gothic structure, containing a fine group of the Taking Down from the Cross, in *terra cotta*, by Begarelli; several other churches, the ducal palace, begun in the 17th century, but enlarged by numerous modern additions, and now forming a splendid structure, with a large collection of paintings, several of them by the first masters; a museum, containing curious medieval sculptures, and a library rich in MSS.; the public library, of 80,000 vols.; the theatre, the baths, the colleges of law and medicine, substituted for similar chairs in the university, which was suppressed in 1832; several other important educational institutions, and charitable endowments. The manufactures, which have lost much of the importance they once possessed, consist chiefly of silk goods, silk-twist, woollen and hempen cloths, leather, and glass; the trade—notwithstanding the advantage of a canal which traverses the town, carries barges of 30 tons, and communicates with the Panaro—is very insignificant. Among the distinguished individuals to whom Modena has given birth, are the antiquary Sigonius, the learned Muratori, author of the well-known dictionary which bears his name; the poets Molza and Tassoni, and the anato-

mist Fallopius. Modena is the see of a bishop, and, as the residence of the court and the seat of government, both attracts a higher order of society than usual in a town of the same magnitude, and possesses many important public offices, as well as societies, literary, scientific, and artistic. It existed under the Etruscans, and rose to such splendour under the Romans as called forth a eulogy from Cicero. It afterwards was repeatedly sacked by the N. invaders, whose ravages have left few vestiges of its ancient grandeur. Pop. nearly 30,000.

**MODANE**, a tn. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Moriana, 1. bank Arco, 17 m. E.S.E. San Giovanni di Moriana, 3500 ft. above the sea; with a handsome church, manufactures of coarse woollens, and a trade in dairy produce. Pop. 1200.

**MODBURY**, a bor., market tn., and par., England, co. Devon, 12 m. E. Plymouth. The town consists of four streets, which, descending declivities from the four cardinal points, meet at the bottom of a valley. Many of the houses have slate fronts. It has an ancient embattled church, places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends; and woollen-plush and hat manufactures, but not so flourishing as formerly. Area of par., 5910 ac. Pop. 2048.

**MODELLIGO**, par. Irel. Waterford; 7518 ac. P. 2466.

**MODERN**, MODOR, MADRA, or MODRA, a tn. Hungary, co. and 16 m. N.N.E. Pressburg. It is walled, has three gates, in front of each of which is a suburb; is well built, has a Benedictine monastery and church, with a lofty tower adjoining it faced with copper; R. Catholic, Bohemian, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches; governor's house, and townhouse. Neither the trade nor manufactures are of much consequence, though a good deal of linen is woven and bleached. P. 5010.

**MODESHIL**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 3101 ac. P. 1033.

**MODICA** [anc. *Motyca*], a tn. Sicily, prov. and 31 m. W.S.W. Syracuse, cap. dist., in a narrow, craggy valley, r. bank Scieli. It is ill built, but has a large square, and some handsome mansions; a castle, and several churches and convents. The valley of Ipsica, in the vicinity, is interesting, from the number of troglodyte caves it contains. P. 17,500.

**MODIGLIANA** [anc. *Castrum Mutilum*], a tn. Tuscany, 38 m. N.E. Florence, on a spur of the Apennines. It is walled, and has an old castle, several churches, a college, an hospital, and a trade in wine, oil, and silk. Pop. (1853), 2299.

**MODINALLA**, a vil., W. Africa, Fouta, r. bank Senegal; lat. 15° 55' N.; lon. 13° 5' W.; inhabited by Marabouts, of the Moorish nation of the Dowiches, who receive valuable offerings from the faithful.

**MODLING**, a market tn. Austria. See **MEDLING**.

**MODON**, a small seaport tn. Greece, W. coast Morea, about 5 m. S. Navarino; lat. 36° 48' N.; lon. 21° 41' E. It is ill constructed, and falling into decay; but is walled, and defended by a fosse. At its S. extremity is a lighthouse, and beneath it an ancient wall, inclosing a port for small craft. Modon was nearly destroyed by the Russians in 1770.

**MODOS**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 27 m. S.W. Temesvar, on the Theiss; with two churches, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1039.

**MODREENY**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 12,165 ac. P. 5286.

**MODUM**, a vil. and par. Norway, prov. Aggershuus, on the stream which issues from lake Tyri, 27 m. W. Christiania. Pop. 4504.

**MOELITIVOE**, or **MALATIVO**, a maritime tn. Ceylon, N.E. coast, on a river sufficiently deep at the mouth to admit small craft; lat. 9° 15' N.; lon. 80° 45' E.

**MOELMYNE**, a seaport tn. India. See **MOULMEIN**.

**MOEN**, an. isl. Russia. See **MOON**.

**MOEN**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, about 6 m. S.E. Courtray. It has a brewery, two tobacco factories, and several mills. Pop. 2400.

**MOEN** [Latin, *Mona*, *Virginia Danica*], an isl. Denmark, S.E. of Seeland, from which it is separated by a sandbank and a very shallow channel; greatest length, about 18 m.; greatest breadth, 13 m.; area, including the small dependent islands of Nyord and Bogöe, 70 geo. sq. m. Its highest part is 460 ft. above the sea, and more than half of it is not over 160 ft. high. The whole island belongs to the cretaceous formation, and generally consists of masses of fine white chalk, intersected by flints. The soil consists generally of alluvium, with a mixture of marly sand, composing a loam of great fertility. Most of the high grounds are covered with

beech-wood and smaller trees, which, seen from the sea, have a striking appearance. There are no proper streams on the island, and only a few lakes, which are of small extent, but considerable depth. Moen belongs to bail. Præstöe. Its chief town is Stege. Pop. including Nyord and Bogöe, 13,200.

**MOERBEKE**, two vils. and coms. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders;—1, 13 m. N.E. Ghent; with five breweries, two tanneries, four bleacheries, several corn and oil mills, linen and cotton weaving; and some trade in grain, timber, and hay. Pop. 3899.—2, 12 m. N.E. Ghent; with manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1251.

**MOERE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Moerdykvaert, 13 m. W.S.W. Bruges. It has two breweries, a bleachfield, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1160.

**MERIS** (LAKE), or **BIRKET-EL-KEROON** [Lake of the Horn], a lake, Central Egypt, 40 m. S.S.W. Cairo; lat. (E. end) 29° 35' N.; lon. 30° 58' E.; about 35 m. long, by 8 m. broad, curved at its W. end, and 28½ ft. deep at its deepest part. A great portion of the shores is rocky; the remainder is flat and sandy, and encrusted with salt. It communicates, by two large branches, with the Nile, during the inundations of the latter. It abounds in fish.

**MOERKERKE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. N.E. Bruges; inhabitants chiefly engaged in domestic weaving and husbandry. Pop. 2910.

**MOERZEKE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 19 m. E. Ghent, 1. bank Scheldt; with manufactures of linen and hempen fabrics, two breweries, two flour and two oil mills. Pop. 3237.

**MOFFAT**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 20 m. N.N.E. Dumfries, pleasantly situated in the valley of the Annan, enclosed on three sides by lofty hills, and much resorted to for its mineral springs. It has an established church, with a conspicuous spire; a Free and a U. Presbyterian church, a market-house, branch bank, and assembly-room; several schools, reading-rooms, and baths. The principal spring is saline-sulphureous; inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture. Dr. David Welsh, late professor of ecclesiastical history, New College, Edinburgh, was a native of the parish. Area of par., 33,400 ac. Pop. 2199.—*Local Correspondent*.

**MOGADOR**, or **SUIRAH**, a considerable seaport tn. Morocco; lat. 31° 30' 29' N.; lon. 9° 47' 38' W.; about 110 m. W. by S. the city of Morocco. It stands on a low sandy spot, which terminates towards the sea in rocks; during high-water springs, the sea flows quite round the town, leaving an extensive swamp behind it. It is of an irregular form, encompassed by a wall, with flanking batteries at each angle, and a line of heavy guns on that portion of it which fronts the sea. The streets are straight but narrow; buildings chiefly in the old Spanish style, and of two, and in some cases three stories, and mostly white-washed. The mosques are, some of them, splendid specimens of architecture. The streets are crowded with people—Jews, Moors, Ethiopians, &c.—and with camels, splendid Arab steeds, asses, mules, and oxen, some with riders, others coming in from the different gateways leading to the country, laden with jars and skins of water, and packs of fruits and vegetables. The Jews, who amount to about 4000, reside in a quarter appropriated to themselves, and separated, by a wall, from that of the Moors, whose portion is called the citadel, where, also, the foreign merchants live. The whole of the laborious work, in the town and port, is performed by Jews; and the domestic servants are all Jews or Jewesses. The harbour, which is formed by an island to the S. of Mogador, ¾ m. long by ¼ m. broad, is suitable for vessels of 150 tons. The market is amply supplied with provisions of all sorts, including fish, poultry, and game, also fruit and vegetables, all at reasonable prices. The principal exports are wool, gum, wax, hides, skins, almonds, honey, ostrich feathers, and gold-dust. Imports, iron, hardware, and cotton goods; the former, in 1847, amounted to £113,306, the latter to £77,250. Mogador was founded, in 1760, by the emperor Seedy Mahomet, who laid the foundation of the wall with his own hands, being desirous of rendering it the principal seat of commerce in the empire. With this view, he gave the merchants ground to build upon, and allowed them to export produce free of duty. Pop. variously stated from 9500 to 30,000.

**MOGADOURO**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 22 m. N.E. Moncorvo, on a height. It is walled,



defended by a castle, and contains a Franciscan convent. Pop. 562.

**MOGAUNG**, a tn. Burmah, at the junction of the Mogaung or Nunkong and Namyang rivers, 70 m. N.N.W. of Bhamo. It extends about a mile E. and W. along the first-named river. The town consists of about 300 houses, and is partly surrounded by a wooden stockade. Within the stockade the inhabitants are Shans, outside they are Burmese, Phwons, Assamese, and a few Chinese. The houses of the Shans are large, comfortable, red erections; those of the Burmese and others are the same as the houses to be seen in all parts of Burmah Proper, but exhibit signs of great poverty; those of the Chinese, however, are comfortable, and relieve the poverty-stricken aspect of the place, which has no bazaar. —(*Jour. Asiatic Soc.*, Bengal, April, 1837.)

**MOGEELY**, two pars. Irel. Cork:—1, 6430 ac. Pop. 2121.—2, 9709 ac. Pop. 3255.

**MOGEESHA**, par. Irel. Cork; 3498 ac. P. 2704.

**MOGEL-TONDER**, a vil. Denmark. See TONDERN.

**MOGELSBERG**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 12 m. S.W. St. Gall; with a church, used both by Protestants and R. Catholics; several cotton factories, and a considerable transit trade in flour, leather, salt, beer, &c. Pop. 2965.

**MOGENTE**, a tn. Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.W. Valencia, r. bank Cañolas. It has a townhouse and prison, endowed primary school for each sex, a palace, belonging to the Marquis de la Romana; a church, and a suppressed monastery; and, in the vicinity, are three hermitages, several fountains, and a planted promenade; with some glass-making, and six flour-mills. Pop. (agricultural), 3504.

**MOGGIO-DI-SORTO**, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, 24 m. N. Udine; with several district courts and offices, and a church. Pop. 2792.

**MOGHYANI**, a tn. Punjab. See MEENGANA.

**MOGI-DAS-CRUZES**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 35 m. E.N.E. São-Paulo, about 4 m. from l. bank Tiete. It has a handsome parish and three other churches, a Carmelite convent, a Latin and a primary school, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in sugar, rum, cotton, and coffee, which are carried by mules to Santos or São Sebastião, and then shipped for Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. dist., 9000.

**MOGI-GUAÇU**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. and 170 m. N. São-Paulo, r. bank river of same name. It has a church, and a trade in cattle and swine, and good fishing in the river.

**MOGI-MIRIM**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 115 m. N.N.E. São-Paulo, l. bank river of same name; with a handsome church, a Carmelite convent, and a trade in horses and cattle, poultry, cheese, millet, cotton, sugar, and rum. P. dist., 6000.

**MOGILEFF**, a gov. and tn. Russia. See MOHILEV.

**MOGILNO**, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. and 33 m. S.S.W. Bromberg, cap. circle, on a lake; with three churches, a synagogue, Bernardine cloister, and hospital. Pop. 1505. Area of circle, 287 geo. sq. m. Pop. 34,313.

**MOGLINGEN**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. and near Ludwigsburg; with a parish church. Pop. 1162.

**MOGORO**, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. and about 34 m. N.W. Cagliari, on an elevated plateau of same name; with a church, a Carmelite convent, and a primary school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in corn. P. 2160.

**MOGUER**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 4 m. E. Huelva, l. bank Tinto, 5 m. from its mouth. The streets are generally broad, straight, and paved; and a considerable proportion of the houses are two stories high. It has three squares, in one of which stands the townhouse, an elegant Doric edifice, with a granary in the upper part; three schools, a custom-house, an hospital, seldom occupied except by vagrants; and a handsome church, of the Corinthian order, with a tower built after the model of the Giralda at Seville. Agriculture, flour-mills, brandy distilleries, and a few hand-looms for coarse linen and hempen stuffs, are the chief means of employment. Oil, wheat, &c., are imported; and wine, the principal production of the district, exported. Pop. 5427.

**MOGYOROD**, a vil. Hungary, co. and about 10 m. from Pesth; with a church. Pop. 1001.

**MOH**, or **MOICHEN**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, near Hermannstadt; with a Greek non-united church. P. 1185.

**MOHA**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 19 m. S.W. Liège, on the Mehaigne. It has several quarries of paving-stones, a tile-work, a brewery, an oil, two hemp and two flour

mills. An inferior kind of coal (*terre-houille*) is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1099.

**MOHACS**, a tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, cap. dist., on the Danube, 25 m. E.S.E. Fünfkirchen. It is the sea of a bishop, whose palace is the most handsome edifice of the town; and has a R. Catholic, a Greek non-united, and a Protestant church, Franciscan monastery, post-office, county buildings, and gymnasium; an active trade, at its quay on the Danube, where considerable quantities of wine, agricultural produce of all kinds, coal, wood, and other articles, are weekly loaded and despatched, chiefly to Vienna. The annual fairs, five in number, are much frequented; and, at the principal one, 20,000 head of fat cattle are often sold. The steam-boats on the Danube have a station here. Two famous battles have been fought in the neighbourhood of Mohacs—one, in 1526, when Solymán, at the head of 200,000 Turks, defeated and slew Lewis II., at the head of 30,000 Christians; and the other, in 1680, when the Turks were defeated with the loss of 20,000 men. Pop. 10,050.

**MOHALITZ**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See MUHALITCH.

**MOHAWK**, a river, U. States, New York. It rises near Lake Oneida, and, after a course of 135 m., first S. and then E. by S., joins the Hudson 10 m. above Albany. It has two principal falls, which afford extensive water-power.

**MOHEDAS**, two places, Spain:—1, A vil. Estremadura, prov. and 50 m. from Cáceres, consisting chiefly of mean houses, huddled together without any order. It has a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in oil and corn. Pop. 986.—2, (*de-la-Jara*), a vil. New Castile, prov. and 65 m. from Toledo; with a church, a courthouse, and primary school; several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1059.

**MOHILEV**, a gov. Russia; bounded N. by Vitebsk, E. Smolensk, S.E. Orel, S. Czernigov, and W. Minsk; lat. 52° to 55° N.; lon. 28° 40' to 32° 20' E.; greatest length, N. to S., 210 m.; central breadth, 112 m.; area, about 14,000 geo. sq. m. Though containing part of the watershed which divides Europe into two great basins, the surface is generally flat, consisting of a very extensive S., and a much smaller N. plain. The former belongs to the S. Dvina, and sends its waters to it by two small tributaries; the latter to the Dnieper, which, besides traversing a great part of it centrally, and forming part of its S.W. boundary, is also augmented within it by the Drutz, on the right, and the Soj, with its tributaries Ostr and Besed, on the left. Besides these rivers, the government has several small lakes, and numerous large swamps. Much of the soil is fertile, and, though under very imperfect culture, produces good crops of rye, barley, oats, hemp, and flax; in other parts, the soil consists either of a cold damp hungry clay, or of a loose and almost sterile sand. A considerable portion of the surface is well wooded with oak and fir, and furnishes excellent ship-timber, particularly masts. All amongst the banks of the rivers are rich meadows, on which large numbers of fine cattle are fed. Sheep, also, are numerous, and have been very much improved by crossing with the breed of Saxony. The rivers abound with fish, and the forests with game. Bog-iron ore occurs in extensive beds, and is worked to a very limited extent. The manufactures and trade are almost wholly in the hands of the Jews, and very insignificant. The former include a few coarse woollen, linen, and cotton tissues, candles, soap, glass, and leather; the latter is chiefly in timber, floated N. by the Dvina to the Baltic, or S. by the Dnieper, and its tributaries, to the Black Sea. There is also a small export of hemp, flax, tallow, and potash. The inhabitants are a mixture of Lithuanian Russians and Jews; and their circumstances are, for the most part, far from comfortable. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into 12 districts. Mohilev is the capital. Pop. (1850), 950,000.

**MOHILEV**, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., r. bank Dnieper, 212 m. W.S.W. Moscow; lat. (Jesuit college) 53° 53' 49" N.; lon. 30° 20' 23" E. It consists of four quarters, two of which are surrounded by a rampart, and form the town, properly so called; the third, built on a height, forms the Kremlin or citadel; the fourth is a suburb. The town is tolerably well built, partly of stone and partly of wood, and the streets are wide and paved. Near the centre is a large octagonal square, surrounded by handsome stone buildings; among others, the bazaar, and the palace of the Greek arch-

bishop. The number of churches is 20, of which the R. Catholics have five, and the Lutherans one. The Jews, who are numerous, have two synagogues. There are also four convents, two ecclesiastical seminaries, a gymnasium, high school, hospital, several poorhouses, and a prison. The staple manufacture is tobacco; and an extensive trade is carried on with Riga, Memel, Danzig, and Odessa, in leather, wax, honey, potash, oil, and grain. Mohilev, besides being the residence of the principal authorities of the government, is the see both of a Greek and a R. Catholic archbishop. Many of the Russian nobility reside here; and much of the ground in the vicinity is occupied by gardens. Pop. (1851), 16,558.

**MOHILEV**, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, cap. dist., l. bank Dniester, 60 m. E.S.E. Kamenetz. It stands partly at the foot, and partly on the side of a lofty acclivity; and has several Greek and R. Catholic churches, a convent, a school, an active trade, and several well-frequented fairs. P. (1842), 9304.—The district, in the S.W. of the gov., well watered and wooded, has a fertile soil, producing rich pastures.

**MOHILLA**, a market tn. and par. Ireland, cos. Longford and Leitrim. The town, in co. Leitrim, at the foot of a hill,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. by S. Carrick-on-Shannon, has an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a Methodist meeting-house, a dispensary, fever hospital, and union workhouse, and some trade in corn, butter, and pigs. Pop. (agricultural), 1626. Area of par., 30,543 ac. Pop. 17,918.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**MOHILLA**, one of the Comoro isls. Indian Ocean, at the N. entrance of the Mozambique Channel; lat. (E. point)  $12^{\circ} 20' S.$ ; lon.  $44^{\circ} 0' E.$  (s.); 18 m. S.S.E. Comoro. The coast is rocky, with some landing-places here and there. In the interior, it is high and mountainous, and thickly clothed with wood, but contains a good deal of fertile land, on which sheep and cattle are reared, and grain and fruits raised. Mohilla was, at one time, considered the best of the Comoros for obtaining refreshments; but the preference has, for many years, been given to Johanna, on account of the anchorage being safer than at any of the others. At the S. end of the island are several small isles, with a coral reef around them, behind which good anchorage is to be had. There is also an anchoring place near the shore, at the N. part of Mohilla, and one on the E. side, where refreshments may be obtained. The principal town is Doang, situated close to the beach. It is walled; and, along the sea-face, is a solid rampart or platform for a battery of guns. The queen's house, at the N.W. corner of the town, is built in the European style. The principal mosque is situated on the beach outside the town wall.

**MOHIM**, or **MAHIM**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. and 62 m. W.N.W. Delhi. It covers a large extent of ground, and was once a place of importance, though now ruinous and almost deserted.

**MOHLIN**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, 11 m. E. Basel; with a church and school. Pop. 1973.

**MOHRA**, a vil. Saxe-Meiningen, on the Mohrbach; with a parish church. It is the place from which Luther's family originally came, and where his parents lived before their removal to Eisleben; it possesses a statue of the Reformer.

**MOHRIN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 37 m. Frankfurt, on the Schlippe, and a lake. It is walled; has a court of justice, a parish church, a mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1350.

**MOHRING**, a tn. Bavaria. See MEHRING.

**MOHRINGEN**.—1, A vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. and near Stuttgart; with a church and two mills. Pop. 2146.—2, A tn. Baden, Lake circle, on the Danube, 29 m. N.W. Constance. It has a castle, manufactures of calico and hosiery, tile-works, and a trade in sheep. Pop. 1200.

**MOHRUNGEN**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 60 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, cap. circle, between Lakes Mohrung and Scherching. It has a church, castle, and house of correction; manufactures of linen, and a trade in yarn. Pop. 2770. Area of circle, 356 geo. sq. m. Pop. 42,911.

**MOIDART**, a loch or arm of the sea, Scotland, in a district of the same name, S.W. coast of Inverness-shire. It is about 4 m. long, W. to E., and is comparatively shallow, a great part of it being laid dry at low water. In its mouth is the island of Shana, on each side of which the sea enters by narrow channels. It gives its name to a mountainous district, about 15 m. long by 6 m. broad, between Loch Shiell, Loch Eyll, Loch Aylort, and the sea.

**MOIE**, or **MOJE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Genevese, 5 m. from Rumilly; with a church, a charitable endowment, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1333.

**MOILAH**, or **MOHLA**, a maritime vil. and fortress, Arabia Petraea, on the Red Sea, about 45 m. S.W. from the entrance to the Gulf of Akabah; lat.  $27^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; lon.  $35^{\circ} 28' E.$  (s.) It is one of the stations used as a depot for grain for Mussulman pilgrims. A small garrison of Turkish soldiers protects the place. Excellent water and sheep are to be obtained here, but the anchorage is unfit either for ships or boats.

**MOIMENTA-DA-BEIRA**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, com. and 21 m. S.E. Lamego. P. 1250.

**MOINES** (ILE AUX), a small isl. France, Gulf of Morbihan, off the coast of dep. Côtes-du-Nord, about 12 m. N. Lannion. It is the largest of the group called Sept Îles or Seven Isles, and the only one which is inhabited. It is surrounded by steep rocks, but has two good roadsteads, both of which are defended by a fort.

**MOIRA**, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Down, 14 m. S.W. Belfast, near the railway thence to Armagh; with a handsome Established church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a Methodist and R. Catholic chapel, several schools, a handsome courthouse, and a market-house; muslin and cambric weaving, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. Area of par., 6096 ac. Pop. 4148.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**MOISSAC** [Latin, *Musiacum*], a tn. France, Tarn-et-Garonne, r. bank Tarn, here navigable, and crossed by a handsome bridge, 15 m. W.N.W. Montauban. It is surrounded by a shady boulevard, occupying the site of the ancient ramparts; is well built, has a fine old church, entered by a remarkable portal, on which numerous fantastic sculptures are engraved; a court of first resort and commerce, a communal college, and a considerable trade by the Tarn, particularly in fine flour, exported to the Levant and the colonies, oil, saffron, wine, and wool. Pop. 1613.

**MOJACAR**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Almeria, and about a mile from the Mediterranean. It has two squares, a townhouse and prison, two primary schools, a ruinous castle, once almost impregnable; a granary, church, and three hermitages; a flour and three oil mills, a work for smelting argentiferous ores, obtained from the sierra Almagrera; and some agriculture. It was wrested from the Moors by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1488. Pop. 4300.

**MOJADOS**, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 18 m. S. Valladolid, on a gentle slope above l. bank Cega; here crossed by a bridge of six arches. It has two churches, a palace, courthouse, prison, primary school, several flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1082.

**MOJAIISK**, or **MOSHAIISK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 63 m. W.S.W. Moscow, cap. dist., on a height bounded on two sides by deep ravines, and on another by the Mojajika, which is crossed by three bridges, and here joins the Moskwa. It is defended by a fortress; was almost entirely destroyed after the battle of the Moskwa, and has been rebuilt in a much improved form. It has three churches of stone, besides seven of wood; a convent, superior school and almshouse, and a considerable trade in corn, wood, and deals. Pop. (1850), 2853.—The district contains large tracts of forest and several extensive marshes, and is in general not very fertile. Area, 511 geo. sq. m. Pop. 51,550.

**MOJGURH**, a tn. in N.W. Hindoostan, principality and 45 m. S.E. Bahawalpore; lat.  $29^{\circ} 1' N.$ ; lon.  $72^{\circ} 11' E.$ ; in the desert extending through the E. part of the State. It has walls about 50 ft. high, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick, with numerous bastions. A mosque conspicuously surmounts the gateway, and a little to the N. is a Mahometan tomb, with a cupola, profusely ornamented with coloured glazed tiles.

**MOJOLA**, or **MOGIOLA**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, about 4 m. from Demonte, l. bank Stura; with a church and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1026.

**MOJSZEN**, or **MOJSEY**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, about 20 m. from Szigeth; with a Greek church and a monastery in its neighbourhood. Pop. 1768.

**MOKCHA**, or **MOKSHA**, a river, Russia, which rises in the S. of gov. Penza, a little N.E. of Telembar; flows S. to N. across gov. Penza; bends round to the W., enters gov. Tambov, and flows W.S.W., and joins r. bank Oka, about 18 m. above Elaton. Total course, about 260 m.; principal



affluents, the *Iza* on the r., and the *Vad* and *Tsna* on the l. bank. It is well stocked with fish, but not navigable.

**MOKHA**, a seaport, Arabia. See **MOCRA**.

**MOKRIN**, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 20 m. from Szeged. It has a Greek church, and a trade in corn, flax, hemp, cattle, sheep, and swine. Pop. 5254.

**MOKSHANSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 28 m. N.N.W. Penza, cap. dist., on the Moksha. It has six churches, all of wood; a Greek convent, a manufactory of woollen cloth; and distinguished itself in 1717, by its valiant defence against an incursion of the Tartars of the Kuban. Pop. (1851), 9103.

**MOLA**, several places, Naples:—1, (or *di Bari*), [Latin, *Turres Julianæ*], A tn. and seaport, prov. and 12 m. E.S.E. Bari, on the Adriatic. It consists of an old and a new town; the former surrounded by a wall and ditch, and defended by a castle, but the houses poor and in bad condition; the streets narrow, irregular, and dark. The latter, lying along the sea-side, is much better built. The harbour is insecure, and the roadstead, though it has depth of water for the largest vessels, is quite open. Pop. about 7000.—2, (*di Gaeta*), A tn., prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, dist. and 4 m. N.E. Gaeta, on the Apennian way, near the foot of the Apennines; inhabitants, fishermen. Cicero had a villa in the vicinity, and is said to have met his death here from the emissaries of Antony.—3, A tn. Sicily, prov. and about 20 m. S.W. Messina, on a lofty eminence, walled and defended by a strong castle.

**MOLAHIFFE**, par. Irel. Kerry; 9808. P. 3635.

**MOLAR**, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 23 m. N. Madrid; with two small squares, irregular and ill-paved streets, a townhouse, prison, two schools, a church and three hermitages, and near it some mineral baths. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 1437.

**MOLARE**, or **MOLLARE**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 10 m. E.S.E. Acqui, in a beautiful valley, l. bank Orba; with a large and handsome church, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1499.

**MOLASHI**, or **MOLDASHI**, par. Eng. Kent; 1220 ac. P. 391.

**MOLASSANA**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, about 1 m. from Staglieno, near the Bisagno; with a church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1571.

**MOLD**, a parl. bor., market tn., and par., N. Wales, co. Flint. The town is pleasantly situated on a fertile plain,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Flint, on a branch of the Chester and Holyhead railway. The houses are, for the most part, well built, generally of brick; amply supplied with water, and well lighted with gas. It has an elegant Established church, with a lofty tower; four Dissenting chapels, a national, British, and several private schools, and two commodious market-halls. There are several large collieries and lead-mines in the immediate neighbourhood, which employ a good many hands; but the inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agriculture. Mold unites with Flint, &c., in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. (1851), 3432. Area of par., 15,000 ac. Pop. 10,655.—(*Local Correspondent*).

**MOLDAU**, **MOLDAVA**, or **SZEPESI**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Abaujvar, on the Bodva, 16 m. from Kaschau. It was once a place of some importance, surrounded by walls, and entered by several gates; and has still a handsome courthouse, a large old church, manufactures of leather, three mills, and an extensive trade in corn. Pop. 2455.

**MOLDAU** [Bohemian, *Wltawa*], a river, Bohemia, which rises in the Schwarzwitz, belonging to the Böhmerwald, in the S. of circle Prachin, on the frontiers of Bavaria; flows first S.E. to Roseburg, where it suddenly turns almost due N., and continuing to follow that direction, though, in a somewhat circuitous course, passes Budweis, where, on the right, it receives the Malsch, and reaches Moldau-Tein, a few miles below which it receives, also on the right, the Luschnitz; still proceeding N. it receives the Wottawa on the left, near Klingenberg; the Sasawa on the right, near Dairle; and shortly after, on its left, the most important of all its tributaries, the Heraun. Having now become a noble river, it traverses the town of Prague; and ultimately, after changing its direction, and turning due E., joins l. bank Elbe, 17 m. N. Prague. Its whole course is about 230 m. It begins to be navigable at Roseburg, where its N. course commences, but at first only for shallow barges. Below Prague it floats vessels of 60 tons. It is well supplied with fish.

**MOLDAU-TEIN**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 18 m. N. Budweis, on the Moldau. It has a church, chapel, barracks,

townhouse, hospital, and castle, built near the site of an ancient castle of the Templars. Over a chalybeate spring in the town, a bathing establishment has been erected. There are several mills. Pop. 3351.

**MOLDAVIA** (PRINCIPALITY OF), [German, *Moldau*; Turkish, *Bogdan* or *Kera-Isak*], a state of S. Europe, and one of the three Danubian principalities, under the suzerainty of Turkey; capital city, Jassy. It is bounded, N. and E. by Russia, being separated from gov. Bessarabia by the Pruth, Yalpuch, Kirsau, and Saritska, S. Wallachia and Turkey, and E. the Austrian provinces of Transylvania and Bukowina; lat.  $44^{\circ} 50'$  to  $47^{\circ} 18'$  N.; lon.  $25^{\circ} 18'$  to  $30^{\circ} 12'$  E. It is 220 m. S.E. to N.W., and about 100 m. E. to W., throughout three-fourths of its length, the remaining fourth abruptly diminishing to about 45 m. The general surface of the country, excepting the W. frontier, may be represented as composed of undulating plains of great beauty and vast extent, covered with luxuriant crops of grass. Towards the W. the plains are succeeded by hills and valleys, formed by detached branches of the great Carpathian chain, which separates this country from Transylvania. It is watered by several considerable streams, the largest, the Sereth, traverses it longitudinally, nearly throughout its entire length. The other larger rivers are the Bistritz, Birlat, Moldava, Tatros, and Tazlu, all affluents of the Sereth, in its turn a tributary of the Danube, and all flowing N. to S. As already mentioned, it has also the Pruth on its E. border, and, for a short distance, the Danube on its S. limit. It possesses considerable mineral wealth, of which, however, little advantage has been taken. Rock-salt abounds in the vicinity of the Carpathian mountains, asphaltum is found in several parts, and a great quantity of saltpetre is produced, chiefly in the N. part of the country; while, in the sands of several of the rivers, particularly the Bistritz, small quantities of gold are found. Many parts of the country are poor, and uncultivated, and but thinly inhabited, while others support a numerous population, and are remarkable for their beauty and fertility; other portions, again, are covered with extensive forests. The climate is warm in summer; but frequently severe in winter. In hot seasons, and in the neighbourhood of marshes, it is unhealthy. The principal products are wheat, barley, millet, and maize; wine and tobacco are also produced in considerable quantity—some of the former of excellent quality, particularly the white wines of the mountains, which are much prized. Agriculture, however, is but indifferently understood, and the implements of husbandry of the worst and most rude description. But by far the greater portion of the country is in pasture, on which vast numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and goats, are reared. Large herds of hogs, also, are fed in the forests. The Moldavians pay considerable attention to their breed of horses, great numbers of which are sent into Austria and Prussia for the service of the light cavalry. The cattle, in general, are superior to those of E. Europe, and are driven for sale as far as Vienna, and even to Breslau in Silesia. The wild animals are stags, wild boars, bears, wolves, foxes, wild goats, hares, and martens. Bees also abound. The manufactures of the province are very trifling, and are calculated for home consumption alone. Its foreign trade, however, through its port of Galatz, on the Danube (*which see*), is considerable, and is increasing. The principal exports are wheat—large quantities of which are brought down the Danube from Hungary—maize, masts and spars, tallow, wine, planks and deals, preserved beef, bagging stuff, &c. Imports, manufactures and twist, sugar, coffee, tin, iron, oil, dried fruits, lemons, tobacco, caviar, salted fish, skins, alba, or coarse cloth, &c. But there is, besides this, a large internal or inland traffic, chiefly in cattle, with Russia, Austria, and Turkey. The great bulk of the people in Moldavia are employed more or less in agricultural pursuits, the poorer classes cultivating the lands of the richer, and receiving payment in kind instead of money. They are a very intelligent and sagacious race, quiet and harmless, and, though given to drinking, yet quarrelling and fighting are almost unknown among them. They are also extremely hospitable to strangers; but it is said of the upper that they are harsh towards their inferiors, distrustful, and vindictive. The principal food of the peasantry consists of a kind of dough made of the flour of Indian wheat, sometimes mixed with milk. Their dress consists of a loose kind of pantalon, which is fastened to the waist by a tight leather

belt, and closes from the knee downwards; with a tight waistcoat and a short jacket over it. On their feet they wear sandals of goat-skin. The women are generally clothed from the neck to the ankles in a long gown of light-coloured thick cotton, made tight at the waist. Under ordinary circumstances, the poorer classes go barefooted, and use no covering for the head excepting a handkerchief. The foundation of the Moldavian language is Latin, intermixed, however, with number of Slavonic and Turkish words. Education is in a very low state. The established religion is that of the Greek church, although there are a great number of Turks, Armenians, Jews, and Gypsies, in the principality; the last so numerous as to form a marked feature in the structure of its society. Moldavia is governed by a prince named the Hospodar, who is elected by the nobles of the first rank (*boyards*), delegates from the lesser nobility, from the citizens of the town, and the learned bodies; but this nomination must be submitted for the approbation both of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, the latter of whom confers investiture. A diet, composed of nobles and clergy, discusses all propositions made by the prince, and votes taxes; but all decisions require to be submitted for the sanction of Russia. Moldavia is divided into 12 districts, subdivided into 59 circles, and has 31 towns; Jassy, the capital, and Galatz, the principal port, by far the most important. The army is organized on the Russian plan, and can be reinforced by a considerable number of peasant militia, but it has no cannons or fortresses. Moldavia has been tributary to the Porte since the 16th century. Its political state was regulated by the treaties of 1826 and 1829 (the latter that of Adrianople), between Russia and Turkey; while maintaining the suzerainty of the latter, the country was placed under the protection of Russia. In 1834, Turkey recognized the right of Moldavia to display a national flag. P. (1839), 1,419,105.

**MOLDE**, a small seaport, Norway, W. coast prov. Romsdal, on a bay of its own name, 32 m. S.S.W. Christiansund. It has a church, an hospital, an active fishery, and a trade in timber and pitch. Pop. (1855), 1454.

**MOLDOVA**, two places, Hungary:—1, (*-Uj*), A. tn. Thither Theiss, co. Krassova, 56 m. E. Belgrade; with a R. Catholic church, and extensive copper-mines, and several smelting-furnaces, in the neighbourhood. P. 2800.—2, (*-O*), A. vil. Banat, and 55 m. E. by S. Belgrade, near the Danube, opposite an island of the same name; with a church, and school-house, and the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 1575.

**MOLE**, a river, England, which rises on the border of co. Sussex, traverses Surrey, and enters the Thames opposite Hampton Court; a good course, about 20 m.

**MOLEMBAIK**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 30 m. N.W. Mons. It has manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1392.

**MOLENBEEK** (St. JEAN), a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Senne, and partly traversed by the canals of Charleroi and Willebroeck. It is surrounded by elegant villas, and contains a handsome church, and the excellent geographical establishment of Philip Vandermaelen. There is also a musical society. It has a saw and a flour mill, a large pottery, a carriage-factory, foundries, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries; and a good general trade. P. 7299.

**MOLESEY**, or **MOUSEY**, two pars. England, Surrey:—1, (*East*), 730 ac. P. 690.—2, (*West*), 650 ac. P. 469.

**MOLSWORTH**, par. Eng. Hunts; 1800 ac. P. 221.

**MOLFETTA**, a tn. and seaport, Naples, prov. and 15 m. W.N.W. Bari, on the Adriatic. It has a striking appearance when approached from the sea, and a number of good houses, some of them built of a white stone resembling marble; but the streets are narrow, and by no means clean. It has a cathedral and several other churches, and a college; manufactures of linen and saltpetre; a harbour, well sheltered, except on the N., and provided with a building-dock; and a considerable trade in corn, oil, and fruit. Pop. 13,000.

**MOLHEM-BOLLEBECK**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on a small stream, 8 m. N.W. Brussels. It has two flour-mills. The inhabitants are almost all employed in agriculture. Pop. 1000.

**MOLINA**, two places, Spain:—1, A. vil., prov. and 6 m. N. Murcia, on the Segura. It is mostly scattered in groups of houses over a considerable extent of ground, and has a square, used as a market-place; a townhouse, granary, three primary schools, a church, two sanctuaries, a cemetery, flour-

mills, some linen-weaving, a tile-work, and a pepper-mill. In the neighbourhood are three hermitages, and some productive salt-pools. Pop. 3086.—2, (*de Aragon*), A. tn. New Castile, prov. Guadalajara, 105 m. N.E. Madrid, on the Gallo or Molina, at the foot of a hill crowned with an ancient fortress. It has an old wall, with seven gates; five squares, a townhouse, prison, a primary and an advanced school, several monasteries, one of them converted into a theatre, another into a barrack, and a third into an elementary school-house; an hospital, four hermitages; nine flour, four fulling, and two chocolate mills; potteries, a brick and tile work, some looms for domestic linen-weaving, and a tannery. Agriculture and cattle-rearing are likewise carried on. Pop. 3453.

**MOLINARA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 13 m. N.W. Ariano. Pop. 2000.

**MOLINETTO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Nice, 10 m. from Sospello; with a parish church, two monasteries, an almshouse, and a trade in wood and cattle. P. 1000.

**MOLINOS**, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel, 63 m. S.S.E. Saragossa; with a church and primary school, manufactures of linen, and a trade in wheat, oil, apples, and other fruit. Pop. 1279.

**MOLINS-DE-REY**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 6 m. S.W. Barcelona, 1 bank Llobregat; with a church, court-house, primary school, manufactures of plain and printed cottons and lace, and a trade in wine, hemp, and fruit. P. 1055.

**MOLIRÃO**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, in the serra dos Orgãos, between the sources of the Grande, an affluent of the Parahiba; with a church; inhabitants chiefly Indians, imperfectly civilized. Pop. 1000.

**MOLISE**, a prov. Naples. See SANNO.

**MOLITCHNIA**, or **MOLOCHNIA-VODY**, a river, Russia, gov. Taurida, which rises S.E. of Orehkov, flows S.W., and, after a course of about 70 m., expands into Lake Molotchnoe, which communicates with the Sea of Azof. Several German colonies have been established on its banks.

**MÖLK**, or **MELK** [anc. *Melcium*], a vil. Lower Austria, r. bank Danube, 43 m. W. Vienna, noted for its Benedictine abbey, situated on a rock which overhangs the town, 180 ft. above the river. It has more the appearance of a regal palace than a cloister; and occupies the site of an earlier edifice, in which the Babenberg princes of Austria used to reside. It is one of the richest establishments of the kind in Europe; and, at the period of Bonaparte's invasion, 1805-9, when enormous contributions were levied upon it, supplied his army, from its cellars, with 50,000 pints of wine for several days in succession. The church of the abbey is gorgeously adorned within with gold and red marble, and is celebrated for its fine organ; and the library, which occupies a magnificent apartment, contains 20,000 printed volumes and 1500 MSS. There is also a good collection of paintings. Mölk is one of the Danube steam-boat stations. Pop. 1000.

**MOLL**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 32 m. E. Antwerp, r. bank Moll-Nethe; with a handsome church, four chapels, an hospital, prison, two primary schools, two dye-works, a brewery, distillery, some corn and oil mills; and manufactures of woollen fabrics, tobacco, hats, leather, and bricks. Pop. 5031.

**MOLLAND**, par. Eng. Devon; 5170 ac. Pop. 550.

**MÖLLEAAE**, or **MÜHLENAUE**, a small stream, Denmark, isl. Seeland. It rises a little S.E. Slangerup, forms several small lakes, and, after a W. course of about 20 m., falls into the Sound about 9 m. N. Copenhagen. It is of no navigable, but of considerable manufacturing importance, from the number of public works to which it furnishes water-power.

**MOLLEDA** (SAN ESTEBAN), a vil. Spain, Asturias, prov. and about 18 m. from Oviedo, on an uneven site; with a church, primary school, and numerous flour-mills. P. 1800.

**MÖLLHAUSEN**, a vil. Württemberg. See ERHAUSEN.

**MOLLINA**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 35 m. from Malaga; tolerably well built, with a church, and two primary schools. Pop. (agricultural), 1771.

**MOLLIS**, a vil. and par., Switzerland, can. and 4 m. N. Glarus, cap. dist., near r. bank Linth, at the foot of the Frohnalpstock; with a parish church, an old house, interesting as the place where some of the earliest Swiss confederates used to hold their meetings; manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in Schabzieger cheese; and in wine, which is partially grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2064.



**MÖLLN**, or **MÖLLEN**, a tn. Denmark, duchy Lauenburg, on a small lake of the same name, 16 m. S. Lübeck. Transit trade forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. P. 2750.

**MOLLN**, a vil. Upper Austria, circle Traun, on a hill between the Steier and the Mölliner Steirlering; with a church, and manufactures of scythes, and Jews' harps. Pop. 1246.

**MOLOGA**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. dist., in a marshy country, at the confluence of the Mologa with the Volga. It has two churches, a considerable trade, particularly in linen, corn, and provisions, which are purchased in the S., and find their market occasionally as far as Petersburg. Many of the inhabitants are employed as pilots, bargemen, and raftsmen. P. (1842), 4345.—The dist. is partly of a marshy, partly of a dry and fertile soil. Wood covers extensive tracts, but is in general of small size, or indifferent quality. Pop. 63,671.—The river rises in N.E. of gov. Tver, flows W.S.W. to Maksatino, then suddenly turns N., enters gov. Novgorod, and bending E., reaches Ustujna. Proceeding thence circuitously, it ultimately turns S.E., forms part of the boundary between gov. Novgorod and Tver, passing Vesegonsk; enters gov. Jaroslavl, and joins I. bank Volga; total course about 300 m., but so very circuitous, that the direct distance between one of its sources and its mouth, little exceeds 100 m. It is navigable for the largest barges from Ustujna. Its principal affluents are the Serebnitza, Roboja, Tchagoda, and Yana on the l.; and the Kisma and Lona on the r. bank.

**MOLOKAI**, or **MOROTOI**, one of the Sandwich isls., Pacific Ocean; lat. 21° 9' N.; lon. 156° 51' W. (n.) It is long and irregular, and is apparently formed by a chain of volcanic mountains, 40 m. long, and 7 m. to 9 m. broad. The mountains are lofty, and are broken by numerous deep ravines and water-courses, the sides of which are frequently clothed with verdure, and ornamented with shrubs and trees. There is but little level land in the island, and consequently few plantations, but several spots repay the trouble of cultivation, although nearly one-third of it is a barren waste, and but thinly inhabited. The inhabitants are very poor, and ill-provided with necessities. Pop. (1840), 5000.

**MOLOUGH**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 1625 ac. P. 703.

**MOLSHEIM**, [Latin, *Molshemium*], a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, on the Bruche, 11 m. W.S.W. Strasburg. Its parish church, originally intended for a Jesuit college, contains an odd mixture of Gothic and modern sculpture, but is remarkable for the lightness of its bell-towers. It has manufactures of wire, sword-blades, files, scythes, cutlery, springs, tools, and general ironmongery; bleachfields, dye-works, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 3360.

**MOLTON** (North), par. Eng. Devon; 15,330 ac. P. 2121.

**MOLTON** (South), a mun. bor., market tn., and par., England, co. Devon. The town, 24 m. N.N.E. Exeter, has well-paved streets, lighted with gas; a spacious market-place, a handsome townhall, and a fine old church, with a curious stone pulpit, richly sculptured; places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, several schools, manufactures of shalloons, serges, coarse woollen cloth, and lace, the last of recent introduction. Pop. bor. (1851), 4482. Area of par., 6160 ac. Pop. 4274.

**MOLUA**, a nation in the interior of Africa, E. of Congo, with whom the Portuguese in Angola have had communication, with the view of establishing a commercial intercourse. It is governed by a prince, entitled Muáta Yanvo or Muro-pue, to whom, in 1802, the Portuguese sent two native mercantile travellers, who reached the capital by a circuitous route of 77 days, from Pungo Andongo (about 150 m. from Loanda). Our authentic information respecting this kingdom, is comprised in the following particulars:—The Molúa (correctly Alúa, the plural of Mlúa) occupy the valley of the Lulúa, a great river, the main branch of the Zaïre, and which may be traced upwards, in a S.E. direction, to lat. 11° W. of the Lulúa; and at no great distance from it flows another large river, the Casézi, not fordable. But the Lulúa receives its chief accessions from the hills or mountains on its right or E. side, the road from the capital to the Luulaba, a distance of 400 m. up the valley, being crossed by at least 100 streams, several of which are not fordable. The capital stands between two small streams, the Ingeba and Luiza, which, uniting lower down, flow W. into the Lulúa. Its position is probably within the limits of lat. 4° 5' S.;

lon. 19° 20' E. The S. boundaries of the kingdom are 34 days from the capital, being formed, on the W. side of the valley, by the desert ridge which separates the Lulúa from the Quango, and on the E. by the river Luburi, where begins the district of the mines (of salt and copper) which formerly belonged to the Muroque, but is now annexed to the dominion of the Kazembe.

**MOLUCCAS** (TIE), or **SPICE ISLANDS**, [Dutch, *Molukken*; French, *Molouques*], three groups of isls. Indian Archipelago, between Celebes and Papua, and lat. 3° N. and 5° S.—1, The Ternate islands, or Moluccas proper, consisting of isls. Ternate, Gillolo, Batshian, Obi, Mortui or Morti, and numerous islets.—2, The Amboina islands, including, besides Amboina, which is the chief seat of government for the whole Moluccas, the isls. of Ceram, Booroo, Amblaas, and other smaller islands.—3, The Banda isls. (*which see*). They are nearly all mountainous, and some of them have peaks rising to a height of 7000 ft. or 8000 ft., mostly volcanic, and there are still several active volcanoes in the group. They are very subject to earthquakes; a serious visitation of this kind took place on November 26, 1852, the shocks continuing at intervals till December 22 following. Great loss of property, and considerable loss of life, were sustained by it in the Banda islands, where the volcanic action seems to have been strongest; but its devastating effects were also felt in Amboina and Ceram, where many lives were likewise lost; in Ternate, Batshian, and Gillolo. Cloves and nutmegs, and mace and sago, are exported to Europe; and birds'-nests, trepan, and shark-fins, to China. A small quantity of gold, and some birds of paradise, are also exported. The whole number of islands amounts to some hundreds, but most of them are small and uninhabited. The Moluccas have been for centuries alternately in the possession of the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch; but were taken from the latter by the British, in 1796, and restored to them in 1801. In 1810 they were again captured by the British, and in 1814 again given up to Holland, in whose possession they still remain. The general language on the coast is the Malay.

**MOLUSK-GRANGE**, par. Irel. Antrim; 929 ac. P. 596.

**MOLVIZAR**, a vil. and com. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 35 m. from Granada, agreeably situated among gardens, watered by mountain streams. It has a church, a suppressed convent, townhouse, prison, two schools, an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 2306.

**MOMBARCO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and N.E. Mondovì, on the Belbo; with a church, and the remains of an old castle; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1060.

**MOMBARUZZO**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and S.W. Alessandria, on the Cervino, here crossed by a bridge; with three churches, an old convent, the remains of a feudal castle; and a trade in corn, wine, and wood. Pop. 1600.

**MOMBAS** or **MOMBASA**, [the former the common, the latter the literal Arabic form; in the language of the native race, Mpáza], an isl. and tn., E. coast, Africa; lat. 4° 6' S.; lon. 39° 49' E. Two small rivers, the Yombo to the N., the Pemba to the S., each with a course of 15 m. or 20 m., run to the same estuary, in the middle of which lies the island, about 3 m. long, N. to S., and 2 m. wide. The channel separating it from the mainland on the W., is fordable in one place at low water, but the ford is dangerous, and cannot be said to present facilities to an enemy. The shores of the island are everywhere bold, the rock being a coral conglomerate. When the Portuguese first arrived at this place, at the end of the 15th century, they found a large and well-built town, with a great deal of trade, and the people apparently wealthy. In 1507, Almeida took Mombas, and destroyed it by fire. In 1588, the Portuguese again took possession of the island, and appear to have retained it till about 1720. During this period they erected the fort, castle, great tank, and other structures, which remain more or less dilapidated to the present day. The castle stands on a rock, cut perpendicularly, and is still capable of being rendered a stronghold. Mombas, at the present day, is but a ruin; its inhabitants are mostly sunk in abject poverty, and wretched hovels are now scattered among the crumbling walls of stately buildings. A few stone houses still remaining, are inhabited by Arab merchants. Immediately outside the walls of the town, on the N. side, is Jokéli, a Sawáhiili village, that is, a

suburb inhabited only by Mahometan Africans. At the S end of the island is another village of mixed population, called Kilendini. The whole population of the island, probably, does not exceed 6000. The harbour of Mombas is said to be quite perfect, secure, commodious, roomy, and open to the sea-breeze. The Arabs of Muscat having aided in expelling the Portuguese in the early part of the last century, obtained the sovereignty of the place. But in the latter half of the century, Mombas recovered its independence, in defence of which it maintained an obstinate struggle with the Sultan Seid Said. Threatened by him, it placed itself under the protection of the British flag in 1823, was immediately filled with Banyans, and enjoyed for three years a return of mercantile prosperity. But the British government not accepting the cession of the place, the flag was struck in 1826, and the forces of Sultan Seid Said, aided by an American adventurer, with a heavily armed ship, obtained possession of the town soon after. The fall of Mombas is regarded in E. Africa as a most interesting and celebrated event, and the place, so valiantly defended, has obtained a new name, and is now generally called by the natives Vita, that is, Battle.

The mainland, near Mombas, rises gradually to the W. for about 15 m., when it spreads into a plain, having a general width, E. to W., of 20 m. S. along this plain, which has an elevation of perhaps 600 ft., rises a chain of hills, to a general height of 1000 ft., Wassin Peak or Jombo (lat. 4° 32' S.), however, attaining a height of 2500 ft. Numerous perennial streams run from these hills and the elevated plain to the sea. Towards the interior, the country sinks to a sea-like plain of little elevation, and extending into the interior beyond our knowledge, but interrupted by several mountain groups, rising abruptly from it, and not connected in systems. Immediately W. of Mombas, the high plain extends further; and several hills, as Kadiaro, Maungu, &c., rise from it, some of which are visible from the coast. Beyond these hills again, are the Ndara and Bura ridges, running N. and S. about 60 m. or 70 m. from the sea, and called, collectively, the Taita mountains. They probably attain an elevation of 3000 ft., and are well peopled on their summits. The woods on their sides abound in bananas and sugar-cane, while the thorny thickets at their feet, where they reach the low and dry plain, serve to protect the villages above.

But beyond these mountains, and even visible over them from the hill of Kadiaro, stands the giant of these regions, Kilimandjaro or Kilima Njaro [Mount Njaro], distant 120 m. perhaps from the coast. The missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, residing near Mombas, insist on crowning the summit of this mountain with perpetual snow; but their evidence on this point, intrinsically weak and defective, is also directly opposed to the statements of the natives, who say positively that perpetual snow is unknown in E. Africa, and who, at the same time, celebrate Kilima Njaro for its great height, and for its carnelians, agates, rock-crystals, and other precious stones, as they deem them, for the sake of which it is much visited. From the hills on the side of Kilima Njaro, may be seen Jombo or Wassin Peak on the sea-coast, and Kadiaro towards Mombas. Towards the S.E., the insulated mountains of Ugóno and Páre rise abruptly from the level plain. At their N. base is the long and narrow lake Ibe. Beyond these heights, in the same direction, are seen the mountains of Usamlara, near the river Pangáni. The Taita mountains, in the E., are followed towards the N.E. by some other insular masses, of similar height and character. The level plain is generally dry, with occasional tracts of thorny thicket, but no large trees. One or two small rivulets run through it from the Taita mountains, whether to the coast or to Lake Ibe is not evident. But several copious streams flow from the S. side of Kilima Njaro, and probably unite to form the fine river which reaches the sea in lat. 5° 28' S., under the name of Pangáni. From the same mountain runs the Tsavo or Chavo, N.E., to join the Ozi. From this rapid sketch, the general drought of the country may be easily understood. For the sources of the Tsavo running into the Ozi, and of the Pangáni, are 120 m. from the coast, and these two last-named rivers are 200 m. asunder; but of the extensive region encompassed by these streams, the greater part is destitute of running waters, and perhaps the slope towards the sea-shore is alone adequately watered.

Towards the N. of Mombas, the maritime region has the same

features as to the S., and slopes to the shore from hills, 12 m. or 15 m. distant; but the hilly tract increases in breadth towards the N., and towards the third parallel of latitude it becomes the haunt and home of Galla tribes, who spread devastation around them. At the small river Mtuápa, about 8 m. from Mombas, are extensive stone ruins of a remarkable character; and the natives say, that similar ruins of well-built towns occur every four or five miles along the coast, as far as Ras Gománi [Tower head], 80 m. from Mombas. Among the ruins so described, are those of the once celebrated Malinda, lat. 3° 18' S., which was destroyed in the last century by the Galla. Just beyond Ras Gománi begins the great bay, named in the charts Formosa, and by the natives Pamamba [Hippopotamus Bay]. At its S. end is the mouth of the Sabáki, which rises among the hills of the Galla; at its N. that of the Ozi, a river of considerable magnitude. If returning to the interior, we cross the river Tsavo, and advance N.W., we arrive in a short time at the river Adi, flowing at the foot of a high bank or ridge, through a break in which, lower down, it turns N.E., and doubtless reappears on the coast, under the name of Ozi. N. of the Adi and W. of the Galla country, are the plains of Ukamba. These are bounded on the N. by the large river Dana, the course of which we know not, but suspect this to be the river which discharges its waters behind Pata island. (See PATA.) N. of this river is another group of mountains, which are said (but the accounts are extremely obscure) to reach the limits of perpetual snow. They are called Kenia or Ndurkenia, and stand probably in lon. 38°—39° E., and about a degree S. of the equator. The Dana and two other rivers flow from them.

The natives immediately round Mombas are called by the general name of Waíika [sing. M'ika], that is to say, people of the bush or wilderness [uñika]. They are tall and robust, of a dark-brown complexion, but well featured, and not negroes. Their country (the maritime district) is extremely beautiful, resembling a fine park, with noble trees, single or in groups, scattered widely over an undulating surface, and so productive, that its inhabitants live in abundance with little or no labour. The indolent Waíika cultivate only a little manioc; their villages are often large, and generally form a hollow square wherein the cattle are penned, which if left unprotected at night, would be quickly devoured by wild beasts, particularly hyenas. In the middle of the village, is generally a large and well-finished building, intended, perhaps, as a temple or civic palace, but ordinarily used as a place of carousal, where the men meet to intoxicate themselves with palm-wine. The Waíika do not bury their dead, but leave the corpse outside of the village at night, to be carried off by the hyenas. Though Pagans, they use circumcision. Their usual clothing is a blue cotton wrapper round the waist, and another thrown over the shoulder; their weapons are swords and poisoned arrows. One or two tribes of this people are distinguishable by their habits. The Wadigo close to Mombas on the W. and S., cultivate the soil with success, and hold great markets of agricultural produce. They grow much tobacco, yet less than they consume. The Wasegéju, further S. near Wassin, have the finest cattle and the largest herds in E. Africa. These are the Mossequejos of Portuguese history, the valiant and vigorous pastoral people, who saved Mombas from the Zimbas in 1589. They still retain the custom of wearing clay caps. There is reason to believe that the Wasegéju, though now perfectly assimilated to their neighbours in language and manners, are of Abyssinian origin. The Mazingulo [Water-Pigs or Porpoises] a little further S. on the coast, also an ancient tribe, unite pastoral occupations with those of the coaster and fishermen, and are comparatively rich. These people are ruled in their several districts or villages by petty chiefs, without any permanent authority or political combination.

The great level plain behind the maritime chain of hills, is a desert extending over some thousands of square miles, in which there is no fixed habitation, except on the summits of the mountains, rising abruptly from the plain, which are tenanted by parties of Waíika from the E., or of Mokamba from the N. The plain itself is left to the antelopes, of many species, zebras and giraffes, which take the dry open ground, resigning the morasses and sedge to the elephants, and the tangled, thorny thickets to the rhinoceros. But predatory bands of Wakuávi, a people of Abyssinian origin, of whom we have



no satisfactory account, occasionally sweep over it, and render it unsafe. The hilly country (Kilima) at the foot of Kilima Njaro, is regarded on the coast as a natural fortress or bulwark against the irruptions of Galla and Wakuvi. It is called Chaga, which seems to be the name of the thornbush, used as a fence round villages. In Kilima or Chaga, the people do not live in loose republics as on the coast, but are united under an absolute king, and all their social organization has a military character.

The Wakamba, who occupy the plains N. of the Adi, N.W. from Mombas, N.E. from Kilima Njaro, seem to be a peculiar race, although their language is akin to that of the coast. In Mombas they are known under the name of Meremongáo. These people are much inferior to the Waiika in size and strength, but elegantly formed, and though quite black, have fine features, without the least trace of negro coarseness. They are the traders and carriers of the interior, but the extent of country over which their traffic moves, is prodigiously exaggerated by misconception. It has been said that their country is a two months' journey distant from Mombas; whereas the truth is, that the circuitous road ordinarily travelled by them does not exceed 250 m. in length. They convey to the coast the ivory and skins collected by the wild hunters of the interior. They themselves have a wild look. Besides a wrapper of cotton or grass cloth, they wear over the shoulder a loose and often handsome mantle of lynx or leopard skin. They twist brass-wire tightly round their arms at an early age, and as the wire is never removed, the muscular development is hindered and deformed, and strength necessarily impaired by it. The Meremongáo have iron of the finest quality, which is exported in small bars to Persia and India, for the manufacture of sword-blades. They themselves manufacture swords after the pattern of those of the Knights Templars, received probably from the Red Sea, where swords of that form have been long in vogue. The traffic of the Meremongáo all centres at present in Mombas, but doubtless, while Malinda flourished, its commerce was chiefly fed by this active nation, whose plains are not above 120 m. from the site of that city.—(*Owens' Voyage, Account of Mombas, &c.*, by Lieut. Emery, R.N., in the *Jour. of the Roy. Geo. Soc., Missionary Intelligencer*, vols. i.-iii.)

**MOMBASIGLIO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and about 6 m. from Mondovì, r. bank Monza; with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and chestnuts. Pop. 1057.

**MOMBELLO**, a walled tn. Sardinian States, div. and N.W. Alessandria, with a church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2361.

**MOMBELTRAN**, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 32 m. S.S.W. Avila. It is well built, has two squares, two churches, a fine old castle, in the form of a pentagon, which belonged to the old Dukes of Mombeltran; a large and commodious townhouse, hospital, two schools, manufactures of linen, earthenware, copperware, and hats; several oil and flour mills, and brick and tile works. Pop. 1133.

**MOMBERCELLI**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and W.S.W. Alessandria, r. bank Tigione, here crossed by two bridges. It has a church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2440.

**MOMBRO DE TARRAGONA**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, r. bank Salado; with a church, a distillery, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1196.

**MOMELLANO** or **MONMELLANO**, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. Savoy Proper, r. bank Isère, here crossed by a stone bridge of 9 arches. It has an ancient church, a Dominican convent, barracks, an hospital; and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, and hemp.

**MOMIGNIES**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 36 m. S.S.E. Mons. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton hosiery, two breweries, an oil and several flour mills. Pop. 2490.

**MÖMLING**, or **MÖMMLINGEN**, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Obernburg; with a church, a chapel, and a mill. Pop. 1291.

**MOMO**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 8 m. N.N.W. Novara, l. bank Agogna. It has a court of justice, and two churches. P. 1297.

**MOMPANTERO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Susa; with a church, and some trade in wine. Pop. 1329.

**MOMPIANO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 3 m. from Brescia, in a fine vine and mulberry district. The hills around contain numerous springs, from which the fountains of Brescia are supplied. P. 2070.

**MOMPOX**, a tn. New Granada, prov. and 140 m. S. by W. Santa Marta, l. bank Magdalena; lat. 9° 15' N.; lon. 74° 30' W. The streets, which extend along the river for two miles, are well laid-out, but the houses are badly built. There are here a good quay and a custom-house, built very high, on account of the periodical floods of the river, which take place in December, and raise the waters 12 or 13 ft. higher than their usual level. Mompox is the depot of all the foreign goods destined for the consumption of the valley of the Magdalena. It is greatly infested with mosquitoes and alligators. Pop. 10,000.

**MONA PASSAGE AND ISLAND**, W. Indies. The PASSAGE is the channel between the islands of Hayti and Porto Rico, about 90 m. in breadth. The ISLAND, about 4 m. by 2 m., is situated at the S. entrance to the passage, and nearly in its centre; lat. (E. point) 18° 5' N.; lon. 67° 50' W. (n.) It is low, and without prominences; has no trees of any considerable height, but is nearly covered with brushwood.

**MONACHLOGDDU**, par. Wales, Pembroke. P. 487.

**MONACO** (PRINCIPALITY OF), a state of N. Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, enclosed on the land side by the Sardinian States; cap. Monaco. It is under the protection of Sardinia, is about 10 m. long, N. to S., by 6 m. broad; faces the S., and being sheltered by the Alps on the N., enjoys an excellent climate, though the heat is sometimes oppressive; and raises in abundance oranges, lemons, and olives. The pastures also are rich, and a very productive fishery is carried on on the coast. Though Monaco is the capital, the most populous town is Mentone. The principality was founded in the 10th century, in favour of a member of the House of Grimaldi, with which, though with partial interruptions, and a change, in 1731, from the male to the female line, it has since remained. The king of Sardinia, who became its protector by the treaty of Paris in 1815, is allowed to keep a garrison in it. Pop. 7000.

**MONACO** [anc. *Monocci Arx.*] a tn. Italy, cap. above principality, beautifully situated on a plateau, which projects with a precipitous front into the Mediterranean, about 7 m. E. Nice. It is walled and defended by a castle, but is completely commanded by an adjoining hill. It is composed chiefly of old houses, but has a fine esplanade, in which stands the palace of the prince, containing some fine apartments. It has also a fishery, and a harbour, at which some trade, chiefly in oil and fruit, is carried on. Pop. 1200.

**MONAGAY**, par. Irel. Limerick; 22,791 ac. P. 6366.

**MONAGHAN**, an inland co. Ireland, prov. Ulster, bounded N. by Tyrone, E. Armagh and Louth, S. Meath and Cavan, W. Fermanagh; greatest length, N. to S., 37 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., 23 m.; area, 500 sq. m., or 319,757 ac., of which 285,885 are arable. It is hilly in the N.W. and E.; soil of every variety; that in the more level portion forming the N. part of the great central limestone plain of Ireland, very fertile, but in the hilly parts composed of stiff clay, difficult to work. It contains a number of rivers and lakes, but all of them are small. Agriculture, in which the greater proportion of the inhabitants is engaged, was formerly in a very depressed state, but is now improving. The number of acres under crop, in 1851, was 154,062, more than a half of which was growing oats, and about a seventh potatoes, the remainder distributed between wheat, barley, rye, beans, pease, turnips, mangold-wurzel, flax (14,602 ac.), clover, &c. The linen manufacture is reviving. In December, 1851, there were 140 national schools in operation, attended by 13,909 children. The county is divided into five baronies, and returns two members to Parliament; constituency (1851), 4119. Principal towns, Monaghan, the capital; Ballibay, Clones, Castleblayney, and Carrickmacross. Pop. (1841), 200,442; (1851), 141,758.—(*Thom's Irish Directory.*)

**MONAGHAN**, a market tn. and par. Ireland, cap. above co. The TOWN, 70 m. N.N.W. Dublin, on the Ulster canal, has a spacious square or market-place, clean streets, the latter lighted with gas; a handsome courthouse, jail, infirmary, and cavalry barracks, a parish church, a R. Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, and two Methodist meeting-houses, a fever hospital, union workhouse, and several schools. The linen

manufacture is carried on to some extent; and there is a considerable linen market, but the principal trade is in grain and pigs. Pop. (1851), 3484. Area of par., 13,548 ac. Pop. (1841), 12,160.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

MONAMINTRA, par. Irel. Waterford, 357 ac. P. 100.  
 MONAMOLIN, par. Irel. Wexford, 8689 ac. P. 2156.  
 MONANIMY, par. Irel. Cork, 8831 ac. Pop. 3135.  
 MONANS (Str.), par. Scot. Fife,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. by 1 m. P. 1241.  
 MONART, par. Irel. Wexford, 13,029 ac. Pop. 3712.  
 MONASTERANENAGH, a par. Irel. Limerick, 7619 ac. Pop. 2946.

MONASTERBOICE, a par. Irel. Louth, 2317 ac. P. 801.  
 MONASTEREVEN, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kildare, on the Barrow; 35 m. S.W. Dublin, on the railway to Cork, with a venerable parish church, a large R. Catholic chapel and abbey; and several schools, a capacious market-place, a large distillery and brewery, and a medical dispensary. Area of par., 7122 ac. Pop. 3693.

MONASTERIO, a tn. Spain, prov. and 63 m. S.S.E. Badajoz, in the sierra Morena. It has small and generally ill-built houses; a townhouse, a prison, an endowed primary school for each sex, a church, and a ruinous hermitage. Near it are mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead, but none of them are now in operation; also quarries of limestone, and two limekilns. Pop. (agricultural), 2410.

MONASTERO (d' Acqui), two places, Sardinian States, Piedmont:—1. A vil. and com., div. Alessandria, prov. and about 7 m. S.W. Acqui, l. bank W. Bormida, here crossed by an ancient and magnificent stone bridge. It has a church, a convent, and an ancient tower, a foundry, and a large silk-mill. Pop. 1394.—2. (*di Mondovì*). A vil. and com., div. Coni, prov. and about 4 m. S. Mondovì. It has a church, a convent; and a trade in corn, silk, and fruit, particularly chestnuts. Pop. 1700.

MONASTEROLO (di SAVIGLIANO), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 8 m. E.N.E. Saluzzo on the Varaita. It has a castle, converted into a private mansion; a church, a monastery; and a trade in corn, wine, hemp, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1576.

MONASTERRIS, a par. Irel. King's co. 15,762 ac. Pop. 4333.

MONASTIER, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Loire, r. bank Gazeille, 11 m. S. Le Puy; with a church. Pop. 2070.

MONASTIR, or BITOLIA:—1. A city, European Turkey, cap. Macedonia, 400 m. W. Constantinople. It is built at the W. edge of a fine plain, in a recess formed by two lofty mountains, and is intersected by a river, crossed by numerous bridges. The streets are wide and well paved, and the houses neat and clean; the mosques and minarets, intermixed with cypress and willow foliage, give a picturesque appearance to the town; and the well-frequented bazaars are remarkably handsome, some of them entirely roofed over, and lighted from above, while others are only partially sheltered, or semi-roofed with matting on poles. Being the central situation for all military operations relating to Albania, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Bosnia, it is a place of remarkable bustle and brilliancy. The majority of the inhabitants are Greeks and Bulgarians; the Turkish residents being mostly soldiers or officials. Pop. about 15,000.—(*Lear's Journal in Albania and Illyria*).—2. (*or Monaster*). A seaport tn. N. Africa, on the Mediterranean, regency and 85 m. S.E. Tunis; lat.  $35^{\circ} 45' 24''$  N.; lon.  $10^{\circ} 49' E.$  (n.) It has some shipping-trade, and manufactures of woollen and camel fabrics. Pop. 12,000.—3. (*or Moristeni*). A vil. isl. Sardinia, div. and 8 m. N.N.W. Cagliari; with several churches, a primary school, two charitable endowments; and a trade in silk, poultry, cheese, wax, and honey. Pop. 1234.

MONASTYRZTSINA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. E.N.E. Mohilev, on the Rusa. Pop. 3000.

MONBELLARD (COMTE DE), an ancient dist. France, situated at the foot of the Vosges, between Upper Alsace and the old territory of Bâle. After having been long in the possession of the dukes of Burgundy, it passed, in 1419, to a branch of the house of Württemberg, and continued with that house till 1793, when it was ceded by treaty to France. It is now included in dep. Doubs.

MONCADA, a vil. Spain, prov. and 4 m. N. Valencia; with broad and rather clean streets, a square, used as a market-place; a townhouse, four primary schools, a church, and a

hermitage; a silk and a flour mill, limekilns and gypsum-works. Pop. 2145.

MONCALIERI, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. and 5 m. S. Turin, on a fertile slope, above r. bank Po. It was once walled, and is still entered by two gates. It is built with considerable regularity; has a large and magnificent royal castle, occupying the highest site in the town, with a fine façade, two massive towers, and numerous sculptures; a townhouse, adorned with a fine colonnade; two parish churches, both handsome structures; several convents, a college, in an elegant edifice formerly occupied by the Franciscans; several public schools, a small theatre, and an hospital; manufactures of earthenware, cabinet-work, and other articles in wood, numerous saw-mills, tile-works, silk-mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 8609.

MONCALVO, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. and 21 m. W.N.W. Alessandria, on a height, in a mountainous district. It was once fortified, and still possesses the remains of a strong citadel; has two handsome churches, a palace, townhouse, communal college, ordinary and founding hospitals; manufactures of woollen cloth and sacking, tanneries, silk-mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, wine, &c. Pop. 3966.

MONCÃO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Minho, l. bank Minho, 34 m. N. Braga. It ranks as a fortress, but is only surrounded by ancient walls. There is a thermal spring in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1200.

MONCAYO, [*Mons Caunes*], a mountain, Spain, prov. and about 55 m. W. Saragossa, on the boundaries of Aragon and Castile; 9600 ft. high, and, next to the Pyrenees, the highest mountain in that quarter. It is a peeled mass of red sandstone and limestone, dividing the basins of the Ebro and Douro. It contains mines of iron, and is supposed also to contain coal, as pieces of that mineral are found upon its surface. On its skirts, Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus obtained a victory over the Celtiberians, which decided the fate of that warlike nation.

MONCH, or KLEIN EIGER, a mountain, Switzerland, on the confines of cantons Bern and Valais, 3 m. N.E. the Jungfrau. It is one of the loftiest summits of the Bernese Alps; height, 13,498 ft.

MONCHABO, or MONESORO, a tn. Burmah, nearly in the centre of the empire, W. bank Lake Nandokando, 28 m. N.W. Ava. It is enclosed by a wall built of brick and mud, about 20 ft. high by 12 ft. thick, and surrounded by a ditch. It is a regular square, of almost 1000 paces on each side, and is much venerated as having been the birthplace of the emperor Alompra. Pop. estimated at 4000.

MONCHBERG, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 31 m. W. Würzburg; with a church and a chapel, a saw, two oil, and four flour mills. Pop. 1338.

MONCHEN-GLADBACH. See GLADBACH.

MONCHIO, a vil. and com., duchy and 32 m. S. by W. Parma, with an ancient church, and good pastures. P. 2201.

MONCHIQUE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Algarve, 11 m. N. Lagos, in a narrow valley on the slope of a lofty mountain of the same name. It has thermal baths, which are much frequented, and is famous for its hams. The vicinity produces fine oranges and citrons. Pop. 2810.

MONCHSROTH, a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, 25 m. S.S.W. Anspach; with a church, and an old Benedictine abbey, an iron and a flour mill. Many of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 1014.

MONCKTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Pembroke. P. 1462.—2, (*Combe*), Somerset; 720 ac. Pop. 1107.

MONCORVO (TORRE DE), a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, on the N. slope of Mount Reboredo, which excludes the sun from it for a considerable part of the day, 82 m. E. Oporto. It is walled, flanked with bastions, and defended by a castle, which is in a very ruinous condition. Its church is particularly handsome, and it also contains a grammar-school, an hospital, and a fine fountain. In the time of the Marquis of Pombal, a marine rope-yard, on a very extensive scale, was established here, but is no longer in active operation. The principal manufacture at present is confectionary and preserves, which are in great demand. P. 1700.

MONCRIVELLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 21 m. W. Verelli, on a hill above the Dora Baltea, here crossed by a bridge, and on the canal of Jorca. It has an old church, a Franciscan monas-



tery, with a church of modern construction, a Cistercian monastery, a charitable endowment, two schools; and a trade in corn, rice, fruit, and wine. Pop. 2300.

**MONCUCCO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Asti; with two churches and two castles, one of them in ruins; gypsum quarries, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1611.

**MONCUQ or MOXRUQ**, a tn. France, dep. Lot, 15 m. S. W. Cahors. It stands between two valleys, on a conical spur, crowned by a square tower, which in early times served as a citadel, and commanded the district around. Pop. 1144.

**MONDA**, a tn. Spain, prov. and 25 m. W. Malaga; it has a townhouse and prison, a ruinous castle, three elementary schools, a parish church, a hermitage, and three brandy distilleries. Pop. (agricultural), 3904.

**MONDANIA**, or **MOUDANIA**, a maritime tn. and gulf, Asiatic Turkey, S.E. shore Sea of Marmara. The town stands on the S. shore of the gulf; lat. 40° 20' N.; lon. 28° 52' E. It consists of about 1000 houses, equally divided between Turks and Greeks. There is no harbour, and a very high surf constantly beats against the shelving shore. It is, nevertheless, the usual place of embarkation for Constantinople. The environs are singularly beautiful, and highly cultivated.

—The **GULF** extends 13 m. E. of the town, and is enclosed by high mountains, the summits of which are clothed with pines and other shrubs, while the valleys are well cultivated, and produce vines, figs, mulberries, olives, &c. The gulf runs inland, in a S. direction, for 25 m., and has a breadth at its entrance of about 10 m.

**MONDEGO** [Latin *Mundula*], a river, Portugal, which rises on the N.W. side of the serra Estrella, prov. Beira-Baixa, about 6 m. S.S.W. Guarda, flows circuitously first N., then S.W., past Celorico, Coimbra, and Montemor-o-Velho, and forming the harbour of Figueira and the small island of Murraceira, where large quantities of salt are made, falls into the Atlantic, after a course of about 90 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Daô and Frio, and on the left, the Alva, Ceira, and Ancos. It becomes navigable at the confluence of the Daô.

**MONDEGO**, a river, Brazil. See **EMBOTETIU**.

**MONDEJAR**, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Guadalajara, 30 m. E. Madrid. It has a townhouse, a palace of the Marquis of Belgida, an hospital for the sick poor, two granaries, two endowed elementary schools, and a church; a flour and five oil mills, a soap and a chocolate manufactory. Pop. (agricultural), 2224.

**MONDIM**, two places, Portugal:—1. A tn. and par., prov. Beira-Alta, 12 m. S.S.E. Lamego, r. bank, Tarouca. Its inhabitants spin and weave a good deal of silk. P. 665. —2, (*de Inato*), A tn. and par., prov. Tras-os-Montes, l. bank Tamega, 65 m. S.W. Braganza. Pop. 1500.

**MONDOLEH**, an isl., W. Africa. See **AMMOISES**.

**MONDONEDO**, a city, Spain, Galicia, prov. and 29 m. N.N.E. Lugo, built in the form of an amphitheatre; houses generally good; streets paved and clean. It has a townhouse, a seminary for theology, philosophy, Latin, and primary education, various other educational establishments, a prison, an hospital for the sick, a founding hospital, a cathedral, built in 1640, a solid Corinthian structure; an episcopal palace, a number of hermitages, a nunnery and two suppressed convents, one of which is now used as a theatre. Agriculture and cattle-rearing are the principal occupations of the inhabitants, but there are also 12 flour-mills, three tanneries, six potteries, a bell-foundry, and a hat manufactory. P. 7600.

**MONDOVI** [Latin, *Mons Regalis*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, cap. prov. of same name, 53 m. W. Genoa. It is walled, flanked with bastions, and defended by a dilapidated citadel; is well built, has a fine square of a hexagonal form, lined with handsome edifices, adorned with arcades. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of law, and several important public offices, and has a cathedral and four other churches; a splendid episcopal palace, five convents, a royal college, diocesan seminary, a townhouse, superior elementary and infant schools, a theatre, an academy of music, literary society, a founding and several other hospitals; manufactures of woollens, hats, tallow and wax candles, confectionary, majolica and earthenware, numerous silk and worsted mills, dye-works, tanneries, a trade in the above articles of manufacture, and in corn, wine, fruit, and ship timber. P. 15,921.

**MONDRAGON**, a walled tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 24 m. S.E. Tolosa, on the Deva; with regular and straight streets, a townhouse, church, and poorhouse. In the neighbourhood are quarries of limestone and freestone, and mines of excellent iron. Pop. 2114.

**MONDRAGONE**, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 17 m. S.E. Gaeta; with quarries of marble, and mines of sulphur. Pop. 2100.

**MONDSEE**, a tn. Upper Austria, N. bank lake of same name, 15 m. E.N.E. Saizburg; with an old church, a handsome palace, hospital, gymnasium, manufactures of scythes and iron pans, and several mills. Pop. 1170.—The **LAKE**, about 6 m. long, by less than 2 m. broad, is about 1400 ft. above sea-level, and surrounded by mountains.

**MONEAH**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. and dist. Bahar, at the junction of the Sone and Ganges, 21 m. W. Patna; lat. 25° 30' N.; lon. 84° 52' E.; remarkable for a beautiful mausoleum of freestone, one of the most elegant specimens of Mogul architecture to be met with.

**MONEGLIA**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 10 m. E.S.E. Chiavari, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Genoa. It is flanked on the E. and W. by two old dilapidated forts, has two churches, a trade in wine and oil, and a productive fishery; harbour very indifferent. P. 2200.

**MONÉIN** [Latin, *Monesti*], a tn. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 11 m. W. Pau; with a considerable trade in wine, and near it is a salt spring, and mines of copper, iron, and lead. Pop. 1276.

**MONEMVASIA**, or **MONEMVASTA**, a maritime tn. Greece, E. coast Morea, 18 m. N. Cape Maleo; lat. 36° 41' N.; lon. 23° 2' E. It is built on an islet about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, and less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. in breadth, connected with the mainland by a bridge, 200 yds. long; the houses, many of which are of Venetian construction, are piled upon one another, and intersected by narrow, intricate streets. It has little trade, and no harbour. Pop. about 2000.

**MONESIGLIO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 17 m. E.N.E. Mondovì, r. bank W. Bormida, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a handsome church, a Gothic castle, several silk-mills, and a trade in wine. P. 1400.

**MONESTIER** or **MONETIER**, several places, France, particularly: **MONESTIER**, [Latin, *Monasterium*], a tn. dep. Hautes-Alpes, 9 m. N.W. Briançon; well built; with hot sulphureous springs, cotton-mills, and manufactures of linen and nails. Pop. 1276.

**MONNEWDEN**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1960 ac. Pop. 220.

**MONEYDIE**, par. Scot. Perth, 10 m. by 3 m. P. 321.

**MONEYGALL**, a vil. Ireland, King's co., 73 m. S.W. Roscrea; with a R. Catholic chapel, and two schools. P. 764.

**MONEYMORE**, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 34 m. S.S.E. Londonderry; with a handsome parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, several Dissenting meeting-houses, several schools, a market-house, courthouse, and linen-hall. Linen is manufactured extensively in the town and vicinity. P. 942.

**MONFALCONE**, a walled tn. Austria, Illyria, circle and 10 m. S.S.W. Gorz, on a height near the Gulf of Trieste, much resorted to for bathing. A small harbour was formed on the neighbouring shore in 1826, and since then the trade has become considerable. Pop. 1360.

**MONFEEA**, or **MONFIA**, an isl., E. coast Africa, Zanguebar; lat. (N. point) 7° 38' S.; lon. 39° 57' E. It is long and narrow, about 9 m. from the mainland, rises abruptly from an unfathomable depth; surface low and flat, of the usual coral and sand foundation. It is covered with trees, and surrounded by a labyrinth of shoals and islets, so thickly distributed between the island and the main, as to render the channel almost impassable for vessels. There is anchorage on its S. and W. sides. It is said to be fertile, and to afford water and provisions.

**MONFLANQUIN**, a tn. France. See **MONTFLANQUIN**.

**MONFORTE**, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 14 m. W. Alicante, on the Vinalopó. It has a granary, two primary schools, an ancient castle, in which the parish church is built; three hermitages, and a cemetery; several brandy distilleries, and an oil and three flour mills. Pop. 3158.

**MONFORTE-DE-LEMUS**, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 28 m. S. Lugo. It is surrounded with ancient walls, and possesses an ex-convent of Jesuits, two churches, a townhouse, a Benedictine monastery, a nunnery, an hospital, and two

hermitages; flour-mills, and looms for linen and woollen stuffs. Wines and hams are exported. The biscuits of Monforte are celebrated, and the bacon delicious. Pop. 4064.

**MONFORTE**, two small places, Portugal:—1, A. tn. and par., prov. Alemtejo, 17 m. S. by E. Portalegre, on a hill so steep as to be difficult of access. It is famous for its melons, in which, as well as wine, it carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 809.—2, (*de Rio Livo*), A. tn., prov. Tras-os-Montes, 8 m. E. Chaves. The district around is very fertile, and produces chestnuts, good wine, and excellent butter. Pop. 450.

**MONFORTE**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 9 m. S. Alba; with three small squares, a church, castle, communal house, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2169.

**MONFORTE**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 35 m. N. Para, isl. Marajo, on a height overlooking the bay of that name. Inhabitants, all Indians, engaged in trade and agriculture, and raising considerable quantities of rice which they sell in Para.

**MONFRICI**, a tn. Sicily, prov. Girgenti, dist. and 11 m. W.N.W. Sciacca. Pop. 6000.

**MONGARDINO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 5 m. S. Asti; with a church and a trade in wine. Pop. 1080.

**MONGATZ**, a tn. Hungary. See **MUNKACS**.

**MONGEHAM**, two pars. Eng. Kent:—1, (*Great*); 780 ac. Pop. 286.—2, (*Little*); 1210 ac. Pop. 100.

**MONGEWELL**, par. Eng. Oxford; 1650 ac. P. 202.

**MONGHIR**, a fortified tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, beautifully situated on r. bank Ganges, 80 m. E. Patna; lat. 25° 23' N.; lon. 86° 30' E. It is of considerable antiquity, and was at one time a place of some celebrity as a military station, having been fortified by a high brick wall, and round towers at the angles, with a deep ditch in front. It is now little more than a mere assemblage of mud huts.



THE FORT OF MONGHIR.—From Bacon's Oriental Portfolio.

with exception of a few handsome houses and bungalows, belonging to Europeans, mostly situated within the enclosure of an extensive old fort and palace, now falling to ruins.

**MONGIARDINO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and about 12 m. from Novi; with a church, two places in a ruinous condition, and a trade in fruit and cattle. Pop. 1860.

**MONGIBELLO**, the Sicilian name of Etna.

**MONGOLIA**, a vast region of N.E. Asia, forming, nominally, a portion of the Chinese empire, and occupying the space between China proper and Asiatic Russia. Its precise limits, according to Chinese statistics, are lat. 35° and 52° N., and lon. 82° and 123° E.; bounded N. by the Russian govs. Yenissei and Irkutsk; N.E. and E. by Manchouria, S. by provs. Chihle and Shansue, and the Yellow River; S.W. by Kansoo; and W. by Cobdo and Ili; length, E. to W., about 1700 m.; greatest breadth, 1000 m.; area, 1,400,000 sq. m. The central portion of this extensive tract is occupied by the great sandy desert of Gobi, having an area of 300,000 sq. m., interrupted only by a few spots of pasture

and low bushes. Wide tracts are flat, and covered with small stones or sand; and widely separated from one another, are low hills destitute of wood and water. The general elevation of this region is 4220 ft. above the sea. Mongolia is intersected at various points by chains of lofty granite mountains, the summits of which are in many parts clothed with a variety of trees. The principal ranges are the Altai, and its various subordinate chains, extending E., under various names, as far as the banks of the Amoor, and the Ala-shan and In-shan ranges. Its rivers are numerous, particularly in the N., where occur the Selenga, Orkhon, and Tola, which unite their streams, and flow into lake Baikal, and the Kerlon and Onon, tributaries of the Amoor. In the S. are the Siramuren, and its branches, with several others in the region of Koko-nor. The chief lakes, S. from the desert, are Koko-nor, or the Azure Sea, and the Oling and Dzaring, near the sources of the Yellow River. In the N.W. are the Upsa-nor, Altai-nor, Alak-nor, and the Iki-ar, near the town of Cobdo. All the plains of Mongolia are intensely cold in winter, and in some of the E. parts, bordering on Chihle, the people make their houses partly under ground, to avoid the inclemency of the season, the hills to the N. being too low to screen the country from the polar blasts. In summer, again, the heat is in many parts so great that not even a blade of grass can grow. The space on the N. of Gobi, to the confines of Russia, about 150 m. wide, is warmer than the desert, and supports a greater population than the S. side. The thermometer in winter falls 30° and 40° below zero, and sudden and great changes are frequent. Many large portions of Mongolia, both S. and N. of the Gobi, are sufficiently fertile, and might be turned to good account by the natives, but for their preference of a nomadic to an agricultural life, choosing rather to wander about with their herds and flocks, than to cultivate the soil.

Pines, fir, birch, ash, elm, and white poplar, grow on the mountains, and in the same region are found red currants, wild peaches, and various shrubs. A little millet, wheat, and barley, are grown, but the chief dependence of the people is on their cattle, and on the corn which they receive from China, in exchange for their sheep and other animals. The consequence is, that they are often reduced to great distress in winter, bordering, frequently, on absolute want; their flocks, likewise, suffering from extreme cold or disease. The wild animals of Mongolia are boars, bears, wolves, hares, foxes, sables, and squirrels; there are also wild horses and goats. The birds comprise cranes, wild geese, ducks, moorfowl, quails, and swans. The rivers abound with fish.

The Mongols are of the middle size, but muscular and strongly built; their faces broad, square, and flat; noses particularly low and flat; eyes small, oblique, black, and keen; thick lips, short chin, with very little beard, and large and prominent ears; hair, black and strong, almost wholly shaven out, excepting a little tuft on the crown. They live principally on milk, butter, and cheese. Horse-flesh is considered a delicacy, but the wealthy only can indulge in it. Their favourite national liquor, as among all the Tartar nations, is Koumass or Koumiss, fermented mare's milk, in which they often indulge to excess. In religion they are Buddhists. Polygamy prevails among them, and divorces are frequent. The Mongols form the principal stock of a race widely diffused over the plateaus of central Asia, and consisting of two great divisions, the Eastern or Mongols proper, and the Western or Calmuks. The former only are found in Mongolia, and are divided into three great nations—the Tshakhar, Kalkas, and Sunnet. The Tshakhar possess the best part of Mongolia, or that part which skirts the Chinese wall on the N.; and obtained the confidence of the court of Peking, by submitting to the Manchoes before they had made much progress in the conquest of China. The Kalkas occupy the N. part of Mongolia, along the frontiers of Siberia, and voluntarily placed themselves under the protection of the Chinese, when threatened with destruction by the Oeloth Calmuks in 1688.



The Sunnet occupy the country intermediate between that of the Kalkas and Tshakhar. They all claim descent from the celebrated Ghenghis Khan, who in the beginning of the 13th century united the different races under his sway; and in the course of his devastating conquests, both westward and southward, made the Mongols, of whom little had been previously heard, to occupy an important page in the world's history. The conquests of Ghenghis Khan were extended by his son Oktai, who subdued the whole of China, and overthrew the caliphate of Bagdad, while other hordes, under the khans Manku and Batu, forced their way into Russia, devastated large portions of it, pillaged Moscow, entered Poland in 1240, and were threatening all Germany with destruction, when in 1241, their progress was arrested by their signal defeat at Wahlstatt. After the death of Oktai in 1243, all further attempts on Europe ceased; but nearly half a century longer, the empire which he had established continued to flourish, and stretch from the Chinese Sea W. to the frontiers of Poland, and from Hindoostan N. to the frontiers of Siberia. At a later period, under Timur or Tamerlane, the Mongol empire, which had been gradually crumbling to pieces, acquired new lustre. But the revival proved temporary, and at his death a complete disruption took place. The fragments, however, were so large as in some instances to be sufficient to found new dynasties. One of the most important of them was that of the Sultan Baber, who, in 1519, founded the empire of the Great Mogul in Hindoostan, and kept at Delhi a court of almost unrivalled splendour, of which some faint traces are still exhibited by his descendants. The supreme administration of Mongolia is vested in the board or tribunal of foreign affairs at Peking.

**MONGRANDO**, a tn. Sardinian States, 35 m. N.N.E. Turin, on the Elvo; with three churches, manufactures of hardware, and a trade in wine and rice. Pop. 3724.

**MONHEIM**:—1, A tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, 36 m. S.S.E. Anspach; with a church, a chapel, manufactures of needles, a brewery, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1417.—2, A tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine; with a church, a castle, and manufactures of woollens, linens, and earthenware. Pop. 1210.

**MONIFIETH**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Forfar; the former 6 m. E. by N. Dundee, on an eminence not far from the sea; has an Established and a Free church, two manufactories of machines, a flour-mill, and one for spinning flax. Pop. 308. Area of par., 6054 ac. Pop. 3471.

**MONKIE**, par. Scot. Forfar; 6000 ac. Pop. 1317.

**MONIMAIL**, par. Scot. Fife; 6000 ac. P. (1851), 1102.

**MONINGTON**, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 127.

**MONISTROL**, or **MONISTROL-SUR-LOIRE**, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Loire, N.E. Le Puy; with manufactures of lace, blonde, ribbons, satin, and ironware, a tannery, paper-mill, dye-works, and important grain-markets. Pop. 1112.

**MONISTROL-DE-MONSERRAT**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Barcelona, at the foot of Mount Monserrat, r. bank Llobregat, here crossed by a bridge of one large lofty arch. It has a church, an hospital, and manufactures of cotton, a copper-foundry, and several mills. Pop. 1299.

**MONIVAIRD** and **STROWAN**, par. Scot. Perth; 21,000 ac. Pop. 796.

**MONIVEA**, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. and 17 m. E. by N. Galway; with an Episcopal church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a school. Area of par., 21,932 ac. Pop. 4810.

**MONJOS** (Los) [the monks], four small low islands, S. Pacific, extending nearly 5 m. E. to W.; lat. 0° 57' S.; lon. 145° 41' E. (n).

**MONK**, three pars. England:—1, (*Healdton*), Durham; 6060 ac. Pop. 935.—2, (*Okehampton*), Devon; 1960 ac. Pop. 259.—3, (*Soham*), Suffolk; 830 ac. Pop. 404.

**MONKLAND**, par. Eng. Hereford; 1180 ac. P. 184.

**MONKLAND**, two pars. Scotland, Lanark:—1, (*New*), 35,000 ac., including the town of Airdrie and several populous villages, the most of whose inhabitants are engaged in the extensive coal and iron mining and iron-smelting works carried on here. Pop. (1851), 23,169.—2, (*Old*), 8 m. by 4 m., including several populous villages, and numerous extensive iron and coal works. Pop. (1851), 27,333.

**MONKLEIGH**, par. Eng. Devon; 2040 ac. Pop. 699.

**MONKNASH**, par. Wales, Glamorgan. Pop. 109.

**MONKNEWTOWN**, par. Irel. Meath; 3673 ac. P. 824.

**MONKS**, three pars. England:—1, (*Fleigh*), Suffolk; 1670 ac. Pop. 732.—2, (*Horton*), Kent; 1220 ac. Pop. 171.—3, (*Kirby*), Warwick; 9640 ac. Pop. 1861.

**MONKSGRANGE**, par. Irel. Queen's; 863 ac. P. 276.

**MONKSILVER**, par. Eng. Somerset; 840 ac. P. 308.

**MONKSLAND**, par. Irel. Waterford; 2118 ac. P. 1672.

**MONKSTOWN**:—1, A vil. and par. Ireland, co. and 5 m. S.W. Dublin; with a church, and a castle. Area of par., 2051 ac. P. 13,143.—2, Par. Cork; 1541 ac. P. 2138.

**MONKTON** and **PRESTWICK**, par. Scot. Ayr; 3052 ac. Pop. 1933.

**MONKTON**, five pars. England:—1, Kent; 1960 ac. Pop. 402.—2, (*Farleigh*), Wilts; 1970 ac. Pop. 435.—3, (*Moor*), York; 4230 ac. P. 454.—4, (*Nun*), York (W. Riding); 1250 ac. P. 365.—5, (*West*), Somerset; 3410 ac. P. 1164.

**MONKTON**, par. Irel. Meath; 1870 ac. Pop. 460.

**MONKWEAKMOUTH**, par. Eng. Durham; 5120 ac. Pop. 12,493.

**MONMOUTH**, or **MONMOUTHSHIRE**, a maritime co. England, bounded N. by eos. Hereford and Brecknock, W. the latter and Glamorgan, S. and S.E. the estuary of the Severn, and E. Gloucester; area, 313,720 ac., of which about 270,000 ac. are arable, meadow, and pasture. Surface much diversified, a considerable portion being mountainous and rocky; the remainder consisting of fertile valleys and gentle slopes, adorned with woods and pastures, and highly cultivated fields. The geological formations are the old red sandstone E. of the Usk, and the coal-measures of the S. Wales coal-field, W. of the Usk, skirted by a narrow band of carboniferous limestone. The most important mineral productions are iron, coal, limestone, and various other kinds of stone, valuable for building and other purposes; lead-ore is met with—and there are some quarries of breccia, celebrated for making cider mill-stones. The soil of the county is generally good. Wheat, barley, and oats are the chief corn-crops; and a few pease and beans are sometimes sown. There are numerous woods and coppices, containing various kinds of timber, particularly ash and oak. Small orchards, also, are numerous. Flannel is manufactured to a small extent, as are also a few coarse cloths, woollen stockings, and coarse caps. Monmouth returns two members to Parliament. Its cap. is Monmouth; and the other chief towns are Abergavenny, Caerleon, Chepstow, and Pontypool. Pop. (1851), 157,418.

**MONMOUTH**, a parl. and mun. bor. and market tn. England, cap. above co., in a beautiful valley at the confluence of the Monnow and Wye, the former here crossed by an ancient and the latter by a handsome modern stone bridge, and on the railway to Hereford, 21 m. W.S.W. Gloucester. It consists of a spacious street, leading through an ancient arched gate at the Monnow bridge, to the market-place, and of several other streets diverging in different directions; and has a parish church, with an elegant spire 210 ft. high; a district church, Independent, Primitive Wesleyan, Baptist, and R. Catholic chapels; a free grammar, national, and infant schools; a handsome range of almshouses, malleable and tin-plate iron-works, paper and corn mills; a considerable trade, favoured by the navigable Wye; and a handsome new market-house. The castle, of which some portions still remain, was the favourite residence of John-of-Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and the birthplace of Henry V., and was thrice taken during the last civil war. Monmouth sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 5710.

**MONNERICH**, or **MUNNERICH**, a vil. Dutch Luxembourg, 8 m. S.W. Luxembourg; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1200.

**MONNICKENDAM**, or **MONNIKENDAM** [Latin, *Monachodanum*], a tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 9 m. N.E. Amsterdam, on the Zuider Zee. It is surrounded by an earthen wall planted with trees, affording a pleasant promenade; and has a townhouse, weighhouse, exchange, three churches; an orphan hospital, two public schools; a soap-works, a ropery, two boat-building yards, and a corn and a saw mill; but fishing and trading in cheese are the chief occupations. Pop. 2206.

**MONNINGTON**, par. Eng. Hereford; 1040 ac. P. 86.

**MONOK**, a tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, 20 m. S.E. Pesth; with two churches. Pop. 2562.

**MONOMOËZI** [perhaps more correctly, *Moñomoi*; generally written by the Portuguese of the 16th and 17th centuries, *Monemuge*, or *Munhemuge*], a great empire of E. Africa,

on the W. side of the great lake called Nyassa or the sea. The same name was given, by early writers, to the sovereign and to the country, though they state that it belongs properly to the former. At the present day, Monomoëzi is no longer united under a single ruler, but is divided into several kingdoms, respecting the relative importance of which we have no information. In the 16th century, when the empire flourished, it was said to extend S. to the Maurusa [the nation of Makúa, opposite to Mosambique], or the 12th parallel; others placed its S. limit at Mongalo, lat. 10° S. In the N. it was said to reach Gurague, in Abyssinia, or, according to the maps of that day, the fourth parallel of S. lat.; on the W. it had the lake; and on the E. it was supposed to approach the coast in the direction of Kilwa. According to our recent information, the most S. kingdom of Monomoëzi is in lat. 9°, where the lake is distant about 450 m. from Kilwa. The most N. countries, Msarára and Púghe, are probably under the fourth parallel, and 600 or 700 m. from the sea. As to the E. frontier of Monomoëzi, we only know that, on the great caravan route from the coast, in lat. 6° 30', to Oha, in lat. 7° 30', it is reached in 46 days; the distance thence to the lake being 24 days more. But it is not improbable that, when the empire subsisted in its vigour, it occupied some stations down the Lufiji, to protect the caravans, and to exercise an influence on the coasts.

Of the numerous countries included under the general title of Monomoëzi, six are said to constitute independent kingdoms, namely, Uranga (the Ruenga of early writers), on a S. branch of the Lufiji, lat. 8° to 9° S.; Uvinza, Ugyi, Oha or Uha, Usui, and Ucanga. These kingdoms succeed, as here enumerated, from S. to N.; the capitals being all apparently at the W. side of the country, next to the lake. The king of Oha is sometimes represented as the paramount sovereign of Monomoëzi; but the truth seems to be, that his sway extends over the country ordinarily visited by the caravans from Kilwa.

The caravan for Monomoëzi assembles at Buromaji, on the coast, opposite to Zanzibar, in lat. 6° 32' S. The route goes a point S. of W., and, in 10 days, reaches the Rúvu, the mouth of which is a few miles N. of Buromaji. On the 15th day, the same river, in which the hippopotamus and crocodile are very numerous, is crossed a second time. So far, the road lies through the country of the Zerámú. Beyond the Rúvu, it goes over the Riguru Hills, and the country of the Neútú. In about 30 days, the caravan arrives at Marora [Trade], in the country of the Wasagára. To this point all the roads from the coast converge, and the caravan from Buromaji is swelled by arrivals from the N. bank of the Rúvu, and from Kilwa, in the S.E. In the neighbourhood of Marora are several rivers, the Lufiji being the chief, which inundate the plains to a great extent during the rains. Beyond Marora, the caravan, crossing the Kidéji, soon enters the valley of 'the river,' a branch of the Lufiji, called Siwáha—a name probably derived from Waha, the people of Oha—and continues ascending it for twelve days, when the river disappears on the left, and the road, passing through the country of the Etumba, leads, in 14 days, to Unangwéra, the frontier town of Oha, in Monomoëzi, and 20 days from the capital. The river Siwaha is again met with at Usagozi, six days from Oha. The mountains of the Wahaha, S. of this river, and E. of Monomoëzi, are said to abound in salt and iron. The caravans reach Oha in 70 or 75 days. The lake is four days distant to the W.; but there seems to be little or no traffic on it in this quarter, and few of the Arab merchants who visit Oha ever see it.

The people of Monomoëzi are, collectively, Mucaranga. This name, given to the race and language both in Monomoëzi and Monomotapa, signifies, native of Uranga, and points out that country as the cradle of the widely-spread nation. It is remarkable that, in Monomotapa, while the empire existed in all its state, the chief officers of the king's guards were entitled Mucamoëgi, evidently in allusion to the N. and original home of the race. The natives of Monomoëzi are tall and well made; black, but not with exaggerated negro features. They wear such a load of ornaments, rings, beads, &c., appended to their ears, that they are obliged to support them by means of a band over the head. They twist brass wire round the neck, and over the cheek and shoulders, so as to resemble a coat of mail. Their dress consists of a waist-

cloth and a scarf of cotton; they weave and dye narrow cotton cloth themselves, but the richer classes prefer the manufactures of India. The superior civilization of the Monomoëzi is shown chiefly in the employment of beasts of burden; for the ass, here a fine animal, carries all their merchandise to and from the coast. The journey between Oha and the coast takes about four months and a half, and six weeks or two months are spent on the sea-side, so that the expedition down and back again occupies 11 months. The number descending annually is from 8000 to 10,000, of whom the great majority encamp on the coast opposite to Zanzibar, round the mouth of the Rúvu; a few go to Kilwa, and some northwards. The opinion prevails in Zanzibar, that the kingdoms of Monomoëzi are now recovering their former prosperity and power.

MONOMOTAPA, an empire, E. Africa, of great relative magnitude and power, at the time of its discovery, in the beginning of the 16th century, when, owing to the ignorance and exalted temper of the age, it was described in very exaggerated terms. It was said to have a circumference of 1000 leagues, and, even at the present day, the estimated length of the river Zambezi, which gives the breadth of the empire, is double of the truth. The name Monomotapa, or, more correctly, Moëne Motápa, signifies the Empire or Emperor of Motápa; literally, perhaps, Motápa itself or himself. Of Motápa we know little; some say it was the capital of the kingdom, and otherwise called Madragan; others make it the metropolitan province. The empire appears to have been co-extensive with the diffusion of the Mucaranga race, S. of the Zambezi; it reached, therefore, from this river S. to Inhambane, W. to Maíña, but did not go beyond the basin of the Zambezi. On the E. it extended to the sea in Sofála, but did not embrace the mouths of the Zambezi; its N. boundary, on the sea-shore, being the river Tendacúlo. The emperor of Monomotapa appears to have been the same person as the Quitéve or king of Sofála; but on this point the Portuguese writers are not clear. The capital of the Quitéve, called Zimbáoe or the court, was said to be 15 days inland on the river of Sofála, and six days further in was the capital of Monomotapa. The missionary, Gonzalez Sylveira, travelled to the latter by a circuitous route through Teté, which he estimated at 600 m. He baptized the king, queen, and 300 of the nobles, but soon after (1560) incurred the suspicion of being an enchanter, and was put to death. About 10 years later, Barreto led an expedition from Sofála, where the Portuguese had established themselves in 1505, for the express purpose of conquering the gold and silver mines. He advanced from Sena, in a direction parallel to the Zambezi, on its S. side. In the mountains he met with an obstinate resistance from the Mongázi, and had great difficulty in reaching Teté. He concluded his pretended conquests by agreeing to pay the sovereign of Monomotapa an annual tribute, as it is ingeniously called by Dos Santos and the Jesuit Thoman, which consisted, in the time of the former (1600), of 200 pieces of cloth. In Thoman's time (1750) it had dwindled into some cheap and showy articles of European manufacture, annually escorted to the native capital by a small band of soldiers, who remained as the emperor's body-guard till relieved the following year. In 1607, the emperor of Monomotapa, being distressed by revolts and civil dissensions, consented to resign to the Portuguese his mines and half of his dominions, provided that they would secure to him the possession of the other half. Such is the account given of their title to Monomotapa by the Portuguese, whose dominion in these countries has never been much more than nominal. In the middle of the last century, the empire was dismembered, and its provinces became independent. The chief kingdoms which have sprung out of the ruins of the empire are those of the Quitéve (Sofála), the Mutene (Quissanga), S.W. of the former; the Sedanda (Madanda), further S. on the river Save; and the Changamira, whose estates seem to lie in the interior, towards Maíña. The title of Moëne Motápa is not yet forgotten in the country, and we believe it is assumed by the Changamira. On the death of the Quitéve, in 1803, no male successor to him was elected, and the sovereign power was exercised by the queen, in whose hands it still remained in 1835, when our information terminates. Among the curiosities of Monomotapa are usually mentioned the stone buildings on Mount Nfura, near the gold-mines. The true form of the name has been preserved to us by Do Couto; while



De Barros informs us that these walls were of rough stone, without mortar. Subsequent writers, however, describe the buildings as of timber, stone, and mortar; they add, also, inscriptions in an unknown language, and, changing the name into Afur, conclude that this country was Ophir, and the buildings in question the towers raised by Solomon. However, it is not necessary to look so far back for the origin of these walls. The Arabs of Yemen and Hadramaut, who frequented Sofala at an early age, were excellent masons; and the natives themselves, in stony districts, build rough stone walls without mortar, as fences for their villages and cattle grounds. The word Li-taku means, in fact, walls of this description.—(De Barros Decades; *Jornal dos Santos*; *Ethiopia Oriental*, 1603.)

**MONONGA-BE**, a tn. Madagascar, cap. of the Vronimes tribe, dist. Ibara, about lat. 22° S.; lon. 46° E. It consists of about 800 houses, situated on an affluent of the Mananghare, and both well built and fortified.

**MONONGAHELA**, a river, U. States, rising at the foot of the Laurel Mountains, Virginia, and, after a N. course of 300 m., uniting with the Alleghany at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, to form the Ohio. It is navigable for large boats 60 m., and for small boats, 200 m. from its mouth. Its principal tributaries are the Cheat and Youghiogeny.

**MONOPOLI**, a tn. and seaport, Naples, prov. and 27 m. E.S.E. Bari, on the Adriatic. It ranks as a fortress of the third class, being seated on an eminence, walled, and defended by a castle. It has two suburbs, consisting of well-built houses; but the town itself is indifferently built; the houses being too lofty for the width of the streets, render them dark and gloomy. It has a cathedral, and numerous other churches; two harbours, with great depth of water, but imperfectly sheltered; and a trade in woollen and cotton cloth (both extensively manufactured in the town), wine, and olives. Pop. 16,000.

**MONOR**, a tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 20 m. S.E. Pesth; with two churches. P. (chiefly Protestant), 5408.

**MONOSTOR**, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A vil., Thither Danube, co. Baranya, 27 m. S.E. Fünfkirchen; with a church, and some trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1245.—2, A vil., Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar; with a Greek church. Pop. 1720.—3, A vil., Hither Danube, co. Pesth, on an isl. of the Danube; with two churches. Pop. 900.—4, (*Apati*), A vil., Thither Danube, co. Szalad; with a church, the ruins of an old monastery, and four mills. Pop. 819.—5, (*Bath*), A vil., Hither Danube, co. Bacs, l. bank Danube; with a church, the ruins of an old abbey, and some trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1179.

**MONOSTORSZEG**, a tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, l. bank Danube, with which a navigable canal here communicates, 41 m. S.E. Fünfkirchen. It has some trade in corn, wine, flax, wood, and cattle. Pop. 4249.

**MONOVAR**, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 22 m. E.N.E. Alicante, on the Vinalop, defended by a castle and a fortified hermitage, which are perched on two eminences. It has some level, and other steep streets, all kept very clean; five squares, the largest of which is used as a market-place and a bull-ring; a townhouse, hospital, reading-room, small library, pretty theatre, convent, various educational establishments, a church, three hermitages, and a cemetery; some wool-carding, distilleries of brandy and liqueurs, manufactures of soft soap, tanneries, flour and oil mills, weaving of linens, serges, sashes, blankets, and other woollen stuffs, some of which articles are exported; but the chief occupation is agriculture. Pop. 7590.

**MONQUHITTER**, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 20,000 ac. Pop. 2074.

**MONREAL DEL CAMPO**, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 34 m. N.N.W. Teruel, l. bank Jiloca; with a church, a townhouse, primary school, and fine fountain; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several flour-mills. P. 1516.

**MONREALE**, or **MONREALE**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 5 m. W.S.W. Palermo, on a height commanding a magnificent view. It was founded in the beginning of the 12th century, by the Norman prince William II., surnamed the Good, who also founded its magnificent cathedral and the Benedictine convent, which possesses an excellent library. Monreale is the see of a bishop, and has a college. Outside the town, picturesquely situated among steep rocks, is a royal summer residence, called Renna. Pop. 12,988.

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**MONROE**, a tn., U. States, Michigan, 37 m. S.S.W. Detroit, r. bank Raisin, 2½ m. above its mouth, in Lake Erie; with a courthouse, jail, and seven churches; flour, saw, and paper mills; a foundry, tannery, woollen factory, and two printing-offices. Pop. 1703.

**MONROIG**, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 17 m. W.S.W. Tarragona, near the sea-coast. It has an hospital, elementary school, and a parish church. Near it are quarries of limestone and gypsum, and mines of antimony. P. 2692.

**MONROVIA**, a seaport tn., W. Africa, cap. of Liberia, on the peninsula of Mesurado; lat. 6° 18' N.; lon. 10° 50' W.; l. bank of the Mesurado river. It is a thriving place, consisting of large commodious houses, has several churches and schools, is the residence of a British consul, and, being the chief port of the colony, carries on a considerable trade. Pop. above 1000.

**MONROYO**, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel, 80 m. S.E. Saragossa; with a church, primary school, manufactures of woollen cloth, hempen shoes, and a trade in oil and wax. Pop. 1396.

**MONS** [anc. *Montes Hannonicæ*], a fortified tn. Belgium, cap. prov. Hainaut, 27 m. E.S.E. Tournay, on the railway from Brussels to Valenciennes, and intersected by the Trouille; here crossed by three bridges. It has five gates, and is commanded by a castle, 'Chateau-Lien,' built on the site of an ancient Roman camp. Two lakes interrupt the approach from the E., and, from the facilities afforded for laying the whole circumjacent country under water by admitting the river, access to the fortress is rendered difficult. The town is clean, regular, and has a flourishing appearance; its principal streets are wide and straight, though occasionally somewhat steep; and some of its eight squares are spacious, and lined with handsome houses and public buildings. It has five churches, those of St. Wardru and St. Elizabeth being beautiful structures; a Gothic townhall, civil and military hospitals, court-house, arsenal, and theatre; a school of arts, academy of music; mineralogical, architectural, and horticultural societies; medical seminary, orphan asylum, a deaf and dumb institution, two lunatic asylums, a college, and numerous public and private schools. Its manufactures consist of linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, muslin, hats, fire-arms, cutlery, musical instruments, clay-pipes, soap, oil, candles, chicory, bricks, earthenware, vinegar, tobacco, and sugar; it has also copper, lead, and pewter foundries; several breweries and bleach-works; an active trade in timber, coal, extensively mined in the vicinity; building-stone, marble, horses, cattle, and corn, the transfer of which is facilitated by a canal, connecting with the Scheidt. In 1425, Jean IV., Duke of Brabant, aided by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, besieged and took the town. It afterwards sustained several sieges, and was alternately in the hands of the Austrians, Spaniards, and French, till, in 1794, it fell to the latter, and was retained by them till 1814, when it was ultimately incorporated with Belgium. Pop. 20,617.

**MONSANTO**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. and 41 m. S.S.E. Guarda, on a lofty and rugged steep. It is walled, and defended by a castle. Pop. 1230.

**MONSARAZ**, a tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, com. Elvas, on a rock near r. bank Guadiana, 27 m. S.E. Evora. It is walled, and defended by a strong castle. Pop. 1250.

**MONSEA**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 5883 ac. Pop. 1744.

**MONSELICE**, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 12 m. S. by W. Padua, on a lofty rocky eminence. It is walled; has four churches, an old castle, manufactures of hats, several silk-mills, and a considerable trade, facilitated by the canal on which the town stands. On the slope of Mount Celice, near the town, is a picturesquely-situated monastery, where a temple of Jupiter is said to have stood; and in the neighbourhood a great many vipers are caught, from which the well-known Thierak or Treacle of Venice is made. P. 5400.

**MONSERRAT**, or **MONTERIAT**, a mountain, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Barcelona, near r. bank Llobregat. It is 3300 ft. in height, and consists of a great number of lofty, isolated peaks, between which the ascent is made with great difficulty. About midway up its E. side, stands the famous monastery of the same name, in which Charles V. spent his last days. It possesses an image of the Virgin, whose alleged miraculous powers used to attract vast numbers of pilgrims; and, perched on the surrounding rocks, are numbers of hermitages, several of which have been

occupied by the most distinguished saints of the Romish calendar. As the mountain stands in the line of the royal road from Manresa, across the Llobregat, advantage was taken of its strong natural position in the war of independence, and several fortifications were erected upon it.

**MÖNSHEIM**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. and near Leonberg, on the Kreuzbach; with a parish church. Pop. 1011.

**MONSTER**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 15 m. W.N.W. Rotterdam, near the downs close upon the N. Sea. It has a good communal house, two churches, and a school; inhabitants engaged in agriculture, gardening, and shell-fish gathering. Pop. 1540.

**MONT DE MARSAN**, [Latin, *Mons Martiani*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Landes, at the junction of the Douze and Midou, which here form the navigable Midouze, and are spanned by handsome bridges, 62 m. S. Bordeaux. The streets are, in general, clean and regular, and adorned with numerous public fountains, and, though once one of the smallest and least populous of the departmental capitals, has made considerable progress within recent years. It has a church, prefecture, courthouse, prison, hospital, and barracks; a court of first resort, a society of agriculture, commerce, and arts, and a communal college. The principal trade consists in forwarding the wines and brands of Armagnac to Bayonne. It has manufactures of common woollens, blankets, sailcloth, and leather. Pop. (1852), 4463.

**MONT-BLANC**, the loftiest mountain of Europe, belonging to the Pennine chain of the Alps, and rising 15,732 ft. above the sea-level, is situated in the Sardinian States, on the frontiers of divs. Savoy and Aosta, lat. 45° 50' N.; lon. 6° 52' E. In this latitude the snow line is 8000 ft., and, consequently, 7700 ft. of the mountain are within the region of perpetual snow and ice. Its shape, when seen on the N. or S., is pyramidal. On the S.E. it presents an immense wall-face, on which, of course, few glaciers can be formed. These, of which 18 in all are counted, are chiefly on the N.W. slope, where the glaciers, Des Bossons, Bois, Taléfre, and Mer de Glace, are seen. The mass of the mountain consists almost entirely of granite. Its summit was first reached by Paccard, in 1786, but the ascent has since been made so often, and with so few accidents, that it is perhaps less hazardous than has been commonly supposed, though much is unquestionably due to the precautions used by Government to ascertain the sufficiency of the guides, and regulate the mode of ascent.

**MONT-CERVIN**, a mountain, Switzerland. See CERVIN.

**MONT-ST-AUBERT**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 33 m. W.N.W. Mons. Pop. (agricultural), 1496.

**MONT-ST-JEAN**, a vil. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 11 m. S.S.E. Brussels. It was the centre of the British position at Waterloo, and is the name by which the French usually designate that battle.

**MONT-ST-MICHEL**, a vil. France, dep. Manche, in the Gulf of Brittany, 7 m. S.W. Avranches. It consists chiefly of an isolated rock, above 5 m. in circumference, and 400 ft. high, situated about 3 m. from the coast, among sandy flats, which are regularly covered by the tide, and was at one time strongly fortified, and is now used as a central state prison. It contains a church, and the extensive remains of an ancient abbey. Pop. 1082.

**MONT-SAXONEX**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, div. Auncy, and 7 m. S.E. Bonneville, on an elevated plateau of Mount Berger; with an ancient church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1308.

**MONT-SUR-MARCHIENNE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the L'Eau d'Heure, 21 m. E. Mons. It has manufactures of iron and nails, a brewery, limekilns, and quarries. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1574.

**MONTA** [Latin, *Montata*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. Alba; with two churches, a large and magnificent castle, a monastery, public school, and a trade in wine, wood, and silk. Pop. 2520.

**MONTBAUR**, a walled tn. Germany, duchy Nassau, 10 m. E.N.E. Coblenz; with two churches, a school of arts, manufactures of linen, a tile-work, and a paper and other mills. Pop. 2727.

**MONTACUTE**, par. Eng. Somerset; 1370 ac. P. 1047.

**MONTAFUERNTHAL**, a wild and romantic valley, Austria, Tyrol, in the S.E. of Vorarlberg, near St. Peter, and

traversed by the Ill. It forms a district of about 150 geo. sq. m., includes 10 parishes, is governed by its own landamman, and has a pop. of 8900. Its chief town is Schruns. Its entrance is by a narrow pathway, through a wild ravine, but it soon opens out, and becomes both beautiful and fertile, abounding particularly with cherry-trees, from the produce of which much cherry brandy is made. The chief employment is the rearing of cattle, but many of the inhabitants emigrate in summer, and find employment as builders of dikes, and house servants. They are a simple-hearted, virtuous race, and greatly distinguished themselves in the war of independence.

**MONTAGNA**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 2 m. E. Sondrio; with a church, and a ruinous old castle, which figured in the early history of the Valteline. P. 1943.

**MONTAGNAC**, several places, France, particularly a tn. dep. Herault, r. bank Herault, 22 m. W.S.W. Montpellier; with several distilleries, and a trade in serge, wool, druggot, &c. Masers de Latude, famous for his long captivity in the Bastille, and the wonderful ingenuity and perseverance he displayed in order to effect his escape, was born here. Pop. 3441.

**MONTAGNANA**, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 22 m. S.W. Padua. It is surrounded by ancient walls, with lofty towers, all built of the finest brick, and furnishing a beautiful specimen of medieval fortification; and has five churches, a handsome theatre, an old castle, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a considerable trade in hemp. Pop. 9800.

**MONTAGUE ISLAND**:—1, One of the New Hebrides, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 17° 26' S.; lon. 168° 17' E.—2, An isl. N. Pacific Ocean, W. coast of Russian America, forming the N.W. side of Prince William's Sound; lat. (S. point) 59° 46' N.; lon. 147° 30' W. (n.); about 50 m. long, and 10 m. broad.—3, An isl. S.E. coast, Australia; lat. 36° 18' S.; lon. 150° 24' E. (n.); nearly 2 m. N. to S., with 12 fathoms near its W. side; with a rocky bottom.—4, An isl. E. coast, China, prov. Chekiang; lat. (E. point) 29° 10' N.; lon. 122° 5' E. (n.)—5, One of the Sandwich Islands, S. Atlantic; lat. 58° 27' S.; lon. 26° 44' W. (r.)

**MONTAGU** [Flemish, *Scherpenheufel*], a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 28 m. N.E. Brussels; with a beautiful church, several breweries and distilleries, and a considerable trade in firewood. Pop. 2267.

**MONTAILLEUR**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. Upper Savoy, 3 m. from Chambéry; with an ancient church. Pop. 1168.

**MONTAINTO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. and 7 m. N. Moriana; with an ancient church, a magnificent sanctuary, and a trade in corn, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 1500.

**MONTALBAN**, two places, Spain:—1, A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 15 m. S. Cordova; with almost mathematically straight streets, a church, courthouse, and two primary schools, and manufactures of linen, limekilns, oil-mills, lime-works, and a trade in corn, oil, lime, and fruit. Pop. 2524.—2, A tn. Aragon, prov. and 32 m. N.N.E. Teruel; once one of the best in Lower Aragon, but almost destroyed during the last civil war. It has a church, primary school, and hospital; manufactures of linen, woollen, and hempen cloth; several marble quarries, and a seam of coal. Pop. 936.

**MONTALBANO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 25 m. S.S.W. Matera. Here the Roman consul Curius defeated the army of Pyrrhus. Pop. 2600.

**MONTALCINO**, a tn. Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Siena. It is walled, and otherwise fortified; is the see of a bishop; has a court of law, several public offices, a cathedral, two churches, limestone quarries, and a trade in the exquisite wine of the district. Pop. (1853), 2299.

**MONTALDO**, several places, Sardinian States, Piedmont:—1, (*di Mondovì*), A vil. and com., div. Coni, prov. and 6 m. S. Mondovì; with an ancient church, a courthouse, mines of iron, and a trade in corn and fruit, particularly chestnuts. Pop. 1991.—2, (*d'Acqui*), A vil. and com. div. Alessandria, prov. Acqui; with a church, quarries of building-stone and gypsum, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1020.—3, (*Roero*), A vil. and com., div. Coni, prov. and about 6 m. from Alba; with a church, a round tower, forming the only remains of an ancient castle, and a trade chiefly in wine. Pop. 1426.—4, (*Scarampi*), A vil. and com., prov. Asti. It was once forti-



fied, but now only consists of a single street, with an ancient tower and a church. Pop. 1055.

**MONTALEGRE**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Trás-os-Montes, 22 m. W.S.W. Chaves. It stands high, and has an old castle, and a trade in butter, cows, and calves. Pop. 508.

**MONTALEGRE**, or **GUARAPA**, a tn. Brazilian Guiana, prov. and 150 m. E.N.E. Para, on a height in an island of the Amazon, near the mouth of the Guraputaba; with a church, a saw-mill, and some trade in mandioc, cotton, coffee, and cloves. Pop. dist., 4000.

**MONTALENGO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and about 8 m. S. Ivrea, on the canal of Caluso; with a handsome modern church, a castle, finely seated on a height; an elementary school, manufactures of straw bonnets, and a trade in wine and fruit, especially chestnuts. P. 1340.

**MONTALTO**, several places, Sardinian States:—1, A vil. and com., div. and 30 m. E.N.E. Alessandria; with a handsome church, an old castle, and a trade in wine. P. 1222.—2, A vil. and com., div. Nice, prov. and about 12 m. from St. Remo; with two parish churches, an hospital, and a trade in wine, fruit, and olive-oil. Pop. 1050.—3, A vil. and com., div. Turin, prov. and 2 m. N. Ivrea, on the Dora, and in the vicinity of three lakes. It has a church, limekilns, and quarries of building-stone. Pop. 1320.

**MONTALTO**, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 8 m. N.N.E. Ascoli, near r. bank Aso. It is a bishop's see. Pope Sixtus V. was born here. Pop. 1500.

**MONTALTO** [Latin, *Babia*], a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 8 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2430.

**MONTALVANEJO**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 24 m. from Cuenca, indifferently built; with a church, a hermitage, a primary school and hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1189.

**MONTALVÃO**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 16 m. S. Castello-Branco, near the Sever, an affluent of the Tagus. It is fortified, and has an annual fair. Pop. 1242.

**MONTALVO**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 30 m. from Cuenca; poorly built; with a church, primary school, dilapidated townhouse, the ruins of a Moorish castle, manufactures of saltpetre, with which the soil of the surrounding district is strongly impregnated, and a trade in saltpetre and corn. Pop. 1141.

**MONTANARO**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 14 m. N.N.E. Turin, near the Orco; tolerably well built; with a court of justice, two squares, a church, an old castle, two Latin, and two communal schools, and a trade in cattle and excellent tobacco. Pop. 4400.

**MONTANCHES**, a tn. Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Cáceres; with steep but paved and clean streets; a townhouse, prison, two professorships of Latin, and three elementary schools; a church and several hermitages; a nunnery and several fountains; 50 flour and four oil mills. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in different kinds of traffic, exporting chiefly their rich hams and hung beef, which are much esteemed, as well as their wines, which formerly constituted one of the principal sources of wealth. Pop. 5587.

**MONTARGIL**, a vil. and par. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 42 m. S.W. Portalegre. Pop. 1311.

**MONTARGIS** [Latin, *Fellonodum*], a tn. France, dep. Loiret, on the Loing, at the junction of the Loing and Briare canals, 39 m. E.N.E. Orleans. It stands near an extensive forest of the same name, and is tolerably well built; has manufactures of common cloth, leather, and paper; and a trade in corn, saffron, wax, honey, leather, wool, and cattle. P. 7272.

**MONTATAIRE** [Latin, *Mons Tarenensis*], a tn. France, dep. Oise, 7 m. from Senlis; with a church, an old castle, forges, foundries, a paper, a saw, and a rolling mill. P. 2226.

**MONTAUBAN** [Latin, *Albanus Mons*, or *Mons Aureolus*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 342 m. S. by W. Paris; lat. 44° 0' 55" N.; lon. 3° 19' 45" W. (c.) It stands on a plateau, surrounded by the Tarn, the Tescou, and a deep ravine. The town proper, which is surrounded by walls, and entered by several handsome gates, is not of great extent, but has extensive suburbs, which stand on the opposite bank of the Tarn, and communicate with the town by a bridge of brick, composed of seven large arches. At the extremity of the bridge, next the suburbs, is a gate, in the form of a triumphal arch, and, at the other extremity, is the Hotel de Ville, a handsome square structure, with four turrets at its

angles. The town is well built, and has clean wide streets, and three fine squares. Among the public buildings are a handsome cathedral, in the form of a Greek cross, and of Italian architecture; a prefecture, public library, bishops' palace, and theatre. It has considerable manufactures of common woollens, known by the name of Montauban serge, moleskins, silk hosiery, soap, cottons, delftware, brandy, and starch; also breweries, tanneries, worsted and fulling mills; and a trade in corn, for which Montauban is an entrepot to several towns of the S.; flour, leather, woollens, oil, goose-feathers, groceries, drugs, &c. Montauban is the see of a bishop; has courts of first resort, and commerce; a consulting chamber of manufactures, a society of agriculture, science, and belles-lettres; a communal college, a diocesan seminary, a secondary ecclesiastical school, and a Protestant theological faculty. It was one of the first towns which embraced the Reformation, and has, in consequence, been often subjected to the most cruel persecutions. Pop. (1852), 16,509.

**MONTAUD**, a tn. France, dep. Loire, l. bank Furand, about 1 m. N. St. Etienne. Pop. 2863.

**MONTAUK POINT**, a lofty promontory, U. States, state and 115 m. E. New York, the most E. extremity of Long Island. On it is a lighthouse, 160 ft.; lat. 41° 4' 12" N.; lon. 71° 52' W. (n.)

**MONTAZZOLI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, dist. and S.W. Il-Vasto. Pop. 1927.

**MONTBARD** [Latin, *Mons Barrus*], a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or, on the Brenne, and the canal of Burgogne, 40 m. N.W. Dijon; with an ancient church, an old chateau, in which the celebrated naturalist, Buffon, was born; manufactures of woollen cloth, druggist, laces, twist, and leather; and a trade in hemp, wood, wool, thread, &c. Pop. 2075.

**MONTBELLARD** [Latin, *Mons Piliardae*], a walled tn. France, dep. Doubs, 40 m. N.E. Besançon. It is generally well and regularly built; has a court of first resort, a communal college, and a public library of 10,000 volumes; a chateau, placed on a commanding height, now used partly as a lock-up house, and partly as a record office; Hotel de Ville, public markets, several churches, an hospital, ancient college, &c.; manufactures of clocks and watches, about 4000 of the latter being annually finished; hosiery, various tissues, agricultural implements, flint, scythes, Paris point; a cotton-mill, and numerous tanneries. Montbelliard is the centre of an important trade with Switzerland, and has also a good deal of general trade in corn, groceries, cheese, linens, leather, fur, and oak deals, timber for carpentry and ship-building, &c. The naturalist, G. Cuvier, was born here. Pop. 5294.

**MONTBLANCH**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Tarragona; with a townhouse, five elementary schools, several churches, a prison, an hospital for the sick poor, nine flour and seven oil mills, several brandy distilleries, a tannery, and some cotton manufactures. Wine, filberts, and other fruits, are exported. Pop. 4114.

**MONTBRISON** [Latin, *Montbrisonium*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Loire, 37 m. W.S.W. Lyons; in general ill built; houses low, and of a mean appearance; streets irregular and narrow. It has, however, spacious and finely-planted boulevards, formed on the site of the ancient fortifications; a Gothic cathedral, founded in 1225; a court of first resort, communal college, primary normal school, secondary ecclesiastical college, agricultural and commercial society; but both its manufactures and trade are insignificant. Pop. (1852), 5994.

**MONTBRON**, a tn. France, dep. Charente, 16 m. E. Angoulême, on the Tardoire; with forges, an iron and a paper mill, and, near it, a lead-mine. Pop. 1235.

**MONTCEL**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy Proper, 5 m. from Aix, l. bank Serioz; with a small church, and a trade in potatoes, chestnuts, and cattle. P. 1115.

**MONTDIDIER** [Latin, *Mons Desiderii*], a tn. France, dep. Somme, on the slope of a hill, washed by the Don, 21 m. S.E. Amiens, houses generally old, and almost all the streets uneven and ill paved. It has a townhall, college, court-house, and church of St. Peter; manufactures of hosiery, the staple, employing about 45,000 persons within the arrondissement; serge, prunella; stocking-wools, cotton-mills, tanneries, and a trade in corn, cattle, coal, &c. Pop. 3724.

**MONTDRAGON**, or **MONDRAÇON** [Latin, *Mons Ira comit*], a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, r. bank Lez, 20 m. N.N.W. Avignon. Pop. 1769.

**MONTE-ALTO**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, comarca Urubú; with a church, and a trade in corn, millet, and cattle.

**MONTE-APERTO**, a vil. Sicily, prov. and 3 m. W.N.W. Girgenti; on an eminence, and long noted as a resort of banditti. Pop. 1000.

**MONTE-CALVO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 4 m. N.N.W. Avriano; with eight churches, and an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 4500.

**MONTE-CARLO**, a tn. Tuscany, prov. and 32 m. W.N.W. Florence; with a large and handsome parish and three other churches, and a trade in wine, olives, hemp, flax, and dairy produce. Pop. 3236.

**MONTE-CAROTTO**, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 24 m. W.S.W. Ancona. Pop. 2800.

**MONTE-CAVO**. See CENOS.

**MONTE-CENISIO**. See CENIS (MONT.)

**MONTE-CHIARO**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Brescia, l. bank Chiese. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and was once defended by a strong castle, of which, however, only a single tower now remains. It has two churches, a new and beautiful hospital, an orphan asylum, and a rich charitable endowment (*congregazione di carità*); an extensive transit trade; and numerous silk and several other mills. Pop. 6730.

**MONTE-CHRISTI**, a tn., bay, and river, N.W. coast, isl. Hayti, republic of Santo Domingo. The town is situated a few miles N.W. from the mouth of the river, and was formerly a place of some importance, but is now much reduced, having no other resource but the cattle raised in its territory.—The bay is in lat. 19° 53' N.; lon. 71° 38' W. (a.) Opposite, are a group of small, low islets, covered with mangroves, and called the Seven Brothers, situated on a shoal, called the Shoal or Bank of Monte-Christi, which extends 14 m. to the W.—The river rises on the N.E. side of Mount Yaque, near the centre of the island, from which it flows N. to near Santiago, about 25 m., when it bends round to the N.W., and, after a further course of about 70 m., falls by two mouths into the Bay of Manzanilla.

**MONTE-FALCIONE**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 31 m. N.E. Avelino; with an annual fair. Pop. 4000.

**MONTE-FALCONE**, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. and 13 m. W.N.W. Larino; with two annual fairs. Pop. 2450.

**MONTE-FORTE**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 5 m. W.N.W. Avellino; with two churches, and a glass-work. Pop. 3500.

**MONTE-LUPONE**, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 6 m. N.N.E. Macerata. P. 4021.

**MONTE-MAGGIORE**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 4000.

**MONTE-MARANO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 10 m. W. San Angelo de' Lombardi. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has an annual fair. P. 1800.

**MONTE-MOR-NOVO**, a tn. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, com. and 33 m. S.W. Estremoz, near the source of the Canha. It is the native place of the celebrated traveller Mendez Pinto, whose supposed love of fiction and indulgence in the marvellous has made his name the generic term for his class. The manufactures consist of leather and earthenware. Pop. 2747.

**MONTE-MOR-VELHO**, a tn. Portugal, prov. Douro, r. bank Mondego, 14 m. W. Coimbra. It is a very ancient place, is surrounded by a wall in a ruinous condition, and defended by an old castle; and has a number of antiquities, and an annual fair. Pop. 3275.

**MONTE-MORENO**, a conical mountain, Brazil, forming a promontory on the S. of the Bay of Espirito-Santo, prov. of that name. In clear weather, it can be seen by vessels at the distance of 40 m., and is hence an important landmark.

**MONTE-ROTONDO**, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 26 m. S.S.W. Rieti; with a castle. Near it pure alum and sulphur are obtained. Pop. 1000.

**MONTE-SAN-ANGELO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 28 m. N.E. Foggia; defended by a strong castle;

the see of a bishop; with a great number of churches, and the remains of a Roman temple. Pop. 11,500.

**MONTE-SAN-GIULIANO**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 5 m. E.N.E. Trapani, on a mountain anciently called Eryx, crowned by a strong Sarracen castle. It has a great number of churches and convents, and an hospital. The mountain is 3600 ft. high, and was famous for its temple of Venus Erycina. P. 6600.

**MONTE-SAN-SAVINO**, a tn. Tuscany, 37 m. S.E. Florence. It is well built; has a court of justice, two churches, a castle, and a trade in oil, wine, corn, and cattle. P. 4121.

**MONTE-SANTO**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 210 m. N.W. Bahia; with a church and a primary school. Limestone and ironstone abound in the district.

**MONTE-SANTO**, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 11 m. E.N.E. Macerata. It stands on a hill near the Adriatic, where it has a small harbour for fishing-vessels. Pop. 1600.

**MONTE-SCAGLIOSO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 7 m. S. Matera. Pop. 5600.

**MONTE-SCUDAJO**, a vil. Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 22 m. S.E. Leghorn; with a church, and a castle. Pop. 1053.

**MONTE-VAGO**, a tn. Sicily, prov. Girgenti, dist. and 19 m. N. Sciacca. Pop. 2930.

**MONTE-VETOLINI**, a tn. Tuscany, 21 m. W.N.W. Florence; with a church. Pop. 1627.

**MONTE-VIDEO**, a seaport tn., cap. republic of Banda Oriental del Uruguay, N. coast estuary of the Plata; lat. 34° 53' S.; lon. 56° 15' W. (a.); 130 m. E.S.E. Buenos Ayres. It is situated on a gentle elevation, at the extremity of a small peninsula, and is surrounded by a strong wall, mounted with guns, and further defended by a citadel or castle, of indifferently construction, with bulwarks and batteries. It is pretty well built; houses mostly of one story, flat-roofed, and floored with brick. There are no public buildings deserving notice excepting the cathedral, which is rather a handsome structure, although awkwardly situated. There is also a



THE CATHEDRAL, MONTE-VIDEO.—From Vaillant, Voyage autour du Monde.

townhouse and prison in one edifice. The harbour is shoal, having only from 14 to 19 ft. water, but the bottom being very soft, vessels receive no damage by grounding; it is exposed to the S.S.W. winds, which blow right into it, causing a good deal of sea. The chief trade is in hides, tallow, and dried or jerked beef; the first two are exported to Europe, and the latter is sent to the West Indies, especially to the Havanna. The coarse copper from Chili, in square plates, is sometimes shipped here, as well as maté or tea of Paraguay. The imports principally consist of British cottons, woollens, hardware, flour, wine, spirits, linens, sugar, tobacco, boots, shoes, salt, &c. The climate is humid, and the weather in the winter months, June, July, and August, is, at times, boisterous; and the air keen and piercing. In summer, again, the heat is oppressive. The climate, however, is represented as being, on the whole, cheerful and healthy, though moist; the soil in the neighbourhood fertile, and abounding in vegetable productions. Flesh and fish are cheap. Pop. 10,000 to 15,000.



**MONTEALEGRE**, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 32 m. S.E. Albacete; with a townhouse, three elementary schools, a hermitage, a church, a flour-mill, and a brandy distillery. Pop. (agricultural), 3187.

**MONTEBELLO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., dist. and 10 m. S.E. Reggio. Pop. 1450.

**MONTEBELLO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 25 m. E.N.E. Alessandria, l. bank Copa; with a church and a trade in silk and fruit, particularly nuts, apples, and pears. The French here, in 1800, defeated the Austrians. P. 1495.

**MONTEBELLO**, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Vicenza, near the Chiampo. It consists of small, but clean-looking houses; and has an old castle and a church. A battle was fought here between the Austrians and French, in 1812. Pop. 3600.

**MONTEBELLUNA**, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 14 m. W.N.W. Treviso. It is the seat of several district courts and offices, and contains a church. Pop. 4069.

**MONTEBOURG** [Latin, *Montia Burgus*], a tn. France, dep. Manche, 16 m. S.E. Cherbourg; with the remains of a fine Benedictine abbey; manufactures of lace and ticking, and some trade in sheep. Pop. 2353.

**MONTECALVO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Voghera; with a church, a castle, and a trade in white wine. Pop. 1150.

**MONTECASTELLO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 4 m. N.E. Alessandria, l. bank Tanaro; with a magnificent castle, three churches, and a trade in wine. P. 1200.

**MONTECATINI**, two places, Tuscany:—1, (*della Val di Cecina*), Prov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Florence; with a handsome church, copper-mines, and a trade in honey. Pop. 1672.—2, (*della Val di Nievole*), A tn., prov. Florence, dist. and S.E. Pisa; with an ancient and handsome church, and mineral springs. Pop. 2782.

**MONTECHIO**.—1, A tn. Italy, duchy Modena, near r. bank Lenza, 24 m. W. Modena. Pop. 3300.—2, (*Maggiore*), A vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Vicenza; with a church, and two annual fairs. Pop. 4137.

**MONTECH** [Latin, *Montem*], a tn. France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 6 m. W.S.W. Montauban, on a lofty summit, and once strongly fortified. Pop. 1712.

**MONTECHIARO**, two places, Sardinian States:—1, A vil. and com., div. and 25 m. W. Alessandria; with a court of justice, two churches, an ancient castle, some manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1900.—2, A vil. and com., div. Alessandria, prov. Acqui, 5 m. from Spigno, once defended by a strong castle, now in ruins. It has two churches, and a trade in wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 711.

**MONTECHIARUGOLO**, a vil. and com., duchy and 10 m. S.E. Parma, l. bank Enza; with a magnificent castle, a public school, and manufactures of gunpowder. Pop. 3967.

**MONTECRESTESE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, 6 m. from Domo d'Ossola; with a very ancient church, and a trade in wine and dairy produce. Pop. 1316.

**MONTEFIASCO**, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 10 m. N.N.W. Viterbo, on a lofty eminence, near E. shore of Lake Bolsena. It is not well built, but is a bishop's see, and contains a cathedral, an imposing edifice. Near it is the church of San Flaviano, a Gothic building, founded in 1030, and presenting a strange mixture of round and pointed arches. Montefiascone has long been famous for muscatel wine. In the vicinity is a sulphureous lake. Pop. 4809.

**MONTEFRIO**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. W.N.W. Granada. It is very irregular, and of unpleasant aspect; with broad, and paved, but crooked streets. Besides the townhouse and prison, the only buildings and institutions worth mentioning are the granary, five elementary schools, an hospital for the sick poor, and three churches. It has also eight flour and seven oil mills, three manufactures of soft soap, a brandy distillery, and four fulling-mills. Pop. (agricultural), 7903.

**MONTEFUSCO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 9 m. N.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 3500.

**MONTEGICAR**, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. N. Granada; with a townhouse, a beautiful fountain, two schools, two granaries, a church, and an oratory. Near it are quarries of limestone, gypsum, and freestone, and mines of lead and manganese. Pop. 2466.

**MONTEGO-BAY**, a seaport tn., N.W. coast, Jamaica, cap. co. Cornwall, on a bay of same name, with a harbour protected by a breakwater, but still somewhat exposed to a heavy swell from the N.; lat. (fort) 18° 29' 24" N.; lon. 77° 56' W. (n.) It is defended by a battery, has a courthouse, where the assizes are held, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

**MONTEGROSSO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 5 m. S.S.E. Asti, l. bank Tiglion; with four squares, two churches, a monastery, a school, and a trade in excellent wine. Pop. 2250.

**MONTEHERMOSO**, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 47 m. N. Caceres; with broad, paved streets, and two squares, a townhouse, three elementary schools, and a church; manufactures of iron implements for husbandry, as well as domestic use; and some traffic in grain and cattle. Pop. (agricultural), 3726.

**MONTEJAUQUE**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, 48 m. W. Malaga, near the Guadare, indifferently built; with a church, courthouse, two primary schools, manufactures of white soap and corks, and a trade in corn and maize. Pop. 1888.

**MONTELEONE**, two towns, Naples:—1, [*anc. Hippo-nium*], Prov. Calabria-Ultra II., on a height, 15 m. N.E. Nicotera. It ranks as a fortress of the fourth class, and is defended by a strong castle. Its houses are chiefly of wood, and most of the streets crooked and badly paved. It has four churches, a royal college, a court of commerce, and several silk-mills. Pop. 6630.—2, Prov. Capitanata, dist. and 7 m. S.W. Bovino; with three annual fairs. Pop. 2440.

**MONTELMART** [Latin, *Mons Ademari*], a walled tn. France, dep. Drôme, at the junction of the Roubion and Jabron. It is generally well built, and on a rising ground within it stands the citadel or castle. It has a court of first resort, a communal college, manufactures of wrought silk, wicker-work, serge, leather, common and morocco; hosiery, &c.; cotton-mills, tile-works, and limekilns; and a trade in mongat (a kind of cake made of almonds and honey), corn, flour, nut and olive oil, spun silk, cattle, and nine annual fairs. It was one of the first towns which embraced the Reformation, and makes an important figure in the civil wars. Pop. 6366.

**MONTELLA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 10 m. S.W. San Angelo de' Lombardi. It has eight churches. Pop. 5800.

**MONTELLANO**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Seville; with two squares, a townhouse, granary, four elementary schools, a church, two soap manufactures, and 10 oil and 5 flour mills. Pop. (agricultural), 4237.

**MONTELOVEZ**, COHAHUILA, or MONTELOVA, a tn. Mexi can confederation, state Coahuila, 122 m. N.W. Monterey. Pop. 3500.

**MONTEMAGNO**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 15 m. W.N.W. Alessandria; with a remarkably elegant church, in the form of a rotunda, with Ionic pillars supporting a dome; a castle, a communal school, and a trade in wine, fruit, and silk. Pop. 2538.

**MONTEMALE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, in a mountainous dist. in the valley of the Grana; with a church, an old castle in ruins, a trade in corn, wine, and chestnuts; and quarries of limestone and alabaster. P. 1515.

**MONTEMAYOR**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 16 m. S. Cordova; with a square, in which stand the townhouse and the granary. It has also an ancient castle, with three beautiful Gothic towers; an elementary school, a church, and four hermitages. Pop. 3180.

**MONTEMIETTO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 8 m. N.E. Avellino. Pop. 3000.

**MONTEMILONE**, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 18 m. E.N.E. Melfi; with three churches. Pop. 1400.

**MONTEMOLIN**, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 60 m. S.E. Badajoz; with broad, straight, paved, and rather clean, but somewhat steep streets; a townhouse, salt-store, three churches, two elementary schools, a house of refuge, and, in the environs, two hermitages, and a fine old Moorish castle. Besides agriculture, the natives are employed in limekilns, several oil and numerous flour mills; in manufacturing coarse woollens and linens, soap, bricks, and tiles. The son of Don Carlos takes from this place his title of Count of Montemolin. Pop. 2220.

**MONTEMOR**, or **ALDEIA DA PERGUEÇA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Parahiba, 1. bank Mamanguape, 12 m. from the sea, 10 m. S. São Miguel; with a church, and a considerable trade in mats, made of a straw or rush called *peripiri*. Almost all the inhabitants are Indians.

**MONTEMOR-NOVO**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 60 m. S. Ceara, composed of a few thatched huts built round the parish church, and chiefly inhabited by Indians, of very indolent habits. The district is sandy, but well watered, and grows some of the best cotton in the province; it has some trade also in rum and agricultural produce. Pop. dist., 2000.

**MONTEMURRO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 24 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 5000.

**MONTENAKEN**, or **MONTEAENEN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 15 m. S.S.W. Hasselt. It is an ancient place, was once defended by a strong castle, and is memorable for a great battle fought in its vicinity, in 1213, between the Liegeois and Brabançons, when the latter were defeated with a loss of 3000 killed, and 4000 prisoners. It has an annual fair, chiefly for woollens, cotton stuffs, ironware, pottery, glass, &c. Pop. 877.

**MONTENEGRO** [native, *Cernogora*, or *Tzernogora*; Turkish, *Karadagh*, Black mountain], a small territory, European Turkey, practically independent, though tributary to the Ottoman Porte; lat. 42° 10' to 42° 58' N.; lon. 18° 41' to 20° 22' E.; bounded W. by Dalmatia, N. Herzegovina and part of Bosnia, and E. and S. Albania; area, about 300 sq. m. It is divided into eight Nahias or departments, which, with their approximate population, are as follows:—

Name of Dep.	Pop.	Name of Dep.	Pop.
Katunska.....	24,000	Brought forward.....	51,800
Tzernutsk.....	12,000	Bielopavlicli .....	14,000
Riotska.....	11,000	Piperi .....	8,500
Lieschanska.....	4,800	Rovatska-Moratska .....	9,100
		Kutska.....	16,300
Carry forward.....	51,800	Total.....	91,500

The general aspect of the country is that of a succession of elevated ridges, diversified here and there by a lofty mountain peak, some of them attaining elevations of 5000 ft. or 6000 ft., and, in some parts, looking 'like a sea of immense waves turned into stone.' The whole territory, indeed, is wild and rugged in the extreme; but has also a few beautiful and verdant plains and valleys, in which the soil is exceedingly fertile. Two of these favoured tracts are the department of Tzernitza and the valley of Bielopavlich, watered by several streams, the principal of which is the Morasa or Moratsa, which falls into the lake of Scutari. The climate is healthy. Forests of valuable timber cover many of the mountain sides. The most common are oaks and holly, ash, beech, firs, walnuts, hazel, wild pears, poplars, willows, alders, and the Scottano [*Rhus Cotinus*], used for dyeing and tanning. The cultivated productions are Indian corn, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflowers, and tobacco, with several kinds of fruit-trees, including the peach, olive, pomegranate, mulberry, and others. In the department of Tzernitza, already mentioned, apples, vines, carobs, almonds, figs, quinces, walnuts, &c., also grow in abundance. Agriculture is in a very rude and inefficient state; and though every cultivable piece of land, even if only a few feet square, is planted with Indian corn, potatoes, or some other useful plant, yet there is an insufficiency of food for the population, which is on the increase. Sheep, goats, and pigs, are reared in great numbers; the two former affording a profitable supply of wool and cheese for exportation. Game is not abundant, but fish are taken in great quantities, and are of excellent quality, particularly the trout, which are celebrated, and some of them of immense size; and a cyprinus, called *Scoranza*, is caught in large quantities, and dried and salted for export to Vienna and Trieste. Manufactures, with exception of a coarse woollen stuff called *Struche*, used at once for cloaks and blankets, and a few other articles of wearing apparel, are unknown: the women also embroider with the needle; and the shirt-sleeves, and borders of their cloth dresses, are neatly worked in silk, and patterns of coloured cloth. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture and fishing; the latter carried on principally in the lake Scutari. The exports of Montenegro are smoked mutton-hams, salted fish, wax, honey, hides, tallow, cheese, butter, dye-wood, fire-wood, charcoal, cattle, pigs, pork, fowls, wool, tobacco, tortoise-shells, fruits, Indian corn,

potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, and other vegetables. The chief imports are cattle, and some horses; tobacco from Turkey; salt, copper, iron, oil, salt fish, wax, candles, wine, brandy, coffee, sugar, arms, gunpowder, lead, flints, glass, shoes, sandals, cloth, linen and cotton stuffs, handkerchiefs, Fez caps, &c. The Montenegrins are generally of tall stature, and well proportioned, with singularly powerful voices, which enables them to carry on conversations at incredible distances; foreheads good, face rather square, moderately aquiline, or straight nose, and animated eyes. Both men and women are very robust: the latter are often beautiful when young, but soon lose their good looks by laborious and unfeminine occupations, being the beasts of burden of Montenegro. The people, generally, are cheerful in manner, extremely brave, and hospitable and courteous to all excepting the Turks, whom they hate with an excessive and enduring hatred, inspired by the sufferings inflicted on their country by their inroads, and which they eagerly seize on every opportunity of avenging, by a sanguinary and unrelenting retribution; in war, they cut off the heads of their dead and wounded enemies, and of all taken with arms in their hands, and even of those of their wounded comrades, whom they cannot save from the hands of the enemy. The men go at all times fully armed, whatever be the occupation in which they are engaged. The Montenegrin mode of living is hardy and primitive, and their food simple, consisting of coarse unleavened bread, made of Indian corn, cheese, milk, and vegetables. Meat and fish they seldom taste. The houses are of stone, generally with thatched roofs; but many are covered partly or entirely with wooden shingles. The total number of towns and villages in the country is between 200 and 300; but of the former there is not one deserving the name, the largest not having a population of 1200. None of them are walled, and few can be said to have any streets. The language of the Montenegrins is a dialect of the Slavonic, and is considered very pure. In religion they are all of the Greek church. Education is hardly thought of; many of the priests can neither read nor write; and there are only two schools in the whole country—one at Cettigne, for 30 boys, and the other at Dobroskoselo, for 24, and both established so recently as 1841. Montenegro is governed by a Vladika or prince, who is at once a bishop, a judge, a legislator, and a commander-in-chief. The office is hereditary in the family of Petrovitch. Montenegro has been for nearly a century, in a sense, under the protection of Russia. The chief families have been educated in St. Petersburg, and appointed to grades in the Russian army; and the annual tribute due to the Porte, about £4000, has long been paid by a remittance from the emperor of Russia. In 1853, the Turks sent an army of 34,000 men against Montenegro, with the view of reducing it to complete subjection; but, after some sanguinary conflicts, the Turks were induced to recall their army without having accomplished the object of the expedition.—(Wilkinson's *Dalmatia and Montenegro*, &c.)

**MONTERENO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. and 11 m. N.N.W. Larino; with an annual fair. Pop. 2500.

**MONENOTTE**, a vil. Sardinian States, div. and 26 m. W. Genoa. It is memorable as the scene of a victory which the French gained, in 1796, over the Austrians, at the commencement of their conquests in Italy.

**MONTEODORISIO**, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, dist. and 3 m. W.S.W. II Vasto. Pop. 1393.

**MONTEPAGANO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I., dist. and 16 m. E. Teramo. Pop. 2000.

**MONTEPELOSO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 22 m. W.N.W. Matera. It is walled, and is the see of a bishop. Pop. 4870.

**MONTEPULCIANO**, a tn. Tuscany, prov. and 51 m. S.E. Florence, on a lofty summit about 1900 ft. above the sea. It is the see of a bishop, has a court of first resort, and other public offices; a beautiful church, several palaces, manufactures of soap, oil-mills, and a trade in the wine of the district. Cardinal Bellarmine is said to have been born here. Montepulciano is an ancient Etruscan city, and has many interesting remains. Pop. (1853), 3040.

**MONTEREALE**, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., dist. and 14 m. N.N.W. Aquila. Pop. 3130.

**MONTEREAU**, or **MONTEREAU-FAUT-YONNE** [Latin, *Condade Senonum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 12 m.



E. Fontainebleau, at the confluence of the Yonne and the Seine, both navigable, and each spanned by a bold bridge, and on a branch of the Troyes and Lyons railway. It is commanded by a steep hill, crowned by the chateau of Surville, a handsome modern edifice, and is generally well built; has a collegiate church, a considerable trade, chiefly for the supply of Paris with flour, timber, cattle, &c.; and important manufactures of earthen and stone ware, in imitation of the English. In 1814, it was the scene of Bonaparte's last victory. Pop. 4826.

**MONTEREGGIONE**, a tn. and com. Tuscany, about 8 m. from Siena, on a low height. It is walled, and has a church, and a strong castle. Pop. 3321.

**MONTEREY**.—1, A city, Mexican confederation, cap. of New Leon, on the Tigre, at the head of a large and beautiful valley, 85 m. E. by N. Saitillo; lat. 26° N.; lon. 100° W. It has well-paved streets, houses of stone, in the Moorish style, with flat roofs, and is the most important place in N. Mexico. Near it are gold, silver, and lead mines. Pop. about 12,000.—2, (*San-Carlos-del*), A seaport tn., U. States, Upper California, on bay of same name, 80 m. S.S.E. San Francisco; lat. 36° 36' 24" N.; lon. 121° 53' W. (a.) It is surrounded by wooded hills, and contains a fort, a guard-house, a church, and a custom-house.—The bay is about 35 m. wide at the entrance, and stretches about 16 m. inland.

**MONTERODUNI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. and 4 m. S. Isernia. Pop. 1740.

**MONTERONI**, a tn. and com. Tuscany, 10 m. S.E. Siena, near r. bank Arbia; with a church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and silk. Pop. 3307.

**MONTERONI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 3 m. W.S.W. Lecce. Pop. 1890.

**MONTEROSSO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., dist. and 10 m. E.N.E. Monteleone. Pop. 2000.

**MONTEROSSO**, two small places, Sardinian States:—1, A vil. and com., div. Genoa, prov. Levante, 4 m. from Levante, partly fronting the sea. It has a church, a Capuchin convent, and an ancient tower, on a lofty height; a tunny fishery, and a trade in wine, olives, and lemons. Pop. 1199.—2, A vil. and com., div. Coni, in a mountainous district, on the Grana, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It was, in early times, defended by a strong castle, and had once mines of silver and iron. Pop. 1220.

**MONTERUBIO**, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 14 m. S.W. Badajoz, tastelessly and irregularly built, with a large square, a townhouse, prison, granary, three elementary schools, a parish church, a chapel, several fountains, and a cemetery; looms for linens, a manufactory of common chairs, and numerous flour-mills. Pop. (agricultural), 2500.

**MONTESA**, a tn. Spain, prov. and 38 m. S.W. Valencia, on an eminence rising in the middle of a beautiful valley, and possessing a magnificent and once strong and important castle, which was injured by an earthquake, March, 1748. It has a townhouse, hospital, two endowed schools, a church, and three hermitages. Pop. 1050.

**MONTESANO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. and 11 m. S.S.E. La Sala, on a steep mountain. Pop. 7100.

**MONTESARCHIO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 14 m. N.W. Avellino. Pop. 7300.

**MONTESQUIEU-VOLVESTRE**, a tn. France, dep. Garonne, 29 m. S. Toulouse; with manufactures of woollen cloth and druggat, saltpetre, and tile-works. Pop. 2395.

**MONTU-DU-PO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 18 m. N.E. Turin, r. bank Po; with three churches, a public school, the ruins of an old castle, limekilns, and a trade in corn, millet, wine, and hemp. Pop. 1070.

**MONTU-ROERO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. Alba, 3 m. from Canale; with a church of bastard Gothic, a large castle, silk-mills, and a trade in wine, wood, and chestnuts. Pop. 2600.

**MONTUUX**, or **MONTUAX** [*Latin, Montili*], a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 3 m. W. Carpentras. It is surrounded by walls, which are in a good state of preservation, and was the favourite residence of Clement V. A great deal of saffron and madder is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2545.

**MONTIVARCHI**, a walled tn. Tuscany, 24 m. S.E. Florence. It is regularly built, has a court of justice, and several public offices; a collegiate church, and a trade in wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 3487.

**MONTIVERDE**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 20 m. E.N.E. St. Angelo de Lombardi. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 2200.

**MONTIVERDE**, or **NONGONORE ISLANDS**, in the N. Pacific Ocean, Caroline group; lat. 3° 27' N.; lon. 155° 48' E. They are of coral formation, and consist of about 30 low islands, arranged in the form of a circle, connected by reefs, and enclosing a lagoon about 20 m. long, by 15 m. broad. The shores are frequented in the season by hawk's-bill turtle, and the surface of each island is densely covered with coconut, bread-fruit, palm-trees, and various kinds of wood. The inhabitants are tall, well made, and active.

**MONTFERRAND**, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme; properly only a suburb of Clermont Ferrand.

**MONTFERRAT**, or **MONTFERRATO**, an ancient duchy, Italy, which was bounded N. and W. by Piedmont, S. the republic of Genoa, and E. the duchy of Milan; and had Casale for its capital. It is now included in the Sardinian States, where it forms part of divs. Alessandria, Coni, Genoa, Novara, and Turin.

**MONTFLANQUIN**, or **MONFLANQUIN**, a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 25 m. N. Agen; the houses are tolerably well built, but most of the streets steep, narrow, and irregular. Pop. 1353.

**MONTFOORT**, a tn. Holland, prov. and 9 m. S.W. Utrecht, l. bank IJssel. It is well built, was formerly fortified, and still has three gates, and is partially enclosed by a wall; has a townhall, two churches, an hospital, two schools, and the remains of a once strong castle, now used as a school. Agriculture, the cheese trade, and rope-spinning, are the chief occupations. Pop. 1799.

**MONTFORT**, par. Eng. Salop; 2180 ac. Pop. 490.

**MONTFORT**, several places, France, particularly—1, (*-Sur-Meu*), [*Latin, Mons Fortis*], a tn., dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, at the confluence of the Meu and Chailloux, 14 m. W. Rennes. It is enclosed by ramparts, flanked with towers, and surrounded by a wide fosse; but a vast enclosed space to the W., N., and E. of the present town, indicates that it must at one time have had nearly ten times its present extent. It has flax-mills, bleachfields, and a very extensive tannery; and carries on a considerable trade in butter, tallow, hemp, wood, linen, common stuffs, cattle, agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 1258.—2, A tn. and com., dep. Landes, 11 m. E. Dax; with manufactures of resinous matters, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1644.—3, (*L'Amaury*), [*Latin, Mons Fortis Amalrici*], a tn. and com., dep. Seine-et-Oise; with the remains of a strong castle, of the counts of Montfort, one of whom led the infamous crusades against the Albigenes. It has also a church, and a trade in corn, fruit, hay, horses, and cattle. Pop. 1760.

**MONTFORT**, a vil. Dutch Limburg, near Maestricht; with the remains of an old castle, which has been restored and modernized. Pop. 686.

**MONTFRIN**, a tn. France, dep. Gard, 12 m. N.E. Nismes, l. bank Gard, here crossed by a suspension-bridge. It has manufactures of linen, and some oil-mills. Pop. 2321.

**MONTGELLAFREY**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Moriana, about 4 m. from La Chambre, r. bank Bujon; with an ancient church, and a trade in butter and cheese. Pop. 1000.

**MONTGOMERY**, or **MONTGOMERYSHIRE**, an inland co., N. Wales; bounded N. by Denbighshire, E. and S.E. Shropshire, S. Radnorshire, S.W. Cardiganshire, and W. and N.W. Merionethshire. Area, 491,600 ac., consisting mostly of wild, rugged, and sterile mountains, varying from 1000 ft. to 1800 ft. in height, the culminating point Pnllimmon, of the Berwyn range, which occupies the N.W. part of the county, 2463 ft. high, being just within the border of Cardiganshire. Notwithstanding the generally mountainous character of the county, it contains some fine and fertile valleys, the most extensive and fruitful of which is the Severn. The county is almost entirely occupied by the slate-rocks which overspread so large a portion of Wales; but granite, greenstone, conglomerate, and the new red sandstone, also occur in different places. Lead and zinc are procured, and also some copper. Little more than 60,000 ac. are under tillage, chiefly in the narrow valleys, and on the E. side of the county bordering on Salop. Wheat, potatoes, and mangold-wurzel, are the principal crops. Orchards and gardens are numerous in the vale lands on the E. side of the county. The quantity of produce

tive grazing land is estimated at 180,000 ac., a great portion of which is appropriated to the dairy. In the hilly districts, the principal object of the farmer is the rearing of cattle, to be fattened in more fertile parts. The cattle of the uplands are small; breeds of sheep various. Great numbers of very small and hardy ponies, commonly called merlins, are reared in the hilly districts of the county. Flannels are extensively manufactured, as are also what are called "Welsh plains" or "cottons." The principal river is the Severn. The county town sends a member to Parliament; registered electors (1851), 2986; cap. tn. Montgomery. Pop. (1851), 67,335.

MONTGOMERY [Welsh, *Trê Valdewyn*], a parl. bor., market tn., and par., N. Wales. The town, cap. above co., is picturesquely situated, 53 m. W. by N. Birmingham, partly at the base, and partly on the lower declivities of a hill. It consists of two principal streets, and a market-place, which are well kept; and has a fine ancient cruciform church, in the early English style, places of worship for various Dissenting bodies, several private academies, and a free school. There being no manufactures, the people generally are employed in agriculture. In conjunction with Welshpool, Newtown, &c., it sends a member to Parliament. Pop. (1851), 1248.

MONTGOMERY, a tn., U. States, cap. of Alabama, on a high bluff, l. bank Alabama, at the head of steam-bowl navigation. It has seven churches and two academies. 40,000 bales of cotton are shipped yearly. A railroad, 87½ m., connects this place with West Point, Georgia. P. (1840), 2250.

MONTGOMERY ISLANDS, a group of six small rocky islets, off N.W. coast Australia, at the entrance of Doubtful Bay; the largest is 70 ft. high; lat. 15° 49' S.

MONTHEL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Valais, at the entrance of the valley of Lie, near r. bank Rhone, 21 m. W. Sion, at the foot of a hill crowned with the ruins of an old castle. *Cretins* are very numerous here. Pop. 1623.

MONTHERMÉ, a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, l. bank Meuse, here crossed by a suspension-bridge 328 ft. long, 10 m. N. Mézières. It has manufactures of earthenware, and extensive glass-works, at which fine flint and Bohemian glass are made. Pop. 1658.

MONTICELLI, several places, Austrian Italy, particularly:—1, A vil. and com., prov. and E.S.E. Pavia, near l. bank Po; with a church. Pop. 1261.—2, (*-d'Ollio*), A vil. and com., prov. Brescia, near l. bank Ollio; with two churches, a sanctuary, and a chapel.

MONTICELLI, several places, Italy, particularly:—1, A vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. Alba, near the Tanaro; with two churches, two convents, a very old castle, and has a little trade in wine. P. 1663.—2, (*-d'Origina*), a vil. and com., duchy and 28 m. N.W. Parma; well built, with a beautiful collegiate church, a Jewish and several public schools, an hospital, and ruinous old castle, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. vil., 1000; com., 7802.—3, A vil. and par. Tuscany, 5 m. N. Florence; with a church. Pop. 1305.—4, A tn. Papal States, 19 m. N.E. Rome. P. 1025.

MONTICELLO, several places, Austrian Italy, particularly:—1, A vil., prov., and 14 m. S.E. Como; with a church, and manufactures of calico. Pop. 1650.—2, (*-Brusati*), a vil. prov. Brescia, dist. and 8 m. from Iseo; with two churches.

MONTICIANO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, 18 m. from Siena. It is walled; has a church, thermal sulphureous springs, and some trade in wine. Pop. 2026.

MONTIERI, a tn. Tuscany, 19 m. S.W. Siena; with two churches, a castle, iron-mines, and a trade in chestnuts. Pop. 1071.

MONTIGLIN, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 27 m. W.N.W. Alessandria, near the Versa, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has two churches, a castle, and a trade in corn, wine, and hemp. Pop. 3060.

MONTIGNAC, several small places, France, particularly:—A tn., dep. Dordogne, on the Vézère, 24 m. E.S.E. Périgueux, overlooked by the majestic remains of an ancient castle, which played an important part in the English and the civil wars. Pop. 2561.

MONTIGNOSO-LUCCHESI, a vil. and par. Tuscany, duchy Lucca, dist. and 3 m. from Massa-Ducale; with an ancient church and a castle, and some trade in wine and olive-oil. Pop. 1465.

MONTIGNY-LE-TILLEUL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, r. bank Sambre, 24 m. E. Mons; with manu-

factures of ironware, two breweries, a flour-mill, and limestone quarries. Pop. 1452.

MONTIGNY-SUR-SAMBRE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 2 m. E. Charleroi, l. bank Sambre; inhabitants principally employed in agriculture and the working of coal-mines. Pop. 3812.

MONTIJO, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 19 m. E. Badajoz, on the Guadiana. It has a townhouse, a palace of the count of Montijo, a granary, an hospital, hermitage, six elementary schools, a nunnery, and a church; manufactures of sackcloth and frieze, flour-mills, and an oil-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 3860.

MONTILLA, a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 19 m. S. Cordova, on two hills. The houses have a good appearance, being clean, and extremely white. The streets are broad, clean, and very well paved; and there are three squares, a townhouse, a prison, a palace, belonging to the duke of Medinaceli; a public and various private schools, an asylum for orphan girls, a poorhouse and founding hospital, an hospital for the sick poor, a parish church, formerly a mosque; a chapel-of-ease, seven hermitages in or near the town, three convents, and two nunneries. Agriculture, numerous flour-mills, five potteries, three soap and three tile manufactories, and manufactures of linens, napery, coarse cloths, and frieze, are the chief sources of occupation; and wine and oil are exported. Montilla was wrested from the Mussulmans by Ferdinand III., who peopled it with Christians. It was the native place of the great captain Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordoba, whose family were the lords of this place. Pop. 13,224.

MONTILLANA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 30 m. from Granada; with a church, courthouse, primary school, a flour-mill, and a trade in wheat. P. 1057.

MONTIOVET, or MONTJOVET, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Aosta, 5 m. from Verres, l. bank Dora Baltea, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a church and a chapel, and a trade in corn and wool. Pop. 1400.

MONTIVILLIERS [Latin, *Monasterium Vilaris*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 6 m. N.E. Havre, at the extremity of a pretty valley, watered by the Lezarde. It has a cheerful aspect, a limpid stream circulating in its streets, though a good many of the houses have an antique appearance. It has a church, manufactures of woollen cloth, lace, and tulle; sugar-refineries, tanneries, bleachfields, paper and cotton mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, cloth, leather, groceries, and ironmongery. Pop. 3036.

MONTJEAU [Latin, *Mons Johannis*], a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, r. bank Loire, 20 m. N. Beaupreau. Near it is an important coal-field, which, passing under the bed of the Loire, communicates with that of Montreilais. Pop. 1470.

MONTJOIE [anc. *Mons Jovis*], a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. S.E. Aix-La-Chapelle, at the confluence of the Laufbach with the Roer, in a wild, romantic district. It contains the ruins of a fine old castle, said to have been a hunting-seat of Charlemagne, two churches, an Ursuline convent, and superior grammar-school; has manufactures of linen, cassimere, and coverlets, a dye-work, and several worsted-mills. Pop. 2928.

MONTJOVET, a vil. Sardinia. See MONTIOVET.

MONTLUÇON [Latin, *Mons Lucconis*], a tn. France, dep. Allier, 39 m. S.W. Moulins, on the slope of a hill, crowned by the ruins of the old castle of the dukes of Bourbon, and washed by the Cher, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. During the Middle Ages, it was a strong fortress, and part of its massive walls, flanked with towers, still remains. It is tolerably well built, and has manufactures of linen, serge, bombazine, and candles; and some trade in corn, wine, fruit, cheese, and cattle. Pop. 6105.

MONTLUEL [Latin, *Mons Lupelli*], a tn. France, dep. Ain, 26 m. W.S.W. Bourges; with manufactures of army clothing, packsheeting, sewing thread, and a trade in corn, rape, maize, woollens, hemp, and hemp-seed. P. 2860.

MONTMARTRE [Latin, *Mons Martis*], an extensive suburb on the N. side of Paris (*which see*).

MONTMEDY [Latin, *Maledictus*], a fortified tn. France, dep. Meuse, on the slope of a hill, washed by the Cher, 25 m. W. Luxemburg, ranking as a fortress of the fourth class; houses mean, and streets narrow and ill laid-out. It has manufactures of hosiery and leather, saw and oil mills, and a trade in wine, hides, gloves, nails, and corn. Pop. 1648.



**MONTMELIAN**, or **MONTMEILLAN**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, r. bank Isère, here crossed by a bridge, 7 m. S.E. Chambéry. It was once so strong as to be regarded as the bulwark of Savoy, and the key of its Alps; but, after standing several sieges, its fortifications were finally demolished by Louis XIV., in 1705, and its famous castle, which crowned a rock overhanging the town, now exists only in a few fragments, overgrown with briars and nettles. It has little trade; but a good wine, which bears its name, is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1300.

**MONTMIRAIL** [Latin, *Mons Mirabilis*], a tn. France, dep. Marne, on a height near r. bank Petit-Morin, 39 m. W.S.W. Chalons; with a fine chateau, manufactures of leather, and a trade in corn, wool, wood, and cattle. It was the birthplace of Cardinal Retz. Pop. 2222.

**MONTMORENCY**, a river, Lower Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence, 7 m. N.E. Quebec, after a course, N. to S., of about 15 m. It has a splendid cataract of 242 ft.

**MONTMORENCY**, or **ENGHEN** [Latin, *Monsmorenciacum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 9 m. N. Paris, very irregularly built; with an old chateau and church. The forest of Montmorency, which stretches over an extensive plateau above the town, is a great summer resort of the Parisians. One great object of attraction is a house called the Hermitage, in which Rousseau resided for some time. Montmorency has a considerable trade in vegetables and fruits, particularly chestnuts and cherries, for the supply of the Paris market. Pop. 1882.

**MONTMORILLON** [Latin, *Mons Mauritionis*], a tn. France, dep. Vienne, on both sides of the Gartempe, 27 m. S.E. Poitiers. It was once a place of great strength, and was celebrated for an hospital or Maison-Dieu, founded in the 11th century by Robert du Pui, part of the ruins of which still exist. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society, and a secondary ecclesiastical school; is famous for its biscuits, has fine paper-mills and bleachfields, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3658.

**MONTODINE**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Lodi, dist. and 6 m. S. Crema, r. bank Serio, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a church with two oratories, and several oil and other mills. Near it, in 1705, the Imperialists under Prince Eugene, were defeated by the Imperialists under the Duke of Vendôme. Pop. 2448.

**MONTOLIR**, two places, France.—1. [Latin, *Aureus Mons*], a tn., dep. Loir-et-Cher, r. bank Loir, 25 m. N.W. Blois. It was once fortified, and immediately above it stands the old castle of St. Outrille. It has manufactures of linen, woollen hosiery, and leather. Pop. 2475.—2. A tn. and com., dep. Loire-Inférieure, 11 m. W. Saumur; with manufactures of vitriol. Near it immense quantities of peat are annually cut, and cattle-rearing is extensively carried on. Pop. 4500.

**MONTONA**, a tn. Austria, Illyria, gov. Istria, 21 m. S. Trieste; with a collegiate and deanery church, an elementary school, and a considerable trade in ship-timber. Pop. 1100.

**MONTONE** [anc. *Utens*], a river, Italy, which rises in the E. slope of the Apennines, in the N. of Tuscany; flows N.N.E., enters the Papal States, passes Forlì, where it receives the Rabbi, passes Ravenna, 6 m. N.E. of which it falls into the Adriatic; total course, about 46 m.

**MONTONE**, a tn. Sicily, prov. Syracuse, dist. and 8 m. W.S.W. Modica. Pop. 4000.

**MONTOPOLI**, a tn. Tuscany, 24 m. W.S.W. Florence, walled; with a church, a castle, and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 2574.

**MONTORIO**, two places, Naples:—1. A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I., dist. and 6 m. S.S.W. Teramo; with two annual fairs. P. 1520.—2. A tn., prov. Saunio, dist. and 4 m. S. Larino. Pop. 1500.

**MONTORO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 12 m. N. Salerno; with considerable manufactures of linen. Pop. 6200.

**MONTORO**, a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 27 m. N.E. Cordova, on a rocky and uneven peninsula, formed by the Guadalquivir, here crossed by a fine bridge; houses crowded, streets narrow and generally steep, but tolerably paved, and provided with lamps. It has five squares, one of which is used as a market-place, and another as a promenade; an hospital, of good architecture, one of the best institutions of the kind in Andalusia; a granary, a townhouse, a foundling

hospital, a college for young ladies, with a church attached; and various public and private schools for elementary education, a parish church, with a Gothic façade, and a tower 166 ft. high; an auxiliary parish church, and, in the town and environs, numerous hermitages. There is no drinkable water in the city, and the inhabitants require to supply themselves from a fountain on the opposite side of the river. The neighbourhood abounds with quarries of millstone, limestone, rock-salt, and pitchstone, as well as mines of antimony, copper, and cobalt, but these have been abandoned; and there are several fine bridges over the tributaries of the Guadalquivir. Agriculture is the chief occupation; but there are seven fulling-mills, eleven flour and numerous oil mills. The principal article of export is oil, in great quantities, and about the best in Andalusia. Pop. 10,732.

**MONTPELLIER**, a tn., U. States, America, cap. Vermont, about the centre of the state, 130 m. N.N.E. Albany; lat. 44° 16' N.; lon. 71° 32' W. It has an elegant stately house, a courthouse, jail, several churches, an academy, several mills and manufactories, and six printing-offices. It became the capital of the state in 1805, and was incorporated in 1818. Pop. (1850), 4112.

**MONTPELLIER** [Latin, *Mons Pessulanus*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Hérault, finely situated on an undulating acclivity, washed by the Leze, about 6 m. N. of the Mediterranean, and 76 m. W.N.W. Marseilles. It has been much celebrated for the brightness of its atmosphere, and the mild salubrity of its climate, and, in consequence, long continued to be recommended by British physicians as a proper residence for their pulmonary patients. A different opinion now prevails; and its variable climate, blazing sunshine, alternating with cold mistral blasts, and atmosphere, though clear, charged with impalpable dust, are considered peculiarly hurtful to the lungs. One great cause of the mistake was the peculiar richness and beauty of the landscape of the vicinity, the whole district, for above 2 m. around, being studded with handsome country-seats embosomed among trees, or surrounded by gardens, orchards, vineyards, and olive-yards. The town itself, enclosed by an old wall in ruins, and defended by a citadel of no great strength, rises in the form of an amphitheatre, along a slope, the summit of which, 168 ft. above sea-level, is occupied by the Place de Peyrou, forming part of the splendid promenade of the same name, which, though its trees are somewhat stunted, and its grass not very green, has been laid-out at vast expense, and with much good taste, commands magnificent views, and is boasted of—not without cause—as one of the finest promenades in Europe. At one of its extremities stands the Chateau d'Eau, a kind of fountain-temple, which receives its water from a noble aqueduct of 53 large arches and 2896 ft. in length, led across the valley from an opposite hill, and sends down copious supplies to every quarter of the town. Montpellier has its greatest length from E. to W. It is irregularly built; the houses are, in general, of good construction, but most of the streets are steep and narrow, and the public squares want both extent and regularity. The buildings deserving particular notice are not numerous. The principal are the cathedral, a large edifice, in a confined position, and not of much architectural merit; seven other R. Catholic churches, and a Protestant church, the old episcopal palace, now occupied by the school of medicine, the theatre, exchange, with a fine Corinthian colonnade; Palais-de-Justice, and triumphal arch, of the Doric order, forming the gateway of Peyrou. The most important public establishments are the Ecole de Médecine, a medical school of great celebrity (said to have been founded by Arab physicians driven out of Spain), with valuable anatomical collections, and splendid amphitheatre; the botanical garden, an extensive establishment, well kept up, and containing, in an arched recess shaded by cypress, the remains of Miss Temple, the Narcissa, whose early death and funeral are so impressively described in Young's *Night Thoughts*; the public library; the Musée Fabre, a picture-gallery, remarkably rich in works of the best masters; several large and well-managed hospitals, particularly the general hospital and Hotel Dieu St. Eloi, central house of correction, &c. Montpellier is the see of a bishop, and the seat both of a high court, with jurisdiction over departments Hérault, Aveyron, Aude, and Pyrénées-Orientales, and of a court of first resort and commerce. It also possesses a commercial chamber and exchange,

a university, academy, college, diocesan seminary, and secondary ecclesiastical school, faculties of medicine and science, special school of pharmacy, agricultural and antiquarian societies, &c. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, woollen covers, muslin, napkins, verdigris, mineral acids, and other chemical products; corks, liqueurs, perfumes; several cotton-mills, tanneries, sugar-refineries, and numerous distilleries of brandy and spirits. The harbour of Juvenal, formed by the Lez, and not a mile distant from the town, gives great facilities for trade; the principal articles of which are wines, brandies, spirits, olive-oil, fruits, leather, wool, copper, verdigris, &c. Pop. (1852), 37,611.

**MONTPELLIER (COMTÉ DE)**, an ancient dist. France, formerly dependent on the province of Lower Languedoc, but, previously, long governed by independent counts. It contained 220 parishes and four abbeys. It now forms part of dep. Hérault.

**MONTPENSIER**, a vil. France, dep. Puy de Dôme, 9 m. N.N.E. Riom. It had a celebrated castle, which was demolished in 1633, and gave the title of duke to the youngest son of Louis-Philippe. Pop. 640.

**MONTPEZAT**, several places, France, particularly:—1, A tn., dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 m. E.N.E. Montauban; with a handsome church, some linen manufactures, and numerous fairs. Pop. 1099.—2, [Latin, *Mons Pensatus*], A tn. and com., dep. Ardèche, 20 m. N.W. Largentière, in the midst of a volcanic district; a meanly-built, miserable place, with some manufactures of serges, and other woollen stuffs, flannel jackets, and cutlery, silk-mills, and a considerable trade in corn, hay, and timber. P. 2902.

**MONTRADOK**, or **TRADOK**, a vil., isl. Borneo, on a plain at the base of a mountain range, about 80 m. S.E. Sambas; lat.  $0^{\circ} 45' N.$ ; lon.  $109^{\circ} 15' E.$  It stands in a cultivated country, ornamented with Chinese villas; is of large extent, covering an area of about 3 m. long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, and has a large and industrious population, almost all Chinese, who work the neighbouring gold-mines.

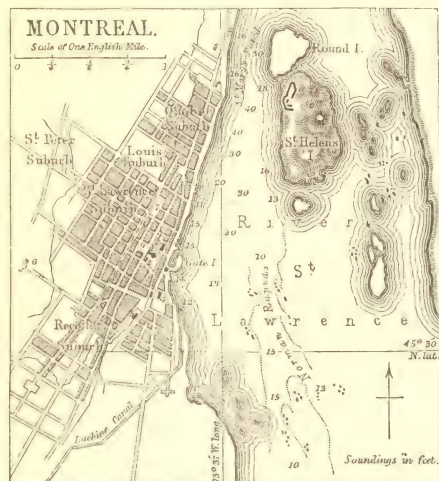
**MONTREAL**, a city and river-port, British America, cap. of Lower Canada or Canada East, on the S. side of the

lon.  $73^{\circ} 25' W.$  It is the principal city and second port in Canada, and is favourably situated for intercourse with both provinces, as well as with New York and Boston, being at the head of the ordinary navigation from the Atlantic, and at the foot of the grand chain of canals which connects the great Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, with the river and the ocean; the obstruction to the navigation of the river, caused by the Lake St. Peter, a broad shallow part of the St. Lawrence, about 45 m. N.W. from Montreal, having only a depth of 9 ft. to 12 ft., is now in process of being removed. Montreal



THE PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.—From a Print after C. Kruehff, Montreal.

occupies a low tract of land, about 2 m. wide, between a considerable and very beautiful elevation, called Royal Mount, and the river, and is divided into the upper and lower town; in the latter the streets are narrow and ill paved, and the houses, generally in the French style, gloomy-looking, having dark iron shutters. The upper town is much more agreeable; here the streets are wide, and the houses well built, large, and commodious; generally of a grayish limestone, and roofed with tin or sheet-iron, which, glittering in the sun, and combined with the effect of the lofty spires and towers of the town, gives to the latter a very imposing appearance when viewed from a distance. The town is well supplied with water, and the streets are lighted with gas. The more remarkable public buildings, most of which are in the principal street, Rue Notre Dame, are the townhall, the seminary of St. Sulpice, the Hotel Dieu, a large hospital for the reception of the sick poor; the convent of Notre Dame, designed for female instruction; the general hospital, two convents, English and Scotch churches, courthouse, new jail, Government house, Nelson's monument, the Quebec barracks, the new R. Catholic cathedral, in the perpendicular style, and esteemed one of the finest buildings in N. America, and the market-house, a magnificent pile, fronting the wharf. The educational means of the city comprise a French college, a university, founded in 1821, with five professors, and open to persons of all religious denominations; a R. Catholic theological school, and several classical and scientific academies. There are also a library and reading-room, a natural history society, a mechanics' institute, savings'-bank, and other useful associations, and the largest banking houses in British N. America have their head offices here, several of which are situated in the Place d'Armes. The harbour, which is formed toward the St. Lawrence, is secure, and the wharfs, more than 1 m. in extent, are large massive structures of wood, exceedingly convenient for lading or unloading vessels; and, by the employment of steam-tugs, the difficulties presented in the navigation of the St. Lawrence by the rapids, are entirely overcome. In 1850 there entered the port of Montreal



isl. of Montreal, in the St. Lawrence river, here above 3 m. wide, and on the site of the Indian village of Hochelega, 140 m. S.W. Quebec, 600 m. from the sea; lat.  $45^{\circ} 30' N.$ ;

294 ships, tonn. 51,788, of which 78 were from Great Britain, 92 were British colonial, and 99 from the U. States. There cleared the same year 312, tonn. 49,942; and there were



registered 14 steamers, tonn. 1239, and 31 sailing vessels, tonn. 3717. But the amount of shipping affords an imperfect view of the trade of this increasing city, from the circumstance of Quebec engrossing the greater part of the timber trade, and, consequently, having a much greater amount of shipping; and, also, from the obstruction of Lake St. Peter, already adverted to, causing a large quantity of goods to be sent to Montreal in lighters. Besides the shipping trade some business in furs is carried on by the Hudson's Bay Company, who have various stations at no great distance from Montreal; and there are cast-iron foundries, distilleries, breweries, soap and candle works; and manufactures of hardware, including excellent cutlery; floor-cloth, and carriages, especially beautiful sledges or sleighs, as they are more commonly called. Extensive conflagrations are of frequent occurrence; the most recent is that of July 8 and 9, 1852, when 1108 houses, of an estimated value of £340,816, were destroyed. Montreal is connected by railway with New York and Boston, and in autumn 1853 the line to Portland will be opened. A bill has been passed for the formation of a line from Quebec to Montreal, and thence to Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton, where the Great Western railway begins, proceeding through London to Detroit. The climate in summer is hot, reaching often 90° in the shade; and the winters are severe, the temperature ranging for weeks from zero to 10° below it. The French language is much spoken. The population consists of French Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, and Americans, and is estimated at 60,000.—THE ISLAND of Montreal, on which the town is built, is situated at the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence; it is 32 m. long, and about 10 m. broad at the widest part; generally level, with exception of the mountain which rises N.W. of the town, and is watered by numerous small streams. The soil is for the most part fertile, and well cultivated, and the climate peculiarly favourable to the growth of apples and pears.

MONTREAL, several places, France, particularly:—1, A tn., dep. Aude, 11 m. W. Carcassone; with an ancient church, containing one of the finest organs in France. Pop. 2173.—2, A tn. and com., dep. Gers, 9 m. W. Condom, on the Auzon; with worsted mills, tile-works, limekilns, and distilleries. Pop. 2727.

MONTREJEAU [Latin, *Mons Regalis*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, at the confluence of the Garonne and Neste. It is clean and well built, and has, in particular, a handsome quarter on the Garonne, divided into two parts, which communicate by an elegant marble bridge of six arches. The knitting of stockings, and other worsted articles, is carried on; and there is a considerable trade in corn, cattle, mules, skins, and timber. Pop. 2646.

MONTREUIL, several places, France, particularly:—1, (*sur-Mer*) [Latin, *Monasterium Ambianorum*], A tn., dep. Pas-de-Calais, near r. bank Canche, 20 m. S.S.E. Boulogne, a fortress of the second class. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society, and communal college; a tall, flamboyant church, with towers, and a fine doorway; manufactures of black soap, a salt-refinery, paper-mill, breweries, and tanneries; and a trade in wine, brandy, groceries, and *pâtés de beccasses*, which are largely exported to England. It had a strong fortress as early as the fifth century. In a large circular tower, still standing, in the citadel, Bertha, queen of Philip I., endured a long and harsh captivity, which only terminated with her life. Pop. 3685.—2, (*sous-Bois* or *Montreuil-les-Pêches*), [Latin, *Montreuilium*], A tn. and com., dep. Seine, near Vincennes, about 7 m. from Paris. It is a handsome, cheerful town, interspersed and surrounded by nursery and other gardens, in which great quantities of vegetables and fruit are raised for the Paris market. It has a large and handsome church, apparently of the 12th century, and manufactures of porcelain, and tile-works, and plasterkilns. Pop. 3587.

MONTREUX, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Vaud, 40 m. E.N.E. Geneva, N. bank Lake of Geneva, and bearing the reputation of being its most sheltered spot, is much recommended to invalids who cannot cross the Alps. The proportion of deaths to the population is said to be the smallest in the world. About 2 m. from Montreux, is the celebrated castle of Chillon. Pop. 2000.

MONTRECHARD [Latin, *Mons Tricardus*], a tn. France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 17 m. S.S.W. Blois, on the Cher, and

surrounded by old walls, flanked with towers, still in good preservation. It has the picturesque ruins of an ancient castle, part of which fell in 1755, and crushed a church; some trade in wine and wood, and manufactures of serge and leather. Pop. 1200.

MONTROSE, a royal and parl. bor. and seaport tn. and par. Scotland, co. Forfar. The town stands on a sandy peninsula, enclosing a large expanse of water, called the Basin; lat. 56° 42' 30" N.; lon. 2° 28' 0" W.; 70 m. N.E. Edinburgh, on the railway from Dundee to Aberdeen. The appearance of the town, altogether, is exceedingly pleasing; the streets, which are well paved, and lighted with gas, being, in general, spacious, open, airy, and cleanly, and the houses substantial and comfortable-looking, and, in some localities, elegant. The public buildings are the townhall, two stories high, with a spacious arcade below, and containing a courtroom, newsroom, public library, guildhall, and other public rooms; the lunatic asylum, said to be the first institution of the kind in the kingdom; the infirmary, house of refuge, the museum, containing a valuable collection in every department of natural history, together with a variety of coins and relics of antiquity; the academy, on the E. side of the town, and a magnificent chain bridge, which crosses the S. Esk. It has a parochial and two Free churches, two U. Presbyterian, an Independent, an English Episcopalian, a Scotch Episcopalian, two Baptist, a Methodist, and a Glasite meeting-house. Montrose has long been celebrated for its educational institutions, the principal of which is the academy, where all the more useful, and some of the more elegant branches of learning, are efficiently taught. There are also two Free Church schools, one for boys and one for girls; about 30 others, public and private, besides several free schools, and two infant schools. There are two principal libraries in the town—one containing 10,000 volumes, the other 3000 volumes; also a library belonging to the town grammar-school, several well-selected congregational libraries, and a neat reading-room, belonging to the Seamen's Society. The principal business in Montrose is flax-spinning and weaving. At present (1851), there are five spinning-mills, consuming, together, 5750 tons of flax, and employing 2150 persons. There are also three large flax spinning-mills, and two bleaching-works, connected with the town, on the N. Esk, which give employment to 500 work-people. The number of persons employed in weaving and manufacturing linen is estimated at 1400, the power-looms at 130, and the hand-looms at 400, together producing 1450 pieces of cloth weekly. Starch of a superior quality is manufactured to a considerable extent, there being three establishments in the town for making that article; also two iron-foundries, a corn and flour mill, and a little ship-building is carried on. The harbour of Montrose is one of the best on the E. coast of Scotland. It is formed by the entrance of the S. Esk into the N. Sea, near the S. extremity of the Bay, where, on a rocky promontory on the S. side of the river, a lofty white beacon is erected. The entrance, though somewhat narrow, is at all times easy, except during E. storms, and is quite accessible to vessels requiring large draughts of water, there being 18 ft. on the bar at low water of spring-tides. Two light-houses, one 45 ft., the other 35 ft. high, were erected, in 1818, on the N.E. side of the river, about 400 yards apart. The lights are visible, in clear weather, from the distance of 8 m. The quays and wet dock are about 1½ m. from the entrance of the river; the latter is capable of accommodating 6000 tons of shipping. In 1851, there entered 47,420 tons of shipping, 8462 tons of which were engaged in the foreign trade; and there cleared 29,048 tons, of which 12,509 belonged to the foreign trade. The chief imports are flax and hemp, coals, and herrings; and the exports—manufactured goods, grain, and cattle. James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, was born in the town in the year 1612. Andrew Melville, and his nephew, James Melville, were born within a short distance of it. George Wishart studied and taught here; and Sir Alexander Burnes, the traveller, was born in the vicinity, and studied here. Montrose unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie, in returning a member to Parliament. The parish extends, N. to S., 3 m., and E. to W. 2½ m.; contains some fine scenery, and is highly cultivated. Pop bor. (1851), 15,238.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

MONTROUGE [Latin, *Monte Rubico*], a tn. France, dep. Seine, about 4 m. S.W. Paris, divided into Grand Montrouge

and Petit Montrouge, the latter of which stretches almost to the Paris Barrière d'Enfer, at the old entrance to the catacombs. It is a great holiday resort of the Parisians. P. 1853.

**MONTSECH**, a range of mountains, Spain, Catalonia, prov. Lerida, stretching E. to W. about 26 m., and intersected by the river Noguera Pallaresa.

**MONTSERRAT**, or **MONSERRAT**, one of the British West India Islands, Leeward group, nearly at equal distances (30 m.) from the islands of Nevis, Antigua, and Guadeloupe; lat. (N. point) 16° 50' N.; lon. 62° 12' W. (n.) It is of an oval form, 10 m. to 12 m. long, 7½ m. broad, and 34 m. in circumference. Area, 30,000 ac., of which about two-thirds are mountainous and barren, the remainder is well cultivated; about 6000 ac. are appropriated to sugar, 2000 ac. to cotton, 2000 ac. to provisions, and 2000 ac. to pasturage. The E. side of the island has an uncultivated appearance, with high mountains, covered with cedar and other useful and valuable trees; but on the W. the land slopes down towards the sea, and is clothed with beautiful plantations. The climate is on the whole healthful. The quantities of sugar, rum, and molasses, which form the chief products of the island, exported in 1848 and 1849, were:—

	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.
1848.....	426 hhd.s.	11 puncheons.	126 puncheons.
" .....	127 tierces.		
" .....	319 barrels.		
1849.....	561 hhd.s.	12 hhd.s.	336 "
" .....	230 tierces.	30 puncheons.	
" .....	563 barrels.		

Cotton, wool, arrow-root, and tamarinds are also among its exports.

The government of the island is vested in the Governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, who is represented by a president, assisted by a council, and house of assembly. Plymouth, the capital, is on the S.W. side of the island, and is a small, but neat and well-built town; the houses constructed of a fine gray stone. On February 8, 1843, Montserrat sustained considerable damage from an earthquake. Pop. (1844), 7365, of which not more than 150 are white.

**MONTU-BECCARIA**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 10 m. E.N.E. Voghera, on the Versa; with two churches, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 2650.

**MONTU DE GABBI**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Voghera, on the Versa, near its confluence with the Po; with a church, a large and splendid palace; and a trade in excellent wine. P. 1983.

**MONTUIRI**, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, on a height in the centre of a plain, completely encircled by other hills, 17 m. E. Palma. It contains a parish church, courthouse, prison, and two primary schools; and has several flour-mills, a distillery, and a trade in corn, figs, and fat swine. From the numerous remains of houses and old sepulchres on the adjoining hills, Montuiri appears to have once been of much greater extent and importance than at present. Pop. 1867.

**MONTZEN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 21 m. N.E. Liège, on the Gueule; with a limestone quarry, limekilns, a fulling, a worsted, and a flour mill. Pop. 1070.

**MONVILLE**, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, at the confluence of the Clères and Cailly, 10 m. N. Rouen. It has manufactures of tissues; cotton-mills; and some trade in cattle. Pop. 2506.

**MONXTON**, par. Eng. Hants; 960 ac. P. 293.

**MONY**, a tn. France, dep. Oise, about 6 m. S.W. Clermont; with manufactures of broad-cloth, serge, moleskin, and merinos; and worsted and fulling mills. Pop. 2232.

**MONYMUSK**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 18 m. W. by N. Aberdeen. It has a square, a very ancient Established church, and a small Episcopal chapel. Area of par., 12,600 ac. Pop. 895.

**MONZA** [anc. *Modocetia* or *Mogontia*], a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Milan, on the railway to Como, and on the Lambro, which divides it into two parts, and is here crossed by three bridges. Its site is somewhat elevated, and its air remarkably pure and healthy. In early times it was surrounded by walls, flanked with bastions, and defended by a castle, but these have almost entirely disappeared, and great improvements have been made by levelling and planting the ramparts. The town is of great antiquity, and has a quiet, venerable air; the houses are, for the most part, substantially and often elegantly built; and the

streets are regular, and paved with flints. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral of St. John Baptist, originally founded in the beginning of the 7th century, by the celebrated Lombard queen, Teodolinda, subsequently repaired



THE CATHEDRAL OF MONZA.—From Elena, Lombardia Pittoresca,

and enlarged, and now forming a beautiful structure, surmounted by a lofty spire, adorned by numerous sculptures and paintings, and so rich in curious and interesting gifts bestowed by the queen and others, as to be a kind of medieval museum; the church of San Gerardo, recently finished in the form of a rotunda, and several other handsome churches; the Broletto or townhall, an Italian Gothic structure, attributed to Frederick Barbarossa, and annexed to it a fine campanile, with forked battlements; the palace, in which the viceroy of Milan usually resides in summer, situated immediately outside the town; the Barnabite college, diocesan seminary, gymnasium, handsome theatre, penitentiary, house of industry, *mont-de-piété*, and hospital. In the town and immediate neighbourhood, above 5000 looms are employed in weaving cotton goods, of various descriptions, but especially fustians. There are, also, manufactures of hats, leather, bricks, tiles, and saws, for which the town has long been famous. Under the Romans, Monza made some progress, but did not attain its highest prosperity till the time of the Lombards, who fortified and embellished it, and made it the capital of their kingdom. After their fall it was for a time independent, but afterwards became a dependency of Milan. Pop. 18,134.

**MONZAMBANO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and N.N.W. Mantua, r. bank Mincio; with a church and two chapels. The Austrians were here defeated by the French in 1800. Pop. 2729.

**MONZE CAPE**, or **RAS MOARREE**, a sharply-projecting headland, forming the W. extremity of the coast of Seinde, and the E. frontier of Beloochistan; lat. 24° 51' N.; lon. 66° 37' E. (n.) It is of moderate height, but is rendered dangerous by the shoals, which extend 3 m. from the shore. On the N.W. of it is the island of Chilney or Churna, with a channel 4 m. wide and 6 to 7 fathoms deep.

**MONZIE**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 15 m. W. Perth; the former, a collection of thatched stone cottages. It has an Established church, and about 1 m. distant is a Free church. Area of par., 50,000 ac. Pop. 1261.

**MONZINGEN**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 39 m. S. Coblenz, on the Nahe; with a Protestant church, and two mills. Pop. 1085.



**MONZON-Y-PAU**, a garrison tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. Huesca, 52 m. E. Saragossa, on a hill, crowned by a castle, and washed by the Cinca and Sosa. Of its ancient fortifications, there are only some slight remains. It has a town-house, an hospital, four elementary schools, two churches, a military hospital, and a nunnery. P. (agricultural), 2597.

**MOODHILL**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. and 46 m. S.S.W. Bejapoor.

**MOODKEE**, a vil. Punjab, 65 m. S.E. Lahore, where, in November, 1845, the first action, or rather series of actions, took place between the Sikhs and the British forces, which terminated in the former being compelled to recross the Sutlej.

**MOOJABAD**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Ajmeer; with a mosque, several temples, the largest of which belongs to the Jains, and some good gardens. The Jains, who are numerous, engross a large proportion of the trade, consisting of banking and general traffic.

**MOOLA**, or **GUNDAYA PASS**, Beloochistan, leading, by a circuitous route, from Kelat to Cutch Gundava. It commences near the source of the Moola; lat. 28° 10' N.; lon. 66° 12' E. at the height of 5250 ft.; proceeds S.E. for 50 m. near the course of the river, through a succession of deep and rocky gorges, then turns suddenly N.E., and keeps N. for 50 m. to its termination, near Kotree, in Cutch Gundava. In 1839, the Anglo-Indian detachment, under General Willshire, marched through this pass to Scinde, after storming Kelat. The road is better, and the ascent easier, than in the Bolan Pass; water and fuel are abundant, and some supplies may be obtained.

**MOOLKIER**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Candeish, on the Moosun, which here forms a cataract, 82 m. E.S.E. Surat. It is in a very dilapidated and almost desolate state; but has ruins of many handsome edifices. The fort, about 1 m. S., crowns a steep and lofty rock.

**MOOLOOPETTA**, a tn. Hindoostan, on the Carnatic coast, 90 m. N.E. Cape Comorin; famous for its salubrity, and hence much resorted to by invalids in March and April.

**MOOLTAN**, **MOULTAN**, or **MULTAN**, an ancient city, Punjab, 164 m. S.W. Lahore, 1. bank Chenab, from which it is distant about 3 m.; lat. 30° 8' N.; lon. 71° 28' E. It is upwards of 3 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall, and overlooked on the N. by a fortress of some strength. The houses are built of burned brick, have flat roofs, and sometimes rise to a height of 6 stories, their loftiness giving a gloomy appearance to the narrow streets. The bazaars are extensive, but are also inconveniently narrow. They are, however, abundantly supplied with articles of traffic, as are also the shops, of which there are between 4000 and 5000. The principal manufactures are silks, cottons, shawls, longees, brocades, and tissues, the last four held in particular estimation. Mooltan has, besides, an extensive foreign trade with the countries W. of the Indus, and a large banking business is carried on by its merchants, who are considered extremely wealthy. The fortress already alluded to, built in 1640, on the site of the old city, stands on a mound of earth, and is an irregular figure of six sides, the longest of which, towards the N.W., extends for about 400 yds. It is surrounded by a wall, substantially built of burned brick, about 40 ft. high outside, but not more than four or five inside, in consequence of the accumulation of the materials of other buildings, and surmounted by 30 towers. The vicinity is covered with a vast quantity of the ruins of tombs, mosques, and shrines. Many of these have been substantial edifices, and all tend to show the former extent and antiquity of the city. The gardens around are numerous, and well stocked with fruit-trees, as mangoes, oranges, citrons, limes, &c. Its date-groves also yield much fruit, and vegetables are grown in great abundance. Mooltan is one of the most ancient cities in India; it was taken by the Mahometans at the close of the 8th century, again at the commencement of the 11th, and a third time by Tamerlane at the close of the 14th. Latterly it fell into the hands of the Sikhs, from whom it was taken by the British in 1849. Pop. estimated at 80,000.

**MOON**, or **MÖEN**, a small isl. Russia, in the Baltic, in the N. entrance of the Gulf of Riga, and N.E. isl. Oesel, from which it is separated by a narrow channel; greatest length, about 9 m.; breadth, about 6 m. It contains some arable and pasture land, but is almost destitute of trees. A great portion of the inhabitants live by fishing, and not a few trust for maintenance to the wrecks cast upon their shores.

**MOONDER**, or **MOONDRA**, a tn. Scinde, 30 m. N.N.W. Sehwan, on the road to Larkhana, of considerable extent, and in a level, fertile, and well-cultivated district.

**MOONE**, par. and tn. Ireland, Kildare; 6281 ac. P. 1591. **MOONZIE**, par. Scot. Fife; 1260 ac. P. (1851), 198.

**MOOR**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 17 m. N.W. Stuhlweissenburg, in a valley, on a small stream of the same name. Many of the houses are handsome, and it contains two castles, two churches, a Capuchin monastery, a county-hall and barracks, with a riding-school. It has a considerable trade in corn, horses, and cattle. Pop. 7000.

**MOORBURG**, a vil. Germany, belonging to, and 5 m. S. Hamburg, 1. bank Elbe; with a church and two mills. Pop. 1817.

**MOORBY**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 950 ac. P. 152. **MOORCHURCH**, par. Irel. Meath; 5291 ac. P. 1007.

**MOORDRECHT**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 11 m. N.E. Rotterdam, on the IJssel. It has three churches and a school; rope-spinning, boat-building, and other employments therewith connected; and a considerable trade in hemp. Pop. 2101.

**MOORE**, par. Irel. Roscommon; 21,013 ac. P. 4608. **MOORE POINT**, W. Australia, forming the S. extremity of Port Grey; lat. 28° 47' S.; lon. 114° 37' 40' E.

**MOORGAGAGH**, par. Irel. Mayo; 1789 ac. P. 627. **MOORGHAUB**, a river, Afghanistan, rises near Girzewan; lat. 35° 37' N.; lon. 65° 20' E.; flows nearly due W. for about 100 m., when it takes a N. and N.W. direction, and is subsequently lost in the sandy deserts of Khiva, about lat. 38° N., after a course of 270 m.

**MOORLEY**, a tn. British India, prov. Bengal, cap. of dist. Jessore, 62 m. N.E. Calcutta; lat. 23° 7' N.; lon. 89° 15' E.

**MOORLINCH**, par. Eng. Somerset; 8520 ac. P. 2281. **MOORSEELE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 26 m. S. Bruges, r. bank Heule. Weaving, brewing, and the manufacture of thread, ropes, and oil, are carried on. Pop. 4333.

**MOORSEEL**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 18 m. E.S.E. Ghent; with a church, two chapels, a castle, a townhall, two distilleries, three breweries, an oil and two flour mills. P. 2807.

**MOORSHEDABAD**, a city, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, and cap. dist. of same name, r. bank Bagaraty, one of the most sacred affluents of the Ganges; lat. 24° 11' N.; lon. 88° 15' E. The town extends 8 m. along both sides of the



CHAUT AT MOORSHEDABAD.—From an Original Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 44th Regiment.

river. The houses, though many of them are of brick, have a mean and dilapidated appearance. There are several public buildings, but, with exception of the palace of the Nawab, rather a handsome structure, they are all in a ruinous con-

dition. There is here a ghaut, the steps of which are cut in the hard clay, and propped with wood; and though thus altogether wanting in the usual elegance of these structures, has an interesting appearance, from the picturesque forms of the buildings near it, and from the sombre shade of a venerable banyan-tree, by which it is overhung. Notwithstanding the generally mean aspect of the city, being little more than a vast assemblage of mud and straw huts, without the smallest attempt at order in arrangement, the height of the banks of the river on which it stands, the numerous domes and minarets, with terraced houses, rising from amid the surrounding trees, combine to present some delightful views of Indian scenery. Being a place of great traffic, the river displays a very animated scene, being covered with boats, while the shores on each side are lined with merchant vessels. There are considerable manufactures here of silk and other fabrics. Moorsheadabad is the seat of one of the six courts of circuit under the Bengal presidency, and of a British college, founded in 1826. Pop. estimated at 165,000.—THE DISTRICT of Moorsheadabad has an area of 1856 sq. m. Principal products, silk, rice, and indigo. Pop. 1,045,000.—THE DIVISION of Moorsheadabad includes the districts Moorsheadabad, Bagoorah, Rungpore, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Beerbhoom; area, 17,566 sq. m. Pop. 6,815,876.

MOORSLEDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 22 m. S. by E. Bruges; with six breweries, a tobacco and two chicory factories; and several corn and oil mills. P. 6469. MOOKWINTOW, par. England, Cornwall; 7780 ac. Pop. 1050.

MOOSBURG, a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Bavaria, r. bank Isar, 29 m. N.E. Munich, ancient but well-built; with three churches, a townhouse, a castle, a foundling and two other hospitals, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1739.

MOOSE.—1, A river, Upper Canada, issuing from Lake Misanabe, to the N.E. of Lake Superior, and, after an E. course of 300 m., falling with the Abbitibie into James's Bay.—2, A small isl. Bahamas, 25 m. S.E. the Great Bahama.—3, (*head*), A lake, U. States, Maine, 40 m. long, and 10 m. to 15 m. broad, the source of the E. branch of the Kennebec.

MOOSH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See MUSH.

MOOTA-MOOLA, a river, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Arunagabad, formed by the junction of the Moota and the Moola, at the town of Poonah. It afterwards joins the Beemah, one of the main affluents of the Kistna, and in this way furnishes a route by which a light canoe might, in the rainy season, pass from within 75 m. of the W. coast of India to the Bay of Bengal.

MOQUEGUA, or MOQUEHA, a prov. Peru, cap. same name, W. of the Cordillera; lat. 16° 50' to 17° 35' S.; fertile towards the sea. It has many large vineyards, which produce great quantities of wine and brandy; and abounds in fruits, among which are olives of excellent quality.—THE TOWN is situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, l. bank Ilo; lat. 17° 25' S., and has a good church, and several convents. P. 10,000.

MORA.—1, Par. Irel. Tipperary; 3623 ac. P. 898.—2, A tn. and par. Portugal, 35 m. W. Estremoz, on the Oddivor or Divor. Pop. 902.—3, A river, Moravia, which rises in circle Olmütz, flows first S.E., then N.N.E., and, after a course of about 50 m., joins r. bank Oppa, 3 m. above Troppan.

MORA.—1, A vil. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Teruel; with narrow and irregular streets, a townhouse, an hospital, a Latin and a primary school, a Gothic collegiate church, and three hermitages. Near it are thermal baths. Pop. (agricultural), 1995.—2, A tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Toledo, 18 m. S.E. Madrid, built of earth; the streets, though broad, are for the most part unpaved. It has three squares, used as market-places; a townhouse, prison, four elementary schools, a church, and an oratory. Near it are two hermitages, and a castle, which was formerly a state prison. Agriculture, esparto manufactures, 11 oil and 7 flour mills, and 16 manufactories of soap, which is in much request at Madrid, are the chief sources of employment. The Royalists in the civil war, in 1521, set fire to the parish church, in which 3000 persons of all ages and both sexes perished. P. 5094.

MORA, a tn. Central Africa, Soodan, cap. of Mandara; lat. 10° 20' N.; lon. 14° 48' E. It stands in a hollow, enclosed by lofty hills, and is a place of considerable importance, though only founded in 1814. The palace of the chief, the principal edifice, is situated at the extremity of a large square.

MORA-DE-EBRO, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 32 m. W. Tarragona, r. bank Ebro. It has a townhouse and prison, a castle, built by the Carlists on the foundations of an ancient Moorish one; two schools, a church, and six oil and two flour mills. Pop. 3421.

MORAD, or MURAD, a river, Asiatic Turkey, the E. head-stream of the Euphrates. It has its sources on the N. declivity of the Arghi-Dagh mountains, pash. Erzeroom; lat. 39° 10' N.; lon. 43° 40' E., from which, after making a N. bend, it flows W. and N.W. to its junction with the Frat, or W. arm of the Euphrates, which occurs near Kebban; lat. 39° N.; lon. 39° 30' E.; total course, 260 m. to 270 m.

MORADABAD, a tn. Hindoostan, cap. dist. of its name, prov. and 100 m. N.E. Delhi; lat. 28° 51' N.; lon. 78° 42' E., r. bank Ramganga. It is a populous and flourishing town, though meanly built; it has, however, a spacious bazaar or market-place.—THE DISTRICT lies between lat. 28° and 30° of N. lat. Its principal produce is sugar, cotton, and wheat.

MORAGY, or MORATZ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 4 m. from Battaszek; with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1466.

MORAL-DE-CALATRAYA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Ciudad-Real, in the skirts of the sierra of San Cristobal; with generally low houses, a church, townhouse, granary, prison, small hospital, three elementary schools; numerous flour-mills, and oil-presses and mills, and manufactures of cloths and baize. Pop. 4120.

MORALEJA, numerous places, Spain, particularly:—1, A tn. Estremadura, prov. and 48 m. N.N.W. Caceres; poorly built; once fortified, and still entered by two gates. It has a bull circus, a church, a courthouse, a prison, and primary school; manufactures of soap, and several flour and oil mills. P. 1314.—2, (*de Enmedio*), A tn. New Castile, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Madrid; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and a trade in charcoal and wheat. P. 544.—3, (*del Vino*), A vil. and com. Leon, prov. and about 14 m. from Zamora; with a church, townhouse, prison, primary school, several distilleries, and a trade in wine and brandy. P. 929.

MORALES, several places, Spain:—1, (*de Toro*), A tn. Leon, prov. and 28 m. E. Zamora; with a church, primary school, hospital, and a trade in corn, wine, and teal. P. 887.—2, (*de Zamora*, or *del Vino*), a vil. and com. Leon, prov. and 4 m. S. Zamora; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and a trade in corn and wine. P. 1085.

MORANNES, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, l. bank Sarthe, about 20 m. N.N.E. Angers; with a paper-mill. Pop. 1238.

MORANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 5 m. W.N.W. Castrovillari; with manufactures of silk and woollens. Pop. 8352.

MORANO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alesandria, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Casale, l. bank Po; with three churches, and a trade in corn, rice, and dairy produce. P. 2204.

MORANT.—1, A town, S.E. coast, isl. Jamaica, 20 m. S.E. Kingston, on the bay, and at the mouth of river of same name. It has a considerable and increasing trade. Pop. about 7000.—THE RIVER has a S. course of 15 m.—THE BAY is exposed to S. and W. winds, but sheltered from all others.—2, A port or harbour, isl. Jamaica, about 5 m. E. from the bay. It is a good one, but the reefs extend to the distance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the shore, on each side of the entrance; and the breadth of the channel between is only a cable's length and a half; lat. 17° 53' N.; lon. 76° 21' W. (n.)—3, A point, Jamaica, the extreme E. point of the island; lat. 17° 55' 45' N.; lon. 76° 11' W. (n.) In 1842, a cast-iron light-house, made in London, was erected on this point. The light is revolving.

MORAR, a lake, Scotland, co. Inverness, 16 m. N.W. Fort-William, about 10 m. long, and 1 m. to 2 m. broad.

MORARD-DE-GALLES, a cape, S. Australia; lat. 36° 35' S.; lon. 139° 52' E.

MORAT [German, *Murten*], a tn. Switzerland, can. and 8 m. N.N.W. Fribourg, E. shore lake of same name. It stands on a steep height, is partly surrounded by old walls, and partly overlooked by an old castle. In 1476, an immense Burgundian host, led by Charles the Bold, was defeated under its walls by comparatively a handful of Swiss, and left 15,000 dead on the field, in addition to the thousands who perished in the lake. Pop. 1650.—THE LAKE [German, *Murtensee*],



about 5 m. long and 3 m. broad, and 60 fathoms deep, is separated by a narrow flat from the Lake of Neufchatel, into which it discharges itself by the Broye. Steamers ply between Morat and Neufchatel.

**MORATA**, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Madrid, on the Tajuña; with unpaved but level streets, a townhouse, prison, small hospital, house of refuge, granary, two elementary schools, a palace, belonging to the count of Altamira, a church, fulling-mill, brandy distillery, two flour-mills, and an oil-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 2482.

**MORATA-DE-JALON**, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 31 m. S.W. Saragossa, r. bank Jalon; with a church, a palace, belonging to Count Morata; a townhouse, prison, primary school, an oil and two flour mills; and a trade in oil, wine, hemp, flax, and fruit. Pop. 1425.

**MORATALLA**, a tn. Spain, prov. and 47 m. N.W. Murcia. It has generally narrow, crooked, and irregular, but paved streets, two squares, townhouse, and prison, several elementary schools, an hospital, a large and substantial church, and a cemetery, with a hermitage; manufactures of coarse cloths and soap, a fulling-mill, three brandy distilleries, and numerous flour and oil mills. Pop. 8030.

**MORAU (KLEIN)**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Troppau, bail. Trendenthal; with manufactures of iron-wire, a paper and two tin mills. There are several mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1217.

**MORAVIA** [German, *Mähren*; French, *Moravie*], prov. Austrian empire, including the margraviate of Moravia, properly so called, and Austrian Silesia; lat. 48° 40', to 50° 25' N.; lon. 15° 18', to 19° E.; bounded, N. by Prussia, N.E. Galicia, E. and S.E. Hungary, S. Hungary and Austria, and W. Bohemia; greatest length, E.N.E. to W.S.W., 190 m.; greatest breadth, 113 m.; area, 7972 geo. sq. m., of which 1497 geo. sq. m. belong to Austrian Silesia, forming the N.E. part of the province, and 6475 geo. sq. m. to the margraviate. Silesia and Moravia Proper, though now incorporated, have a very marked natural division in the Sudetes, which stretch between them N.W. to S.E., and form the water-shed between the basin of the Vistula and Oder on the N., and that of the Danube on the S. The boundary on the W. is formed by a low mountain range, which gradually ascends as it proceeds N., and finally unites with the Sudetes; the boundary on the E. is formed by the Carpathian chain; and hence Moravia Proper consists of a large basin, surrounded by mountains on the N.E. and W., and open only on the S., towards a central point, to which all its slopes converge, and all its drainage is carried. In physical conformation, it thus bears a considerable resemblance to that of the neighbouring kingdom of Bohemia; with this difference, that the basin of Bohemia is on a much larger scale, and, with its converging slopes, follows an opposite direction. In this respect, Moravia has a considerable advantage, being completely sheltered in the directions from which frosts and storms are most to be feared, and enjoying the full benefit of a S. exposure. Its climate, accordingly, is milder and more genial than that of most European countries under the same latitude. In the immediate neighbourhood of the more elevated districts, the cold is occasionally severe, but the average height is not so great as seriously to affect the annual temperature. Few of the summits exceed 1000 ft.; and only the two culminating points of Schönbach and Glaserberg, both in the circle of Olmütz, approach 1500 ft. Moravia Proper belongs wholly to the basin of the Danube, being drained by the March, which traverses it circuitously N. to S., and by its tributaries the Taja and Iglawa, and other minor streams. Both the Oder and Vistula take their rise in the Sudetes, on the borders of Silesia, and directly or by unimportant tributaries, carry off its whole drainage. In both divisions of the province lakes are numerous, but none of them are, individually, of great extent. The minerals are of considerable importance, and include gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, graphite, alum, coppers, porcelain clay, and marble. The precious metals, however, have ceased to be worked, and even iron and coal are very much neglected. The soil is generally fertile, and all the ordinary cereal, leguminous, and root crops, are raised in abundance. The mode of farming, however, is very defective; and several of the worst rotations, which have long been banished from all countries where the art of agriculture is properly understood, here prevail. Flax of excellent

quality is extensively grown in several districts, and fruit is so abundant that many parts of the country have the appearance of one great orchard; but the favourite culture is that of the vine, for which both the soil and exposure of the province seem admirably adapted. It occupies a large extent of surface, and probably would have occupied much more, had not Government begun to fear that it was supplanting more necessary, if not more lucrative crops, and issued an edict limiting the extent to which it will allow it to be carried. The pastures, in general excellent, occupy a large extent of surface; and the rearing of cattle, sheep, and horses is extensively practised, and well understood. The sheep, in particular, have been much improved by judicious crossing with the merino, and furnish a wool, to the excellence of which the woollen manufactures of the country owe no small portion of their prosperity. The horses, too, are of a strong, hardy, active breed, and are much used, in the Austrian service, for heavy cavalry. Manufactures, however, have made great progress within the present century, and in all the great branches of industry; in iron and ironmongery, leather, linen, cotton, and woollen tissues, particularly the last, Moravia is inferior to none, and takes precedence of almost all the provinces of the Austrian empire. Other manufactures, deserving of notice, are silk, glass, paper, potash, and beet-root sugar. The trade, in most of these articles, is of considerable importance. The means of transport were formerly deficient, the March being the only navigable river; but the addition of railways, by which a considerable part of the country has recently been opened up, has already done much, and promises to do still more for its prosperity. The far greater part of the inhabitants are of Slavonian extraction. The proportions have been estimated at two-thirds Slaves, and only one-third German. The language chiefly spoken, and called Moravian, is merely a Slave dialect; German, however, is generally understood by all classes. The religion professed is R. Catholic. Elementary education is generally diffused, and numerous gymnasia furnish education of a very superior order. Professional studies are successfully prosecuted at the University of Olmütz. For administrative purposes, Moravia is divided into eight circles, of which six belong to Moravia Proper, namely, Brünn, the capital; Olmütz, Hradish, Iglau, Prerau, and Znaim; and two to Austrian Silesia, namely, Troppau and Teschen. It has both a civil and a military governor, and possesses some of the forms of a free constitution in its Assembly of States, whose powers, however, are extremely limited. The total amount of taxation is fixed at Vienna, and all that the States do in regard to it is to fix the proportion of the amount to be paid by each. Pop., Moravia Proper (1842), 1,764,896; Austrian Silesia, 458,833; total (1846), 2,250,594.

**MORAVICZA**, two tns. Austria:—1, Croatia, co. and S.W. Carlstadt; with a Greek church. Pop. 2026.—2, Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 33 m. S. Temesvar; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1170.

**MORAWA**, a river, Austria. See MARCH.

**MORAYSHIRE**, a co. Scotland. See ELGIN.

**MORAZZONE**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Como; with a church. Pop. 1230.

**MORBEGNO**, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 12 m. W.S.W. Sondrio, on the Betto, near its confluence with l. bank Adda. Its site is so unhealthy, that it is said to owe its name to the diseases engendered by the stagnant marshes in its vicinity. It is, however, well built; and has a church, an hospital, manufactures of silk, hats, and refined wax, several silk-mills, and a trade in cheese. P. 3150.

**MORBELLO**, or **MURBELLO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Aequi, 4 m. from Ponzone; with a church, a castle, an old tower, a chalybeate spring, and a trade in chestnuts, charcoal, and dairy produce. P. 1000.

**MORBEYA** [Moorish, *Umm-er-R'bieh*], a river, Morocco, formed by the junction of several head-streams, that have their sources in Mount Atlas about lat. 32° 35' N.; lon. 5° 30' W. The junction of all the head-streams occurs at lat. 32° 30' N.; lon. 6° 20' W., from which point the river flows N.W., and falls into the Atlantic about 30 m. N.E. of N. Cape Blanco; total course, about 190 m.

**MORBIHAN**, a maritime dep. France; lat. 47° 27', to 48° 12' N.; lon. 12° 8', to 3° 43' W.; bounded, N. by dep. Côtes-du-Nord, E. Finistère, S. the Bay of Biscay, S.E. dep.

Loire-Inférieure, and E. Ile-et-Vilaine; greatest length, E. to W., 72 m.; greatest breadth, 50 m.; area, 2667 sq. m. The coast, lying open to the billows of the Bay of Biscay, is very much indented, and contains several harbours, roads, and bays; in particular one of the last, formed by the long, narrow tongue of land called the Peninsula of Quiberon, and capable of giving shelter to whole fleets. Several islands, of which the largest is Belle Isle, lie at a greater or less distance from the coast, and belong to Morbihan. The surface of the mainland is much broken, and its higher lands generally consist of heathy, barren wastes. A great part of the department appears to be of primary, stratified, and crystalline rocks, and furnishes excellent quarries of granite, quartz, and slate. The principal metal is oxide of iron, which is extensively worked, and maintains several blast-furnaces. The rivers are numerous, and several of them are navigable for a short part of their course. The principal are the Blavet, Scorff, Odet, Auray, Aff, Oust, and Vilaine. The department is, moreover, traversed by two canals—the one, the Canal of Blavet, which follows the course of that river, and the other, the far more valuable, the Brest and Nantes Canal, which enters Morbihan in the S.E., and proceeds through it in a N.W. direction. About one-third of the surface is arable, and considerably more than one-third waste; one-tenth is in meadow and pasture, and one-twentieth in wood. The ordinary cereals produced, after meeting the home consumption, leave about a third for exportation. Other crops are buckwheat, millet, lentils, roots, flax, and hemp. A good deal of excellent cider is made, and a little wine, of very indifferent quality. The domestic animals are neither numerous nor of good breeds. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of bees. The chief manufactures are linen, common woollen cloth, hemp thread, porcelain, leather, and paper. Ship-building, also, is carried on to a considerable extent. The making of salt, from the salt lagoons and marshes, and the fisheries, particularly of sardines, employ a great number of persons. The trade, both coasting and foreign, is important. Its principal articles are corn, brandy, cider, fruit, butter, tallow, salt, salt-fish, honey, wax, rhubarb, linen, thread, leather, iron, paper, hemp, cattle, skins, and train-oil. For administrative purposes, Morbihan is divided into four arrondissements—Vannes, the capital; Lorient, Plöermel, and Pontivy; subdivided into 37 cantons, and 232 communes. Pop. (1852), 478,172.

MORBORN, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1070 ac. P. 93.

MORCHARD-BISHOP, par. Eng. Devon; 6910 ac. Pop. 1880.

MORCHENSTERN, or MORGENSTERN, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, 53 m. N.E. Prague, on the Prussian frontiers. It is a large, straggling place; with a church, castle, court-house, and school; six mills, and numerous establishments for grinding glass, which is extensively manufactured, and forms an important article of trade. Pop. 2550.

MORCLES (DE), a mountain, Swi. Zealand, belonging to the Bernese Alps, on the confines of can. Vaud and Valais, 4 m. E.S.E. St. Maurice; height, 9757 ft.

MORCONE, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. and 15 m. S.S.W. Campobasso, on a height. It is fortified, defended by a fort, and has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 4600.

MORCOTT, par. Eng. Rutland; 2010 ac. P. 516.

MORDEN, par. Eng. Dorset; 7670 ac. P. 1001.

MORDIFORD, par. Eng. Hereford; 1660 ac. P. 595.

MORDINGTON, par. Sect. Berwick; 3600 ac. P. 392.

MÖRDINGEN, or MERDINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, 7 m. W.N.W. Freiburg; with a church. P. 1622.

MORDON, par. Eng. Surrey; 1700 ac. P. 655.

MORE, par. Eng. Salop; 3170 ac. P. 246.

MOREA, or PELORONNESUS, the S. portion of the kingdom of Greece, separated from the continent by the gulfs of Patras, Corinth, and Egina, and only attached to it by the Isthmus of Corinth. It is now one of the three great divisions of the kingdom, and contains the nomes of Argolis, Ilia or Elis and Achaia, Arcadia, Messinia, and Lakonia.

MOREBATH, par. Eng. Devon; 4130 ac. P. 466.

MOREBATTLE AND MOW, par. Sect. Roxburgh; 23,000 ac. Pop. 1051.

MORECAMBE BAY, a spacious gulf, N.W. coast, England, between Furness and Walney Island on the W., and the Lancashire coast on the E., and penetrating the coast of

Westmoreland, where the Kent discharges itself into it by a broad estuary. It is very shallow, and consists of an alluvial and sandy flat, great part of which is fordable at low water. The idea of recovering the greater part of it from the sea has been repeatedly entertained, and operations on a great scale, with that view, have recently (1852) been undertaken.

MOREISHWAR, a tn. Hindostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Aurrangabad, 34 m. S.E. Poonah; lat. 18° 16' N.; lon. 74° 26' E.

MORELIEGH, par. Eng. Devon; 1470 ac. P. 202.

MORELIA, or VALLADOLID, a tn. Mexico, cap. Mechoacan, between two streams, in the valley of Olid, 6398 ft. above sea-level. It enjoys a mild and salubrious climate, though snow occasionally falls in winter; is well built, has many handsome houses, several elegant churches, and a fine pasco and alameda. Pop. 25,000.

MORELLA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. Castellon-de-la-Plana, 45 m. N. Tortosa, on the S. skirt of a high mountain, and defended by strong fortifications. During the last civil war, the walls and magazines of the citadel were destroyed. In general, the houses are two stories, and there are some of grand and solid architecture. Many of the streets are steep, and in a neglected state. There are several squares, a townhouse, two hospitals, a small theatre, several schools, including one of agriculture; several churches, and three convents, two of them ruinous, and the other occupied as a barrack. It has manufactures of blankets and sashes, in which about 1500 persons are employed, and with which Aragon and Catalonia, as well as several remoter provinces, are supplied; and exports a good deal of wheat. In 1838, Morella was surprised, in a snowy night, by Cabrera, and was retaken, after a very brave defence, by Espartaco, in 1840. Pop. 5180.

MORENA (SIERRA) [Black mountain chain; Latin, *Montes Mariani*], a range of hills, Spain, which, stretching N.E. to S.W. about 380 m., forms one of the principal systems of mountains in the Peninsula. It begins in the district of Alcaraz, prov. Albacete, traverses Spain, E. to W.; overlooking, on the one hand, the plains of La Mancha and Estremadura, and those of Andalusia on the other; and enters Portugal, sending off one branch to Cape Santa Maria, and another to Cape St. Vincent. Its highest peaks scarcely attain 3000 ft. in height. It abounds in copper, zinc, quicksilver, coal, iron, limestone, and fire-clay. The principal rivers, which have their source in, or which cross the sierra Morena, are the Guadalmena, Mundo, Guadalimar, Guadalquivir, Guarrizas, Magaña, Cuzna, Guadameillato, Guadalbarbo, Bembizar, Guadato, Tinto, and Chanza; and it supplies, besides, many of the tributaries of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir.

MORES, or MORAS, a vil., isle. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. and 4 m. W.S.W. Ozieri; with three churches, and a trade in corn, fruit, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 2116.

MORESBY, par. Eng. Cumberland; 2340 ac. P. 1175.

MORESTEAD, par. Eng. Hants; 2390 ac. P. 86.

MORETONE, several par. England:—1, Dorset; 2380 ac. P. 294.—2, Essex, 1670 ac. P. 513.—3, (Corbet), Salop; 1930 ac. P. 226.—4, (Hampstead), Devon, 7370 ac. P. 2037.—5, (Jeffries), Hereford, 600 ac. P. 53.—6, (Upon-Lugg), Hereford, 1080 ac. P. 81.—7, (in the Marsh), Gloucester; 900 ac. P. 1345.—8, (Morrell), Warwick; 1710 ac. P. 253.—9, (North), Berks; 1140 ac. P. 397.—10, (Sea or Say), Salop; 5350 ac. P. 770.—11, (South), Berks, 1470 ac. P. 417.—12, (Valence), Gloucester; 1510 ac. P. 344.

MORETON BAY.—1, A district, New S. Wales. See COOKSLAND.—2, A bay, New S. Wales, Cooksland, formed inside the islands of Stradbroke, Moreton, and Bribie, intersected near the centre by lat. 27° 15' S. It is about 60 m. long, and 20 m. wide; studded with islands, especially towards its S. extremity, where it gradually narrows to a mere river in appearance. It has two entrances, a N. and a S. The former, between Bribie and Moreton islands, is the best, being practicable for vessels of the greatest draught of water at all times; it is 8 m. in breadth, with 4 m. of a deep water channel, in which the soundings are 5 to 6 fathoms. The latter, or S. entrance, is a narrow passage between Stradbroke and Moreton islands; and, though much less safe than the other, is that usually taken by steamers and coasting vessels. Fish of various sorts abound here, and both turtle and land-crabs are numerous; and the manati and dugong are taken for their oil. Moreton Island is about 20 m. long, N. to S., and 3 m. broad. It is described as being hopelessly barren, as



regards edible productions, but contains some valuable timber. —(Lang's *Cookland*; Martin's *British Colonies*.)

**MORETON-HAMPSTEAD**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon. The town, on the verge of Dartmoor forest, 10 m. W.S.W. Exeter, consists chiefly of houses in the cottage style, many of them thatched. It has a spacious ancient church, with a lofty tower, several Dissenting chapels; a national school, a literary society, and a farmers' club. Area of par., 7370 ac. Pop. (agricultural), 2037. —(*Local Correspondent*.)

**MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH**, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Gloucester; the former, 23 m. E.N.E. Gloucester, has a church and school. Area of par., 900 ac. Pop. (agricultural), 1345.

**MORETTA**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 8 m. N. Saluzzo, r. bank Po. It has two squares, three churches, a palace, townhouse, old castle, and a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 5000.

**MORETTES**, a tn. Brazil, prov. São-Paulo, on the Nhundiquara, near its mouth, in the Bay of Paranaguá, and to the S. of the mountains of Curitiba; principal trade in Paraguay tea and rum, shipped at the port of Paranaguá.

**MOREUIL**, a tn. France, dep. Somme, on the Avre, 12 m. S.E. Amiens. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton hosiery, stocking-loom, paper-mills, and naileries. P. 2219.

**MOREVEE**, a tn. Hindoostan, peninsula of Gujerat, cap. dist. Muchoo-Kaunta, on the Muchoo; lat. 29° 39' N.; lon. 70° 58' E. Both the town and district are held by a younger branch of the Cutch family, whose ancestors obtained it from the Emperor Akbar, as a reward for surrendering the unfortunate Sultan Mazuffer of Gujerat.

**MOREZ** [Latin, *Moricum*], a tn. France, dep. Jura, 27 m. S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier, on the Bienne, in a long and narrow gorge, which is scarcely wide enough to admit a street, and the two rows of houses which line it. It has several mills, forges, manufactures of clock-work, dials, telescopes, Paris point, wire, and numerous tanneries. Pop. 2804.

**MORFASSO**, a vil. and com. Parma, l. bank Lubiano, 23 m. S. Piacenza; with a handsome church, and some trade in cattle and timber. Pop. 3529.

**MORFELDEN**, or MERFELDEN, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, dist. and 8 m. W.S.W. Langen; with a church and a mill. Pop. 991.

**MORGANS**, par. Irel. Limerick; 1228 ac. Pop. 564.

**MORGARTEN**, a mountain slope, Switzerland, on the confines of cans. Schwyz and Zug, 6 m. N. Schwyz, near the E. shore of Lake Egeri, and memorable in Swiss annals as the scene of the first victory gained over their Austrian oppressors. A force of 20,000 regular troops, having allowed themselves to be here cooped up so as to render their numbers unavailing, were signally defeated, in an hour and a half, by 1300 mountaineers. A chapel was erected at the time to commemorate the event, and service is annually performed in it on the anniversary of the victory.

**MORGES** [German, *Morsee*], a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Vaud, on the lake, and 26 m. N.E. Geneva. It has spacious parallel streets, lined with well built houses, a handsome church, an old castle, now used as an arsenal; a harbour, on the lake, at once capacious and secure; and a considerable transit trade. Behind the town rises the old castle of Wülflens. Pop. (1850), 3241.

**MORGEX**, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. and 15 m. W.N.W. Aosta, l. bank Dora Baltea, here crossed by a wooden bridge; with a church, a Capuchin convent, two ancient castles, an elementary school, slate and limestone quarries, and a trade in wine and fruit, particularly nuts. Pop. 1210.

**MORGOBEJO**, a tn. Spain, prov. and 41 m. N.E. Leon, l. bank Ca. with a church, a primary school, and a trade in corn, flax, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 1894.

**MORGONDA**, or MERGLEN, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 16 m. from Szombath; with two churches. P. 1079.

**MORHAM**, par. Scot. Haddington; 1840 ac. P. 287.

**MORI**, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, about 2 m. from Roveredo, on the Adige, at the confluence of the Comerasso; with a church, a marble quarry, and a trade in oil, silk, tobacco, wine, and chestnuts. Pop. 4000.

**MORIALME**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 17 m. S.W. Namur; with important iron-mines, which here supply two blast-furnaces. Pop. 1100.

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**MORIANA** (SAN GIOVANNI DI), or MAURIENNE (ST. JEAN DE), a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, cap. prov. of same name, l. bank Arc, near the confluence of the Arvan, at the opening of a beautiful valley, 33 m. S.E. Chambery. It is, in general, poorly built, streets steep and narrow; and has a cathedral, an hospital, gymnasium, convent, and fine triumphal arch, and an extensive transit trade. Pop. 3084.

—THE PROVINCE, bounded, N. by Upper Savoy and the Tarentaise, W. Savoy Proper, S.W. France, S. France and Susa, and E. Turin and Ivrea, consists chiefly of a valley, traversed, E. to W., by the Arc, a tributary of the Isère, and hemmed in on the N., S., and E. by lofty ranges of the Alps. It rears great numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats; and yields marble, and beautiful rock-crystals. Pop. 62,344.

**MORIEZFELD**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1480.

**MORINGEN**, a tn. Hanover, Hildesheim, gov. and 10 m. N.W. Göttingen, entered by three gates. It has a court of justice, and several public offices, two churches, an hospital, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1565.

**MORKOWITZ**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, 12 m. from Wischau; with a church, a castle, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1302.

**MORLAIX** [Latin, *Morlaeum*], a tn. France, dep. Finistère, at the confluence of the Jarleau and Kerlent, which, uniting their streams as they fall into a small estuary, form a harbour, extremely difficult of access, though secure when entered, 34 m. N.E. Brest. It is picturesquely situated in a valley so narrow as only to admit the stream, the quays which line it, and two streets, one on each side, composed in part of quaint, antique houses; with steep, wooded hills rising behind the one, and gardens, intermingled with rocks and wood, behind the other. The principal square is of great extent, and adorned with some fine mansions; but the only public edifices, deserving of notice, are the large and elegant buildings occupying the site of the ancient Hotel de Ville, and containing the municipal offices and law courts, the linen and corn halls, and the churches of St. Matthew and St. Melaine. The manufactures are linen, oil, candles, and especially tobacco, for which the Government has a splendid factory, in which from 300 to 400 persons are employed. The trade is in butter, corn, oil seeds, tallow, honey, wax, leather, oxen, swine, sheep, horses, linen; thread, bleached and raw paper, flax, hemp, wine, and brandy. Pop. 8981.

**MORLAND**, par. Eng. Westmoreland; 15,260. P. 1923.

**MORLANWELZ**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 15 m. E. Mons; with manufactures of woollen stuffs, linen, tiles, black soap, oil, and lime. Near it are rich coal-pits. Pop. 1925.

**MORLEY**, three pars. Eng.:—1, Derby; 3530 ac. P. 1132.—2, (St. Botolph), Norfolk; 760 ac. P. 328.—3, (St. Peter), Norfolk; 950 ac. P. 191.

**MORLEY**, a vil. England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.W. Leeds, on the railway to Huddersfield. It has a church, several Dissenting chapels, four schools, and a mechanics' institution. The staple trade is the manufacture of cloth, in which most of the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 4087.

**MORMANNO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 13 m. N.W. Castrovinci. Pop. 5800.

**MORMENTZEL**, a hill, Austria, Transylvania, in the narrow pass of Borso, on the Great Szamos, above which it rises above 1800 ft. In 1846, an immense mass slipped from this hill into the river, here about 300 ft. broad, and, choking it up, laid the valley of the Szamos above under water.

**MORMOIRON** [Latin, *Murmurio*], a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 7 m. E. Carpentras, r. bank Anzon; with manufactures of sulphate of iron, and coal-mines. Pop. 1845.

**MORNESE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 5 m. from Novi; with a church, an ancient castle, in a very dilapidated state, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1102.

**MORNICO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Bergamo, near l. bank Cherio; with two palaces, and several churches. Pop. 1392.

**MORNING-THORPE**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1040 ac. P. 192.

**MORNINGSIDE**, a vil. Scotland, about 1 m. S.W. Edinburgh, of which it may almost be considered a suburb. It contains many handsome villas, an Established extension, and a Free church, and two schools; and is remarkable for the mildness and salubrity of its air. Near it is the Royal

Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, and the nunnery of St. Margaret. Pop. 1795.

**MORNINGTON**, a vil. Ireland, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 3 m. E.N.E. Drogheda. It gave the title of Earl to the father of the Duke of Wellington. Pop. 188.

**MORNINGTON ISLAND**, N. Australia, Gulf of Carpentaria; lat. (N. part)  $16^{\circ}24'$  S.; lon.  $139^{\circ}37'$  E. (n.); about 30 m. long N.E. to S.W., and 10 m. broad; rocky, with some portion of vegetable soil, producing bushes and trees. It is inhabited.

**MOROCCO**, an empire and city, Africa. See **MAROCRO**.

**MORON**, or **MORON-DE-LA-FRONTIERA**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 32 m. N.E. Seville, near the Guadaira. The houses vary much in height, and the streets are, some of them, regular, spacious, dry, and elevated, while others are narrow, irregular, low, and damp. In the principal square stands the small townhouse. It has also a prison, granary, eight primary schools, a Latin grammar-school, three hospitals, a fine church, with three naves; and several convents and nunneries. On a hill E. of the town are the ruins of the ancient castle, for several centuries one of the most important strongholds in Spain. It was blown up by the French in 1812. Agriculture is the prevailing occupation; but there are also four manufactories of hats, one of soft soap, several of lime and gypsum, five potteries, numerous flour and oil mills, and a few looms for linens. Moron has been long the head-quarters of gangs of robbers, who have infested this part of Spain. Pop. 10,192.

**MOROS**, a vil. and com. Spain, Aragon, prov. and about 60 m. from Saragossa; with a church, townhouse, hospital, primary school, two flour-mills, four distilleries, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1125.

**MOROZZO**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and about 7 m. from Mondovì, l. bank Biobbiò, here crossed by a wooden bridge; with two churches, a palace, a monastery, and a trade in corn, silk, and dairy produce. Pop. 1600.

**MORPETH**, a parl. bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Northumberland. The town is situated in the midst of a fertile and highly cultivated district, 14 m. N. by W. Newcastle, on the railway to Berwick. It has two principal streets, paved, and lighted with gas; a townhall, an elegant bridge of three arches over the Wansbeck, at the E. end of the town; a prison and courthouse, an old market-cross, a fine old parish church, in the decorated English style, at a short distance from the town; a handsome chapel of ease, several Dissenting places of worship, and a R. Catholic chapel; a grammar, and several other schools; a mechanics' institute, and a dispensary. The woollen manufacture, and tanning, are carried on to some extent, especially the latter. Dr. Morrison, the Chinese scholar and missionary, was a native of Morpeth; and it also gives the title of Viscount to the family of Howard. The borough returns a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 415. Pop. (1851), 10,012. Area of par., 7600 ac. Pop. (1841), 4237.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**MORPETH**, a tn. and river-port, New S. Wales, co. Northumberland, at the head of the navigable part of the Hunter River, 78 m. N.E. Sydney. It has an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, several schools, a steam flour-mill, a soap and candle manufactory. Steamers and sailing vessels constantly ply between this place and Sydney.

**MORRA**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 6 m. S.W. Alba, on a hill, above r. bank Tanaro. It has a handsome church, two monasteries, a townhouse, hospital, public school, and a trade in wine, cattle, and chestnuts. Pop. 3600.

**MORRA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 3 m. E.N.E. St. Angelo de' Lombardi; with two annual fairs. Pop. 3300.

**MORRISTOWN**, a vil., U. States, New Jersey, 27 m. W. New York, on a plateau which commands an extensive view. It has a central public square, a courthouse, with a jail; a bank, four churches, and an academy; paper, grist, and oil mills; iron-works, and several wagon factories. P. 2500.

**MORRISTOWNBILLER**, par. Irel. Kildare; 3672 ac. Pop. 1394.

**MORRO-DE-SÃO-PAULO**, a vil. Brazil, at the foot of a promontory on the N. extremity of the isl. of Tinharé, S. of Bay of All Saints, prov. and 50 m. S.W. Bahia. It is defended by a battery, and contains a church and a primary

school. The promontory, crowned by a tuft of cacao-trees, is a conspicuous object at a great distance, and is an important landmark.

**MORRO-GRANDE**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 15 m. S.E. Cahete; with one of the most beautiful churches in the province; inhabitants almost all miners or labourers. Pop. 5000.

**MORRO-GRANDE**, a mountain range, Brazil, which, after forming part of the boundary between provs. Goyaz and Minas-Geraes, enters the latter, becomes the base of the chain known by the name of Pyrenees, stretches W. till near Meiponte, and then turns S.S.W. It here forms the water-shed between the waters of the N. and S., and gives rise to some of the great rivers of Brazil. It is almost everywhere covered with forests, and, from May to September, is enveloped in mists.

**MORRONE**, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 10 m. S.W. Larino; with an annual fair of eight days. Pop. 2500.

**MÖRS**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia. See **MEURS**.

**MÖRS**, an isl. Denmark, prov. Jutland, in the Llimfjord, cap. Nykjöbing. In the centre it rises to a height of 283 ft., and, with exception of a few sandy and stony tracts, where heath is the only vegetation, it is all fertile, but almost destitute of wood. It makes some figure in the early history of Denmark, particularly in the war between Harald Blaatand and the emperor Otto II., in 975. Area, 104 geo. sq. m. Pop. 13,500.

**MÖRSBURG**, a tn. Baden. See **MEERSBURG**.

**MORSCH**, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Ettlingen; with a church. Pop. 1209.

**MORSHANSK**, or **MORCHANSE**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. N. Tambov, cap. dist., r. bank Tsna. It contains one stone and two wooden churches; has manufactures of sail-cloth, a vitriol-work, several tallow-melting establishments, paper, fulling, and saw mills, and a considerable trade in corn, honey, and cattle. P. (1851), 10,638.—The dist. yields good crops almost without manure; has rich pastures, and more wood, both for timber and fuel, than its own consumption requires. Area, 1430 geo. sq. m. Pop. 104,681.

**MORSTON**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1570 ac. P. 175.

**MORTAGNE**, several places, France, particularly:—1, (*-sur-Haine*), [Latin, *Mauritania*], A tn., dep. Orne, 22 m. E.N.E. Alençon, in a commanding position on the top and E. slope of a hill. The principal square, on the top of the hill, is approached by a series of steep zigzags, but most of the other streets are either horizontal, or have only a gentle declivity, and are lined with good houses. The chief public edifices are the church, *palais de justice*, extensive well-aired prisons, and several fountains, supplied with water by a steam-engine, which sends it up from the valley. The staple manufacture is linen, both strong and slight, intended for export to the colonies, and for wrappers; and it has other manufactures of delfware and leather, and a trade in linen, grain, hemp, sheep, swine, horses, and cattle. Pop. 4392.—2, (*-sur-Sèvre*), A tn. and com., dep. Vendée, 25 m. N.E. Bourbon-Vendée, supposed by some to be the Roman Segora. It is situated on a series of slopes, washed by the Sèvre-Nantaise, and has uneven, narrow, and badly paved streets; and ill built houses, standing amid heaps of ruins, the effect of the fearful devastation inflicted on the town by the war of La Vendée. It has manufactures of linen, paper, and leather, and a trade in linen, leather, horses, and sheep. Pop. 1630.

**MORTAGOA**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 20 m. N.N.E. Coimbra. Pop. 840.

**MORTAIN** [Latin, *Moritulum*], a tn. France, dep. Manche, 34 m. S.S.W. St. Lô, on the Canche. It is a decayed, lifeless town. Near it are the finest, and almost only cascades in Normandy. Pop. 1614.

**MORTARA**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 14 m. S.S.E. Novara, cap. prov. Mortara or Lomellina, on a height above r. bank Arbogna, here crossed by a bridge. It is walled, has a court of law, and several public offices; three churches, a theatre, several superior schools, an hospital, and a trade in rice, corn, and silk. Pop. 5316.

**MORTER**, or **MORTERO**, an isl. Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, circle and 28 m. S.E. Zara. It is about 6 m. long, and nearly 2 m. broad; contains a parish church, and has some trade in wine and oil. Pop. 1100.—On it is a vil. of same name, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Colentum.



**MORTES (RIO DAS)**, two rivers, Brazil:—1, A river, which rises in prov. Minas-Geraes, among the mountains E. of Barbacena, flows W., is crossed by the road from Rio-de-Janeiro to Ouro-Preto; at some distance below receives the Mortes Pequeno, on its left; and joins r. bank Grande, near the small village and port of Macaia, after a course of 120 m.—2, A river, which rises in prov. Mato-Grosso, on the W. slope of serra Caiapo; flows first N.W., then E., receiving a number of small rivers, the largest of which are the Roncador, and the two outlets of Lagoa-Grande, and, after a navigable course of about 400 m., joins the arm of the Araguaia, which flows to the W. of the isl. of Bannal or Santa Anna, in lat. 12° S.

**MORTHOE**, par. Eng. Devon; 3480 ac. P. 379.

**MORTIER**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 9 m. E.N.E. Liège; with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, several mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1046.

**MORTIER**, an isl., Indian Archipelago. *See* MOTIR.

**MORTIZZO**, a vil. and com. Parma, 6 m. N.E. Piacenza, on the Po, whose sluggish and lifeless course through it is supposed to have given it its name. It has a public school, and a trade in cattle and swine. Pop. 2601.

**MORTLACH**, par. Scot. Banff; 35,000 ac. P. 2594.

**MORTLAKE**, par. Eng. Surrey; 1911 ac. P. 2778.

**MORTLESTOWN**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 1839 ac. P. 573.

**MORTLOCK ISLES**, a small group, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 4° 45' S.; lon. 157° E.; discovered, in 1795, by Captain Mortlock, who called them Hunter Islands, but the name of the discoverer himself, given by Krusenstern, has prevailed.

**MORTON**, six pars. Eng.:—1, Derby; 2800 ac. P. 646.

—2, Nottingham; 1340 ac. P. 131.—3, (Abbots), Worcester; 1420 ac. P. 234.—4, (Baggott), Warwick; 1160 ac. P. 150.—5, (on-the-Hill), Norfolk; 1220 ac. P. 165.—6, (Pinkney), Northampton; 2460 ac. P. 565.

**MORTON**, par. Scot. Dumfries; 7 m. by 4 m. P. 2161.

**MORTSEL**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 5 m. S.S.E. Antwerp, near the railway to Mechlin. It has manufactures of wax tapers, two breweries, a tannery, a malt and a flour mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1413.

**MORTY**, an isl. Indian Archipelago, off N.E. end of isl. Gillolo; lat. (N. point) 2° 44' N.; lon. 128° 25' E. It is about 65 m. long, 10 m. to 25 m. broad, and has an agreeable appearance from the sea, the land rising gently from the beach. It abounds in sago-trees, but is very thinly inhabited. The channel, which separates this island from Gillolo, is called Morty Strait. It is about 30 m. wide, having Kiow Island at its N. entrance. In the bay, formed by the latter island and Morty, there is said to be good anchorage; with fresh water, plenty of wild hogs, deer, wood-pigeons, &c., on the islands contiguous.

**MORUM**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Sergipe, on the Ganhomoraba, W. of Santo-Amaro. It has a parish primary school, custom-house, and a port, which is the entrepot for the sugar made in the neighbouring districts, sent to Bahia.

**MORVAH**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2060 ac. P. 407.

**MORVAL**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 3730 ac. P. 733.

**MORVAN**, an anc. dist. France, which formed a dependency of Nivernais, and is now included in depts. Nièvre and Yonne. It gives its name to a mountain range which, branching off from the W. side of the Côte-d'Or, stretches for about 40 m., first W.N.W., then S.W., and terminates at the sources of the Yonne.

**MORVEN**, par. Scot. Argyll; 85,369 ac. P. (1851), 1548.

**MORVIL**, par. Wales, Pembroke. P. 188.

**MORVILL**, par. Eng. Salop; 5640 ac. P. 542.

**MORZASCO**, or **MURASCO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Acredi, r. bank Bormida; with a church, a fine castle, and a trade in corn, silk, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1900.

**MORZINE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Chablais, 12 m. S.S.E. Le Biot, on the Drause, here crossed by a stone bridge; with a church, a public school, and quarries of roofing-slate. Pop. 2020.

**MOSALSK**, a tn. Russia. *See* MASSALSK.

**MOSAMBIQUE**, or **MOZAMBIQUE**, an isl. and city, E. coast, Africa, lat. 15° 3' S.; lon. 40° 49' E., and the metropolis of the Portuguese possessions in that quarter. The harbour, to which this place owes all its importance, is an inlet of the sea in the mainland, 5 m. deep, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide. Three small rivers flow into it at its head, while across its entrance

extend three small islands, which, with reefs and shoals, break the swell of the ocean, and render the anchorage within perfectly safe in the worst weather. On the middle island, which is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, N.E. to S.W., and hardly  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. wide, stands the city. The other two islands, St. George on the N., St. Jago on the S., are both uninhabited. All three are low coral banks, covered with sand. The uninhabited islets are clothed with trees and verdure, while the sandy area of Mosambique, in the middle, is entirely covered with the city and its defences. When Vasco da Gama touched here on his first voyage to India, he found the place in the possession of the Arabs; and that it had been long distinguished as an excellent boat harbour, may be inferred from its native name, which is properly Mazambúco, the plural of Zambúco, a boat or canoe. Within two years from that time, it was taken by the Portuguese, who, then at the height of their fame and power, commenced vigorously the erection of their E. African capital. The fort of St. Sebastian, at the N. end of the island, however, was not built till the beginning of the 18th century. It is a great work, mounting 80 guns, and although, at the present day, neglected and in disorder, it is still strong. At the other end of the island is fort St. Lorenzo. The governor's palace is a very large and regular edifice; the custom-house, the churches, two in number, besides five chapels; and the quays and wharves, are all constructed in a style of solidity and grandeur far beyond the present importance of the place. The streets are narrow, but the houses are lofty and well built, with flat roofs made to hold the rain-water, as the water drawn from the wells in the island is brackish. But, notwithstanding the solidity of its structure, Mosambique is now sinking rapidly into decay. Its trade and political importance are gone, and it has nothing to expect but poverty and desolation. The city covers about half of the island, on the remainder are huddled together the huts of the free coloured people. This black town is a busy place, being all a retail market: good meat is hardly procurable at any price. Of the 6000 inhabitants of this little island, not quite 400 are free. Of these about 30 are Portuguese, the remainder being Canarens (Portuguese Creoles from Goa), Arabs, Banyans, and blacks. There is but little morality in Mosambique. The slave-dealing, so long carried on here; the illiberal and restrictive commercial policy, which gives rise to a system of smuggling; and various other causes, have produced an unusual depravity of manners. The deadly nature of the climate, perhaps, is not without its influence in inducing men to make the most of the present by abandoning themselves to the unscrupulous love of gain and unbridled licentiousness. The chief merchants in the island are Banyans, through whose hands passes all the trade with the interior. As the island of Mosambique is quite incapable of producing anything for the support of its inhabitants, these procure the requisite supply of cattle, grain, &c., from Madagascar or the Comoro Islands. Fresh vegetables and fruit are obtained from the adjacent mainland. The peninsula on the N. side of the bay belongs to the Portuguese. On the isthmus which joins it to the continent, at the head of the bay, stands the village of Mesuril, where the trade is carried on with the natives, who come down from the interior at certain seasons, bringing ivory, skins, wax, &c. Nearer to the island is Cabeceira Grande, where the Portuguese officers and merchants have their villas and gardens; and, at the end of the peninsula, the village of Cabeceira Pequena receives the Arab and other Mahometan inhabitants of the place. The Banyans reside at Lumbo, a village between the latter two. But the Portuguese dominion does not extend beyond this narrow territory; and even the safety of Mosambique—the metropolis of the captaincy-general of E. Africa—has been threatened more than once by the petty chiefs in the neighbourhood—Matibana at the N.W., and Saneulo at the S. side of the bay.

Mosambique is the seat of a bishopric, subordinate to Goa, but religion is little thought of in the place, and the conversion of the natives is not even attempted. The clergy are chiefly Canarens. Until 1759, the governor of Mosambique was subordinate to the viceroy of India; but in that year the Captain generality of E. Africa was severed from India, and placed immediately under the crown. The territories really embraced under this high-sounding title were never great, and are, at the present day, next to nothing. The Portuguese claim of possession in E. Africa extends, at

present, from the Bay of Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay), in lat. 26° S., to Mazimbi or the Brooks, about 40 m. S. of Cape Delgado. At Mazimbi there is an Arab fort, bearing the flag of the sultan of Muskat. The settlements on this long line of coast are at Delagoa Bay, Inhambane, Sofala, Quilimane, and Mosambique. The factory in Delagoa Bay is on a small scale, and does not contain, perhaps, six Europeans. In none of these settlements is there any actual occupation of territory beyond the protection of the fort. Besides these, the settlements on the river Zambezi, extending up about 500 m. (according to Portuguese estimates, 700 m. or even 1500 m.), and comprised under the title of Rios de Sena, are nominally included in the government of Mosambique. These settlements are Sena, about 100 m. W. of Quilimane (150 m. by the river); Teté, 180 m. higher up to the N.W.; Zumbo, 150 m. still further up the river; and Mañica, the source of the gold, probably 250 m. S.W. by W. of Teté. But, in reality, there have never been any settlements at the latter two places, but only occasional encampments, where the trade with the natives has been carried on through native agents. At all events, it is understood that, since 1835, the Portuguese have abandoned all claim upon, and ceased to resort to, Zumbo and Mañica. Sena, once an important place, has now hardly 100 inhabitants, among whom there are not, perhaps, six Europeans. Teté, though not so completely fallen, is but a poor place, and is constantly threatened with the hostility of the natives. The growing power of the sultan of Muskat, residing at Zanzibar, and the commercial activity fostered within his rule, and also the advance of the emigrant Boers from the Cape Colony N. to Mañica (it is said that some have even reached the Zambezi), have contributed to divert the native trade from its old channels and the Portuguese settlements. Ivory is the staple production of these countries; and about 250,000 lbs. weight of it are exported from Mosambique annually, chiefly to India. Coir, orchil, and manna, are also collected along the coasts. The coffee of Sena is said to be excellent, but is little known in commerce. The gold-dust of Sofala is now reduced to a trifling quantity. — (T. A. das Neves, *Considerações sobre as Possessões dos Portuguezes*, &c., Lisbon, 1830; Sebastian Xavier Botelho, *Memoria Estadística sobre as Possessões*, &c., Lisbon, 1838; Owen's *Narrative of a Voyage*, &c.)

**MOSAMBIQUE**, or **MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL**, the passage between the E. coast of Africa and the isl. of Madagascar; lat. 12° to 25° 15' S. Its width, at its S. entrance, is 550 m.; at its N., nearly 600 m.; and in the centre, about 250 m. Length, N.E. to S.W., about 1050 m. In its N. part lie the Comoro Islands.

**MOSBACH**, a tn. Baden, circle Unterrhein, 30 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. It is old, but well built, and has several breweries, three paper, four oil, and numerous other mills. Pop. 2497.

**MOSCHEL** (OBER), a tn. Bavaria, circle Palatinate, 25 m. S.W. Mentz; with two churches, and an hospital. Near it both quicksilver and coal are wrought. Pop. 1477.

**MOSCHIENIZZE**, or **MOSTENIZZE**, a tn. Austria, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 38 m. S.E. Trieste; with two churches; a trade in oil, fruit, and wine. P. 3000.

**MOSCHTIENITZ** (OBER), a vil. Moravia, circle and 17 m. from Prerau; with a church, and a castle. P. 1044.

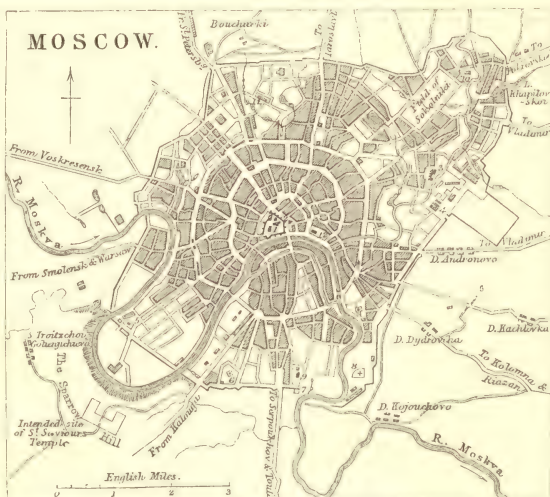
**MOSCIANO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I., dist. and 10 m. E.N.E. Teramo; with an annual fair. P. 2450.

**MOSCISCA**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, 39 m. W. by S. Lemberg, poorly built, houses of wood, and streets remarkably dirty. The horse fair is very much frequented. Pop. 2900.

**MOSCOW**, or **MOSKVA**, a central gov., Russia; lat. 54° 50' to 56° 40' N.; lon. 35° 20' to 38° 40' E.; bounded, N. and N.W. by gov. Tver, W. Smolensk, S. Kaluga and

Tula, S.E. Riazan, and N.E. Vladimir, cap. Moscow. It is of a very compact and somewhat circular form; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 140 m.; greatest breadth, 110 m.; area, 75,901 geo. sq. m. The surface is generally low, but undulating. No mountain occurs, and scarcely anything deserving the name of hill. The principal heights are the river banks, many of which rise considerably above the channel, and occasionally form very pleasing and picturesque scenery. The whole government belongs to the basin of the Volga, which, however, drains only a small portion of the N. directly, the rest of the drainage being conducted into it by the Oka, and its tributaries, the Kiasma and Moskwa. The tributaries of these streams, within the government, though small, are numerous. The only navigable streams are the Oka, Moskwa, and Kiasma. The climate is said to be temperate; but the range of the thermometer far exceeds that of the same latitude in W. Europe, and the winter cold is extreme. The soil is only moderately fertile, and does not produce more corn than supplies two-thirds of the consumption. More than one-half of the whole surface is occupied by wood, and the wants of the capital cause no inconsiderable portion of ground to be occupied with gardens and orchards. The pastures also are extensive, and great care and skill are displayed in the rearing both of cattle and horses. No metals are wrought; but freestone, limestone, gypsum, and potter's clay, are obtained. Large masses of granite, not forming part of the strata, but in the form of boulders, are scattered over the surface, and are turned to good account. All kinds of textile manufactures are carried on to a great extent, and give employment to a population at once more dense and more industrious than exists within the same space in any other part of Russia. Not only in towns, but in hamlets, and almost in every cottage, the sound of industrial employment may be heard. Almost all the inhabitants belong to the Greek church. For administrative purposes, Moscow is divided into 13 districts. Pop. (1850), 1,402,000.

**MOSCOW**, or **MOSKVA** (Latin, *Moscus*; French, *Moscou*; German, *Moskau*), a city, Russia, cap. of above gov., and, before it was supplanted by St. Petersburg, cap. of the whole



1. Kremlin.
2. Church of St. Basil.
3. Imperial Palace.
4. Military School.

5. Convent of Novo Devichio.
6. Convent of our Lady of the Don.
7. Convent of St. Daniel.
8. Convent of Simenovskoi.

9. Hospital of St. Paul.
10. Hospital of St. Catherine.
11. Institute of Alexander.
12. Foundling Hospital.

Russian empire, on the Moskwa or Moska, 400 m. S.E. St. Petersburg, with which it is connected by railway; lat. (observatory) 55° 45' 21" N.; lon. 37° 34' E. (w.) It is surrounded by a wall or earthen rampart, 20 m. in circuit, of a very irregular shape, and altogether useless for any purpose



of defence. The enclosed space, forming the nominal site of the city, though a considerable portion of it is unoccupied by buildings, has an uneven, undulating surface, and is traversed by the navigable Moskva, which, entering near the middle of the W. side of the wall, makes a series of remarkable serpentine windings, and quits it at the S.E. corner. Within the city, the Moskva receives a small tributary called the Jaoussa, which joins it from the N.E. The most remarkable prominence within the enclosed space, is the hill of the Kremlin, which is situated near its centre, and rises suddenly up from the N. or I. bank of the river. It is nearly of a triangular shape, and surrounded by an immense white wall, 60 ft. high, and about 1 m. in circuit. This wall is flanked by embattled towers, and gives access, by several gates, to the interior, which formed the original nucleus of the city, and is still the site of its most important and characteristic edifices. The part not built upon is occupied by well-laid-out gardens. Immediately to the E. of the Kremlin, is the second quarter, the Kitai Gorod, or Chinese city, fenced round by a wall, which is flanked with towers and buttresses. Around the Kremlin, as centre, two large circles have been drawn—the inner one, with a radius of 1 m.; and the outer, with a radius of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length. The circumference of each circle consists of a wide belt of finely-planted boulevard. The inner circle stops short at the N. bank of the river. The outer circle is completed, proceeding across the river, and enclosing a considerable space on the S. bank. The zone, enclosed between the Kremlin and the Kitai Gorod, and the inner boulevard, is called the quarter of the Beloi Gorod or White City; while the other zone, included between the two boulevards, so far as it lies N. of the river, is called the quarter of the Zmelnai Gorod. All the enclosed space beyond the four quarters now described, whether situated on the N. or the S. bank of the Moskva, is regarded as suburbs. Those in the former direction are formed into regular streets, which extend to the very barrier; but in the latter direction, the streets are mostly confined within the outer boulevard. The strange irregularity with which Moscow is built, is one of the first things which forces itself on the notice of the visitor. This might have been expected to be remedied by the great conflagration of 1812; but though the incongruities are certainly fewer than they were, enough still remains to give the city its old characteristic features. The streets, in general, continue uneven and tortuous; numerous paltry lanes open all at once into magnificent squares; and long rows of little yellow wooden houses abut on vast colossal structures. In order to describe the principal edifices, we must again return to the

crowned with numerous cupolas of glittering gold and silver, and presenting one of the most striking views of which any European city can boast. Entering by the Spass Vorata, or Gate of the Redeemer, over which is a picture of our Saviour, the object of the deepest reverence, and through which, in consequence, none must pass without being uncovered, we are at once introduced to the most interesting and important buildings of Moscow. The first we notice is the Terema or old palace of the Czars; it consists of four stories, which diminish in ascending, till the uppermost contains only a single room, and is surrounded with balconies, with stairs both within and without, leading to each separate terrace; the lowest floor contains the throne and audience chambers; the highest was the residence of the Czarinas and their children; the walls are richly and almost grotesquely decorated, and covered with portraits of the Czars, armorial bearings, &c. The main body of this palace was so much injured by the French, that repair was impossible, and its place has been supplied by the Bolshoi Dvoretz or Large Palace, built by the Emperor Alexander, and sometimes called, after him, the Alexanderski Dvoretz; an immense pile, and not without an imposing effect; but its modern style and decorations are in bad keeping with the venerable structures with which it is associated. The same may be said of the Maloi Dvoretz or Little Palace, built by the Emperor Nicholas, containing some interesting pictures by Bernado Belotto de Canaletto, and a collection of all the works that have been written concerning Moscow, in French, Russian, and German. The Sabernoi Ploschad, or Cathedral Square, situated on the summit of the Kremlin, and enclosed within a magnificent iron railing; contains the Upenski Sabor or Cathedral of the Assumption; and two churches—the Arkangelski Sabor or Church of St. Michael, and the Lady of the Cave. The cathedral, in which the emperors are crowned, bears no resemblance, either without or within, to the cathedrals of W. Europe. It is a clumsy building, with heavy pillars, which support five cupolas, and, like the walls, glittering with gold from top to bottom, the golden ground covered over with grotesque frescoes of sacred subjects; it was founded in 1325, and rebuilt in 1472. Immediately behind the cathedral is the Synodalni Dom or House of the Holy Synod, so called because a section of the Synod has its offices in it, and containing the Mir or Holy Oil, which is used in the baptism of all Russian children, and is prepared at intervals of about two years, with many mysterious and fantastic ceremonies, in two large silver kettles. A much more valuable treasure of the Holy Synod is a library, remarkably rich in rare manuscripts. The church

of St. Michael is a sombre building, lighted by windows so diminutive, as to do little more than make darkness visible. Almost all the Russian sovereigns, from Ivan Danilovitch, down to Peter the Great, are buried here; their figures, natural size, are painted in fresco round the walls, each over against his own tomb, where he sits wrapped in a white mantle. Immediately adjoining is an odd-looking church, with walls of immense thickness, said to be the oldest in Moscow, and constantly



MOSCOW, THE GENERAL VIEW OF THE KREMLIN.—From Demidoff, *Excursion Pittoresque et Archeologique en Russie*.

Kremlin, previously stopping to view it from the most favourable spot—the S. side of the bridge Moskva Rekoï. Here it seems to rise out of the water, picturesquely adorned with turf and shrubs; and above its snowy wall and verdant foliage, palaces and churches rear their majestic heads,

thronged with devotees. The church of the Annunciation is paved with fine pebbles of jasper, agate, and carnelian. Within the Kremlin, also, is an immense pile of building, lining the sides of a triangle, one side being occupied by the senate, which contains the offices of the various local de-

partments, and the other two by the treasury and arsenal. The chief attraction here is the upper story of the treasury, containing the crowns of the early Czars, arranged in regular succession; several thrones, warlike trophies, and miscellaneous curiosities. The arsenal contains 100,000 stands of arms, the cannon taken from the French during their disastrous retreat, and numerous other military trophies. Nearly in the centre of the buildings of the Kremlin, now described, and far overtopping them all, is the famous Ivan Veliki, or tower of John the Great, which rises without ornament of any kind, to the height of 209 ft., and is surmounted by a gilded dome, on which, as on the other gilded domes of the Kremlin, the cross is displayed above the crescent. It is ascended by a good staircase, and amply rewards the toil of ascent by the magnificent view which it commands. It consists of several stories, in each of which hangs a stupendous bell, one of them weighing 64 tons. Another bell, nearly trebling this enormous weight, called Czar Kolokol or the Monarch, stands at the bottom of the tower, on a pedestal of granite, to which it was raised, in 1837, by the Emperor Nicholas, after having remained for a century buried on the spot into which it is said to have fallen, when the tower, in which it was suspended, was burned down. A huge fragment was broken from it by the fall. Its height is 21·3 ft., diameter 22·5 ft., and least thickness 3 inches. Immediately to the E. of the Kremlin, between its walls and those of the Kitai Gorod, stands, in the Krasnoi Plochad or Red Place, the cathedral of St. Basil, one of the strangest specimens of architecture anywhere to be met with; it has no less than 20 towers and domes, all of different shapes and sizes, and coloured over with the most varied hues—some green, spread like net-work, over a yellow ground; one red, with broad white stripes; and a third, gilded. The whole is a perfect huddle; and though different accounts of its origin are given, the most credible seem to be, that it was a whim of Ivan the Terrible, to try how many chapels could be erected on the same spot, and under the same roof, where religious service could be simultaneously performed without mutual interference. The architect was an Italian, and so pleased his employer, that the savage despot put out his eyes, in order that he might never be able to build another like it. It is impossible to state the number of churches in Moscow, some making them 1500, and others reducing them to 250. The smaller number, if proper churches only are included, is probably the more accurate; but it is scarcely possible to traverse a street, in which clustering domes and minarets do not meet the eye. The number of monasteries, also, is very great. Those most deserving of notice are the Donskoi, situated near the S. barrier, surrounded with ancient walls, painted in broad streaks of white and red, surmounted by battlements like those of the Kremlin, and containing, within its enclosure, six churches and chapels, several courts, a plantation of birchwood, and dwellings for the Archimandrite and monks; the Seminovskoi, at the S.E. corner of the wall, near where the Moskva quits it, and with more of the appearance of a fortress than a monastery, its lofty battlemented walls being actually mounted with a few small pieces; and the Devitchi convent, at the S.W. corner, with walls, flanked by 16 towers; several churches, one of them containing the tombs of several Czarinas and princesses; and a churchyard, beautifully laid-out with shrubs and flowers, and containing a great number of fine monuments. Close to this convent is the Devitchi-foll, or Maidens' Field, where the emperors, on their coronation, entertain their subjects. The Emperor Nicholas here, on that occasion, dined 50,000 persons.

Among educational establishments, the only one deserving of particular notice is the University, whose jurisdiction is not confined to the city or government of Moscow, but extends over govzs. Tver, Jaroslav, Kostroma, Vladimir, Riazan, Tambov, Orel, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensk. It was established by the Empress Catherine, in 1755; consists of four faculties, and is attended by about 900 students. Its scientific collections are poor, compared with the best of those in the W. of Europe; but it is tolerably rich in anatomical preparations; in connection with it is a gymnasium, a library of 50,000 volumes, an observatory, botanical garden, &c. Among benevolent establishments are the Alexander Hospital and St. Catherine's Hospital, both near the N. barrier; and another hospital of St. Catherine, near the N.E. corner;

two military hospitals in the E., a widow's hospital in the W., and St. Paul's Hospital and the Galitzin Hospital in the S. Another hospital, the Foundling, situated on the N. bank of the Moskva, a little to the E. of the Kitai Gorod, has acquired more celebrity than all the rest; but whether it is entitled to be ranked among benevolent establishments, is questionable; its encouragement to vice being palpable and notorious; as all children, up to a certain age, are received on presentation, and no questions asked. The number actually in the house, or supported in some way or other by the institution, is upwards of 25,000. Moscow possesses two theatres—one, where the performances are in French; and the other, or Alexander theatre, where they are in Russian. Among the other buildings or places worthy of notice, are the great riding-school, to the W. of the Kremlin, supposed to be the largest building in the world unsupported by pillar or prop of any kind; the principal bazaar, or Gostinnoi Dvor, in the Kitai Gorod, a colossal building of three stories, where wholesale merchants, to the number of more than 1000, regularly carry on their trade; the Riadi, an open space in the same vicinity, occupied by narrow streets of shops; the barracks, along the E. side of the inner boulevard; and the race-course, a large oval, elongated N. and S., and almost touching the S. barrier. The number of open and planted spaces throughout the city is very great. Several of these, including the boulevards, have been already mentioned; and we may now add the Princess Galitzin's gardens, stretching along the r. bank of the Moskva, and beautifully laid-out, but now partly occupied by the Empress's villa; and the Sparrow hills to the S.W. Manufactures of various kinds are carried on to a great extent within the city; but bear only a small proportion to those which are carried on at its account in the surrounding towns and villages. The principal establishments are for textile fabrics, chiefly woollen, cotton, and silk; in all of which, much steam-power, and the most improved machinery, are employed; the other principal articles are hats, hardware, leather, chemical products, beer, and brandy. From its central position, Moscow is the great entrepot for the internal commerce of the empire. Great facilities for this commerce are given by water communication, which extends, on one side, to the Baltic; on another, to the Caspian; and, on a third, to the Black Sea; and by the railway to St. Petersburg. In winter, the traffic over the snow in sledges is enormous; as many as 3600, loaded with goods for Tiflis alone, have been known to leave the city in a single year.

Moscow, for administrative purposes, is divided into 21 districts; and is under the immediate charge of a general and military governor. It is the seat of important civil and criminal courts, and of various superintending boards of police, manufactures, trade, &c.; and has several literary, scientific, and other societies; among which, one of the most prominent is the Bible Society, established in 1813. The foundation of the city dates from 1147. Its nucleus was the Kremlin, which, at first, was nearly surrounded by a palisade, and formed an important military station. For a long time it continued to be a dependency on the principality of Vladimir; and in 1238, when the cruel Batu-Khan devastated Russia, it was both sacked and burned. In 1293, it was again sacked, and the inhabitants were dragged away into slavery by Khan Nagai. It afterwards became a prey to intestine dissensions—several princes disputing the possession of it; but at last Dimitri, surnamed Donskoi, became sole master, and died in 1389, after having done more for its prosperity than any one into whose hands it had previously fallen. From this time its prosperity continued to advance, though not without repeated interruptions by fire, pestilence, famine, and war. It now became the capital of Muscovy, and afterwards of the whole Russian empire; but was deprived of this honour in 1703, when Petersburg was founded, and became the royal residence. It still, however, possesses all the grandeur, and many of the other features of a capital. Many of the nobility reside in it; and, both in salubrity and central position, it possesses natural advantages which no political preference can ever confer on St. Petersburg. The principal event, in the history of Moscow, is the burning of it in 1812, for the purpose of dislodging the French from their winter quarters. The damage then done has been long since repaired, and Moscow has risen from her ashes more beautiful than she ever was before. Pop. (1850), 373,800.



**MOSDOK**, a tn. Russia, prov. Caucasus, cap. dist., 63 m. E.S.E. Georgievsk, on a height above the Terek. It is strongly fortified by nature, being only accessible on two sides, and has been considerably strengthened by art. It has generally spacious and straight streets, lined by very indifferently-built and gloomy-looking wooden houses; a Greek, an Armenian, and a R. Catholic church; an hospital, merchant-house, and quarantine establishment; and manufactures of morocco leather and brandy. Pop. (1849), 10,869.

**MOSE**, or **MOOR**, an isl., Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea, N. from Timor Laut; lat. 6° 20' S.; lon. 131° 30' E.; 20 m. in circumference.

**MOSEIRAH**, or **MAZEIRA**, an isl. Arabia. See **MASSERA**.

**MOSELLE**, an E. dep. France; lat. 48° 51' to 49° 33' N.; lon. 5° 20' to 7° 45' E.; bounded, N. by Rhenish Prussia, German and Belgian Luxembourg, E. Rhenish Prussia, S. depts. Bas-Rhin and Meurthe, and W. Meuse. It is of very irregular shape, terminating in the E. and W. in mere points, which are 107 m. distant from each other, while it bulges out toward the N. and S., till it attains a breadth of 41 m.; area, 2034 sq. m. The surface is very much broken in the E. by ramifications of the Vosges; and in the W. by those of the Ardennes. None of them, however, attain a height exceeding 650 ft. The greater part of the heights are covered with fine forests, in which, though larger game is becoming scarce, the smaller varieties of it abound. They are generally of a round shape, and descend by gentle slopes, often clothed with orchards and vineyards. In their last descent, they do not merge into extensive plains, but form long withdrawing valleys, drained by numerous streams. The largest and most beautiful of these valleys is that of the Moselle, which traverses the department centrally from S. to N.; and by itself, or its tributaries, drains nearly the whole of it. The soil, in many parts, is light, and much better adapted to oats and rye than wheat; but the proportion which the arable bears to the waste land is very great—the former occupying three-fourths, and the latter only about one-seventh of the whole surface. Considerably more than one-fifth is in wood. The cereals raised leave a considerable surplus for exportation. The principal crops, after these, are beans and pease, lentils, vetches, millet, roots, and flax. A few hops are grown. Various kinds of fruit are raised extensively, and in great perfection. Many sunny slopes are covered with vineyards; but though the culture is careful, the wine produced is, in general, indifferent. The domestic animals are almost, without exception, of very inferior breeds; and dairy produce is so much neglected, that neither the butter nor cheese of the department can find any market beyond its limits. Marl, gypsum, and limestone, abound. The only metal of economical importance is iron, in the form of oxide. It is extensively worked open cast, and more partially by shallow pits. Interesting fossils are of frequent occurrence, particularly in the calcareous acclivities which line the valleys of the Moselle and its tributaries. Manufacturing industry is largely developed, and embraces almost all kinds of textile fabrics, iron, and ironmongery, embroidery, porcelain, glass, beer, liqueurs, furniture, &c. The trade includes almost all the articles of manufacture, with the addition of agricultural produce and timber. After falling under the power of the Franks, this department was included in the kingdom of Austrasia, of which Metz was the capital. In the 9th century, it changed its name to Lorraine, and continued with the emperors of Germany till 1552, when Henri II., by conquest, secured it to France. It is divided into four arrondissements—Metz, the capital; Briey, Sarreguemines, and Thionville; subdivided into 27 cantons, and 621 communes. Pop. (1852), 459,684.

**MOSELLE** (German, *Mosel*; Latin, *Mosella*), a river of Europe, which rises in France, S.E. of Remiremont, dep. Vosges, across which it flows N.W., into the centre of dep. Meurthe, whence it proceeds N.N.E. past Metz, and across dep. Moselle, into Rhenish Prussia; and after passing Treves, in a remarkably winding course, falls into the Rhine, at Coblenz; total course, about 360 m.; of which 220 m., commencing at the junction of the Meurthe, are navigable. Its principal affluents are, in France, r. bank Valogne, Meurthe, which joins it below Nancy, and Seille, which it receives at Metz; l. bank Madon, Math, Orne; and, beyond France, r. bank, Sarre, which joins it above Treves; and l. bank Sure,

Kill, and Elz. Of these affluents, the Meurthe, Sure, and Sarre, are navigable.

**MOSHAISK**, a tn. Russia. See **MOJAISK**.

**MOSKEN**, or **MOSKENÆSØE**, an isl. off N.W. coast, Norway, the most S. of the Lofodens; N.E. is isl. Flagötte, and S.W. the celebrated whirlpool of Mälstrom.

**MOSKONISI**, an isl. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, Gulf of Adramyti; lat. 39° 20' N.; lon. 26° 40' E., about 4½ m. long. It is mountainous, and is connected with the mainland by sands. On the S. side is the village of Mosko, which has some trade in fruit and cotton.

**MOSKVA**, or **MOSKWA**, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Smolensk, flows E., enters gov. Moscow, passes near Mojaik, and, entering Moscow on the W., winds through it, and, on quitting it at its S.E. corner, turns S.E., and keeping this direction till it reaches the S.E. corner of the gov., joins l. bank Oka at Kolomna; total course, about 210 m. A little above Moscow its navigation is interrupted by a cataract, but, from the city downwards, it is navigable to its mouth.

**MOSNICZA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 2 m. from Temesvár; with a Greek church. Pop. 1170.

**MOSQUERELA**, a walled tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 36 m. E.N.E. Teruel; with a church, an old palace, in which King Jaime I. of Aragon used to spend the hot season; a grammar and a primary school; manufactures of serge, and a trade in timber. Pop. 2136.

**MOSQUITIA**, or **MOSQUITO TERRITORY**, an extensive but not well-defined country, occupying the N.E. projection of Central America, between lat. 11° and 16° N., and lon. 83° 10' and 86° W., and bounded N. and E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. Costa Rica, from which it is separated by the river San Juan, S.W. Nicaragua, and W. Honduras. Area, including some contested portions claimed by Costa Rica and Nicaragua, 34,000 sq. m., and, excluding them, about 26,000 sq. m. The surface is very mountainous in the W., being traversed by a lofty chain, which stretches across the country in a N. direction, and furnishes the sources of all its important rivers, which, following the general slope, flow either N. or E. The largest of these rivers are the Roman or Aguan, forming the boundary of Mosquitia on the N.W.; the Tinto or Wanx, and the Escondido or Segovia. The soil is in general remarkably fertile, and has a most luxuriant tropical vegetation, producing in abundance all the staples of the West Indies, large quantities of mahogany and other cabinet timber, dye-woods, drugs, &c. The climate, though on the whole healthy, is very trying to European constitutions. Valuable minerals are said to abound in the interior, and along the coast great quantities of tortoise-shell of the finest quality are obtained. The Mosquito Indians, the native, and almost the only inhabitants, are an active and daring race, tolerably expert in the use of fire-arms. Their chief assumes the title of King of Mosquitia, but they have considered themselves under the protection of the British Government, and have, in fact, long enjoyed its protection. Its capital is Blue-fields or Blewfields.

**MOSS**, a seaport tn. Norway, prov. on the bay, and 32 m. S. Christiania; traversed by a stream, on which a great number of saw and iron mills have been erected. It has a good harbour, at which there is a considerable export of deals and iron. Pop. (1855), 4339.

**MÖSSINGEN**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 7 m. S.E. Rottenburg. It is a stirring, industrious place; with a church, a distillery, and a considerable trade. P. 2744.

**MÖSSKIRCH**, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, on the Ablach, 23 m. N. Constance; with a church and a castle. The Austrians, under Kray, were here defeated, in 1800, by the French, under Moreau. Pop. 1636.

**MOSSO** (*Santa Maria*), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 11 m. N.E. Biella, near the Strona, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has several churches, a gymnasium, manufactures of woollens, and a trade in potatoes, walnuts, chestnuts, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 1425.

**MOSSOCZ**, or **MOSOXCZE**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Thurocz, 17 m. N.E. Neuhöhl; with two churches and three chateaux. Pop. 2755.

**MOSTTOWN**, par. Irel. Louth; 3818 ac. P. 1437.

**MOSTTRIM**, par. Irel. Longford; 10,943 ac. P. 4933.

**MOSTAGANEM**, a tn. Algeria, prov. and 47½ m. E.N.E. Oran, about 1½ m. from the Mediterranean. It is composed of two towns, which have each an enclosure, and are separated

from one another by a rich valley covered with gardens. It possesses strong military works, and ample accommodation for troops. The men are all artisans, agriculturists, or merchants. It has manufactures of carpets, coverlets, woollen cloaks, and jewellery, and a considerable trade with the interior. Pop. (1849), 6495, of whom 3377 are Europeans.

**MOTSTAR** (Old bridge), a tn. European Turkey, cap. prov. Herzegovina, on both sides the Narenta, here crossed by a beautiful Roman bridge of a single arch, 95 ft. 3 inches span. It lies in a plain about 6 m. long, by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, 72 m. N.W. Catarro; lat.  $43^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; lon.  $17^{\circ} 58' E.$ ; occupies a larger space than is needful; has generally unpaved streets, a vizier's palace, a number of mosques, and two extensive well-supplied bazaars, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle, corn, wine, fruit, wax, and tallow. Pop. 7300.—(Wilkinson's *Dalmatia and Montenegro*.)

**MOSTARDAS**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, in a sandy and unfertile district, between Lake Patos and the Ocean, 50 m. S.S.E. Alegre; with a church. It raises millet, haricots, and excellent melons. Pop. 3000.

**MOSTERTON**, par. Eng. Dorset; 1100 ac. P. 391.

**MOSTOLES**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Madrid, in a plain near the Guadarrama, here crossed by a magnificent stone bridge. It is in general poorly built; has a church, a handsome modern townhouse, prison, and primary school, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1550.

**MOSTYN**, a vil. and township, Wales, co. Flint, on the estuary of the Dee, and on the Chester and Holyhead railway, about 4 m. N.W. Holywell. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal-pits in the neighbourhood. Steamers ply regularly to Liverpool. Pop. 2091.

**MOSUL**, or **MOUSSUL**, a large tn. Asiatic Turkey, cap. pash. of same name, 220 m. N.W. Bagdad, pleasantly situated r. bank of the Tigris, near which are esteemed to be the ruins of Nineveh. It rises to a considerable elevation in the middle, and is surrounded by a wall, but is in a state of decay and ruin. Its principal ornaments are a college, the tomb of Sheikh Abdul Kassim, and the remains of a beautiful mosque, with a fine minaret. The coffee-houses, baths, khans, and bazaars, are also handsome buildings. The city has declined in commerce as in everything else. At present its bazaars are small and inferior in appearance, and its streets thronged with poor. In point of trade, it is chiefly a thoroughfare for the traffic between Bagdad, Syria, and Constantinople. It has, however, considerable commercial intercourse with the interior of Koordistan. Its principal manufactures are napkins and other cotton stuffs, such as chintz shawls for turbans, and calicoes. It was formerly celebrated also for its muslins, hence the name of that description of fabrics, the manufacture of which was carried on to a great extent. The wine, bread, and cheese, sold here, are all of excellent quality. The climate is extremely hot in summer, and the winters mild, although there is sometimes a fall of snow, which continues on the ground for a day or two. In the vicinity there are several warm sulphur springs, also some extensive quarries of marble so soft in quality that it can be cut and hewed like wood, and is much used in building for particular purposes. The city has been repeatedly devastated by famine and plague. On one occasion of this kind, where both were combined, or quickly followed each other, it is said that 100,000 persons were cut off. Pop. estimated at 40,000.—(Southgate's *Travels in Turkey and Persia*; Chesney's *Expedition to the Euphrates and Tigris*).—The **PASHALIK** lies in the W. part of Koordistan, between lat.  $35^{\circ} 30'$  and  $37^{\circ} 55' N.$ , lon.  $42^{\circ}$  and  $43^{\circ} 50' E.$ ; length, N. to S., about 140 m.; mean breadth, 100 m.; watered by the Tigris, and its affluents the Great and Little Zab. In wet seasons the crops are abundant, but a long period of drought is invariably followed by famine.

**MOSZLAVINA**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Verocz, on the Drave, about 20 m. from Siklos; with a church. P. 1350.

**MOTA-DEL-CUERO**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Cuenca, 63 m. S.E. Madrid; with a townhouse, granary, two primary schools, an hospital, a church, manufactures of earthenware, soap, coarse woollens, and numerous flour and oil mills. Pop. 3705.

**MOTA-DEL-MARQUES**, a vil. Spain, Leon, prov. and 27 m. W. Valladolid; with a townhouse, a magnificent palace of the Dukes of Alba, an elementary school, Latin school, and two churches. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 1892.

**MOTAGUA** or **MATAGUA**, a river, Guatemala, which rises in the mountains of dep. Solola, about lat.  $15^{\circ} 30' N.$ , and lon.  $91^{\circ} W.$ ; flows first S.E. for about 30 m., then E. 120 m., and, finally, N.E. 20 m., falls into the bay near the W. limit of the State of Honduras. Its mouth is enumbered by a dangerous bar. Its principal affluents, which all join it on the r., are the Piscaya, Sacatepeques, Platanos, and Chiquimula.

**MOTALA**, a market tn. Sweden, län and 25 m. W.N.W. Linköping, r. bank Motala, near its mouth in the N.E. shore of Lake Wetter. The Gota canal, which connects Lake Wetter with the Baltic, has here its terminus in a fine haven and docks.

**MOTCOMBE**, par. Eng. Dorset; 4780 ac. P. 1538.

**MOTHE** **ST-HERAYE**, a tn. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, r. bank Sèvre-Niortaise, 9 m. N.E. Niort. It contains one of the finest chateaux in the department; has a trade in cattle and mules; manufactures of coarse goods, tanneries, and flour-mills. Pop. 2026.

**MOTHELL**, two pars. Irel.—1, Waterford; 20,741 ac. P. 3723.—2, Kilkenny; 7093 ac. P. 2586.

**MOTHERS** **AND DAUGHTERS**, or **STAPPEN**, a group of islets, Norway, not far from the North Cape, and off the N.W. coast of Magerö. They consist of a central island, rising precipitously to a great height, and other three also precipitous, but much less elevated, grouped around it. They form a conspicuous mark to vessels coming from the White Sea, and their peculiar arrangement has caused them to receive from English mariners the former of the above names. They are frequented by immense numbers of the guillemot, and every spring are visited by the Laps in search of eggs.

**MOTHERWELL**, a vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, 12 m. S.E. Glasgow, on the Caledonian railway; inhabitants chiefly employed in the extensive iron and coal works of the locality.

**MOTHVEY**, or **MYDDFAI**, par. Wales, Carnarthen. Pop. 1073.

**MOTIERS**, or **MOTIERS-TRAVERS**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 15 m. W.S.W. Neuchâtel, beautifully situated in the valley of Travers, among fertile, well-cultivated fields. It is well built, and contains, on an isolated height, an old castle, now used as a prison. The chief manufactures are lace and watches. Rousseau, after quarrelling with Paris and Geneva, lived here for three years. P. 700.

**MOTILLA-DEL-PALANCAR**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 35 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. It is tolerably well built, and has a commodious church, a courthouse, and prison; a primary school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; several oil-mills, and a trade in corn and saffron. Pop. 2745.

**MOTIL**, or **MORTIER**, an isl., Indian Archipelago, Moluccas, off W. coast Gillolo; lat.  $0^{\circ} 30' N.$ ; lon.  $127^{\circ} 20' E.$  It is a volcano; and is fruitful, yielding palms, sugar, cotton, and cocoa-nuts. Its inhabitants manufacture large quantities of excellent coarse potteryware, whence the island is frequently named the Potter.

**MÓTOLO** (Latin, *Mateola*), a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 15 m. N.W. Taranto. It is the see of a bishop.

**MOTRICO**, a vil. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipúzcoa, 21 m. N.W. Tolosa, on the Bay of Biscay, and W. bank of the estuary of the Deva. It has two squares, several palaces, two townhouses, and two small prisons, two primary schools, and a handsome church. It was a place of considerable commercial importance, and there are traces of its having been walled. In 1553, it was almost entirely burned by accident. P. 3200.

**MOTRIL**, a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 38 m. S.S.E. Granada, about 1 m. from the Mediterranean; lat.  $36^{\circ} 45' N.$ ; lon.  $2^{\circ} 34' W.$  It is irregularly built; in some parts the streets are narrow and crooked, in others unpaved, unlighted, dirty, and neglected; while in others again, they are broad and straight, and the houses of a better description. It has a townhouse, granary, and ill-proportioned collegiate church, all in the great square; a barrack, a flesh-market, a nunnery, with a pretty church; several suppressed convents, whose churches are used as chapels of ease; various schools for primary and advanced education, and a neglected hospital. In the neighbourhood are several hermitages. By the port of Motril is generally understood that of Calahonda, distant two leagues, and the roads of Baradero, where vessels under 50 tons load and unload, and which are defended by a castle. The anchorage at the latter is only safe from some winds.



Motril is the depot for the exports and imports of the provinces of Granada and Jaen. On an average of the two years 1844 and 1845, 244 vessels, of 6180 tons, entered this port, and 232, of 5059 tons, cleared; the chief articles of import being rice, dried cod, sugar, cinnamon, cacao, coal, deals, leather, iron, and cotton and woollen tissues; and the chief exports, oil, figs and raisins, oranges, wine, brandy, corks, esparto, lead, antimony, dye-wood, &c. Agriculture employs the greatest portion of the inhabitants. There are two sugar manufactories—one of rum, made from honey or sugar-cane, the former being the best; two soap-works—nine potteries, about 120 looms for coarse cottons, 18 bakehouses, four flour and four oil mills. Pop. 10,170.

MOTSONAK, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 8 m. S.W. Neutra; with a handsome summer residence of the bishop of Neutra, to whom the whole place belongs. Pop. 1746.

MOTTA, numerous places. Italy, particularly:—1. A tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 28 m. N.E. Venice, r. bank Livenza, the seat of several district courts and offices; with a parish church, two sanctuaries and an oratory, manufactures of linen and hats, and dye-works. Pop. 1800.—2. (*Vicenti*), prov. and N.W. Pavia, near l. bank Ticino; with two churches, and several industrial establishments. Pop. 2350.

MOTTA, several places, Naples, particularly:—1. (*-San-Giovanni*), A tn. prov. Calabria-Ultra I., 7 m. S.E. Reggio. P. 1140.—2. (*-St. Lucia*), A tn., prov. Calabria-Ultra II., dist. and 9 m. N.N.W. Nicastro. P. 3150.—3. (*-St. Anastasia*), A tn. Sicily, prov. and 6 m. W.N.W. Catania; with a remarkable basaltic rock in its neighbourhood. P. 1450.—4. (*-Carnastra*), A tn. Sicily, prov. and 36 m. S.W. Messina, near the N.E. side of Mount Etna. P. 1390.

MOTTA-ALCIATA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. and about 7 m. from Biella; with three churches, a castle, and a trade in corn, wine, and wood. Pop. 1434.

MOTTA-D'AFFERMO, a vil. and com. Sicily, prov. Messina, dist. and 4 m. N.W. Mistretta. Pop. 1854.

MOTTA-DE-CONTI, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and about 9 m. from Verceili; with an ancient Gothic church, a small castle, and a trade in corn and maize. Pop. 1280.

MOTTE-SERVOLEX, a tn. Sardinian States, Savoy Proper, 4 m. N.W. Chambery; partly on a hill, and partly on an unhealthy plain; with a church, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce, limestone quarries, and seams of lignite. Pop. 3711.

MOTTISFONT, par. Eng. Hants; 2270 ac. Pop. 578.

MOTTISTON, par. Eng. Hants; 1070 ac. Pop. (1851), 157.

MÖTTLING, or METLIKA [Latin, *Metulum*], a tn. Austria, Illyria, duchy Carniola, 48 m. S.E. Laybach, near the Kalpa; with a castle and a church. P. 1000.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGENDALE, a tn. and par. England, co. Chester. The town, 9 m. E. by S. Manchester, is built chiefly of stone; has a spacious court-room, an Established church, three Dissenting chapels, two extensive print-works, and several large cotton factories, in which the great body of the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 3247. Area of par., 26,260 ac. Pop. 21,215.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

MÖTZINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 5 m. S.W. Herrenberg; with a church and a small castle. Pop. 1028.

MOUDON, or MILDEN [Latin, *Minidunum*], a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Vaud, on the Broye, crossed by a stone bridge, 14 m. N.E. Lansanne, overlooked by the old castle of Carouge. It has a church, townhouse, and a square tower, which once formed part of a castle, built in 1105, by Conrad of Zähringen; several markets, and a considerable transit trade. P. 2357.

MOUGHTREY, par. Wales, Montgomery. Pop. 639.

MOUKDEN, or FUNGTUNG-FU, a tn. China, cap. Manchuria, and prov. Leaotong, or Shinking, on a branch of the Lian, about 500 m. N.E. Peking; lat. 41° 50' N.: lon. 123° 37' E. It is surrounded by an external wall, about 10 m.

in circuit, and has also an inner wall, 3 m. in circuit, enclosing the emperor's residence, the government offices, courts, and other buildings connected with them, which are all arranged on a plan similar to those of Peking. In 1631, the Manchoo monarchs made Moukden the seat of government, and succeeding emperors have done much to enlarge and beautify it. Its port, Kinchau, about 45 m. S., near the Gulf of Leaotong, in the Yellow Sea, has a considerable trade in cattle, pulse, and drugs. See LEAOTONG.

MOULE (LE), a tn. and port, isl. Guadeloupe, N.E. coast, div. Grande-Terre, r. bank, and at the mouth of a small river; lat. 16° 21' N.; lon. 61° 27' W. Pop. 10,000.

MOULIN, par. Scot. Perth, 16 m. by 7 m. P. 2017.

MOULINS, numerous places, France, particularly:—1. (*-sur-Allier*), [Latin, *Boia Gergovia*], cap. dep. Allier, in a fertile plain, r. bank Allier, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 164 m. S.S.E. Paris. The streets, in general, are neither regular nor wide, but they are clean, tolerably paved, and lined by good houses, built of brick. It has some good squares, numerous fountains, a cathedral, a college, occupying the buildings of a convent, founded by the duchess of Montmorency; the remnants of the once famous castle of Moulins; the barracks, public library, Hotel de Ville, and general hospital; a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, society of rural economy, agricultural society, college, primary normal school, and gratuitous school of design; manufactures of excellent cutlery, hosiery, both in silk and cotton; catgut, articles in ivory, woollen and cotton covers; worsted and cotton mills, rope-works, and a tannery; a trade in iron, wood, charcoal, coal, wine, salt, cattle, swine, &c. Pop. (1852), 14,781.—2. A tn., dep. Nord, properly only a suburb of Lille. Pop. 4317.—3. (*-en-Gilbert*), A tn., dep. Nièvre, at the confluence of the Gaze and Guignon, 32 m. E. Nièvre; with the remains of a strong castle, a spacious and handsome church, manufactures of coarse woollen cloth, serge, linen, bombazine, and leather; and a trade in corn, wool, leather, and cattle. Pop. 1542.

MOULMAIN, MAULMAIN, or MOELMYNE, a seaport tn., India—beyond the Ganges, Tenasserim coast; lat. 16° 30' N.; lon. 97° 37' E. (n.); at the mouth of the great river Salween or Thanlynn, with the island of Balu directly opposite. It



MOULMAIN.—From the Illustrated London News.

is about 200 ft. above the level of the river, has a good harbour, and a considerable trade. Its chief exports consist of teak-timber, rice, tobacco, stick-lac, betel-nut, ivory, coconuts, and live stock. The imports consist mostly of European cotton goods and marine stores. The principal trade is with Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Penang, but a portion has of late years been directed to London. It was founded in 1825, by the British, as a military station; but, being equally well situated for trade, has become a flourishing seat of commerce. Pop. 10,000.

MOULSEY, par. England. See MOLESEY.

MOULSFORD, par. Eng. Berks; 1210 ac. P. 144.

MOULSOE, par. Eng. Bucks; 1190 ac. P. 297.

MOULTAN, a city, Punjab. See MOOLTAN.

MOULTON, par. Eng. co. —1, Lincoln; 13,450 ac. P. 2038.—2, Norfolk; 870 ac. P. 235.—3, Northampton; 1680 ac. P. 1365.—4, Suffolk; 3510 ac. P. 379.—5, (*Great St. Michael*), Norfolk; 1430 ac. P. 444.

MOUNT, par. Wales, Cardigan. Pop. 140.

MOUNT-BURES, par. Eng. Essex; 1430 ac. Pop. 282.

MOUNT CARMEL, a vil., U. States, Illinois, r. bank Wabash, 88 m. S.E. Springfield; with a courthouse, jail, two churches, an iron-foundry, and several mills. P. 1200.

MOUNT-CHARLES, a small tn. Ireland, co. and 3 m. W. Donegal; with a market-house and school. Pop. 539.

MOUNT DESERT, an isl., U. States, Maine, 28 m. S.E. Penobscot, 15 m. long, by 12 m. broad; soil fertile. It has several excellent harbours, and employs a considerable amount of shipping in the coasting trade and the fisheries.

MOUNT EDGECOMBE, and MOUNT EGMONT, two mountains in the N. island of New Zealand. The former, also called Putawaki, is situated immediately S. of the Bay of Plenty, on the parallel of 38° S., and meridian of 177° E., and has a height of 10,000 ft. The latter, called also Taranaki, situated considerably E. of the Cape of same name; lat. 39° 10' S.; lon. 174° 15' E.; is volcanic, and consists of a magnificent cone, with a base of about 30 m. in diameter, rising from a generally level country to the height of 8840 ft. Numerous torrents rush down its sides into the sea.

MOUNT HOLLY, a vil., U. States, New Jersey, 18 m. S. Trenton; with a courthouse, jail, five churches, a woollen factory, and several mills. Pop. 1200.

MOUNT SHANNON, a vil. Ireland, co. and 35 m. S.E. by S. Galway; with a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and market-house. Pop. 361.

MOUNT VERNON, numerous places, U. States, particularly, a vil. Ohio, 51 m. N.E. Columbus; with a courthouse, jail, four churches, several mills, and two printing-offices. Pop. 2362.

MOUNTFIELD, par. Eng. Essex; 2740 ac. P. 601.

MOUNTMELLICK, a market tn. Ireland, Queen's co., 45 m. W.S.W. Dublin, almost surrounded by the small river Owenas. It has a neat courthouse, a spacious union work-house, and a constabulary barrack; a handsome chapel of ease, a neat R. Catholic chapel, two Methodist chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house; several schools, a mutual instruction society, and a dispensary; manufactures of frieze and coarse woollen cloths, soap and candles, a large brass and iron foundry, and a flour-mill. P. 4755.—(*Local Correspondent*).

MOUNTNESSING, par. Eng. Essex; 1940 ac. P. 925.

MOUNTON :—1, A par. Eng. Monmouth; 380 ac. Pop. 76.—2, A par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 38.

MOUNTRATH, a decaying market tn. Ireland, Queen's co., 53 m. W.S.W. Dublin, on an affluent of the Nore, surrounded with extensive bogs on the one side, and on the other by the Ballyfin mountains. It has a market-house, a courthouse, and bridewell; a parish church, a R. Catholic, and a Methodist chapel; and several schools. Inhabitants chiefly employed in cotton and worsted weaving and carding wool. Pop. 3000.—(*Local Correspondent*).

MOUNT'S BAT, in the English Channel, on the S.W. coast of Cornwall, formed by two large promontories, of which that on the E. terminates in Lizard Point, and the other, is the Land's End. The most remarkable object within the bay is St. Michael's Mount, from which it takes its name.

MOUNTSOREL, a market tn. England, co. and 7 m. N. Leicester; with two Established churches, Methodist and Baptist chapels, national, free, and infant schools; considerable manufactures of stockings, and, near it, extensive and valuable quarries of granite. Pop. 1536.—(*Local Correspondent*).

MOURA, a walled tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, 22 m. E.N.E. Beja, about 2 m. E. the Guadiana. It has some manufactures, and carries on a considerable trade with Spain. Pop. 3650.

MOURÃO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, com. Elvas, not far from l. bank Guadiana, 32 m. S.E. Evora. It has a handsome square, several spacious streets, and is defended by a castle. Pop. 1400.

MOURCOURT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 33 m. W.N.W. Mons; with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1738.

MOURNEABBEY, par. Irel. Cork; 11,430 ac. P. 4154.

MOURZOUK, MURZOUK, or MURZUK, a city, N. Africa, cap. of Fezzan; lat. 25° 50' N.; lon. 14° 15' E.; in a low, sandy, and unhealthy situation, subject to the effluvia of neighbouring salt lakes, and, at times, to the intolerable heat of 122° to 133° in the shade. It appears to have been anciently built of stone, but now consists principally of Arab cottages or huts of earth and sand. It contains extensive ruins of ancient buildings, and is surrounded with a high wall, constructed for purposes of defence than for levying duties upon all commodities which enter the city. It is well supplied with water, a small stream passing the walls, and there being, besides, numerous springs. It was once one of the greatest seats of the inland commerce of this part of Africa, and the entrepot of most of the intercourse between the N. and E. regions of that continent. A great part of this traffic is now transferred to other places, but it still maintains an important commercial position, being the last place in the caravan route from Tripoli to Bornou, where proper supplies of food, camels, &c., can be obtained. Pop. 3500.

MOUSCRON, or MOUSCREN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. S.S.W. Courtray, near the junction of the railways from that town to Lille and Tournay. It is well built, and has a large college; and manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, tobacco, ropes, mustard, refined salt, bricks, hats, chocolate, candles, cutlery, leather, oil, &c. Pop. 5573.

MOUSEHOLE, a vil. England, co. Cornwall, at the foot of a hill on the sea-shore opposite to St. Clement's Isle, about 3 m. S. Penzance, and, though now an insignificant place, poorly built, is one of the oldest in the county, and was of some importance, till destroyed by the Spaniards during the reign of Elizabeth, in 1595. Its only public edifice is a Wesleyan chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the pilchard and mackerel fisheries. The port is defended by two batteries. Pop. 1014.

MOUSK, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See MUSK.

MOUSSUI, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See MOSUL.

MOSTIER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Ronne, 25 m. N.W. Mons; with manufactures of linen and hosiery, breweries, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1635.

MOUSWALD, par. Scot. Dumfries; 6000 ac. Pop. 683.

MOUT, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Ithili, 88 m. S.E. Konia; lat. 36° 40' N.; lon. 33° 25' E.; on the site of an ancient Greek city, of which some interesting memorials still exist, presenting, in the grandeur of their features, a melancholy contrast to the utter squalor and wretchedness of the present town. The chief streets, temples, and other public buildings of the ancient city, may be still clearly distinguished, with long colonnades and porticoes, while marble pillars lie half-buried in the different parts, or support the remains of ruined mosques. It has a castle, the walls of which are surrounded by battlements flanked with square towers.

MOUTA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on a creek formed by the mouth of the Tagus, 10 m. S.E. Lisbon. It has an annual fair. Pop. 1900.

MOUTAPILLY, or MUTAPALI, a tn. Hindoostan, at the S. extremity of the Circars, 180 m. N. Madras; with an extensive coasting trade.

MOUTIER-GRANDVAL, or MÜNSTER, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 23 m. N. Bern, l. bank Birs; in a valley of great beauty, and said to derive its name of Münster from the ancient Minister of St. Germanus, founded in the 7th century, and occupying a height in its neighbourhood, but fast falling to ruins. A good many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving ribbons, and spinning silk and cotton. A number of curious pterefactions have been found here, and form an interesting private collection. Pop. 1298. See MÜNSTERHAL.

MOUTIERS, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, cap. prov. of same name, on both sides of the Isère, here crossed by two bridges, at the point where four valleys meet, 35 m. E.S.E. Chambery. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of law, and several important public offices; and has two churches, one of them a cathedral; an episcopal palace, two monasteries, a diocesan seminary, a royal college, hospital, prison, and barracks, important salt-works; and a trade in horses, cattle, and mules. Pope Innocent V. was born here. Pop. 2350.



**MOUEAUX**, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 6 m. N.E. Lille; with manufactures of calico, satin, prunella, and beet-root sugar. Pop. 2149.

**MOUY**, a tn. France, dep. Oise, 6 m. S.W. Clermont, on the Thérain. It is the centre of important woollen manufactures, consisting chiefly of fine broad-cloths and coarse serge, moleskins, merinos, &c., and has several worsted and fulling mills. Pop. 2322.

**MOUZON**, [Latin, *Mosomagus Remorum*], a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, 9 m. S.E. Sedan, pleasantly situated among meadows, r. bank Meuse, here crossed by a stone bridge, and on the canal of Moulines. It is a very ancient and ill-built place, and has an old and interesting parish church; manufactures of woollen cloth and cotton hosiery, several tanneries, distilleries, and fulling-mills, and a trade in honey. Pop. 1835.

**MOUZANGAIE**, a tn. Madagascar, N.W. coast, S. side the Bay of Bombetok; lat. 16° 10' S.; lon. 45° 40' E. It is an ancient place, and was, in 1824, a place of some consequence, possessing a population of 10,000; but has been since pillaged by the Hovas, and left almost in ruins. It has still seven mosques, of which three only are used; and a trade in silk, imported by the Arabs and Moors of the Persian Gulf. Pop. about 1000.

**MOVIDDY**, par. Irel. Cork; 6133 ac. Pop. 2262.  
**MOVILLE**, two pars. Irel. —1, (*Lower*); 15,950 ac. Pop. 6016.—2, (*Upper*), 19,082 ac. Pop. 5069.

**MOVILLE**, a small market tn. and favourite sea-bathing resort, Ireland, co. Donegal, beautifully situated W. shore Lough Foyle, 9 m. N.E. Londonderry. Pop. 595.

**MOW**, a tn. Hindoostan. See *Miow*.

**MOWAH** —1, A tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, 7 m. E. Patna; lat. 25° 34' N.; lon. 79° 7' E.—2, A vil. Hindoostan, prov. and 90 m. W.N.W. Agra; with a large mud fortress, and on a hill about 2 m. distant, another and more formidable one.

**MOWEE**, one of the Sandwich Is. See *MAUI*.

**MOWNEY**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 1522 ac. Pop. 428.

**MOXOS**, a large prov. in N. of Bolivia, dep. Beni, having E. Brazil, N. and W. Peru, and S. provs. Chiquitos and Santa Cruz. It extends on each side of the Mamore, which passes nearly through its centre. The Beni also traverses its W. skirts, and numerous other streams intersect it at various points. It has also many lakes, all surrounded to a considerable distance by swamps. The country is inundated for more than four months in the year, namely, from December to April. The climate is hot, moist, and unhealthy. Excepting along the banks of the streams, which are higher than the intervening surfaces, there are, in general, no woods, while the flat tracts depressed below the general level, of which there are many, are covered with impenetrable reeds and rushes. The territory is chiefly inhabited by warlike and wandering tribes of Indians, who forbid access to its interior.

**MOY**, a river Ireland, rising in co. Sligo, and after flowing N. and W. through that co. and Mayo, enters Killala Bay after a course of about 40 m. It is navigable to Ballina, or 6 m. from its embouchure.

**MOY**, a market tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 5 m. S. by E. Dungannon, on the Blackwater; with a handsome marketplace, a courthouse, an elegant church, a large R. Catholic chapel, places of worship for Independents, Methodists, and Wesleyans, and several schools; manufactures of linen, and a little trade in coal, corn, timber, and slate. Pop. 857.

**MOY**, and **DALAROSSIE**, par. Scot. Inverness; 96,000 ac. Pop. 967.

**MOYA** —1, A tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 28 m. N. Barcelona. It consisted of 500 houses prior to 1839, when it was burnt by the Carlists; now it contains only 350, some of them unoccupied; primary and grammar-schools, a church, and an hospital. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, and three flour-mills. Pop. 2649.—2, A tn. composed of a multitude of villages, isl. Grand Canary; with two primary schools, an oratory, two hermitages, and a church. The inhabitants obtain a precarious subsistence by angling, and providing the capital of the island with game, such as wild pigeons, rabbits, and partridges, of which there are great abundance. It has seven mills for grinding toasted millet, which, after undergoing that process, is called *gofio*, and constitutes the chief article of food. Hundreds of the

inhabitants sometimes emigrate to America, to avoid perishing of hunger. Pop. 3706.

**MOYACOMB**, par. Irel. Carlow, Wicklow, and Wexford; 17,434 ac. Pop. 4933.

**MOYALIFF**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 8022 ac. Pop. 3372.

**MOYANNA**, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 6824 ac. P. 1708.

**MOYARTA**, par. Irel. Clare; 15,613 ac. Pop. 8597.

**MOYBOLGUE**, par. Irel. Meath and Cavan; 6761 ac. Pop. 3715.

**MOYCARKY**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 3636 ac. P. 1493.

**MOYCULLEN**, par. Irel. Galway; 35,825 ac. P. 6420.

**MOYDOW**, par. Irel. Longford; 4626 ac. Pop. 1919.

**MOYGAWNAGH**, par. Irel. Mayo; 20,269 ac. P. 2107.

**MOYGLARE**, par. Irel. Meath; 4559 ac. Pop. 363.

**MOYLAGH**, par. Irel. Meath; 7457 ac. Pop. 2769.

**MOYLGROVE**, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 453.

**MOYLISKER**, par. Irel. Westmeath; 2183 ac. P. 240.

**MOYLOUGH**, par. Irel. Galway; 23,387 ac. P. 7248.

**MOYMET**, par. Irel. Meath; 3225 ac. Pop. 554.

**MOYNE**, two pars. Irel. —1, Par. and tn. Tipperary; 9514 ac. P. 2584.—2, Par. Wicklow; 8462 ac. P. 1100.

**MOYNE RIVER**, a river, S. Australia, Portland Bay dist. It falls into Port Fairy at the town of Belfast; lon. 142° 15' E.

**MOYNOE**, par. Irel. Clare; 9848 ac. Pop. 1475.

**MOYOBAMBA**, a tn., N. Peru, dep. Truxillo, r. bank river of same name, 56 m. E. by S. Chacapoyas; lat. 6° 20' S. Cotton, sugar, and tobacco, grow in great abundance in the vicinity; and fruit is plentiful.—The river is an affluent of the Huallaga; it rises in Ecuador, prov. Maynas, lat. 5° 50' S., and, flowing S.E., falls into the Huallaga, in lat. 7° 8' S.; total course, above 140 m.

**MOYRUS**, par. Irel. Galway; 101,511 ac. P. 11,969.

**MOZ**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 6 m. E. Moncorvo. Iron is mined in the neighbourhood. Pop. 420.

**MOZGHAR**, a tn. Hindoostan, principality and considerably S.W. Bahawalpur. It is defended by a lofty fortress, built of kiln-burnt bricks.

**MOZ (PORTO DE)**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 230 m. W.S.W. Para, r. bank Xingu, about 16 m. above its junction with the Amazon; with a handsome church, a prison, and a port, where the canoes halt on their way from Para to prov. Goyaz. Pop. 4000.

**MOZAMBIQUE**, E. Africa. See *MOSAMBIQUE*.

**MOZDOK**, a tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. Caucasus, r. bank Terek, 148 m. N.N.W. Tiflis. It is very indifferently built, most of the houses being of wood, plastered with clay, covered with straw, and only one story high; but has rather a cheerful appearance, in consequence of the beautiful and well-stocked gardens which everywhere surround the houses. The best edifice is a R. Catholic chapel; there is also a Russian church. The inhabitants live chiefly by the products of their gardens and vineyards, and by the manufacture of morocco leather, and a kind of spirit prepared from grapes. There is also some trade, Mozdok being a small emporium between Russia and the Caucasus and Georgia. Pop. (1819), 10,869, chiefly Armenians, Georgians, and Circassians.

**MOZET**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 4 m. E. Namur, on the Samson. It has manufactures of copperware, a blast-furnace, and other iron-works; an oil and three flour mills. Iron and pipe-clay are mined in the vicinity, and many of the inhabitants are employed in hewing timber. P. 1731.

**MOZT**, a tn. Bohemia. See *BRÜX*.

**MOZYR**, or **MOZIR**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 145 m. S.E. Minsk, on the Pripet. Pop. 3000.

**MOZZATE**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Como, near r. bank Bozzente; with a church. P. 1611.

**MRICNA**, or **SMERICNA**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, on a small stream, 2 m. from Starckenbach; with the remains of an old castle, and a mill. Pop. 1171.

**MRIN**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Czernigov, r. bank Oster. Pop. 1800.

**MROCZEN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and 20 m. W.N.W. Bromberg, on the Müllensfließ and a lake; with two churches, a synagogue, and some manufactures of woollen and hosiery. Pop. 1034.

**MSCHENO**, or **MISSANY** [Gethen, *Wissen*], a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, 22 m. N.N.E. Prague; with a

church and an hospital. The chief employment is weaving. Pop. 1814.

MSILA, a tn. Algeria, in the Sahara, 119 m. S.E. Algiers. It is divided into six quarters, is intersected by the wady Msila; and has some jewellers, dyers, and wool-carders, all Jews. Pop. about 1500.—(Daumas.)

MSKET, a tn. Russia, Georgia, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Aragvi with the Kur, 10 m. N.N.W. Tiflis. It is said to be one of the oldest towns in existence, tradition asserting it to have been inhabited by some of the earliest descendants of Noah, and, when formerly the capital of Georgia, was 20 m. in circuit, and contained 80,000 men capable of bearing arms. It now consists of mean houses, many of them half, and some of them wholly underground, but has, among other remains of ancient magnificence, a spacious and beautiful cathedral, built in the form of a cross, with massy walls, arches, and cupola, and still used for service after the Greek ritual, but in the Georgian language. Other objects of interest are the ruins of the ancient palace of the Georgian princes, and an old castle. Msket is supposed to be the Artanissa and Miletta of Pompey, and Harmastis of Pliny.

MSSETZ, a market tn. Bohemia. See KORNHAUS.

MSTA, a river, Russia, which rises in Lake Mstina, gov. Tver, flows N., enters gov. Novgorod, across which it pursues a circuitous course N.W., and falls into the N. shore of Lake Ilmen, about 7 m. S.S.E. Novgorod, after a course of 240 m. It is encumbered with cataracts, but is naturally navigable, and has been much improved by means of sluices and extensive cuttings. One canal gives a communication between Lake Mstina and the Tvertza, an affluent of the Volga, while another canal, by uniting the Msta and Volkhov, avoids the dangerous navigation of Lake Ilmen.

MSTISLAWL, a tn. Russia, gov. and 55 m. E.N.E. Mohilev, r. bank Vekhra. It has six churches, three convents, a college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits; and a synagogue, some manufactures of linen, and a considerable trade with Riga, in flax, hemp, and corn. Pop. (1851), 6675.

MTZENSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 35 m. N.N.E. Orel, at the confluence of the Mtzena with the Zoucha. It is tolerably well built, has 12 churches and 2 convents, and a considerable trade in corn and hemp. Pop. (1851), 12,775.

MUCH (INFERIORE AND SUPERIORE), two nearly contiguous vils. Dalmatia, circle and 9 m. from Spalato, near the Dobratz; with a court of justice and a church. Pop. 1550.

MUCH-WENLOCK, England. See WENLOCK.

MUCHAMIEL, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Alicante, r. bank Castalla or Monnegre; with a town-house, prison, several elementary schools, a church, and four hermitages. Near it are numerous country houses, with fine gardens, belonging to the wealthy inhabitants of Alicante. Pop. (agricultural), 3654.

MÜCHELN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 10 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, on the Geisselbach. It has a parish church, a school-house, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a worsted-mill. Pop. 1086.

MUCHELNEY, par. Eng. Somerset; 1530 ac. P. 349.

MUCHROVAN, a tn. Asiatic Russia, Georgia, on a lofty height; with a number of *semuks* or houses half underground. It is the head-quarters of a regiment, and generally the station of a battalion; and has barracks, an hospital, and, in the vicinity, an old church, hewn out of the rock, which has been converted into a powder-magazine.

MUCK, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, 3 m. W.S.W. Isl. Eig, about 2 m. long by 1 m. broad; shores, in general, low and rocky, but rise, in some parts, into cliffs of considerable size; soil of the interior generally fertile. P. 68.

MUCKAIRN, par. Scot. Argyle, 9 m. by 6 m. P. 788.

MUCKALEE, two pars. Irel. Kilkenny;—1, 3706 ac. P. 1101.—2, 2712 ac. P. 651.

MUCKAMORE-GRANGE, par. Irel. Antrim; 5440 ac. P. 1740.

MUCKART, par. Scot. Perth; 4300 ac. P. 706.

MUCKING, par. Eng. Essex; 2430 ac. P. 199.

MUCKLESTON, par. Eng. Salop and Stafford; 8120 ac. P. 1688.

MUCKRANO, or MUKRANA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 35 m. N.W. Ajmeer; with marble quarries, which are extensively worked.

MUCKROSS, a small peninsula, Ireland, co. Kerry, between the middle and lower Lakes of Killarney, containing the ruins of an abbey, founded in 1440.

MUCKTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 790 ac. P. 105.

MUCKUDDRA, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 118 m. N. by E. Oojein, in a circular basin, enclosed by steep hills, and accessible only by a N. and S. opening, each closed by a wall and gate. This opening is the only pass, for many miles, through a mountain ridge separating prov. Malwa from the Harowty country, in Ajmeer.

MUCKWANPOOR, or MACWANPURA, a tn. Hindoostan, Nepal, cap. dist., 20 m. S. Khatmandoo, a place of considerable strength.—The district forms a belt, about 20 m. wide, immediately S. of the Nepal valley and the river of San Cusi, and consists partly of a rugged, hilly country, and partly of a level country, called the Terriani, which, with some poor, contains a large proportion of rich land.

MUCURI, a river, Brazil, which is formed by several small streams in the E. of prov. Minas-Geraes; flows E., receiving the Todos-os-Santos, in the Cordillera-dos-Aimores; skirts the town of Porto-Alegre, and falls into the channel between the reef of Paredes and the mainland, in lat. 18° 6' S., about 30 m. N. of the São Mathers; total course, 150 m. Canoes can mount up as far as the Cordillera-dos-Aimores, and sloops take in their cargoes at Porto-Alegre.

MUDFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 1710 ac. P. 436.

MUDGUL, or MUKTUL, a tn. Hindoostan, Nizam's dominions, 88 m. S.W. Hyderabad, cap. dist. It is an ancient place, which, as early as 1812, was ravaged by the Mahometans. It is still a place of considerable extent, and an important military station. The district belongs partly to the Nizam, and partly to the British.

MUFF, par. and tn. Irel. Donegal; 15,030 ac. P. 4038.

MUGA, several places, Spain, particularly:—(*San Lorenzo de la Muga*), A walled tn., Catalonia, prov. and 21 m. N. Girona. It is indifferently built, has a church, the ruins of an old castle, a primary school, two flour-mills, and a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 1207.

MUGARDOS, a seaport tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. and N.E. Coruña, on the S. shore of the *ría* or bay of Ferrol. It is a straggling, irregularly built place; with a church, a school, manufactures of linen and coarse towelling, an active fishery, particularly of sardines; and a trade in fresh and salted fish. Pop. 1782.

MUGE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 11 m. S. Santarem, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Tagus. Pop. 1070.

MÜGELN, a tn. Saxony, circle and 30 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Döllnitz; with an ancient church, a chapel, castle, manufactures of linen, a brewery, and three mills. P. 2265.

MUGGENDORF, a vil. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 27 m. N.E. Nürnberg. Near it are several remarkable stalactite caves, in what has been named the Franconian Switzerland.

MUGGENSTURM, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail, and near Rastadt; with a church. Pop. 1534.

MUGGIA, a tn. and seaport, Austria, Illyria, gov. Istria, on the gulf and 5 m. S.S.W. Trieste; with a church, an elementary school, and a small harbour, which enables it to carry on some trade in wine, oil, and fish. Above the town stands the castle of Altmunja. There are extensive salt-mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1437.

MUGGINTON, par. Eng. Derby; 4520 ac. P. 773.

MÜGLITZ, or MOHELNICE, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 20 m. N.W. Olmütz, r. bank March, on the railway to Prague. It has a church and poorhouse, manufactures of woollen cloth, and four mills. Pop. 4000.

MUGNANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 6 m. E. Nola. Pop. 3060.

MUHALITCH, MOHALITZ, or MUALITSCH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, at the confluence of the Susugherli and Edrenos, about 15 m. above their mouth, in the Sea of Marmora, and 35 m. W.N.W. Brusa; lat. 40° 15' N.; lon. 28° 58' E. It consists of about 2000 houses; and, though possessed of few manufactures, carries on a considerable trade, particularly in silk, which is extensively raised in the surrounding districts. In 1840, the product of silk raised by Muhaltich, and its vicinity, amounted to 67,925 lbs. It has also a considerable trade in melons, and other vegetables,



raised on the E. side of the Lake of Apollonia, and transmitted directly, by water, to the capital. Pop. about 11,000.

**MÜHLBERG**, two places, Prussia:—1, A tn., gov. and 52 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, on the Elbe; with a castle, three churches, an hospital, and a law court; inhabitants employed in agriculture and fishing. In 1547, the Protestants here sustained a ruinous defeat from the Emperor Charles V.; and their leader, Frederick John, elector of Saxony, was made prisoner. Pop. 3342.—2, A vil., gov. and S.W. Erfurt, on the Weidenbach; with a church, a tile-work, limekilns, and two mills. Pop. 1145.

**MÜHLBURG**, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, about 1 m. W. Karlsruhe. It is an old place; with two churches, and manufactures of chicory and madder. Pop. 1450.

**MÜHLDORF**, a tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Inn, 44 m. E.N.E. Munich; with a castle, four churches, two chapels, an hospital, and orphan asylum; and some trade, particularly in corn. Pop. 1590.

**MÜHLENBACH**, **MÜHLBACH**, or **SAAOZ** SEBES, a tn. Austria, Transylvania, Land of the Saxons, 30 m. W.N.W. Hermannstadt. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with two gates, and of two suburbs; is defended by two forts, and built with considerable regularity. It has several churches, a Lutheran lyceum, and a Franciscan monastery; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in wine. Pop. 4200.

**MÜHLHAUSEN**, two tns. Prussia:—1, A walled tn., gov. and 29 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circle, in a fertile district, on the Unstrut. It has four churches, of which that called the High Church is the finest; a gymnasium, three hospitals, an orphan asylum, workhouse, and an institution for the education of neglected children; manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, leather, and tobacco; and several breweries, distilleries, and oil-mills. Copper and iron are worked in the neighbourhood. Munster, the fanatical Anabaptist, who collected a deluded host of 30,000 men, and induced the Thuringian peasants to rise in revolt, in 1524, had his head-quarters here. Pop. 13,723.—The circle is generally flat, well wooded, and fertile. Area, 132 geo. sq. m. Pop. 46,129.—2, A tn., gov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, on the Donne; with a Protestant church and chapel. Pop. 1588.

**MÜHLHAUSEN**, or **MILIEZKO** [anc. *Melidunum*], a tn. Bohemia, circle Tabor, 45 m. S. by W. Prague; with a castle, townhouse, two churches, three chapels, a school, manufactures of woollen cloth and earthenware, and a beet-root sugar factory. Pop. 2194.

**MÜHLHEIM**, two places, Germany:—1, A vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, dist. near Seligenstadt, on the Rodaue, near its confluence with the Main. It has a church, an ancient tower, tile-works, and numerous mills. Pop. 1296.—2, A tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. and 5 m. N.E. Tuttlingen, on the Danube. It has a church and two castles. Near it are iron-mines. Pop. 850.

**MÜHLTRUFF**, or **MUHLTROFF**, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. and 10 m. W.N.W. Plauen; with a court of justice, a castle, situated on a precipitous height; manufactures of linen and hosiery, tile-works, a brewery, and four mills. Pop. 1702.

**MUIR**, or **MUR**, a river, Austria, which rises near a village of same name, in the N. slope of the Noric Alps, duchy Salzburg; flows E.N.E., then S.E. through Styria into Hungary, passing Judenburg, Bruck, and Grätz, and joins l. bank Drave, 25 m. E. Warasdin; total course, 240 m. Its principal affluents are, on the left, the Lissing, Mürz, and Lendra; and, on the right, the Sulm. Its current is very rapid, and unfits it for proper navigation; but it is much used for floating, and is well supplied with fish.

**MÜHRINGEN**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. Horb; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1140.

**MUIDEN**, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 7 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Vecht, in the Zuider Zee. It is intersected by the Vecht, which is here crossed by a bridge; and has an old castle, two churches, an orphan hospital, and a boat-building yard; but the chief occupation is fishing; and trading in cattle from Friesland, Denmark, &c., which are landed here. Salt-boiling, formerly carried on, ceased in 1845. Pop. 1158.

**MUIRAVONSIDE**, par. Scotland, co. Stirling; area, 7000 ac. Pop. 2249.

**MUIRKIRK**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 21 m. E.N.E. Ayr, on a branch of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway. It has a neat and substantial parish, Independent, and two U. Presbyterian churches; important coal-works, blast-furnaces, and malleable and other iron-works. In the parish are three 'martyrs' stones,' one of them that of John Brown, of Priesthill, so atrociously murdered by Claverhouse. Area of par., 30,000 ac. Pop. 3459.

**MUKALLAH**, a tn. Arabia. See **MAKALLAH**.

**MUKKUD**, a tn., cap. of the country of the Sagri Patans, in the N.W. of the Punjab; lat. 33° 10' N.; lon. 71° 50' E.; about 20 m. above Kalabagh, at the apex of the angle formed by the junction of the Bundewan with the Indus, and so close to the steep banks of the latter, that, during its periodical rise of about 50 ft., it washes the lower story of some of the houses.

**MUKRAN**, a prov. Beloochistan. See **MEKRAN**.

**MULA**, a tn. Spain, prov. and 21 m. W. Murcia. In the principal square stands one of the parish churches, the town-house, prison, and clock-tower; another square, where markets are held, is a *paseo*, with avenues of elms and poplars. Besides the above, the only public buildings and institutions are five primary schools, a granary, an hospital for the sick poor; a theatre, built in 1846; the parish church of St. Domingo, a picturesquely-situated and beautiful nunnery, and a hermitage. Agriculture is the principal occupation; but there are two copper-mills, nine potteries, four brandy distilleries, a soap manufactory, and various looms for woollen, linen, and hempen fabrics. Pop. 9210.

**MULAYNE**, a vil. Hindoostan, kingdom of Oude, N.W. Lucknow. It is a large place, composed almost entirely of mud huts, huddled together in the most irregular manner.

**MULBARTON**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1740 ac. P. 582.

**MULDE**, a river, Germany, which rises in the Erzgebirge, on the frontiers of Bohemia, flows N.N.W. across Saxony, passing Zwickau and Grimma, enters Prussia, and joins l. bank Elbe at Dessau in Anhalt; total course, about 130 m.; affluents, the Beaten and Freiberg Mulde.

**MULGRAVE**, a cape and port, N.W. coast, Russian America, Behring's Strait. The port, lat. 59° 33' N.; lon. 139° 43' W. (R.), has anchorage for large vessels.

**MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO**, an extensive archipelago, Pacific Ocean, extending between lat. 11° N. and 10° S.; lon. 165° and 180° E., and comprehending the Radack, Radik, Mulgrave, Krusenstern, and Gilbert islands.

**MULGRAVE ISLANDS**, a group, N. Pacific Ocean, above archipelago, about lat. 6° 14' N., and lon. 171° 56' E. They are of coral origin, and form a chain of atolls of a quadrilateral shape, which, on the E. side, has a double belt of islands. They are connected with each other at low water, and appear to have only two entrances—one fit for boats, and another for large vessels. The space within is navigable by every description of vessels, having generally a depth of 22 to 27 fathoms. The islands themselves, covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees, &c., have a very pleasing appearance.

**MULHAGEN**, a mtn. Spain. See **NEVADA** (SIERRA).

**MÜLHAUSEN** [French, *Mulhouse*; anc. *Ariobinnus*], a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 61 m. S.S.W. Strasburg, on the railway to Basel. It is divided into the old and the new town. The former stands on an island, formed by the Ill, which here divides itself into several branches, and is crossed by four bridges. It is in the shape of an irregular oval, very much elongated. The streets are generally winding, but tolerably wide, well paved, and clean, and lined with well-built houses. The principal buildings are the Reformed and R. Catholic churches, Hotel de Ville, and college. The new town, S.E. of the old, extends from r. bank Ill to the Rhone and Rhine canal, which has here a capacious basin. The streets are spacious and regular. Till the middle of the last century, the only manufacture of any consequence in the town was woollen cloth, but the manufacture of cotton prints and muslins having been introduced, has made such rapid progress, that Mühlhausen now ranks as one of the most important manufacturing towns in France. In addition to the branches already mentioned, others have been introduced, particularly flowered silks, damask, and other linen, hosiery, straw hats, stained paper, starch, parchment, and chemical products. There are also numerous worsted, flax, and cotton mills; printfields, bleachfields, extensive engine-works, and tanneries.

ries, both for common and morocco leather. The trade is very important, and, in addition to the articles of manufacture, includes corn, wine, brandy, groceries, and raw cotton. Mülhausen possesses a court of commerce, consulting chamber of manufactures, *conseil de prud'hommes*, industrial society, and communal college. For many centuries it was the capital of a small republic, belonging to the Swiss Confederation; but, in 1798, it dissolved its connection with the Confederation, renounced its independence, and became incorporated with France. The celebrated mathematician, Lambert, was born here, and a column has been erected to him in one of the squares which bears his name. Pop. 28,715.

**MÜLHAUSEN**, two places, Württemberg, circle Neckar. The one is situated on the Enz, in bail. Vaihingen, and has a church. P. 939. The other, on the Neckar, bail. Cannstadt, has a church and a castle. P. 807.

**MÜLHEIM**, several places, Germany, particularly—1, (*-am-Rhein*), A tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 3 m. N.E. Cologne, cap. circle, on the Rhine, here crossed by a suspension-bridge. It has two churches and a synagogue; manufactures of silk, cotton, cassimere, tallow and wax candles, soap, leather, vinegar, and brandy; and a trade, both general and transit, particularly in corn and timber, both solid and in planks. Pop. 5643.—The circle is hilly in the E., where it is traversed by the Sauerland Mountains; but is well watered, and generally under cultivation. Area, 113 geo. sq. m. Pop. 39,734.—2, (*-am-Ruhr*), A tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 15 m. N.N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr, which here becomes navigable, and is crossed by a chain bridge. It has three churches, a synagogue, and casino; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, paper, tobacco, green soap, starch, and gunpowder; a large factory, at which steam-engines are made; and an extensive cotton spinning-mill and building-yards; and an important trade, particularly in coal, which is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 10,181.—3, (or *Mülheim*), A tn. Baden, circle Oberrhein, cap. dist., 16 m. N.N.E. Basel, on the railway to Freiburg. It possesses a superior burgher school, a casino, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 2592. Area of dist., 72 geo. sq. m. Pop. 20,979.

**MULHOUSE**, a tn. France. See MÜLHAUSEN.

**MULHUDDART**, par. Irel. Dublin; 4067 ac. P. 595.

**MULL**, an isl. Scotland, one of the Hebrides, co. Argyre, open to the Atlantic on all sides except the E., where it is separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull; lat. (N.W. point) 56° 36' N.; lon. 6° 20' W. (E.). It is so irregular in shape that it is scarcely possible to specify its average length and breadth. Measured a little N. of its S. shore, from W. to E., it has a length of about 28 m., whereas, near its centre, where it is deeply penetrated by Loch na Keal on the W., and less deeply by the Sound on the E., the whole distance from shore to shore is reduced to an isthmus of scarcely 4 m.; its greatest width, due N. and S., is about 21 m.; area, 301 sq. m. It is the third in magnitude of the inner Hebrides, and belongs to what Dr. Macculloch has given the name of trap islands, the whole of its rocks being composed of trap, with the exception of a narrow belt of limestone stretching for a considerable distance, but not continuously, along its S. shore; and of the larger tract in its S.W. extremity, forming the promontory of Ross, and composed, on its E. side, of quartz rock and mica slate, and, on its W. side, of granite and gneiss. But below the upper trap rocks a tertiary fossiliferous bed has been discovered, recumbent on an earlier trap formation. The irregularity of form already referred to as characteristic of the shore, is displayed over the whole surface, which is broken throughout by mountain ridges, often rising by successive stages towards the interior. The culminating point is attained in Benmore, which has a height of 3168 ft. Its great elevation makes it a very conspicuous object along the W. shores of Scotland, and more especially to vessels coming from the N. into the Sound of Mull; but, owing to the rounded form which the mountains generally present—their monotonous covering of brown heath, and the absence of deep and well-defined valleys—it would be difficult to find an equal extent of mountain land so deficient in grand or romantic scenery. Its most remarkable natural objects are its caves,

several of which, formed, apparently, by the decomposition of trap veins, are of great size; and its basaltic cliffs and arches, remarkable instances of which are seen at Carsaig, on the S.E. coast. The soil, however, as might be anticipated from its constituents, is of great natural fertility;



THE CARSAIG ARCHES AND BASALTIC CLIFFS, MULL.  
From a Sketch by H. D. Graham, Esq.

and few parts of Scotland can boast of possessing better pasture, or rearing finer cattle. The extent of arable land is very limited, and chiefly confined to the low grounds along the shore. The climate, though mild, is extremely humid, and the weather is subject to sudden variations. Strong gales and violent storms are of frequent occurrence. The greater part of the island is divided into stock farms, and great numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses are reared. The last have long been noted for their hardiness. At one period, the most of the surface is said to have been covered with wood: from neglect or mismanagement, it had almost disappeared; but a better spirit now prevails, and plantations of larch, fir, and other trees, have recently been formed. The inhabitants not employed in pastoral or agricultural operations, are engaged in fishing, particularly during the herring season. The coasts are also well supplied with white fish, and both salmon and sea-trout are found in the mouths of most of the streams; but, notwithstanding the encouragements both by Government and individuals, the fisheries have not proved so successful as was anticipated; and, from the absence of full and regular employment, the circumstances of many of the inhabitants are not very comfortable. Ecclesiastically, Mull is divided into three parishes. It contains a number of villages, but the most important place is Tobermory, near the N.E. extremity of the island. Pop. 8920.—The Sound of Mull connects Loch Linnhe, and Loch Sunart separates the island of Mull from the district of Morven; is about 17 m. long, by 1 m. to 3 m. broad, and contains several islands.

**MULLACREW**, a vil. Ireland, co. Louth, 8 m. S.W. Dundalk; with several fairs. Pop. 627.

**MULLAGH**, par. and tn. Irel. Cavan; 12,873 ac. P. 6526.

**MULLAGHBRAK**, par. Irel. Armagh; 71,557 ac. Pop. 8570.

**MULLARY**, par. Irel. Louth; 3636 ac. P. 1079.

**MULLET**, a peninsula, W. coast, Ireland, co. Mayo, united to the mainland by a narrow isthmus formed between Black Sod Bay and Broadhaven.

**MULLIGAUM**, a tn. and strong fortress, Hindoostan, prov. Candeish, on the Moosy, 75 m. N.W. Aurungabad; lat. 21° 31' N.; lon. 74° 36' E. It was surrendered to the British, after an obstinate resistance, on June 14, 1818.

**MULLINACUFF**, par. Irel. Wicklow; 6616 ac. P. 2131.

**MULLINAHONE**, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 26 m. E. Tipperary; with a church, R. Catholic chapel, and the remains of an ancient monastery. Pop. 1306.

**MULLINAVAT**, a vil. Ireland, co. and 20 m. S. by E. Kilkenny; with a church, R. Catholic chapel, and several fairs. Pop. 529.

**MULLINGAR**, a market tn. Ireland, cap. co. West Meath, finely situated on the Brosna, 44 m. W. by N. Dublin, on the



Royal Canal and the railway to Galway. It consists of one principal street about 1 m. long, with several subordinate ones diverging from it; houses, for the most part, are well built of stone, and slated. It has a handsome courthouse, jail, infirmary, an extensive union workhouse, and barracks capable of accommodating 1000 men; a parish church, with tower and spire; a beautiful and spacious K. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyans; a convent of presentation nuns, connected with it is a school, where 500 poor girls receive instruction; diocesan, national, and Protestant schools; two tanneries, a brewery, and a considerable trade in wool and other articles. The remains of ecclesiastical buildings, which flourished here at an early period, attest the antiquity of the town. Pop. 4569.

MULLINS (Str.), a par. Ireland, Carlow and Wexford; 21,202 ac. Pop. 6769.

MULLION, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4550 ac. Pop. 808.

MÜLLROSE, or MÜHLROSE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 9 m. S.W. Frankfurt, between two lakes, on the S. side of a canal of same name, and traversed by the Schlaube, by which the lakes are connected. It has a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1818.

MULRANKIN, par. Irel. Wexford; 2433 ac. P. 1193.

MULROY BAY, a deep inlet, N. coast, Ireland, co. Donegal, between Lough Swilly and Sheep-Haven, about 10 m. long; its shores are remarkable for their beauty.

MÜLSEN, two places, Saxony:—1, (*St. Jacob*), A vil., circle Zwickau, about 3 m. from Glaucha, well built; with a church, manufactures of calico, several bleachfields, tile-works, and cotton, saw, oil, and flour mills. Pop. 3149.—2, (*St. Nicolas*), Near the former; with a church, manufactures of embroidery, and several mills. Pop. 2055.

MULTAN, a city. Punjab. See MOOLTAN.

MULTEDO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and about 6 m. from Genoa; with an ancient church, a ruinous castle, manufactures of paper and cotton stuffs, a brass foundry, and a trade in wine and chestnuts. Pop. 1595.

MULTYFARNHAM, par. and tn. Irel. Westmeath; 4895 ac. Pop. 366.

MUMBLES HEAD, a promontory, England, N. side Bristol Channel, coast of Glamorgan, forming the W. entrance of Swansea Bay; lat. (light) 51° 34' N.; lon. 3° 58' 15" W. (a.) Its light has a height of 114 ft.

MUMBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2620 ac. P. 786.

MÜLLISWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 12 m. N.N.E. Soloure; with manufactures of paper and playing cards, and a considerable trade in cheese. Pop. 1381.

MUNASSA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajemeer, 97 m. E. Odeypoor, 1440 ft. above sea-level. It consists of upwards of 1000 houses, and has a good bazaar; lat. 24° 29' N.; lon. 75° 15' E.

MUNCASTER, par. Eng. Cumberland; 6570 ac. P. 602.

MÜNCHBERG, a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on the Pulsnitz, 18 m. N.E. Baireuth. It has two churches, some linen and cotton manufactures, and four mills. Pop. 2260. Area of dist., 124 sq. go. m. Pop. 21,859.

MÜNCHBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 20 m. N.W. Frankfurt, between lakes Faule and Kirche. It has two churches, and manufactures of bombazine. P. 2654.

MÜNCHEN, cap. Bavaria. See MUNICH.

MÜNCHEN-BERNSDORF, a tn. Germany, duchy Saxo-Weimar, 26 m. from Weimar; with a church, an hospital, and a mill. Pop. 1383.

MÜNCHENBUCHSEE, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 6 m. N. Bern; with an old castle, now converted partly into a granary, and partly into a parish church. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, rearing cattle, and digging peats, of which large quantities are annually sent to Bern. Pop. 2216.

MÜNCHENGATZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, 49 m. N.E. Prague, on the Iser; with a large and handsome castle, three churches, and an hospital. A congress was held here in 1833. Pop. 3000.

MÜNCHHAUSEN, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Oberhessen, 45 m. S.S.W. Cassel; with a church, and five mills. P. 1150.

MÜNCHINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 8 m. N.W. Stuttgart; with a church, and a castle. P. 1428.

MUNCHIN'S (Str.), par. Irel. Clare and Limerick; 4554 ac. Pop. 4593.

MUNDACA, a tn. and com. Spain, Biscay, l. bank river of same name, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay, 20 m. N.E. Bilbao. It has a small square, in which the public buildings stand; an ancient but handsome church, a courthouse, a public primary, and two private schools; manufactures of fishing-nets, and a fishery, which gives employment to most of the inhabitants. Pop. 1868.

MUNDATTA, a small tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, S. side of an isl. in the Nerbudda, and famous for the sanctity of its pagoda, dedicated to Siva; lat. 22° 14' N.; lon. 76° 17' E. The island, on which the town is built, is of moderate height, and was formerly fortified. The Nerbudda does not here exceed 100 yards in breadth, but is extremely deep.

MUNDEE, MUNDI, or MANDI, a tn. Punjab, 160 m. E. Lahore; lat. 31° 40' N.; lon. 76° 53' E.; near the confluence of the Sukyt with the Beas. It contains the rajah's palace, surrounded by a beautiful garden, containing a profusion of the finest fruit-trees and flowers; a large and well-stocked bazaar, and has, near it, productive mines of iron and salt, whence the greater part of the prince's revenue is derived.

MUNDELSHEIM, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail, and N. Marbach, on the Neckar, in an excellent wine district; with a castle, and a fine old church.

MUNDEN, two pars. Eng. Herts:—1, (*Great*), 2690 ac. P. 477.—2, (*Little*), 3200 ac. P. 612.

MÜNDEN, a walled tn. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, at the confluence of the Fulda and Werra, whose united streams form the Weser, 14 m. S.W. Göttingen. It has two churches and a chapel, a synagogue, gymnasium, industrial school, and an old castle, once the residence of the Guelphic ancestors of the royal family of Great Britain, and now used as a magazine; manufactures of leather, beer, and brandy; and a harbour, at which an important trade, both general and transit, once was carried on. Münden used to be one of the greatest linen marts in Germany; the annual sales within it amounting to the value of above £100,000. Pop. 4001.

MÜNDENHHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. Mutterstadt. It has a church, and an active trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1240.

MÜNDER, a tn. Hanover, principality Kalenberg, near the source of the Hamel. It is an old place, and has an hospital, and several salt springs. Pop. 1996.

MUNDERKINGEN, a walled tn. Württemberg, r. bank Danube, 18 m. S.W. Ulm; with three churches, manufactures of linen, muslin embroidery, and wick-yarn; a bleachfield, and several mills. Pop. 2000.

MUNDESSOR, or MUNDISOOR, a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 95 m. S.E. Odeypoor; lat. 24° 6' N.; lon. 75° 8' E. The interior is in a ruinous condition, but the walls and gateways are still good. The fort is a square of nearly 120 yards.

MUNDFORD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2160 ac. P. 437.

MUNDHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 1500 ac. P. 308.—2, (*North*), Sussex; 1800 ac. P. 495.

MUNDLAH, a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, l. bank Nerbudda; lat. 22° 42' N.; lon. 81° 2' E. The town and fort are separated by an artificial ditch, and, though formerly very strong, are now going to decay.

MUNDLEYSIE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, on the Nerbudda, here crossed by a ferry, 5 m. E. Mhyshwar. It is enclosed by a mud wall, defended by a well-built stone fort, and carries on a considerable trade, being the great commercial, as well as military thoroughfare between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan.

MUNDO, a river, Spain, which rises about 15 m. S.E. Alcaraz, in La Mancha; flows S.E., and falls into the Segura in the district of Liotor; total course, about 60 m.

MUNDON, par. Eng. Essex; 3340 ac. P. 309.

MUNDSLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 530 ac. P. 454.

MUNEPOOR, or MUNIPOOR:—1, A prov. India. See CASSAY.—2, A tn. India. E. of the Ganges, formerly cap. of Cassay, in an amphitheatre of hills; lat. 24° 20' N.; lon. 94° 30' E. It was once a place of importance, though it now presents few indications of former greatness, except two broad and deep ditches, occupying the sites of the ancient palace of the rajahs, and the residence of their principal officers, and still containing some small brick temples. It was taken by the Burmese in 1774, and wrested from them by the British in 1825.

**MUNERA**, a vil. Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Albacete; with a townhouse, prison, elementary school, church, and hermitage. Pop. (agricultural), 2549.

**MUNGASHT**, a fort, Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 78 m. S.E. Shuster, near the source of the Jerahi; lat.  $31^{\circ} 27' N.$ ; lon.  $50^{\circ} 10' E.$  It stands on an isolated mass of rock, is difficult of access, and was of great celebrity during the Persian wars. The open ground on the summit of the rock is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in circumference, and contains two perennial springs. Mungasht is the name, also, of a range of hills in Khuzistan, a continuation of the Zagros chain: they are lofty and precipitous, the highest peak being within the range of perpetual snow, and are destitute of soil and vegetation.

**MUNGHUR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, div. Harrowtee. It is enclosed by a stone wall, and has a large annual cattle fair. Pop. about 4000.

**MUNGO** (Str.), par. Scot. Dumfries; 5000 ac. Pop. 618.

**MUNGRET**, par. Ireland, Limerick; 6149 ac. Pop. 3293.

**MUNGUIA**, a vil. Spain, prov. Biscay, 9 m. N.E. Bilbao; with a townhouse, prison, an endowed elementary school, for both sexes; an old palace, and two churches. Industry:—agriculture, six flour-mills, and an iron-work. A fair for cattle is held the first Sunday of every month. Pop. (agricultural), 2010.

**MUNGULGHEREE**, a tn. Hindoostan, N. Circars, dist. and 12 m. N.E. Guntoor. It consists of well-built houses, generally striped red and white, and has two temples—one half-way up the mountain, in great repute for sanctity; the other at its foot, with a gateway 160 ft. high, in the form of a slender obelisk.

**MUNGULHAUT**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, r. bank Durlah; lat.  $25^{\circ} 59' N.$ ; lon.  $89^{\circ} 20' E.$ ; streets spacious, and houses good. Coarse cottons are manufactured here to a considerable extent.

**MUNICH** [German, *München*], the cap. city of Bavaria. It lies in an extensive but uninteresting plateau, about 1700 ft.

and is of a somewhat circular shape. It was at one time surrounded by walls and ditches, and entered by lofty turreted gates. The ditches have been filled up, and the walls thrown down, but a few of the gates, with their loopholed and embattled flanking towers, still remain. The part of the town which may still be regarded as Munich proper, is traversed by two principal streets—the Sendlinger-Strasse, continued by the Theatiner and Ludwigs Strasse, S.W. to N.E.; and the Neuhausen-Strasse, running from W. to E. These streets, by their intersection, divide the town into four principal parts—



MUNICH, THE ROYAL PALACE.—From *Allemagne, Monumentale et Pittoresque*.

Anger, on the S. and S.E.; Gruggenauer, on the E. and N.E.; Kreuz, on the N.W.; and Hacken, on the S.W. In this part of the town the houses are generally ancient, irregular both in size and form, and of quaint, but not unpicturesque architecture; their fronts crowded with windows, and ornamented with stucco-work or rude fresco paintings, flanked with lantern-like projections or oriel windows, at the corners, and

surmounted by high roofs, perforated with three or four tiers of small windows. This ancient town, though it contains the Government offices, and many public edifices, is surpassed, both in extent and magnificence, by the new town, which has risen up, chiefly to the N. and W., with almost unexampled rapidity and splendour, mostly under the patronage of the late king, Louis I., and made Munich, in proportion to its size, one of the finest cities and capitals of Europe. This new town, commenced within the present century, and on a site of the most unattractive nature, being little better than a swampy waste, already more than doubles the size of the old town. It contains many splendid edifices and collections, of which any capital might be proud; and has been built on a regular plan, previously arranged by the Government. The public edifices are so numerous



# MUNICH.

English Yards  
(or half a Mile)

1. Koenigsplatz (Royal Palace)
2. Pallast des Herzog Maximilian.
3. Frauen Kirche.
4. Hof Kapelle.
5. St. Michaels Kirche.
6. St. Peters Kirche.
7. Pinakothek (Picture Gallery).
8. Glyptothek (Sculpture Gallery).

9. Academy of Sciences.
10. Theater.
11. Zeughaus (Arsenal).
12. General Hospital.
13. Kunst und Industrie Austellungsbau.
14. Marien Kirche.
- a. Botanischer Garten.

- b. Friedhof (Cemetery).
- c. Gormons Platz and Obelisk.
- d. Odeon Platz.
- e. Maximilian Josephs Platz.
- f. Haupt Platz.
- h. Promenade Platz.
- i. Sendlinger Platz.
- m. Hof Garten (Palace Garden).

above sea-level, l. bank Isar, 194 m. S.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main; lat. (observatory)  $48^{\circ} 8' 45' N.$ ; lon.  $11^{\circ} 36' 38' E.$  (t.). The original nucleus of the town is situated near its centre,

that little more can be done here than to specify the most conspicuous of them. These are the cathedral, a vast pile, entirely of brick, with two lofty towers, terminating in domes



233 ft. high; St. Michael's or the Jesuits' church, a handsome Italian structure, remarkable for its wide roof unsupported by pillars, and containing a fine monument to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, by Thorwaldsen; the church of the Theatines, another Italian structure, beneath which are the burial vaults of the royal family; the church of St. Lewis, a modern building of brick, faced with white marble, decorated externally with statues by Schwanthaler, and internally by the finest frescoes of Cornelius, and lighted by windows of magnificent painted glass, in which the ancient art, supposed at one time to be lost, is outvalued; the church of All Saints, less massive and ambitious than the former, but thought to surpass it in elegance; the Royal Palace, consisting of an old central building of vast extent, but little architectural merit, and two splendid modern wings; the Gallery of Sculpture, or, as it is somewhat pedantically styled, the Glyptothek, a church and classical modern edifice of the Ionic order, by Von Klenze, containing an admirable series of the finest ancient and modern sculptures, formed entirely by the late king, out of his own private purse, and then given up to the public; the Pinakothek or picture-gallery, another beautiful edifice, by Von Klenze, possessing the additional merit of being admirably adapted to the end for which it was erected, exhibiting one of the richest collections of pictures in the world to the greatest possible advantage; the Jesuits' college, the buildings of which now furnish accommodation for the museum of natural history, and other cabinets; the university, the only one in Bavaria, attended by about 1400 students; and the library, of 540,000 vols., including 16,000 MSS.; the theatre, with a lofty Corinthian portico; and the Odeum, a handsome edifice, devoted to musical entertainments. In addition to the public edifices, properly so called, Munich is rich in monuments, which adorn its squares, gardens, and public promenades. Several of these are in the Hofgarten, a large square enclosure, near the palace, finely planted, and surrounded by an open and richly ornamented arcade.

The manufactures are numerous, and, in some particular branches, have acquired a high name. Among others may be mentioned mathematical, optical, and surgical instruments; gold and silver lace, jewellery, glass, carriages, bells, musical instruments, iron and copper ware, leather, and paper; there are also numerous breweries, employed in making a beer which is famous over Germany, and forms a most important branch of trade. Munich, having all the usual appendages of a capital, is the residence of ambassadors and ministers from all the different courts of Europe; the seat of the high courts of legislature and of law, and of all the more important offices of the state; and possesses numerous societies for the promotion of science, literature, and the fine arts. Its celebrity is almost entirely of recent creation, and there is nothing in its annals deserving of particular notice. It is said to owe its origin to some salt warehouses, erected as entrepôts for the salt brought from Salzburg and Reichenhall, and to derive its name, München or München, from the monks to whom the warehouses belonged. Pop. 95,531.

**MUNICHHOF**, or **BARATZALVA**, a vil. Hungary, about 9 m. from Parndorf; with a trade in corn, wine, and timber. Pop. 1122.

**MUNIESA**, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and about 50 m. from Teruel; with a handsome church, a townhouse, prison, and primary school. Pop. 1148.

**MUNILLA**, a vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 28 m. N.E. Logroño. It has regularly-built houses, but steep, narrow, and crooked streets; a townhouse, prison, hospital, two elementary schools, two churches, and three hermitages; manufactures of coarse cloths, fulling-mills, and dye-works. Pop. 1728.

**MUNIPPOOR**, India. See **MUNEEPOOR**.

**MUNKACS** or **MUKATSOV**, a tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Beregh, cap. dist., in a plain on the Latorcza, here crossed by a long bridge, 75 m. E.S.E. Kaschau. It has a Protestant, a Greek, and a R. Catholic church, a Basilian monastery, a synagogue, and an old castle; manufactures of hosiery, important iron-works, one of the largest salt-petre-works in the monarchy, stone quarries, and a trade in wheat and wood. About 2 m. E. from the town, in a low and marshy plain, an isolated rocky steep suddenly rises to the height of 200 ft., and is crowned by the remains of the celebrated strong castle of Munkacs, from which the town derives its name. Pop. 3223.

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**MUNKZWALM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Zwalm, 16 m. S. Ghent; with a brewery, an oil and flour mills. Pop. 1241.

**MÜNNERSTADT**, a tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Lauer, 37 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. It has a court of justice, three churches, two chapels, a gymnasium, a Latin school, an Augustine monastery, an hospital, oil and other mills, and a trade in wine and hops. Pop. 1579. Area of dist., 64 geo. sq. m. Pop. 12,743.

**MUNO**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, 32 m. W.N.W. Arlon. Pop. (agricultural), 1557.

**MÜNSINGEN**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Danube, on the rough Alp, more than 2000 ft. above the sea, 30 m. S.E. Stuttgart; with a church, and an old castle. Pop. 1600.

**MÜNSINGEN**, or **MÜNSIGEN**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 7 m. S.E. Bern; supposed to occupy the site of an old Roman town. It is noted, in more recent times, for the great meeting held at it in 1831, when a new constitution was adopted, and the rule of the oligarchy overthrown. Pop. 4298.

**MUNSLEY**, par. Eng. Hereford; 1140 ac. Pop. 238.

**MUNSLow**, par. Eng. Salop; 4110 ac. Pop. 773.

**MÜNSTER**, a gov. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, bounded N. by Hanover, E. gov. Minden, S. gov. Arnsberg and Düsseldorf, and W. Holland. Area, 2115 geo. sq. m. The surface in the N.W., and particularly in the N., has extensive tracts of sand and heath, only occasionally broken by low ridges and isolated hills. It is more hilly in the N.E., where it is traversed by some of the most distant ramifications of the Teutoburger Wald. In other directions, sand, heath, and fertile plains, alternate with each other, and are sometimes intersected by forests, none of which, however, are very extensive. The principal rivers are the Ems and the Lippe. The principal minerals are iron and coal. The soil is, on the whole, only of indifferent fertility, and the corn produced, though generally equal to the consumption, in some circles falls far short of it. Perhaps the most valuable and prevalent crops are hemp and flax. The pastures also are very extensive, and, in the lower grounds, of rich feeding qualities, raising great numbers of live stock of all descriptions. The chief manufactures are iron, woollen, linen, cotton, and silk stuffs, worsted and cotton yarn, hosiery, leather, oil, lime, and earthenware. The government is divided into 10 circles. About six-sevenths of the whole inhabitants are R. Catholics. Pop. (1849), 421,935.

**MÜNSTER**, a tn. Prussia, cap. prov. Westphalia, and above gov., in a wide plain on the Aa, 78 m. N.N.E. Cologne, with which, and with Hanover, it is connected by railway. It was once fortified, and is still entered by eight gates, though the fortifications have been levelled and planted, and now form agreeable promenades. It is in general tolerably well built; the principal edifices are the cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure; the three other churches of Oberwasser, St. Leger, and St. Lambert, all in the purest Gothic, particularly the last, on the tower of which, the iron cages in which the Anabaptist leaders were suspended previously to their execution, still hang; the townhouse, also a beautiful specimen of Gothic, with a colonnade running round its lower story, and a fine hall, called the Frieden Saal, because the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, was signed in it; the exchange, museum, theatre, house of correction, and an old castle, formerly the bishop's palace, and now occupied by the commandant. As capital of the province, it is the seat of several important public establishments, particularly courts of law, one of which has jurisdiction over the whole province. It is also the see of a R. Catholic bishop, and possesses a R. Catholic high school, with philosophical and theological faculties, a gymnasium, deaf and dumb institution, veterinary school, school of design, normal seminary and society for the encouragement of domestic history and antiquities. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, leather, starch, tobacco, and refined sugar. The trade, which is considerable, includes, besides the above articles of manufacture, wine, bacon hams, &c.

Münster was long governed by independent bishops, in whom a warlike was often much more conspicuous than a Christian spirit; but the most memorable events in the history of the town, occurred in 1535-36, when it fell into the hands of the fanatics, John of Leyden, Bernhard Knipperdolling, and

Bernhard Kreechting, who, under the pretext of Christian freedom, taught the wildest doctrines, and practised the grossest Socialist abominations. Pop. (1849), 24,664.

MUNSTER, a tn. France, dep. Haut Rhin, in a narrow valley enclosed by hills, 10 m. W.S.W. Colmar, near the Fecht. It has one of the largest cotton print-works in France, employing about 1200 hands; manufactures of calico; cotton and paper mills; and a trade in cheese, cherry brandy, butter, and cattle. Pop. 3626.

MUNSTER, the largest of the four provs. into which Ireland is divided, occupying the S.W. portion of that kingdom, bounded, N. by Connaught, E. Leinster, S. St. George's Channel, and W. the Atlantic Ocean. Greatest length, E. to W., 143 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 131 m. Area, 6,064,579 ac., of which 3,874,613 ac. are arable; the remainder uncultivated land, plantations, towns, and water. It comprises the counties of Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. Its S.W. coast is extremely rugged, being deeply penetrated by bays and inlets, the most noticeable of which are Dingle Bay, the estuary of the Kenmare, Bantry and Dunmanus Bays, all of which enter the land from 15 m. to 20 m. Pop. (1841), 2,396,161; (1851), 2,014,817.

MUNSTER, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenberg, near Offenbach; with a church. Pop. 1886.

MUNSTER-THAL, two valleys, Switzerland. The one in the E. of can. Grisons, gives its name to a jurisdiction, is surrounded with very lofty mountains, and traversed by the Ram. The other, which is also called Val Montiers, is situated in the N.W. of can. Bern, and is among the most interesting and romantic valleys of the Jura, consisting of a series of narrow and rocky defiles, covered with black forests, and alternating with open basins, covered with verdant meadows, and enlivened by villages. It is traversed by the Birs, and an excellent road from Basel to Neuchâtel.

MUNSTERBERG, a walled tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 37 m. S. Breslau, cap. circle, r. bank Oklau. It has several courts and offices, two churches, a chapel, synagogue, and hospital; some manufactures of tobacco, a dye-work, and several mills. Pop. 4501. Area of circle, 103 geo. sq. m. Pop. 31,772.

MUNSTEREIFEL, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Cologne, on the Erft and Eschmeilerbach. It has five churches and chapels, a gymnasium; manufactures of linen, leather, and potash; a dye-work, and numerous mills. Pop. 1926.

MUNSTERHAUSEN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, r. bank Mündel, 22 m. W. Augsburg; with two churches and a castle. Pop. 1270.

MUNSTERMAYFELD, a walled tn. Prussia, gov. and 10 m. S.W. Coblenz. It has an ancient church, adorned with several statues; two chapels; manufactures of linen and leather, and a weekly corn market. The Roman emperor Caligula was born here. Pop. 1620.

MUNTE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. S. Ghent; with a brewery, an oil and two flour mills. Pop. 1095.

MUNTENDAM, a vil. Holland, prov. and 15 m. S.E. Groningen; with a church and school. P. (agricultural), 1225.

MUNTERCONNAUGHT, par. Irel. Cavan; 7432 ac. Pop. 3167.

MUNTOK, MUNTOK or MINTO, a tn. Indian Archipelago, cap. isl. Banca; with a Dutch fort, government offices, a small trade, and a pop., in 1845, of 4000.

MUNZESHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail, and near Bretten; with a church. Pop. 1145.

MUNZIFAY [Latin, *Mons Fagi*], a tn. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz; with a townhouse, and hospital. Pop. 1346.

MUNZKIRCHEN, a vil. Upper Austria, circle Inn, dist. and near Viechtstein. It is an ancient place, and has two churches. Pop. 900.

MUONIO, a river in N. of Europe, forming part of the boundary between Sweden and Russia. It issues from Lake Kilpis, on the confines of Finmark in Norway, flows S.E., and after a course of about 170 m., joins l. bank Torneå, at Paialo-Kengis. At the village of Muonioniska, it forms a magnificent cascade, more than 100 ft. in height.

MUONIONISKA, a vil. Russia, Finland, dist. and 212 m. N. Uleåborg, r. bank Munio, of which there is here a cascade, 100 ft. in height.

MUOTTA-THAL, a lofty, secluded valley, Switzerland, can. Schwyz, traversed by the river, and having for its chief place the village of Muotta, 4 m. E.S.E. Schwyz. The river furnishes water-power to several saw-mills, at which, among other articles, sounding-boards for pianos are cut. In this valley, a sanguinary struggle took place, in 1799, between the French, under Lecourbe, Mortier, and Massena, and the Russians, under Suwarow. The latter was nearly hemmed in on all sides, but valiantly cut his way, and made a most masterly retreat. Pop. 1555.

MUR, a river, Austria. See MUHR.

MURAD, a river, Asiatic Turkey. See MORAD.

MURAFFA, a market tn. Russia, gov. Podolia, on a river of same name, 37 m. N. Iampol. Pop. 1800.

MURANO, a tn. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. and 1 m. N. Venice, on isl. of its own name, the largest of those which are situated in the lagoons of Venice. It contains several remarkable buildings, among others the cathedral of San Donato, built in the 9th century, and forming a fine specimen of the Byzantine style; the church of San Pietro e San Paolo, and the palace of Trevisano. Murano was a place of importance in the beginning of the 15th century, when it had acquired great celebrity, particularly for its manufacture of glass, long regarded as the finest in Europe. The manufacture is still carried on, but to a very limited extent, the principal article made being beads, of which there are two large factories. Pop. 5000.

MURANYALLA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Gömör, 40 m. from Rosenau. It has a church, paper and saw mills; and a trade in hemp, flax, and cattle. In the vicinity are iron-mines and iron-works, and there, also, fine crystals and garnets are found. Pop. 1213.

MURASKINA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 51 m. S.E. Nijne-Novgorod; with 14 churches, and manufactures of soap, leather, gloves, and articles in tin, silver, and iron. P. 6000.

MURAT, a tn. France, dep. Cantal, r. bank Alagnon, 24 m. N.E. Aurillac, near the foot of Mount Cantal. It is ill built; streets winding, steep, paved with slippery basalt, and dirty. It has a parish church, convent of Recollets, now used as an hospital; manufactures of coarse woollens and lace, and a trade of some importance in corn and Cantal cheese. Pop. 2394.

MURAU or MUHRAU, a tn. Austria, Styria, circle and 61 m. W. by N. Grätz, on the Mur, at the foot of a hill, crowned by the castle of Ober-Murau. It has a Capuchin monastery, poorhouse, hospital, and extensive iron-works. Pop. 1200.

MURAVERA, MUHERA, or MORERA, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. and 18 m. N.E. Cagliari; with several churches, a primary school; manufactures of woollen, linen, and hempen cloth; and a trade in corn, fruit, wood, and skins. P. 1980.

MURAZZANO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 12 m. E. Mondovì. It has a court of law, three churches, a lofty square tower, forming part of an old strong castle, an hospital, several schools, silk-mills; and a trade in wine, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 2360.

MURÇA DE PANOIAS, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 15 m. E.N.E. Vila Real, near l. bank Tinhela. Amanthus, a species of asbestos, is found in the neighbourhood. P. 800.

MURCIA, a prov. Spain, forming part of the ancient kingdom of same name, and bounded on the N., by prov. Albacete, W. Almeria, S. entirely, and E. partly by the Mediterranean, and partly by prov. Alicante; area, 5970 sq. m. A considerable portion is composed of ranges of hills, reaching an elevation of 2800 ft., producing oaks and pines, and containing mines of copper, iron, lead, and silver, and quarries of marble. There are also extensive plains, which are rendered amazingly fruitful by irrigation, and producing wheat, maize, oats, flax, pepper, oil, wine, kidney-beans, and all sorts of vegetables, rice, oranges, lemons; the mulberry-tree, the carob-tree, the palm, &c.; but where water is wanting, the country is thinly peopled, and almost a desert. The littoral plains, especially about Cartagena and Alicante, are much subject to earthquakes, and are rendered insalubrious by salt marshes. Its principal rivers are the Segura, and its tributaries the Taybilla, Mundo, Quipar, and Guadaleñin. Among the products of Murcia are likewise included sulphur, Armenian bole, salt, alum, barilla, and esparto grass. Agriculture



is the main occupation of the inhabitants, but considerable numbers are also employed in the lead and silver mines; in the manufacture of silk, esparto, ribbons, satin, plush, serges, baize, cotton, linen, hemp, paper, &c. The principal towns are now provided with regularly-trained teachers, but, as yet, not more than one in fifty of the population receive instruction in the schools. This province is regarded as the Boetia of Spain, having produced very few men who have attained distinction in any way. The better classes vegetate in a monotonous, unsocial existence; their chief pursuits being the cigar and the siesta. Pop. 400,000.—The ANCIENT KINGDOM was bounded N. by La Mancha, E. Valencia, S. the Mediterranean, and W. Granada, and included what is now prov. Murcia, the greater part of prov. Albacete, and portions of provs. Jaen and Alicante. After passing through the hands of the Romans and Goths, it was conquered by the Moors in 712, and continued, with a slight interruption, to be subject to the Kaliphs of Cordova, till 1239. In that year it was raised, for the first time, by Mohamed-ben-Ali (called by Castilian writers Hueliel), to the dignity of a kingdom; but, in the following year, when the Infante Don Alonso, son of King San Fernando, was proceeding with a formidable army against Andalusia, ambassadors from Murcia met him at Toledo, gave in their submission, and declared the kingdom of Murcia a dependency of that of Castile. In 1264 Hueliel endeavoured to make it again independent, but failed in the attempt, and was finally dethroned by Alonso and James I. of Aragon. It has ever since been united with Castile.

MURCIA, a city, Spain, cap. of ancient kingdom and modern prov. of same name, lat. 38° N.; lon. 1° 10' W.; 20 m. N.N.W. Cartagena, on the Segura, which divides the town into two unequal portions, connected by a handsome bridge of two arches. The city is surrounded by a brick wall, erected during the late civil wars, and is entered by three principal gates. The streets are generally broad, straight, and well paved; and the houses, mostly two stories high, are painted in pink and yellow colours; those of the nobles, some of which are lofty and spacious, have pretty gardens attached. Among the public buildings, the most important is the cathedral, whose principal façade, a combination of Corinthian and composite architecture, produces a fine effect, while the interior, although it contains some objects of interest, rather disappoints. It was begun in 1353, and altered in 1521.



MURCIA. From Chispa, J. Espasene.

The belfry, begun in 1522, and finished in 1766, rises in compartments like a drawn-out telescope, and is crowned with a dome. It commands an extensive view of the *huerta* [plain] of Murcia, studded with farms and drooping palm-trees, as well as of the city, with its flat, bluish roofs and cane pigeon-houses. The cathedral suffered much in the earthquake of 1829, when the tower, façade, and dome of the transept were cracked. The seat of the bishop, who is suffragan to Toledo, was transferred to Murcia from Cartagena, from which latter he still takes his title. In the plaza stands the capacious episcopal palace, built in 1752, one of the finest edifices of its class in Spain; and in close proximity to it, the colleges of

St. Fulgentius and St. Isidore, which form one range of building. The other public edifices and institutions consist of the college of St. Leander, which is an academy of music connected with the cathedral; the hospital of St. John, with spacious apartments for the sick, and a magnificent staircase; an hospital for convalescents, in connection with the preceding; a house of refuge, a foundling hospital, the townhouse, granary, town seminary, an institute for advanced education, founded in 1837, with chairs of Latin, Greek, mathematics, mental philosophy, morals, theology, natural history, physics, geography, and history, which were attended, in 1847, by 223 students; a normal school; numerous private elementary schools, in which are educated about 1050 boys, and 600 girls; a school of design, with four professors, and about 150 pupils; eleven parish churches, the best of which are those of St. Lorenzo, St. John, and St. Bartholomew; with several nunneries, hermitages, oratories, and numerous suppressed convents; a bull-ring, and a good botanical garden. Agriculture employs a great proportion of the inhabitants, silk, pepper, maize, and barley being the chief products; but there are also manufactures of coarse cloths and baize of different colours, of silk stuffs, especially taffety and plush, linens, hats, gloves, saltpetre; also, silk spinning-mills, dye-works, potteries, tanneries, soap-works, and 31 flour-mills. Considerable commerce is carried on in raw, spun, and dyed silks, and in some of the other manufactures above mentioned, as well as in grain and fruits.

The first undoubted mention of Murcia occurs at the division of Spain into provinces, by Yusuf, in 747; and it soon after figures as one of the principal Moorish cities in Spain, under the name of Mursiah. It was wrested from the Moors by St. Ferdinand, in 1240. It was sacked by the French during the peninsular war, and denuded of its wealth and works of art. Pop., including the suburbs, 55,000.

MURDER ISLAND, an isl. Mosambique Channel. See FIRST ISLAND.

MURE (LA), a tn. France, dep. Isère, on a hill top, 20 m. S. Grenoble. During the civil wars it was well fortified, and defended by a citadel, and stood repeated sieges. It has manufactures of coarse linen, nails, and leather; and a trade in corn, cattle, and coal, which is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3333.

MURELLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and about 7 m. from Saluzzo; with an ancient church, a monastery with a church attached, a ruinous castle, a communal school, two silk-mills, and a trade in vegetables and cattle. Pop. 1662.

MURET [Latin, *Murellum*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, at the confluence of the Louge with the Garonne, which is here crossed by a suspension-bridge, 11 m. S.S.W. Toulouse. It is well built of brick, and famous for the siege which it stood in 1213, and the bloody battle fought under its walls between Simon of Montfort and Peter II. king of Aragon, aided by the Count of Toulouse, when the latter were signally defeated, and the king lost his life. The manufactures are coarse woollens, leather, and white stoneware, in

imitation of English. Pop. 2320.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a tn., U. States, Tennessee, on a commanding eminence, above an affluent of the Cumberland, 28 m. S.E. Nashville. It was once the capital of the State, is neatly built of brick, and has a Presbyterian church, a courthouse, jail, and market-house. Pop. 1500.

MURHER, par. Irel. Kerry; 10,699 ac. Pop. 2293.

MURI:—1, A vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, 11 m. S.W. Zürich. It contains a richly-endowed Benedictine monastery, seated on an eminence about 1500 ft. above the sea, and possessing an extensive library, and a good cabinet of coins. The inhabitants of Muri are chiefly employed

in agriculture, and have also some manufactures of silk goods. Pop. 1803.—2, A vil., can. and 2 m. S.E. Bern, where Louis XVIII. of France, when Comte d'Artois, resided for sometime.

**MURIAHE**, a river, Brazil, which rises in the serra do Pico, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, and flowing S.E. for about 45 m., joins l. bank Parahiba. One of its affluents is the muddy stream of the Morto, whose waters are said to be poisonous, and on its banks grows a tree called *guaratimbo*, the roots of which are also said to be poisonous.

**MURIALDO**, a vil. and com., Sardinian States, prov. and 16 m. W. Savona, l. bank W. Bormida, here crossed by a bridge. It has two churches, limestone quarries, and beds of fine potter's-earth. Pop. 2073.

**MURILLO**, several places, Spain, particularly:—1, (*de Gallego*), A tn. Aragon, prov. and 44 m. N. Saragossa, r. bank Gallego, here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. It is one of the oldest towns in Aragon, is poorly built, and has a church, townhouse, two primary schools, and two prisons; manufactures of linen, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 648.—2, (*de Rio de Leza*), A tn. Old Castile, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Logroño, r. bank Leza; with a church, townhouse, prison, and two primary schools, and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1163.—3, (*el Fruto*), A tn., prov. Navarre, on a height above the Aragon, 21 m. S.E. Pampeluna; with a church, an ancient tower, a townhouse, prison, and primary school; a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 554.

**MURISENGO**, a vil. and com., Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and about 14 m. from Casale, r. bank E. Stura; with a church, a castle, lime and gypsum quarries; and a trade in corn, wine, and hemp. Pop. 2000.

**MURITIBA** or **PASSÉ**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Bahia, 4 m. S.W. Cachoeira; with two handsome churches, and a primary school. It raises tobacco, of excellent quality, also sugar-cane, coffee, and oranges in great abundance. Indigo, and other valuable plants, grow spontaneously.

**MURITZ**, a lake in the S.E. of Mecklenburg, of very irregular shape; greatest length, N. to S., 18 m., central breadth, about 9 m.; area, 39 geo. sq. m. It is the largest lake of N. Germany, and communicating on the N. with Lake Felsen, belongs to the basin of the Baltic.

**MURLO DI VESCOVANO**, a vil. and com. Tuscan, 13 m. from Siena; with a church, a castle, and a trade in oil, silk, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 2349.

**MURNAU**, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, between Lakes Staffel and Kieg, 36 m. S.S.W. Munich. It has two churches, a castle, an hospital; manufactures of articles in leather, glass-works, coal-mines, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1497.

**MURO**, two places, Naples:—1, A tn., prov. Basilicata, dist. and 16 m. S.W. Meli; supposed to occupy the site of ancient Numistro, where a battle was fought between Marcellus and Hannibal. Joan I., queen of Naples, was strangled here in 1382.—2, A vil., prov. Terra d'Otranto, dist. and E.N.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 1500.

**MURO**, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 24 m. N.E. Palma; with a church, primary school, suppressed monastery, a marble quarry, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 3016.

**MUROM**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 75 m. S.E. Vladimir, l. bank Oka. It is one of the oldest towns in Muscovy, contains a cathedral, and 16 other churches, and has manufactures of linen, leather, soap, and tiles; and some trade in leather and corn. Pop. (1849), 9109.

**MUROS**, a tn. Spain, Asturias, prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Oviedo, l. bank Nalon, near its mouth; with a church, three hermitages, and a primary school; and a trade in cattle, swine, &c. Pop. 1076.

**MUROS**, a seaport tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 55 m. S.W. Coruña, on a bay of the same name. It consists of two principal streets and three small squares, and has a handsome collegiate church, a fine old belfry, a primary school, court-house, and prison; manufactures of linen, a fishery, several mills, and some trade. Pop. 4792.

**MUROWANA-GOSLIN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Posen, circle Obornik. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and manufactures of linen, leather, and tobacco. Pop. 1611.

**MURRAGH**, par. Irel. Cork; 8755 ac. Pop. 3175.

**MURRAY**:—1, An inland co. New S. Wales, 80 m., N.W. to S.E., breadth, 10 m. to 40 m. Area, 1,458,080 ac.

Cap. Queanbeyan, on the Queanbeyan river.—2, A co. W. Australia.

**MURRAY**, a large river, S.E. Australia. Its source is uncertain, but believed to be in the Australian Alps, near Mount Wellington or Kosciusko, about lat. 36° 20' S., from which it flows in a N.W. direction to lat. 36° S., when it proceeds W., though not without some pretty wide deviations, to lon. 144° 25' E., where it again takes a N.W. direction to Mount Lookout, about lat. 34° 10' S.; lon. 141° 50' E.; from which it flows W., but following a singularly devious course, to Elbow; lat. 34° S.; lon. 139° 46' E., and there suddenly bends round, and runs S.S.W. to Lake Victoria, into which it falls at Wellington, lat. 35° 30' S. Its course is so tortuous and eccentric, as to render it difficult to give its development, but it cannot be under 700 m. Its principal affluents are the Murrumbidgee and Darling, the former joining it at lat. 34° 45' S., and the latter at 34° 8' S. The sea-mouth of the Murray, which is at the head of Encounter Bay, Lake Victoria, by which it is intercepted, communicating with the former by a short and narrow passage, called the Goolwa Channel, is about the third of a mile in breadth; and when the river is flooded, a strong current runs out of it with such rapidity, that the tide setting in at the same time, causes a short and bubbling sea. The difficulty and danger of approaching it is further increased by the tremendous swell that rolls into Encounter Bay, the breakers rising to a height of 15 ft. or 18 ft., before they burst in one unbroken line, as far as the eye can see; it is only during the summer season, and after several days of N. wind, that the sea subsides, and the roar of breakers ceases for a time.

**MURRAYSHIRE**, a co. Scot. See **ELGIN**.

**MURRHARDT**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 7 m. N.E. Backnang; with a church, a Latin school, an old Benedictine abbey, salt-works, and a colliery. P. 2400.

**MURROES**, par. Scot. Forfar; 4500 ac. Pop. 736.

**MURRUMBIDGEE**, a district of New S. Wales, between lon. 144° and 147° 10' E.; having the river Murray on the N., and the Murrumbidgee on the S. It is one of the largest districts in the colony, containing 12,000,000 ac.

**MURRUMBIDGEE**, a river of S.E. Australia, rises in the W. ridge of mountains, situated to the S. of the parallel of 35° S., and under the meridian of 149° E., at a distance of about 80 m. from the sea. It flows in a N.W. direction, and is joined by the Lachlane, at lat. 34° 25' S., latterly taking a S.W. course, and falling into the Murray, at lat. 34° 45' S. Its whole course is upwards of 400 m.; direct distance about 300 m. It is navigable up nearly to its sources, but is rendered difficult and dangerous by snags, and occasional rapids and shoals. Much of the land traversed by this river is of excellent quality.

**MURSELY**, par. Eng. Bucks; 2840 ac. Pop. 479.

**MURSTON**, par. Eng. Kent; 920 ac. Pop. 167.

**MURTAS**, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 48 m. S.E. Granada, divided into two portions by a deep stream. It has a square, townhouse, prison, two elementary schools, and a church. Inhabitants employed in mining and in agriculture; some common linen is woven, and hempen sandals and soap are made; and there is a brandy distillery. Pop. 2870.

**MURTEN**, a tn. Switzerland. See **MORAT**.

**MURU**, a small tn. Japan, isl. Nippon, situated on the strait of Matsun-simi-nada, opposite isl. Sikokf. It contains only about 600 houses. Its harbour is much frequented by coasting vessels, being very secure and well sheltered by a lofty mountain. Horse-hides are tanned here in the manner of Russian leather.

**MURUT**, a tn. in N.W. Hindoostan, princip. and S.W. Bahawalpur. It is surrounded by mud walls, strengthened with numerous towers, and is a place of importance, being both a military station, and the emporium of a large trade in grain, though of very indifferent appearance.

**MURUTSI** or **MORUTSI**, an African tribe to the W. of Delagoa Bay, near lat. 25° S., and lon. 28° E. They have made much more progress in civilization than their neighbours, have stone fences encircling their houses, which are plastered and painted yellow, and often ornamented with pillars, carved mouldings, and well-painted figures. They manufacture large quantities of iron and copper, converting the former into excellent cutlery, and even castings; and the latter into fine wire, out of which they make beautiful elastic



chains. They are also ingenious workers in wood, cultivate tobacco and sugar-cane, in addition to the ordinary crops of beans, corn, millet, &c., and have immense droves of cattle. They sell their manufactures to the Batclapis and other S. tribes, obtaining in return skins, ivory, &c., and thus carry on a trade, which is supposed to extend from 400 m. to 500 m. Their capital is Kurreechane.

**MURVIEDRO** [anc. *Saguntum*], a tn. Spain, prov. and 16 m. N. Valencia, r. bank Palancia, at the foot of a hill crowned by the citadel, and about 4 m. from the sea. The present wall is altogether Moorish, and girdles the irregular eminences like that of Alfarache, the key to Seville, as this is to Valencia. The citadel, with the towers San Fernando and San Pedro, is placed at the extreme height. Murviedro is a straggling, miserable place. The streets are lighted, and in general paved, but narrow and crooked. Besides the custom-house, townhouse, and prison, there are a small theatre, savings-bank, hospital, various schools, a solid Corinthian parish church, a chapel of ease, a convent, and seven hermitages. Agriculture and wine-making are the prevailing occupations, but there are also four brandy distilleries, flour and oil mills. Saguntum was founded, B.C. 1384, by the Greeks of Zaeynthus (*Zante*). It was then a seaport, but the land has since gained upon the sea, which is now above 3 m. distant. Being the first frontier town, and allied to Rome, and being also extremely rich, it was attacked and destroyed by Hannibal, B.C. 219. It was rebuilt by the Romans, and became a municipium. Of its former grandeur but few and slight traces remain, as it has been ever since used as a quarry by Goth, Moor, and Spaniard. The famous theatre is placed in the slope above the town, commanding delightful scenery; it was much destroyed by Suchet, who used the stones to strengthen the castle. Pop. 5349.

**MURZUK**, a tn. N. Africa. See **MOURZOUK**.

**MURZZUSCHLAG** or **MRZUSCHLAG**, a market tn. Styria, circle and 23 m. E.N.E. Bruck on the Mürz, and the railway from Vienna to Trieste. It has a parish church, a Franciscan monastery, a school, a burgher hospital; manufactures of scythes and sickles, iron-mills and other iron-works, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 957; dist. 3338.

**MUSA**, a populous walled tn. Arabia, prov. Yemen, about 30 m. E. Mocha; lat. 13° 20' N.; lon. 43° 21' E. It was in former times the seat of the trade which is now transferred to Mocha, which it still supplies with fruit and fowls.

**MUSBURY**, par. Eng. Devon; 2660 ac. P. 495.

**MUSCAT**, **MASKAT**, or **MASCAT**, [French, *Muscate*], the chief city of Oman, cap. of the States of the Imam or Sultan of Muscat, and a seaport of great commercial importance, on the Indian Ocean, near the E. angle of Arabia; lat. 23° 34' N.; lon. 58° 50' E. The cove of Muscat, as the harbour is called, is an inlet of the sea, about three-fourths of

circumstances of weather which render it difficult to enter the cove of Muscat. This is the Bay of Mattrah. The town of Muscat stands at the S. side of the cove, in a hollow, under cliffs 400 ft. or 500 ft. high, and debarred even from the view of the sea by the surrounding high rocks. Its appearance by no means corresponds with the wealth and importance of the place. A few good houses, in the Persian style, occupy the narrow space at the water side; but large and stately buildings are few, and the Sultan's palace (a plain edifice), the governor's house, and a few minarets, alone rise above the humble mass of flat-roofed huts or houses. The streets are extremely narrow, so that a few palm-leaves laid across between the houses above, completely screen them from the sun. The situation of Muscat, at the foot of high cliffs, and nearly surrounded by bare rocks, renders it one of the hottest places in the world. The thermometer, in the shade, rarely descends below 90°; the land breeze, at night, is hot and suffocating. To Europeans the climate is insupportable. But, on the other hand, the excellence of the port, and its convenient position near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, will always make it important as a station for shipping. It is also naturally strong, and, in European hands, could be made impregnable. Of water a sufficient supply is obtained from wells about 40 ft. deep. At the bottom of the bay, on the W., is the town of Mattrah, distant, by land, about 3 m. from Muscat, of which it may be considered as a suburb, and little, if at all, inferior to it in population. Here are the docks for building and repairing shipping. Mattrah has the character of a large fishing village, a large proportion of its population being fishermen, boatmen, and pilots. As it stands in an open plain, exposed to the sea-breeze, it is cooler than Muscat, so that many of the wealthier merchants of the latter place have their dwellings at Mattrah, and spend only the hours of business in the neighbouring city. The combined population of Muscat, Mattrah, and intervening villages, has been variously estimated at 25,000 and at 60,000. The latter estimate is probably excessive, but the place is eminently prosperous; its foreign imports are, for an Arab town, very large, and therefore it may be inferred that its population is on the increase. The causes of this prosperity demand a few words of explanation, which naturally finds its place in the historical review of the State in question.

In the latter half of the last century, Muscat had already attained, under a ruler who bore the religious title of Imám, the eminence to which, as a seaport, it is entitled, for its security and convenient situation. In 1808, Seid Saïd, the present (1850) ruler, succeeded to the sovereignty, having removed his cousin Bedr, who had a prior title, by assassination. Bedr was the favourite of the Bedowin, and, like them, inclined to the doctrines of the Wahábí. These fanatical reformers had advanced to the very borders of Omán, and

made an alliance with the piratical tribe of the Jowásmí, who occupied the rocky coasts on the N. of Omán, W. of Ras Massendom. The British in Bombay had, in the meantime, resolved on the complete suppression of piracy in the Persian Gulf, and the subjugation of the Jowásmí. Under these circumstances, an alliance was readily formed between Bombay and Muscat for the prosecution of the war against the common enemy on the W. and N.W. of Omán. In 1819, the pirates were reduced to make unqualified submission; and, two years later, a British expedition, marching into the interior of Omán from Ras el Háid, humbled the insurgent Bedowin, and effectually restored tranquillity in that quarter. Thus Seid Saïd owed his firm establishment in power to his alliance with the British, and he appears, fortunately, to have been quite aware of the advantages derivable from a continuance of their friendship; so that, to his docility, under the wise and kindly counsel offered him by the Government of Bombay, may be fairly ascribed the great progress which the countries embraced in his dominions have, in a few years, made in political strength, productive industry, physical improvement, and general civilization.



MUSCAT. - From Laplace, *Campagne de Circumnavigation de la frégate L'Artemise*.

a mile long, with half that width, opening N.W., and consequently completely sheltered from the prevailing winds or monsoons. Immediately W. of this inlet is a more capacious bay facing N.E., and therefore exposed to the winter monsoon, but capable of affording shelter to shipping under those cir-

Seid Saïd's system of government is distinguished by careful abstinence from any violent exercise of arbitrary power; by respect for life and property, complete religious toleration, moderate imposts, and no monopolies, and by the prohibition of foreign slave-trade. Great numbers of industrious Jews, fleeing from the rapacity and oppression which they experienced in Syria and the pashalic of Bagdad, have settled in Muscat, where they may live unmolested by any mark of separation. The Banyans in Muscat are allowed to worship Kali Devi in their own temple, and the Brahmins to keep a herd of sacred cows. Persians, Syrians, Afghans, and Belooches, with their variety of creeds, elsewhere the source of bitter animosity, here contrive, under the influence of general toleration, to live in harmony together. The liberality of Seid Saïd is, happily, equalled by his intelligence and enterprise as a merchant prince. His dominion is somewhat singular in its nature, and almost wholly maritime. It commences on the E. coast of Africa, at the river Mozambique, about 60 m. S. Cape Delgado, and continues N. as far as the equator. This, however, does not imply any territorial possession beyond what is necessary to secure the trade of the coast. In like manner, a large portion of the coast of the Persian Gulf acknowledges his sway; so that Omán and the African islands, Zanzibar, Monfia, and Pemba included, the coasts ruled by him, for the most part, only commercially, cannot have an extent of less than 3000 m. For the administration of this widely-spread empire, he has provided a naval force unexampled in the East. He possesses an 84 gun ship, two 74's, several frigates, and, altogether, 50 or 60 square-rigged vessels carrying guns, and most of them built at Bombay, after European models.

It must be observed that Sultan Seid Saïd has never assumed the religious title of Imám, which is often erroneously bestowed on him, nor does he style himself Sultan of Maskat. Indeed the island of Zanzibar has now become the seat of his central government, his chief source of revenue, and principal residence. It is the point, also, whence his mild influence, borne along by commerce, is likely to render the greatest service to humanity. See ZANZIBAR.—(Robert's *Embassy to the E. Courts, Maskat, &c.*; Ruschenberg's *Voyage*; Keppel's *Personal Narrative*; Wellsted, *Voyage to the City of the Caliphs*.)

MUSEROS, a vil. Spain, prov. and 6 m. N. Valencia, about 1 m. from the sea; with a church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1011.

MUSGRAVE (GREAT), par. Eng., co. Westmoreland; 2940 ac. Pop. 167.

MUSH, MOOSH, or MOOSH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 75 m. S.S.E. Erzerom, finely situated on a round and conical hill, at the foot of the ridge of Jebel Nimród or Niphates; has filthy, uneven streets, seven mosques, and four churches; large and well-supplied bazaars, exhibiting articles of Persian manufacture and Glasgow shawls, which many of the middle class of inhabitants use for turbans and girdles. The chief trade of the place is in the hands of the Armenians. The vine is much cultivated in the vicinity, and excellent wine made. Grain and tobacco are also amongst its principal products. Pop. about 5000, of which the greater portion are Mahometans, the remainder Armenians.

MUSHAKH, a group of isls. Africa, off E. coast Abyssinia; lat. 11° 43' N.; lon. 43° 19' E. They are situated on a coral reef, extending N.E. to S.W., for 7 m.; are elevated, at most, 30 ft. above the sea; are covered with a few mangrove and other trees, and afford tolerable anchorage in a gap of the reef, but have not a drop of water. They were purchased, in 1840, by the British Government, from the Sultan of Tajorah.

MUSHED-E-SIR, a maritime tn. Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the Caspian Sea, 10 m. N. Balfoorsh; lat. 36° 45' N.; lon. 52° 50' E. It consists of about 200 houses.

MUSKAU, or MUZAKOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 66 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, r. bank Labor. It has a Protestant church, poorhouse, extensive pottery, and four general and two wool fairs. Pop. 2037.—Several vils. form dependencies of the town. One of them contains a fine castle, with two towers, and is provided with a library of 9000 volumes, and some good collections of antiquities; another has a large park, considered one of the finest in Germany, with a bathing establishment adjoining; and a third an alum-work.

MUSKERRY, a mountainous district, Ireland, in the centre of co. Cork. It is divided into the baronies of E. and W. Muskerry. Area, about 311,000 ac. P. (1841), 90,511.

MUSKHAM, two pars. Eng. Notts.—1, (North); 2180 ac. P. 825.—2, (South); 1440 ac. P. 262.

MUSKILLO, NAMOU, or ODLA, an isl. group, N. Pacific, belonging to the Mulgrave Archipelago, about lat. 8° N., and lon. 168° E. They consist of a number of small islands, distant 1 m. to 6 m. from each other, apparently connected by reefs and ledges, and more especially by a narrow isthmus, which divides them into two distinct portions, extending for about 30 m. N.W. to S.E. They are very low and dangerous, but are well covered with trees, and densely peopled.

MUSKINGUM, a river, U. States, formed in State Ohio by the junction of the Tuscarawas and White Woman at Coshocton. It flows circuitously S.S.E., and joins r. bank Ohio at Marietta. It is navigable by barges to Coshocton, and, being connected with the Ohio canal, gives a continuous communication N. to Lake Erie, and W. to the Scioto.

MUSONE, two rivers, Italy.—A river, Austrian Italy, which flows S.S.E. past Castelfranco, divides into two branches, the one of which is canalized, and joins l. bank Brenta, while the other turns E., and falls into the lagoons opposite Venice; total course, about 40 m.—2, A river, Papal States, which flows circuitously, N.E. past Macerata, then E.S.E., and falls into the Adriatic, 3 m. N.E. Loretto; total course, 36 m.

MUSSBACH, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, 10 m. S. Neustadt, in the midst of vineyards. It has a parish church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2088.

MUSSELBURGH, a burgh of regality, Scotland, co. Edinburgh, on a bay of same name at the mouth of the Esk, in the Firth of Forth, and on the N. British railway, 6 m. E. Edinburgh. It consists of the town proper, and a suburb on the opposite bank, called Fisher-row, with which it communicates by three bridges—one of them elegant, and another so ancient as to be supposed of Roman origin; is irregularly, but substantially built; and has, besides the parish church, seated on a commanding height, at some distance above the town, Free, U. Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Independent churches; a grammar and other schools, a neat townhall, with a curious old tooth attached to it, which was built in 1590, out of materials from the ancient chapel of Loretto; manufactures of sailcloth, haircloth, fishing-nets, hats, and leather; an extensive pottery for coarser wares, several tanneries, a very ancient harbour, at which coals are exported, and some other trade carried on; links, on which races are annually held; and an annual fair, which lasts two days. A large number of the inhabitants live by fishing. The battle of Pinkie, in 1547, was fought in the vicinity. Musselburgh unites with Leith in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. (1851), 7090.

MUSSENDOM (CAPE), Arabia, the N. extremity of a remarkable promontory, called Ras-el-Jebel, projecting into the Persian Gulf, forming the point of separation between the latter and the Sea of Oman or Arabian Sea; lat. 26° 24' N.; lon. 56° 34' E.; separated from the Persian coast by the Strait of Ormus. It is the termination of a mountainous tract, and is much indented on its E. side.

MUSSOMELIO, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Caltanissetta. It has an old castle, and near it are found sulphur, rock-salt, and a variety of fine pebbles, agates, jasper, &c. Pop. 9300.

MUSSON, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, 11 m. S.S.W. Arlon; with a trade in agricultural produce. There are iron-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1455.

MUSTAPHA (PASHA), two tns. European Turkey:—1, Roumelia, 18 m. N.W. Adrianople, l. bank Maritza, here crossed by an elegant bridge, built by Mustapha Pasha.—2, (-Palanka), Servia, l. bank Nissava, 18 m. E. by S. Nissa, on the road from Belgrade to Sophia.

MUSTAR, a tn. Switzerland. See DISSENTIS.

MUSTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Leicester; 1500 ac. P. 351.—2, York (E. Riding); 1860 ac. P. 417.

MUSTUNG.—1, A tn. Beloochistan, 65 m. N.E. Kelat, 5700 ft. above sea-level; lat. 29° 48' N.; lon. 66° 47' E. It contains about 400 houses, surrounded with a crenelated mud wall; and has a rich district, producing the finest fruits in abundance, besides grain, madder, and tobacco.—2, A tn. Tibet, near the supposed source of the Gunduck; lat. 29° 52' N.; lon. 83° 5' E.



**MUSZYNA**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 18 m. S.S.E. Sandec, r. bank Poprad; with a church, and a trade in linen. Pop. 1700.

**MUTEODU**, a tn. Hindoostan, Mysore, 90 m. N.N.W. Seringapatam; with an extensive manufacture of the glass-rings worn by the native women round their wrists.

**MUTFORD**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1400 ac. Pop. 415.

**MUTHILL**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 17 m. W.S.W. Perth, on a slope above the Earn. The village consists of a single well-built and well-kept street, and has a very handsome parish, a Free, and an Episcopal church, and three schools. A few of the inhabitants weave cotton goods for Glasgow, but the far greater number are employed in agriculture. Area of par., 26,900 ac. Pop. (1851), 2982.

**MUTHINEE**, a river. Hindoostan. See IMPAL.

**MUTIGNANO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., dist. and 21 m. E.S.E. Teramo. Pop. 1500.

**MUTOVA**, or **MATUA**, one of the Kurile isls., N. Pacific; lat. 48° 6' N.; lon. 153° 12' E. It rises to the height of 4500 ft. is a volcano, but of doubtful activity.

**MUTSI**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, about 14 m. from Szekszard; with a handsome church, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1619.

**MUTTERSCHOLTZ**, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 4 m. W.N.W. Schelestat, on the Zemba. It has a manufacture of indigo-pastel, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1980.

**MUTTERSDORF**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 27 m. W.N.W. Klattau, on the Goldbrunnenbach; with a parish church, a courthouse, a castle, manufactures of lace, glass-works, and several mills. Pop. 994.

**MUTTERSTADT**, a market tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Flossgraben, here crossed by a bridge, 20 m. N.E. Landau. It has a trade in corn, and in tobacco, which is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2746.

**MUTTNE**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and about 10 m. from Arva, near the frontiers of Galicia. It has a R. Catholic church, several saw-mills, and a trade in cattle and flax. Pop. 1368.

**MUTTON ISLAND**, a fortified islet, Ireland, Galway Bay, 1 m. S. Galway. It has a light-house, with fixed light, 33 ft. above sea-level; lat. 53° 13' N.; lon. 9° 3' W.

**MUTTRA**, of MATARAH, a tn., E. Arabia. See MUSCAT.

**MUTWAL** [*Mubattarim*], an isl. Hindoostan, Gulf of Manar, separated from Calcutta by a narrow strait. It is about 10 m. long, and 2 m. to 3 m. broad; soil sandy, but favourable to the growth of cocoa-nut trees, great numbers of which are raised here; fishing, and making chunam (lime), by burning shells, are carried on.

**MUTZCHEN**, a tn. Saxony, circle, and 22 m. E.S.E. Leipzig; with a castle, and manufactures of linen. Rock-crystals, known under the name of Mutschen diamonds, are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1689.

**MUTZIG**, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 14 m. S.W. Strasburg; with an old castle of the bishops of Strasburg, now converted into a manufactory of fire-arms. Pop. 3564.

**MUY** (Le), [Latin, *Castrum de Modio*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 5 m. S.E. Draguignan, near the confluence of the Argens and Nartubie. It contains a famous tower, in which seven Provençals, after failing in an attempt to assassinate the Emperor Charles V., shut themselves up, and defended themselves against his army till five of them were mortally wounded. The remaining two surrendered, and were hanged on the spot. Le Muy has saw-mills, driven by water, and tanneries. Pop. 1899.

**MUSEN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, near the railway from Louvain to Malines, 13 m. N. Brussels. Pop. (agricultural), 1760.

**MUZAR**, a tn. Bokhara, on the canal, and 12 m. E.S.E. Balkh. It consists of about 500 houses, can muster about 1000 horse, and is famous for its tomb, which was built nearly four centuries ago, consisting of two lofty cupolas, and the object of numerous pilgrimages. Trebeck, the last of Moorcroft's unfortunate party, died here.

**MUZILLAC**, tn. France, dep. Morbihan, 15 m. E.S.E. Vannes, near the mouth of the Vilaine; with manufactures of hats. Pop. 1213.

**MUZO**, a tn. New Granada, dep. Boyaca, 58 m. N.N.W. Bogota. It has a tolerable church, three convents, and a poor population of about 200 families.

**MUZAFFERNAGUR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 65 m. N.E. Delhi; lat. 29° 27' N.; lon. 77° 40' E. It is populous, has two considerable bazaars, a large proportion of brick buildings, and an old fort.

**MYACONA**, or **MYCONDA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore, 22 m. N.W. Chitteldroog. It is protected by a fort, which defends an important pass W. into the valley of Chitteldroog.

**MYCENÆ**, an anc. city, Greece, Morea, near the modern village of Karbata, 16 m. S.S.W. Corinth. It was founded by Persens, B.C. 1300; is famous in Grecian history as the capital of Agamemnon, the chief leader of the Greeks at Troy; and was destroyed by the Argives, after the Persian war, B.C. 466. It stood on a rugged height, in a recess, between two lofty eminences; and was defended by a citadel, the entire circuit of which is still visible; with walls, in some places, from 15 to 20 ft. high.

**MYCONE**, or **MICONT**, a small isl., Grecian Archipelago; lat. 37° 29' 16" N.; lon. 25° 21' 22" E. It is of a triangular form, nearly 8½ m. E. to W.; and 6 m. S. to N., and mountainous; but none of its summits are of any great elevation. The soil is dry, but fertile; producing barley, figs, and an excellent species of white beans; also orchila, and a good red wine, of which 500 pipes are made annually. Game, of all kinds, is abundant; but water is scarce, the only description obtainable being rain-water, which is regularly preserved in cisterns. On the W. side are the town of Kamenaki and Port Korfo, and on the N.W. side the town of Mycone; inhabitants mostly sea-faring men, and considered the best in these seas. The roadstead before the town of Mycone is well sheltered from winds at N.E.; but S.W. and W. winds blow directly in. Pop. isl., 6000, of whom about 5000 are in tn. of Mycone.

**MYDRECHT**, a vil. Holland. See **MEJDRECHT**.

**MYDRIM**, par. Wales, Carmarthen, P. 1110.

**MYER**, or **MYHAR**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. and 105 m. S.W. Allahabad. It is enclosed by a mud wall, and defended by a small but strong fort, occupied as a residence by the independent chief to whom the town, and an adjoining tract of country, belongs.

**MYLAU**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 12 m. S.W. Zwickau, near the railway thence to Hof; with a castle and a chapel; manufactures of linen, bobinet, and straw-plait; an alum-works, supplied from a mine of alum schist in the neighbourhood; two cotton, and several other mills. Pop. (1849), 3028.

**MYLERSTOWN**, par. Irel. Kildare; 3846 ac. P. 925.

**MYLLTEVERN**, par. Wales, Carnarvon. P. 248.

**MYLOR**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1390 ac. P. 2569.

**MYLOS**, a vil. Greece, Morea, 4 m. S.S.W. Argos, near the Lernean marsh, where Hercules is fabled to have destroyed the Hydra. Demetrius Ypsalanti, with 600 men, here defeated twice that number of Egyptian troops.

**MYNISHMORE**, a small isl., Ireland, co. Mayo, in Clew Bay, 6 m. W. Newport-Pratt. It is about ½ m. in length; is inhabited; and is a coast-guard and fishing station. Immediately S. of it is a smaller island, called Mynishbeg.

**MYNYDDYSLWYN**, a par. England, co. Monmouth, about 8 m. S.W. Pont-y-Pool. It contains the three hamlets of Clewprwyf, Mynyddmaen, and Penmaen; and has a spacious and handsome church, with a tower; places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Welsh and Wesleyan Methodists; and extensive coal-mines, iron-works, and sandstone quarries. Area, 15,510 ac. Pop. 5385.

**MYOO**, or **MIUU**, a river, Aracan, having its source in or near the Eadgong Hill, 2230 ft. high; lat. 21° 30' N.; from which it flows S., and falls into the Bay of Bengal, about lat. 21° 15' N., 20 m. from the mouth of the Aracan; total course, about 90 m.

**MYOS-HOMOS**, an anc. seaport, Egypt, now deserted and uninhabited, on the Red Sea; lat. 27° 30' N.; lon. 33° 42' E.; once famous as the emporium of Arabian and Indian merchandise, from whence 120 vessels annually sailed to India. The situation is a flat, marshy plain, extremely unhealthy. The port is a small bay, protected from the violence of the sea.

**MYROSS**, par. Irel. Cork; 4119 ac. P. 3741.

**MYSHALL**, par. and tn. Irel. Carlow; 9460 ac. P. 2825.

**MYSLENICE**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, 16 m. S. Cracow, on the Raba. It is surrounded by lofty hills; and has a small square market-place, and two schools. Pop. 2141.

**MYSLOWITZ**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 57 m. E.S.E. Oppeln, on the Przemska, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 480 ft. long. It has a R. Catholic church and school; a synagogue, and a townhouse. Pop. 1763.

**MYSOLE**, a large isl., Indian Archipelago, Pitt's Passage, between Ceram and the N.W. extremity of Papua; lat. (W. point), 1° 57' S.; lon. 129° 41' E. (a.) It is 50 m. long, E. to W.; and 15 m. average breadth. The sea-coast of the island is inhabited by Mahometans, and the interior by the original natives. At certain seasons of the year, birds of paradise frequent the island in great flocks, and are caught with bird-lime, when they are dried with the feathers on, and exported. Trepang, missory bark, ambergris, pearls, pearl-oyster shells, to a limited extent, are exported; and coarse piece-goods, cutlery, beads, iron in bars, chinaware, looking-glasses, and brass-wire, imported. The channel between the E. end of Mysore, and the W. point of Papua and Salawatty, is about 30 m. broad. On the S. side of the island is the village and harbour of Erbe.

**MYSCORE**, a prov. of peninsular India, in the Deccan, presid. Madras; lat. 11° 35' to 15° N.; lon. 74° 43' to 78° 40' E.; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 280 m.; greatest breadth, 240 m.; area, 30,886 sq. m. It consists, wholly, of an elevated table-land; the base of which, as it is indeed of all the Deccan, is granite, with many syenitic and trap rocks. It is enclosed on the E. and W. by the Eastern and Western ghats; and on the S. by the Nelgherry mountains. The soil consists of vegetable mould, 100 ft. thick, an inexhaustible source of fertility. The elevations by which the level of the table-land is interrupted, are often large masses of syenite or granite, rounded in their outlines, and standing naked and detached, or in clusters together upon the plain. Much of the province is overrun by jungle. The principal rivers are the Vedavati, Cavery, Toombodra, Bhadri, Arkana, Pennar, Palar, and Panaur; but, excepting the Cavery, none of these streams attain any magnitude until they have quitted the limits of the province; in which, excepting the Cavery, the sources of them all lie. There are no lakes in the N. parts of Mysore; but many large tanks and artificial reservoirs in the high grounds. The climate is salubrious, the air temperate and bracing, and moisture abundant, without being in excess. The province, though indifferently cultivated (arising in part from the inferiority of the cattle and implements used), produces rice, raggy, wheat, and other grains; sugar, betel, opium, castor-oil, and various other articles. Raggy or ragee, a kind of millet, is the grain principally cultivated, as it forms the food of all the poorer classes. The W. forests

yield large supplies of sandal and other valuable woods. Sheep are very numerous—red, white, and black; and there is, also, an inferior breed of horses. Mysore abounds in iron-ore, which is worked by the natives; but in a very imperfect manner. Principal manufactures—black and white cumlies, woollen carpets, and shawls. Cotton manufactures are few, and of inferior qualities. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos, and are generally stouter and taller than the people of the Carnatic. There are also considerable numbers of Mahometans dispersed through different parts. The general language is the Karnataka or Kanarese. The principal towns are Mysore, Seringapatam, Chittledroog, Nuggur, and Bangalore. The province is divided into three great districts, namely, Chutakul or Chittledroog, Nuggur or Bednore, and Puttun or Seringapatam. The government is nominally in the hands of a native prince, but actually vested in the British resident at Mysore, appointed under the Madras presidency. Pop. estimated at 3,000,000.

**MYSCORE**, a tn. S. Hindoostan, cap. above prov., 10 m. S. Seringapatam; lat. 12° 19' N.; lon. 76° 42' E. It is large and populous; and is enclosed by a wall of red earth. The streets are regular, and the houses intermingled with trees and temples. The fort, which is separated from the town by an esplanade, is built in imitation of the European style. It contains the rajah's palace and the dwellings of the principal merchants and bankers, and many other private edifices. To the S. of the fort, and about 5 m. from the city, is Mysore hill, a conical mountain, about 1000 ft. high, on the summit of which is the British residency.

**MYSCORE ISLAND.** See SCOUTEN ISLAND.

**MYTHOLMROYD**, a vil. England, co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. W. Halifax, a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. It is well built of stone; has a church, chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; a national school, and two cotton and two worsted mills; wool-combing and hand-loom-weaving are also carried on.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

**MYTILENE**, an isl., Grecian Archipelago. See MITYLENE.

**MYTON-UPON-SWALE**, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 1480 ac. Pop. 188.

**MYZUM**, or **MYZUN**, a vil. Austria, Galicia, circle and about 40 m. from Stry; with iron-mines, a blast-furnace, malleable iron-works, and manufactures of articles in iron.

**MZCANOW**, a tn. Russian Poland, 30 m. S.W. Warsaw; with two churches. Near it is the old castle of Radziejowice, picturesquely situated on a lake. It figures much in early Polish history. Pop. 1050.

**MZENSK**, tn. Russia. See MTZENSK.

## N.

**N'DIANGUI**, a vil. W. Africa, Wallo country, l. bank Senegal; lat. 16° 25' N.; lon. 15° 50' W. This rapidly-rising village was formerly the capital of Wallo, and is a halting-place for ships ascending the river.

**NTIAGAR**, a vil. W. Africa, Wallo, l. bank Senegal; lat. 16° 25' N.; lon. 16° W.; of considerable size, but thinly inhabited. It has some trade in mats, millet, and dried fish.

**N'YASSA**, a lake, Africa. See NYASSA.

**NAAGHI**, a vil., of N.E. Afghanistan, 20 m. S.W. Bajor; lat. 34° 49' N.; lon. 71° 15' E., supposed to be the Aornus of the historians of Alexander, the capture of which was one of the most arduous exploits of that conqueror.

**NAALDWIJK**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 13 m. W.N.W. Rotterdam; with a large old townhouse, a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, almshouses for old men, a school, and numerous market-gardens, in which the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 2163.

**NAARDEN**, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 12 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam, near the Zuider Zee, fortified by Vauban and Coehorn. It is entered by two gates; has a beautiful town-house, two bomb-proof watch-houses, an arsenal, magazine, two churches, a synagogue, two hospitals, and two schools. Agriculture, wood-cutting, in the neighbouring forests, and some calico-weaving, employ the inhabitants. Pop. 2155.

**NAAS**, a tn. Ireland, co. Kildare, 17 m. S.W. Dublin, on the railway to Limerick. It is a very ancient place, was once the residence of the kings of Leinster, and surrounded by walls, of which only some fragments now remain. It now consists of a principal and two other streets, indifferently built; and has a parish church, a handsome R. Catholic chapel, an old castle, finely situated, and now used as the vicarage; diocesan, parochial, and national schools, barracks, a large poorhouse, a jail, and some trade in corn and poultry. Pop. 3471.

**NAAST**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Senne, 10 m. N.E. Mons; with tile-works, a distillery, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1458.

**NAB**, a river, Bavaria, formed by the union of the Wald Nab and Haid Nab, which both have their sources in the Fichtelgebirge, and, proceeding S.S.E. in parallel directions, gradually approximate, and join at Luhe. The united stream, now navigable, takes the common name of Nab, and flows circuitously S.S.W., to its mouth in the Danube, 3 m. W. Ratibson; total course, about 100 m.

**NABAJOA**, a river, U. States, Utah, an affluent of the Colorado, which it joins in lat. 37° N.; lon. 111° 45' W., after a W. course of about 200 m. It rises in the sierra de los Mimbres.



**NABAL**, a tn., regency and 43 m. S.E. Tunis, on a small peninsula in the Gulf of Sydra, near the ruins of the ancient Neapolis. It is famous for its pottery.

**NABBURG**, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Nab and the Huttenbach, 30 m. N. Ratibon; with three churches, manufactures of linen, a brewery, and a fluor spar quarry. Pop. 1660.

**NABON**, or **NABEND**, a river and cape, Persia, prov. Laristan. The river has its sources in the province of Fars, near Firozabad, about lat. 28° 40' N.; lon. 52° 42' E.; from which point it flows S.S.E., to lat. 27° 41' N.; lon. 53° E., when it bends to the S.S.W., and falls into the Persian Gulf, a little S. from the cape of same name, which is in lat. 27° 23' N.; lon. 52° 39' E. (n.) About 3 m. inside this cape, lies a small town of the same name, on the S. side of the bay, formerly a lurking-place for pirate vessels.

**NABULUS**, **NABLOUS**, or **NABLOUS** [anc. *Shechem*, *Ma-bartha*, and *Neapolis*], a city, Asiatic Turkey, Palestine, cap. Samaria, pash. Acre, 30 m. N. Jerusalem; lat. 32° 12' N.; lon. 35° 28' E. It is most beautifully situated, principally along the E. base of Mount Gerizim, surrounded with fertile and well-watered fields and orchards, and gardens of flowering and fruit trees. In form, it is long and narrow, consisting of but two streets. The houses are of stone, lofty, and well-built, particularly in the Samaritan quarter. It has several mosques and bazaars, and a Greek church; manufactures of soap, which is of superior quality; and cotton fabrics; and a considerable trade. It is also frequented by caravans from Egypt, and other neighbouring countries. A little N. from the town, at the foot of Mount Ebal, there are many sepulchral excavations, and on its summit are other ruins. The chief objects here venerated and visited are the tombs of Joseph and of Joshua, and Jacob's well—the last 3 m. on the road to Jerusalem. Pop. estimated at 8000.

**NACHAR**, a vil. of N.W. India, state Bussaher, dist. Kunawur, on a hill, sloping down towards r. bank Sutlej, above 7000 ft. above sea-level, 50 m. N.E. Simla. It is a large place, containing many good houses; and has much cultivated ground, cropped chiefly with millet and buckwheat; and numbers of fine fruit-trees, among which walnuts, apricots, and mulberries, were common; and the vine, though not in a thoroughly suitable climate, ripens its fruit. About 3 m. above the village, the Sutlej is crossed by a singular wooden bridge.

**NACHOD**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 19 m. N.E. Königgrätz, on the Mettau. It has two churches, an old castle, an hospital, and some linen-weaving. Pop. 2186.

**NACIMENTO**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 24 m. from Almeria; with uneven, inconvenient streets, a church, chapter-house, prison, and primary schools; several oil and flour mills; and a trade in corn, maize, oil, wine, and silk. Pop. 3000.

**NACKENHEIM**, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, circle Mainz, near Oppenheim; with a church, townhouse, school, and numerous mills. Pop. 1123.

**NACKINGTON**, par. Eng. Kent; 950 ac. P. 113.

**NACOGDOCHES**, a tn., U. States, Texas, cap. dist.; lat. 31° 40' N.; lon. 94° 35' W., on one of the upper branches of the Naches. It was formerly a military establishment of the Spaniards. In 1819, it was entirely broken up and abandoned; but it has since recovered, and may now contain between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants.

**NACTON**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2380 ac. P. 765.

**NACUNDI**, a tn., isl. Nukulau, one of the Feejee group, on a stream, about 20 m. above Rewa. It stands among beautiful scenery, embellished by clumps of noble trees; but has suffered much from wars with the people of Ambau. Pop. about 600.

**NADAB**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Arad, on the White Körös; with a church, several flour-mills, and a considerable trade in cattle. Pop. 1347.

**NADAS**, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil., Thither Theiss, co. Arad; with a church. Inhabitants chiefly occupied in rearing horned cattle, swine, goats, and bees. Pop. 1124.—2, A market tn., Hither Danube, co. Pressburg; with a church, synagogue, and chateau. Pop. 1422.

**NADASD**, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil., Thither Danube, co. Baranya, dist. Mohacs; with a church, and a handsome summer palace of the bishop of Fünfkirchen. Vol. II.

Near it is a good quarry. Pop. 2214.—2, (or *Nadoscs*), A vil., Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, on the Hernad, about 16 m. from Kaschau; with a handsome church, three chateaux, and a large mill. Pop. 1136.

**NADINDAL**, a tn. Russia, Finland, dist. and about 12 m. N.W. Åbo, on a lake; with a church, manufactures of woollen hosiery, and a trade in cattle and provisions. P. 800.

**NADSZEGH**, or **NAGY-SZEGH**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pressburg, about 30 m. from Torna, in a well-wooded district; with a church, and extensive manufactures of baskets, and other articles of cane. Pop. 1958.

**NADUDVAR**, two places, Hungary:—1, A market tn., Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, 20 m. W.S.W. Debreczin. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a considerable trade in all kinds of agricultural produce. Pop. 6171.—2, A vil., co. Pesth; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1646.

**NÄFELS**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 4 m. N. Glarus, near l. bank Linth. It stands at the foot of the Rauriberg; contains a handsome church and a Capuchin monastery, occupying a height, on which an ancient castle formerly stood; and has manufactures of pottery. In 1388, a handful of Swiss peasants here signally defeated ten times their number of Austrian troops. Pop. 1847.

**NAFFERTON**, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 5130 ac. Pop. 1371.

**NAGAMANGALAM**, a fortress, Hindoostan, presid. Madras, prov. Mysore; lat. 12° 43' N.; lon. 76° 48' E. It has a square citadel, in which are two Hindoo temples, and all the public granaries and store-rooms.

**NAGAR**.—1, A small tn. or vil., Central Asia, principal place of a petty state, also called Nagar, on the banks of an affluent of the Gilghit, defended by a fort.—2, A considerable walled tn., Afghanistan, on the plain of Bannoo, W. of the Indus, and at the foot of the Salt or Kala Bagh range of mountains. It is a commercial place, and has a good bazaar. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated.

**NAGARA**.—1, A tn., isl. Borneo, in Banjermassin, where metal pieces, capable of firing 2 lb. shot, and muskets, are made. It has a considerable trade in deer's flesh and deer's horns, sold chiefly to the Chinese. The deer are hunted in herds, and taken with silken cords, and afterwards killed; 50, 60, and even as many as 100, are sometimes taken at one time.—2, A river, Banjermassin, an affluent of the Banjer, which it joins about 35 m. N.N.E. the town of Banjermassin, after a S.S.W. course of above 100 m., through a fertile and populous district.

**NAGARANU**, a tn. Hindoostan, kingdom of Oude, dist. Bainswara, about 70 m. E.S.E. Lucknow. Pop. 6000.

**NAGGREE**, a military station and fort, Hindoostan, principality Sikkin, 87 m. N.N.E. Purneah; lat. 26° 56' N.; lon. 88° 8' E. It is a place of great strength naturally, and is considered the key to the hills in this quarter.

**NAGOLD**, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwalz, on the Nagold, 26 m. S.W. Stuttgart. It contains the ruins of an old castle and a bathing establishment, erected over a mineral spring; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, dye-works, and worsted-mills; and a trade in wood. Pop. 2397.

**NAGONE**, or **NAGOONA**, a large vil. Hindoostan, prov. and 100 m. S.S.W. Allahabad, composed of mud houses, roofed with tiles; lat. 24° 37' N.; lon. 80° 35' E.

**NAGORE**, several places, Hindoostan:—1, A tn., prov. Bengal, 63 m. W.S.W. Moorshedabad; lat. 23° 56' N.; lon. 87° 20' E.; of great antiquity, having been a celebrated fortress as early as 1244, when it was esteemed the bulwark of the Bengal province against the incursions of the W. mountaineers. An area of 10 m. in diameter, round the town, was formerly enclosed by a mud rampart and entrenchment, which is still in tolerable preservation. The ruins of a palace, belonging to former rajahs, seated on the margin of a fine tank, with several mosques, are all the vestiges that now remain of this ancient town.—2, A walled tn., prov. Rajpootana, 68 m. N.N.E. Joudpoor, famous for its manufactures in brass and iron. Water scarce. Pop. about 40,000.—3, A seaport tn., coast of Coromandel; lat. 10° 49' N., 4 m. N. Negapatam. It is populous; has several good streets and well-stocked bazaars, and a considerable number of trading vessels, some of 200 and 300 tons burthen. There is here a curious minaret,

150 ft. high, and several white pagodas, that form excellent sea-marks, erected at different times by the nabobs of the Carnatic. A considerable trade is carried on in piece goods, rice, &c., with Sumatra, Malacca, &c. The harbour is formed by the Nagore, and has 8 ft. on the bar at high water. The anchorage is 2 or 3 m. off the entrance, in 5 or 6 fathoms. The coast is low, and at times inundated near the mouth of the river.

**NAGOTAMA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aurangabad, 37 m. S.S.E. Bombay; lat. 18° 30' N.; lon. 73° 16' E.; with a remarkable stone bridge of admirable masonry.

**NAGPOOR** or **BERAR** (**KINGDOM OF**), India. *See* **BERAR**. According to the parliamentary report on the trigonometrical survey of India, printed in 1851, the area of Nagpoor is 76,432 sq. m., and the population 4,650,000.

**NAGPOOR**, or **NAGORE**, a large tn. Hindoostan, cap. above kingdom, 440 m. N.N.E. Bombay; lat. 21° 9' N.; lon. 79° 11' E. It occupies a low situation, is of very irregular figure, and 7 m. in circumference. The principal streets, with one exception, are narrow, mean, and dirty, intersected by many lanes and water courses, which last, during the rains, swell to torrents, frequently impassable. The principal building is the rajah's palace; but it has no pretensions to either beauty or splendour, being completely choked up by mud and thatched huts close under the walls. Some of the principal chiefs and bankers have large houses of brick and mortar, with flat roofs; but most of them are old and dilapidated. It is a military station, and contains some missionary schools. Pop. about 115,000.

**NAGY-ALMAS**, two places, Austria, Transylvania:—1, A vil., co. Kolos, near Klausenburg; with a Greek church. Pop. 1243.—2, A vil., co. Hunyad, on an affluent of the Maros, 26 m. from Sibot; with a Greek church. Pop. 950.

**NAGY-APOLD**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 6 m. from Reismark; with two churches. Pop. 1401.

**NAGY-ATTAD**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Sumegh, on the Kinya, 42 m. W.N.W. Fünfkirchen; with a Franciscan monastery, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1066.

**NAGY-BAJOM**, a vil. Hungary, co. Sumegh, about 10 m. from Marczaly; with a trade in cattle and wine. Pop. 2054.

**NAGY-BITESA**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Trencschin. r. bank Waag, about 9 m. from Silein; with a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, an ancient castle, manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in timber. Pop. 2980.

**NAGY-BOCSKO**, a vil. Hungary, co. Marmaros, on the Theiss, 5 m. from Szigeth; with a Greek church, and salt-mines. Pop. 2285.

**NAGY-BUN**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, near Szent-Martony; with a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1494.

**NAGY-CSÜR**, or **SCHURA**, a vil. Transylvania, near Hermannstadt; with a Protestant and a Greek church. P. 1680.

**NAGY-DIZNOD**, a vil. Austria. *See* **HELTAU**.

**NAGY-VARAD**, a tn. Hungary. *See* **GROSSWARDEIN**.

**NAHAN**, a tn. Hindoostan, cap. of principality Sirmoor, 128 m. N. by E. Delhi; lat. 30° 33' N.; lon. 77° 16' E., 3207 ft. above sea-level. It is a neat and open town, built of stone, and a place of considerable strength.

**NAHE**, a river, Germany, which rises in an isolated district of Oldenburg, in the S. of Rhenish Prussia; flows N.E., then E., separating Rhenish Prussia from the Hesse-Homburg district of Meissenheim and Rhenish Bavaria; and finally N., between Rhenish Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt, to its confluence with I. bank Rhine, at Bingen. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Glan, Alsenz, and Appel; and, on the l., the Trau, Idar, Fisch, and Simmer; total course, about 75 m., of which 25 m., commencing at the confluence of the Glan, are navigable.

**NAHR-EL-ASY**, a river, Syria. *See* **AASY**.

**NAIAD**, a group of low coral isls., N. Pacific, Carolines; lat. 5° 39' N.; lon. 153° 32' E. They are connected by coral reefs, forming a lagoon inside, occupying an area 15 m. in circuit; are covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees, and appear to be well inhabited. Between this group and that of Young William there is a clear passage, 5 m. wide.

**NAILA**, a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, l. bank Selbitz, 39 m. N.N.E. Bamberg; with a church; and woollen and cotton manufactures, alum, vitriol, iron and copper works; a quarry of green marble, several mills, and some trade in cattle. Pop. 1610.

**NAILSEA**, par. Eng. Somerset; 2960 ac. P. 2550.

**NAILSEA**, a vil. and par. England, co. Somerset, a station on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, 8 m. S.S.W. Bristol; with an ancient parish church, surmounted by a lofty, embattled, and pinnacled tower; Independent and Wesleyan chapels; an extensive manufactory of crown glass, numerous collieries, and quarries of building and paving stone. P. 2550.

**NAILSTONE**, par. Eng. Leicester; 3820 ac. P. 710.

**NAILS WORTH**, a vil. England, co. Gloucester, on the road from Bath to Cheltenham, 2 m. W.S.W. Minchin Hamp-ton; with an Episcopal chapel, places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Friends, a philosophical institution, and several woollen cloth factories, in which almost all the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 1121.

**NAIMAN**, a tn. Central Asia, khanat and 17 m. S.S.E. Khiva, on a canal from the Amoo. It lies high, is surrounded by a well-kept wall, and has a fertile soil, the cultivation of which is the chief employment of the inhabitants.

**NAIN**, a tn. Hindoostan, kingdom of Oude, dist. Salom, about 45 m. N.W. Allahabad. Pop. 10,000.

**NAIN**, a tn. Palestine, mentioned in the New Testament as the place where our Saviour performed one of the most remarkable and interesting of his miracles, by restoring the widow's son to life. The locality has never been lost sight of; but the town, now called Nein, and about 3 m. S. by W. Mount Tabor, has dwindled into a small hamlet.

**NAIRAI**, one of the Feejee isls., S. Pacific, famous for its manufactures of mats, baskets, &c., in which a large exchange trade is carried on with the other islands of the group.

**NAIRN**, or **NAIRNSHIRE**, a small N. co. Scotland; bounded, N. by the Moray or Murray Firth, E. by co. Elgin or Moray, S.E. by a detached portion of co. Inverness, S. by a detached portion of Elgin, and W. by Inverness; cap. Nairn. It is about 22 m. long, N. to S., and 15 m. broad, E. to W.; area, 200 sq. m., or 128,000 ac., of which about 30,000 ac. are under cultivation. The S. part of the county is hilly, and composed of gneiss and granite rocks; the lower valleys are occupied by the old red sandstone, and are of a more fertile nature. Marl and freestone are found—the former in abundance. The principal rivers are the Findhorn, along which much beautiful and picturesque scenery occurs; and the Nairn, both having their sources in the co. Inverness, and flowing in nearly parallel courses, S.S.W. to N.N.E. There are a few small lakes, the largest in the N. part of the county. The soil is various; along the coast, it is generally a rich loam, on a sandy or gravelly bottom, or a stiff, rich clay. Considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of the breeds of cattle. There are about 8000 ac. of natural wood remaining, and about 4000 ac. of plantations; the latter said to be, generally, in a thriving state. The only manufacture is a little woollen cloth. The chief trade consists in the export of timber, corn, sheep, cattle, and salmon. P. (1851), 9956.

**NAIRN**, a royal burgh and seaport, Scotland, cap. above co., l. bank, and near the mouth of the Nairn. It is a clean, healthy, little town; and consists of one spacious, and several narrow and irregular streets; lighted with gas. It has a jail and a courthouse, a handsome academy, an Established and a Free church, several Dissenting chapels, and an elegant Episcopal chapel. Coal, lime, groceries, &c., are imported; and timber, fish, stones, and grain, exported. The harbour is formed chiefly by a pier, at the mouth of the river; but, from the accumulation of sand, it is not accessible to vessels of large size. The cod and haddock fisheries are very extensive. Nairn is fast rising into repute as a watering-place; for which all the usual conveniences and amusements have been established; including baths, &c. The environs are pleasant and finely varied. Pop. burgh (1851), 3420.

**NAJAC**, a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, l. bank Aveyron, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 50 m. W.S.W. Rodez. It is commanded by an old castle, whose massy walls resisted the wild attempts of the revolutionists of 1793 to overthrow them; and has manufactures of serges and pack-sheeting, and a trade in hams, for which the town is famous; linen, cattle, prunes, and figs. Pop. 1363.

**NAJDASS**, a vil. Hungary, forming a Walachian-Ilyrian regimental district, about 12 m. from Weisskirchen, on the Nera; with a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1751.

**NAJERA**, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 6 m. W. Logroño, l. bank Najerilla; streets generally dark, dirty, and



indifferently paved. It has a courthouse, a large and substantial prison, two primary schools, three small hospitals, three parish churches, two convents, two promenades, two tanneries, seven flour-mills, and a few looms for ordinary linens; wine, garden stuffs, and fruits, are exported. Although a place of little importance now, Najera was once the residence of the kings of Navarre; and here St. Ferdinand was crowned. Some traces of its former splendour may be found in the Benedictine monastery of St. Mary, where lie entombed 35 bodies of the royal families of Castile and Navarre. Pop. 2590.

**NAJERILLA**, a river, Spain, Old Castile, prov. Logroño. It flows N., and joins the Ebro 8 m. N. by E. Najera; total course, about 50 m. It abounds in excellent trout, barbel, and eels.

**NAKAB-AL-HAJAR**, a ruined city in S. Arabia, Hadramaut; lat. 14° 40' N.; lon. 47° 35' E.; on a hill, which stands out in the centre of an extensive and fertile valley, called, by the natives, Wadi Meifiah. It presents nothing but a mass of ruins, surrounded by a wall. Its history is unknown, but it is supposed to date from a very remote period.

**NAKEL**, or **NACKEL**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and 18 m. W. Bromberg, r. bank Netze, and at the commencement of the Bromberg canals. It has two churches and a synagogue; manufactures of woollen cloth, hats, and leather; and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2138.

**NAKHITSHEWAN**, two places, Russia:—1, A tn., gov. Ekaterinoslav, dist. and 7 m. E.N.E. Rostov, r. bank Don. It stands on a height; has wide, regular, and well-cleaned streets; and is built of good houses, generally in the Oriental style. It contains three churches, a convent, school, and printing-press, all Armenian; and a large bazaar, well supplied with all kinds of merchandise from Persia and India; has manufactures of cotton and silk stuffs, and morocco leather; soap-works and brandy distilleries; and carries on an extensive trade both with the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts, and the more distant Tartars, Nogais, and Circassians. It also has relations with Astrakan, and Constantinople. One of the most lucrative branches of its trade is pearls and precious stones. The inhabitants are almost all Armenians, the town having been originally the see of an Armenian bishop, and being now the residence of the Armenian Patriarch. Pop. (1851), 14,166.—2, A tn. Trans Caucasia, on an elevated plain, near l. bank Aras, 175 m. S. Tiflis, said to have been founded by Noah. It consists of regularly formed streets, and neat, well-built houses, mostly of freestone, but partly of wood, plastered with mortar, and all covered with tiles; and has a considerable number of well-stocked shops, three churches, and a townhouse; manufactures of morocco leather, earthenware, &c.; tile-works, and a considerable trade with the adjoining districts. Pop. (1842), 1983.

**NAKHODEH**, a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, S.S.W. Lake Urumiyah. On a height overlooking the town is a quadrangular fort, with eight bastions.

**NAKILOO**, a maritime tn. Persia, prov. Laristan; lat. 28° 52' N.; lon. 53° 30' E.; with a fort and a detached tower for its protection. Near the shore are regular soundings, but the anchorage is exposed to N.W. winds.

**NAKO**, a vil. Tibet, dist. Pitti or Spiti, among the W. Himalayas, 12,000 ft. above sea-level, and on the shoulder of the great mountain, Porgyul, which has an additional height of 10,000 ft., 103 m. N.E. Simla. It contains a Buddhist temple, surrounded with full-sized figures of the different incarnations of Buddha; and, though too high for fruit-trees, grows crops of grain, particularly barley. The inhabitants have the pure Tartar physiognomy.

**NAKO-NAKO**, a group of small isls., W. coast, isl. Sumatra, W. from isl. Nias; lat. 0° 50' N.; governed by a rajah.

**NAKOFALVO**, or *Nakófalva*, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 37 m. E. by N. Temesvár, in a fertile grain district. It has a church. Pop. 2205.

**NAKSKOV** (Latin, *Nascevia*), a tn. Denmark, the largest and most important on isl. Laaland, on a ford of same name. It was at one time fortified, and exports a great deal of corn. Near it, finely situated on the fiord, is the old castle of Aalholm or Christiansholm, once a place of great strength, which figures much in the early history of Denmark. Its extensive garden possesses the richest collection of exotic plants of any private garden in the kingdom. Pop. (1851), 2955.

**NAL**, a small walled tn. Beloochistan; lat. 27° 39' N.; lon. 65° 59' E.; with a fort, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

**NALABU**, or **ANALABU**, a seaport tn. Sumatra, N.W. coast kingdom of Acheen; lat. 4° 8' 30' N.; lon. 96° 8' E. It has a considerable trade in pepper, gold dust, &c. Provisions abundant, and moderate in price; anchorage in 5 to 7 fathoms; tolerably sheltered, by a reef, from N.W. winds.

**NALB** (OBER AND UNTER), two places, nearly contiguous, Lower Austria, near the Schtrattenthal, about 5 m. from Jetzelsdorf, in a district covered with vineyards. They have a parish church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 21,195.

**NALCHA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, Indore, 2000 ft. above sea-level; lat. 22° 25' N.; lon. 75° 29' E. It is an ancient place, mostly ruinous, but partly rebuilt in 1820. Among its remains are a palace, mosque, and a fine artificial lake; and the whole country, for some distance, attests its former magnificence, by the ruins of mosques and other public buildings.

**NALDA**, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 8 m. S.S.W. Logroño, r. bank Iregua. It has a church, a townhouse, an old castle, primary school, and suppressed Franciscan convent; manufactures of common linen, two distilleries, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in fruit, vegetables, and wine. Pop. 4732.

**NALINNES**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 27 m. E. Mons; with two breweries, a bleachfield, two corn-mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1818.

**NALLIERS**, a tn. France, dep. Vendée, about 17 m. W. Fontenay-le-Comte; with a large manufactory of oil from rape-seed, a tannery, and some trade in corn. Pop. 1070.

**NALON** [anc. *Naelus*], a river, Spain, Asturias, prov. Oviedo. It rises about 27 m. S.E. Oviedo, flows W.N.W. through a coal country, receives the Caudal, Trubia, Piguena, and Nora, and falls into the Bay of Biscay at Mures; total course, about 60 m.; it is well supplied with fish.

**NAMALOUK ISLANDS**, a group of several islands, Pacific Ocean, Carolines; lat. 5° 55' N.; lon. 153° 16' E. (n.); they are low, 3 m. to 5 m. each in circumference, and almost entirely covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees; numerous inhabited, and all surrounded and connected with a coral reef, which furnishes trepang and pearl-oysters.

**NAMAQUA** (GREAT AND LITTLE). See HOTTENTOTS.

**NAMAQUALAND**. See HOTTENTOTS.

**NAMAQUAS**. See HOTTENTOTS.

**NAMENY**, two places, Hungary:—1, (*Nis*), A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 9 m. from Szathmar-Nemethy; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1311.—2, (*Vasáros*), A market tn. co. Beregh, l. bank Theiss, 62 m. S.E. Kaschau; with a Protestant church, a synagogue, and an old castle. Pop. 802.

**NAMESZTO**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Arva, on the White Arva, 55 m. N.N.E. Kremnitz; with a church, synagogue, handsome manor-house, and a considerable trade in linen with Transylvania. Pop. 1668.

**NAMIESCHT**, two places, Austria, Moravia:—1, A market tn., circle and 27 m. N. Znaim, on the Oslawa, here crossed by a stone bridge of seven arches. It has a church, and manufactures of woollens and cassimeres. On a rocky eminence, on the opposite side of the river, is an old castle, in which one of the most extensive cloth factories in the empire has been established. Amethysts and topazes are found in the vicinity. Pop. 2200.—2, A market tn., circle and 10 m. W. Olmütz, on the Pilawa; with a church, and an old and a new castle. Pop. 800.

**NAMONUITO**, a coral isl. group, Pacific Ocean, Carolines; lat. 8° 33' to 9° 0' N.; lon. 149° 47' to 150° 31' E.

**NAMOUKA**, one of the Friendly Islands. See ANNA-MOOKA.

**NAMSLAU**, a walled tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 31 m. E. Breslau, l. bank Weida. It has a castle, two churches, an hospital, and infirmary; a courthouse, and provincial and city courts; manufactures of woollens, linens, and ribbons, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3924.

**NAMUR**, a prov. Belgium, bounded, N. by Brabant, N.E. Liège, E. Luxembourg, S. and S.W. France, and W. Hainaut; greatest length, N. to S. 57 m.; greatest breadth, 37 m.; area, 1413 sq. m. The surface of this province is greatly diversified, exhibiting alternately mountain and valley, wide level plains, and wooded heights. In many parts, particularly

on the banks of the Meuse and Sambre, the scenery is very picturesque; so much so, that part of the road from Namur to Dinant, has been named Little Switzerland. Almost the whole province belongs to the carboniferous system, and is characterised by its usual strata of limestone, sandstone, shale, coal, and iron. The only varieties of coal worked within this province are a pure schistous coal or splint, not bituminous enough to cake, and an earthy coal, called *terre houille*. Iron, also, and lead and sulphur are found; and building stone, slate, marble, porcelain, and pipe-clay abound. The province is well watered by the Meuse, with its tributary Lisse, proceeding from the S. and the Sambre from the W., uniting at Namur, and then flowing E. These rivers abound in fish. About one-half of the whole surface is cultivated, one-third in wood, and somewhat more than one-eighth is waste. The chief vegetable productions are the ordinary cereals, oil-seeds, chicory, fruit, medicinal, and dye-plants. In some places the vine is cultivated. The extensive forests furnish good timber, and fuel for the iron-works; and shelter large numbers of game and vermin. The industry of the province, both manufacturing and commercial, is largely developed. Its cutlery is particularly famous. For administrative purposes, Namur is divided into three arrondissements—Namur, the capital; Dinant, and Philippeville; subdivided into 16 military and 15 civil cantons. Pop. (1849), 268,143, nearly all of whom speak Walloon.

NAMUR (Flemish, *Naemen*; German, *Namen*; Latin, *Namurcum*), a tn. Belgium, cap. above prov., at the confluence of the Sambre and Meuse, 35 m. S.E. Brussels. It is surrounded by walls, and is a place of great strength, being defended by good outworks on both banks of the Meuse and Sambre, and also by a citadel, seated on steep rocks, rising up at the confluence of the two rivers. It is entered by four principal and seven minor gates; and maintains a communication between its different quarters by means of two bridges—one of three arches across the Sambre, and another of nine arches across the Meuse. The town is beautifully situated;

the other great staple. The export trade is considerable, and is greatly favoured by two navigable rivers. Other means of communication are ample. Steamers ply daily on the Meuse; and railways give easy access to Brussels, Mons, and the French frontier. Namur dates from the seventh century, under the names of Namucum, Navineum Castrum, and Namon. It was taken by Louis XIV., in 1692, and retaken by William III. of England, in 1695. Its fortifications were demolished by Joseph II. of Austria, in 1784, and restored in 1817. Pop. (1846), 22,218.

NAN-CHANG, a city, China, cap. prov. Kiangsee, r. bank Kan-Kiang; lat. 28° 40' N.; lon. 115° 40' E.; surrounded by a wall 6 m. in circumference. It is accessible by water from all sides. Barrow estimates the shipping he saw before the place, independently of innumerable small craft, at 100,000 tons.

NAN-LING, a mountain range, China, which separates the basins of the Yangtse-kiang and Kan-kiang, and provs. Quangtung and Quangsee from Hoonan and Koeichoo.

NANA, numerous places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (*Also*), Thither Danube, co. Tolna; with a Greek church. It stands in a well-cultivated district, in which a good deal of wine is produced. Pop. 1057.—2, (*Felso*), Co. Tolna; with a Protestant church. Excellent tobacco is grown in the district. Pop. 1375.—3, (*Tisza*), Hither Theiss, co. Heves, in a marshy district, on the Theiss, 29 m. S.S.E. Erlau; with a court of justice, and a Calvinistic church. Pop. 2847.

NANAS, a tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, Haiduk dist., on the borders of a very extensive morass, about 50 m. E. Erlau. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a considerable trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 7737.

NANCHE, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang, beautifully situated in a valley of same name, at the confluence of a stream with the Hwuy-chow, about 40 m. W. Yen-chow-foo. It has a neat and clean appearance, much resembling that of an English town; and consists of houses, generally of two stories,

ranged along the banks of the river, with a picturesque hill behind. It appears to be about 3 m. in circuit, and to carry on a very extensive trade, the river being covered with boats, which are constantly plying between it and Yen-chow, Hanchow, and many other places both above and below. Pop. about 200,000. —(Fortune's *Tea Districts of China*.)

NANCOWRY, one of the Nicobar isls. Bay of Bengal; lat. 7° 57' N.; lon. 93° 43' E.; about 25 m. in circumference; soil rich, yielding great quantities of cocoanuts and other fruits, including plantains, limes, tamarinds, betelnut, and mellori, a species of bread-fruit. Between this island and two adjoining islands, there is a spacious anchorage, in which



NAMUR.—From Stanfield's Sketches on the Moselle.

and is, on the whole, well built, with clean and spacious streets, and several handsome squares. Frequent sieges and bombardments have deprived the town of almost all its ancient buildings. Among those of more recent times are the cathedral, one of the most handsome modern churches of Belgium; the church of St. Loup, the church of Notre Dame, and the churches of St. Nicolas, St. Joseph, and St. Jean Baptist; the Hotel de Ville, and the belfry tower. Namur is the seat of a bishop, the seat of a court of assizes, and of courts of first resort and commerce; and possesses a chamber of commerce, a royal atheneum, a Jesuit college, an academy of painting, a school of design and architecture, a public library, a mineral and philosophical cabinet, a chemical laboratory, an agricultural society, a seminary, an episcopal normal and various other schools, a penitentiary, a deaf and dumb asylum, and several other benevolent institutions, an arsenal, and barracks.

Namur is the Belgium Sheffield, and is famous for cutlery. Tanning, which occupies nearly a tenth of the population, is

vessels may lie in perfect security.

NANCY (Latin, *Nancevium*), a tn. France, cap. dep. Meurthe, finely-situated in a fertile plain, near l. bank Meurthe, 177 m. E. Paris, on the railway to Strasbourg. It has been styled the prettiest town in France, and the praise, though somewhat extravagant, is not altogether undeserved. It is divided into the old and the new town. The former is, for the most part, irregularly built; streets narrow and winding; but several of the buildings are elegant, and not a few of them compensate, by their antiquity, for the want of uniformity in their structure. The new town is remarkably elegant; streets straight and spacious, intersecting each other at right angles, and the houses, almost without exception, handsome. The Place Royale, surrounded by six or seven fine public buildings, and communicating, by a triumphal arch, with the Place Carriere, has seldom been surpassed. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a modern structure, in the Italian style; the church of St. Epore, with a lofty tower and a fine portal; the church of the Cordeliers, built in 1484, and containing the



tombs of several dukes of Lorraine; the ducal chapel, entered from the church of the Cordeliers, and built in the form of an octagonal mausoleum; the Hotel de Ville, the university, royal college, theatre, barracks, museum, library, and several hospitals. In the Place Royale is a fine statue of Stanislas Leszczynski, king of Poland, who passed the latter years of his life here as duke of Lorraine, and bestowed upon the town many of its finest modern embellishments. The Cours d'Orleans, occupying the highest part of the town, and finely planted, is the principal promenade. Nancy is the see of a bishop, possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a university, an academy, a central agricultural society, an academy of sciences, a secondary school of medicine, a botanical garden, a school of design, and a theological seminary, &c. The manufactures consist of broad-cloth, and other woollen stuffs; hosiery, lace, all kinds of embroidery, stained paper, oil, liqueurs, chemical products, &c. There are also numerous cotton-mills, dye-works, and tanneries. The trade is in corn, wine, brandy, leather, wool, &c.; and there are three fairs—two of two days each, and one of twenty days. The most memorable event, in the annals of Nancy, is the battle fought under its walls, when the duke of Burgundy (Charles the Rash), was signally defeated by René II, duke of Lorraine, and lost his life. Pop. (1852), 38,706.

**NANDAN SAR**, a small lake, Cashmere, held in high reverence by the Hindoos, and visited by them in pilgrimage; lat.  $33^{\circ} 21' N$ ; lon.  $74^{\circ} 26' E$ .

**NANDERE**, or **NANDAIR**, a tn. and dist. Hindoostan, Deccan, Nizam's dominions. The town, on l. bank Godavery, 135 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad; lat.  $19^{\circ} 3' N$ ; lon.  $77^{\circ} 38' E$ ; contains a good fortress, built of stone; and is a place of general pilgrimage to the pious of the Sikh religion.—The district is about 150 m. long, by 35 m. broad; fertile, well watered, and capable of being much improved.

**NANDRAS**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Gömör, at the foot of Mount Zaleznik, about 30 m. from Tornallya; with a Protestant church, several distilleries, and a transit trade, as well as a trade in iron. Pop. 851.

**NANEE**, a tn. Afghanistan, 10 m. S. Ghuznee; lat.  $33^{\circ} 25' N$ ; lon.  $68^{\circ} 12' E$ ; near the W. extremity of the extensive plain of Shelturh, on the bank of an affluent of the Ghuznee. Elevation above the sea, 7502 ft.

**NANFIO**, an isl. Grecian Archipelago. See **ANAPHI**.

**NANGASAKI**, or **NAGASAKI**, one of the five imperial cities of Japan, and the only place in the empire open to foreigners, and that only through Desima (*which see*). It is situated on a peninsula formed by the deep bay of Ohomura, W. coast, isl. Kiusiu; lat.  $32^{\circ} 43' 32'' N$ ; lon.  $129^{\circ} 43' 53'' E$ . The harbour of Nangasaki is deep, about 4 m. long, and 1 m. broad, affords safe anchorage, is sheltered from all winds, and defended by numerous batteries on its shores and islands. The town and its suburbs contain 92 streets, 11,451 houses, spreading up the side of one of the hills by which the harbour is skirted. The houses, being constructed of wood, with a mixture of clay and chopped straw, and paper windows, are very inflammable, and conflagrations are frequent. Each house is encircled by a verandah, and has a garden behind, invariably laid-out, however small, with the greatest effort at the picturesque; rockeries, water-falls, lakes, and a family chapel, are amongst the most frequent of the ornaments. Nangasaki contains two government palaces, those of the princes of Fizen and Tsikuzen, who furnish, alternately, the supplies of the port; the offices of the *chargés d'affaires* of the princes of Satsuma, of Tausima, and of the other provinces of Kiusiu; a college of interpreters for the Dutch and Chinese; a Dutch factory, on the artificial island of Desima; and a Chinese factory, called Tò-zin-jasiki, forming the S. suburb. It has, likewise, a prison, a house for the insane, an arsenal, a botanical garden, several theatres, and a great number of tea-houses and other places of amusement; and is the rendezvous of merchants, learned men, and idlers from all parts of the empire. Its port is filled with ships; and its shops and warehouses, for the sale of porcelain—of which there is here an extensive manufactory—spices, cotton, silk, and China goods, are very numerous. There are 61 temples within a short distance of Nangasaki. Like the private houses, these temples are plainly built, and unornamented, always encircled by a verandah, and surrounded by many smaller temples, like

chapels, and enclosed in a garden. The larger ones are called 'yasiro,' the smaller ones 'niyas.' The Japanese and Dutch resort to the gardens as places of amusement. In most of the temples are large rooms, unappropriated to the service of the gods, used for the accommodation of travellers, or let out as banqueting rooms. Pop. (Siebold), 26,127, exclusive of military, and about 6000 priests, monks, and others, in the employment of the Siogun. Some estimates raise it to 70,000.

**NANGIS** [anc. *Nangiaecum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 17 m. E.N.E. Melun; with a somewhat clumsy Gothic church, the remains of a strong castle; manufactures of leather, and a trade in cattle, corn, Brie cheese, poultry, &c. P. 1919.

**NANJINGODE**, a vil. Hindoostan, Deccan, prov. and 15 m. S. Mysore, on the Kapini, which, in the vicinity, is crossed by a native bridge, consisting of a long series of tall, pointed arches, each about 5 ft. wide, and remarkable for the solidity of the architecture. The village contains a celebrated temple of Siva.

**NANKA**, a group of three small isls. Indian Archipelago, in the Strait of Banca. They possess good water.

**NANKA ISLANDS**, three isls. Indian Archipelago, Strait of Gaspar, between isls. Biliton and Banca, 4 m. or 5 m. from the Banca shore. Great Nanka, the largest, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in extent, in lat.  $2^{\circ} 25' S$ ; lon.  $105^{\circ} 48' 30'' E$ , is moderately elevated, as is also Little Nanka; but the middle island is low. Ships in want of wood or water frequently touch here to procure a supply, which may be got conveniently on the largest island.

**NANKIN** [officially, *Kiangning*], a celebrated city, China, cap. of prov. Kiangsoo, r. bank Yang-tse-Kiang, 560 m. S. by E. Pekin; lat.  $32^{\circ} 2' N$ ; lon.  $118^{\circ} 49' E$ . (a.) It is 18 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by a wall, generally above 40 ft. high. The river, opposite the city, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, 25 fathoms deep, with a rocky bottom, and a current of 3 m. to 5 m. an hour. The city lies 3 m. S. from the Yang-tse-Kiang, but a part of its walls approaches within 700 paces of the water. The principal streets are of moderate breadth, clean, well-paved, and lined with handsome shops; but the houses are, in general, mean, and only one story high. The view of the city from the porcelain tower is said to be exceedingly pleasing; the whole interior of the city being visible, and the houses so closely packed that the streets can scarcely be traced, while the large tent-like roofs of the temples, and the curious gable-ends of the pawnbrokers' shops shine out in their various gaudy colours, amid the sea of houses which it surrounds them. The part of the city occupied by the Manchos is separated by a cross wall from the Chinese town. The great extent of the wall renders the defence of the city difficult; besides which, it is overlooked from the hills on the E. On that side there are three gates; the land towards the river is marshy, and the gates are approached on stone causeways. A deep canal or ditch runs up from the river directly under the walls, on the W., serving to strengthen the approaches on that side. The most remarkable structure now existing in Nankin is the porcelain tower, called, by the Chinese, the Redempting Favor Monastery, built in 1411, pre-eminent, above all other similar buildings in China, for its completeness and elegance. It is of an octagonal form, 261 ft. high, and consists of nine stories, each adorned with a cornice and gallery, and covered with a roof of green tiles, with a bell at each corner, which sounds when agitated by the wind. On the top is a pinnacle in the shape of a pineapple, surmounted by a golden ball. A spiral staircase in the inside, of 190 steps, carries the visitor to the summit. In the interior are some apartments, richly gilt, and otherwise elaborately adorned. There are, in the city, extensive manufactories of fine satin and crape, and the cotton cloth which foreigners call Nankeen, derives its name from this city; paper and ink of fine quality, and beautiful artificial flowers of pith paper, are produced here. Nankin is celebrated also for its scholars and literary character, as well as manufactures, having many large libraries and book-stores. It is the residence of the governor-general of three provinces, and, consequently, the centre of a large concourse of officials, educated men, and students seeking for promotion.

Nankin was, at one time, the most celebrated city in the Chinese empire, and capital of S. China; but, since the seat of Government was transferred to Pekin, it has lost its importance, and a great part of its population; about a third

of its area being, it is supposed, now unoccupied. The ancient wall of the city can be traced for 35 m., but all its ancient palaces have disappeared; and the only remarkable remains of royalty now extant are some sepulchral statues, situated near the walls. It was at Nankin that the British compelled the Chinese to submit to their terms of peace in 1842. Pop. estimated at 400,000.

NANNERCH, par. Wales, Denbigh and Flint. P. 376.

NANOUI, an isl. Pacific; lat.  $0^{\circ} 11' N.$ ; lon.  $173^{\circ} 39' 20'' E.$ ;  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide at the E. end, diminishing to 2 m. at the W. end; it is of coral formation. It affords neither wood, water, nor refreshments. It is, however, thickly inhabited, and contains several towns.

NANOUTI, or SYDENHAM ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean, Bishop's Islands; lat.  $0^{\circ} 45' S.$ ; lon.  $174^{\circ} 31' E.$  (n.); 19 m. long, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide; of coral formation, and partially covered with cocoa-nut, pandanus, and other trees.

NANT, a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, 52 m. E.S.E. Rodez. The limestone rocks in the neighbourhood contain a number of very remarkable caverns. Pop. 1628.

NANTCWNLE, par. Wales, Cardigan. Pop. 774.

NANTERRE [Latin, *Nemetodurum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine, near the Seine, 6 m. N.W. Paris, on the railway to St. Germain-en-Laye. It is generally well built, and being the reputed birthplace of St. Geneviève, contains a chapel which has long been a noted resort of pilgrims. It has manufactures of glue, wax-cloth, and chemical products; is famous for its cakes, and sends a vast number of slaughtered swine to the Paris market. Pop. 2539.

NANTES [Latin, *Condivincum Nannetum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Loire-Inférieure, r. bank Loire, where it receives both the Erdre and the Sèvre-Nantaise, 269 m. W.S.W.

between the different parts of which is kept up by at least 16 bridges, several of them handsome. The situation, on an important navigable river, within 40 m. of the ocean, is most advantageous for commerce; and the whole town is so well placed, and so regularly, and, in some parts, so splendidly built, that it justly ranks as one of the finest towns in France. It has a number of elegant squares, which lose little by comparison with some of the best in the capital. Its quays, which line the banks of the rivers, are particularly magnificent, and form a promenade of almost unequalled variety and beauty. They extend nearly two miles, are spacious,



THE CASTLE AND CATHEDRAL, NANTES.—From Touchard-Lafosse, La Loire.

well planted, and adorned with elegant mansions, while the shipping which crowds the harbour of La Fosse, and the number of vessels which are ever in motion on the surface



1. Eglise St. Pierre (Cathedral).
2. Eglise St. Nicolas.
3. Palais de Justice.
4. Grand Theatre.
5. Chateau.
6. Bourse.
7. Caserne de Cavalerie.

8. Entrepot General.
9. Pousuonnet des Teves.
10. Hotel Dieu, and Ecole de Medecin.
11. Hopital General de St. Jacques.
12. Prison.
13. Jardin des Plantes.
14. Cimetiére de Misericorde.

- c. Place Jaunay.
- d. Place Varicou.
- e. Place Gratin.
- f. Place Esclaire.
- g. Place du Commerce.
- m. Place de la Liberté.
- n. Place Anne de Bretagne.

Paris, with which it is connected by railway. The Loire here forms a number of islands, two of which constitute among the finest quarters of the town; the communication

of the stream, give great animation to the scene. The public edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral, externally an unsightly pile, from the unfinished towers not rising much higher than the roof, but possessed of a fine portal, richly sculptured; the castle, an enormous mass of irregular buildings, flanked with round towers; the castle of Bouffay, with a very lofty polygonal tower; the Hotel de la Prefecture, with two fine façades of the Ionic order, and regarded as the handsomest edifice of Nantes; the exchange, with a peristyle of 10 Ionic pillars, supporting an entablature adorned with 10 statues, each corresponding to a pillar; the theatre, museum of natural history, picture-gallery, old mint, now occupied by the courts of justice; public library, containing 30,000 volumes and several valuable MSS.; the chapter-house, and Hotel Dieu or general infirmary. Besides the promenade of La Fosse already mentioned, those of St. Peter and St. Andrew, opening into each other; of Henry IV. and of the people, are deserving of notice. Nantes is the see of a bishop, and possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce and exchange, a *conseil de prud'hommes*, a mint, college, diocesan seminary, and secondary ecclesiastical school; a secondary school of medicine, a hydrographical school of the first class, an agricultural, a horticultural, and an industrial society. The manufactures consist of woollen covers, serge, flannel, printed stuffs, canvas, varnished hats, marine cordage, chemical products, glue, ship biscuits, &c.; there are also



cotton-mills, numerous sugar-refineries, and bleachfields. The building-docks are of great extent, and fit out vessels from 1000 tons and under, which have long borne a high name for their sailing properties. The trade is greatly favoured, not merely by the river, but by a canal which communicates with Brest, and, more recently, by the railway which connects Paris with the W. coast: it includes a great variety of articles both for the home, the colonial, and the foreign markets, and employs 576 vessels, having an aggregate burden of 69,231 tons. Before the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, Nantes was the capital of the Nannetes. In 445, it valiantly withstood a siege of 60 days by the Huns. During the ninth century, it was thrice taken by the Normans, and almost entirely ruined. In 1118, when it had again become prosperous, an accidental fire reduced the greater part of it to ashes. During the English wars in France, it suffered much, repeatedly falling into the hands of opposite parties. For a long time it formed one of the most valuable possessions of the dukes of Brittany, but, in 1498, the heiress of the dukedom, Anne of Brittany, who was born here, having here married Louis XII., it passed, with the rest of her possessions, to the crown of France. The most memorable event connected with the history of Nantes is the famous edict issued here by Henry IV., April 30, 1598, securing the Protestants in the free exercise of their religion, and making them eligible to all civil and military employments. The revocation of this edict by Louis XIV., in 1685, is still better known than the issuing of it, and involved the kingdom in disasters from which it has never completely recovered. P. (1852), 85,869.

NANTGLYN, par. Wales, Denbigh. P. 391.

NANTINAN, par. Irel. Limerick; 7922 ac. P. 8018.

NANTMEL, par. Wales, Radnor. P. 1345.

NANTUA [Latin, *Nantoides*], a tn. France, dep. Ain, 20 m. E. Bourg, in a wild gorge of the Jura, at the E. extremity of the lake of its name, hemmed in by bare precipices and frowning woods. It consists of three nearly parallel streets, and has a church, originally belonging to an abbey, in the Romanesque style; a court of first resort, manufactures of muslin, cotton cloth, cashmere tissues, covers, coarse carpets, and bone combs; also several cotton and silk mills, tanneries, naileries, paper and saw mills; and a trade in corn and wine, for which Nantua is an entrepot between France and Switzerland; fish obtained from the lake, cheese, and carpet shoes. Pop. 3248.

NANTUCKET, a vil. and port, U. States, Massachusetts,

N. side isl. Nantucket, 90 m. E.S.E. Boston, at the bottom of a bay 6 m. long, and almost land-locked; lat. 41° 16' 56" N.; lon. 70° 6' 12" W. It is compactly built, has narrow streets, several churches, an atheneum, with a small library, and was nearly destroyed by fire in July, 1846, when 360 buildings were burned down. It was the first town in the U. States to engage in the whale fishing, and is still only surpassed in this trade by New Bedford. In 1850, it had an aggregate tonn. of 29,012, of which 19,055 tons were registered in the whale fishery. In 1849, there were brought in 17,817 barrels sperm-oil, 6461 barrels whale-oil, and 68,200 lbs. whalebone. The harbour is good. Pop. township, 8452.—THE ISLAND is about 20 m. from the mainland, of a triangular form, about 15 m. long, with an average breadth of 4 m.; area, 50 sq. m. In some parts the soil is very productive, but most of it is sandy and sterile. The land is chiefly held in common, and a large number of sheep and cows are reared. The inhabitants are mostly employed in navigation, and particularly in the whale fishery. This island, with a few small ones adjoining, constitute Nantucket county.

NANTWICH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Chester. The town, 17 m. S.E. Chester, on the railway thence to

Crewe, and on both sides the Weaver, here crossed by a beautiful stone bridge, is also intersected by the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction Canal. It has four principal streets; houses, for the most part, of timber and brick, with projecting stories; a magnificent cruciform church, several Dissenting chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house; a free grammar-school, a blue cap school, and several almshouses. Shoe-making, chiefly for the London and Manchester markets, is the chief branch of manufacture; and salt was at one time extensively made. It has also some trade in cheese, and other farm produce. Pop. (1851), 5426.

NAO, a cape, Spain, prov. Valencia, 47 m. S.E. Alicante, and the most E. point of land on the coast of Valencia; lat. 38° 44' N.; lon. 0° 12' E.

NAOS (PORT OF), Canaries, isl. Lanzarote, S.E. side. It is sheltered from the N.E. by reefs, and has two entrances, with 14 ft. at high water in the N., and 17 ft. in the S. entrance; the depth within is 27 to 10 ft.

NAPAGEDU, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 8 m. N. by E. Hradisch, l. bank March; with a church, and a handsome chateau, seated on a rocky eminence. P. 2580.

NAPAKING, the principal seaport of the Loo-Choo islands; lat. 26° 12' 30" N.; lon. 127° 41' 30" E. (n.) It has a secure harbour.

NAPKOR, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, 4 m. from Nagy-Kallo; with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1397.

NAPLES [Italian, *Regno di Napoli*], a kingdom, Europe, composed of the S. portion of the Italian Peninsula, and the island of Sicily, with its appendant gorges, and hence not unfrequently designated by the name of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies—*Scilicet di qua del Faro, or Continental Naples*; and *Sicilia di la del Faro, or Sicily Proper*. As Sicily is described under its own head, the present article is confined exclusively to the continental part of the kingdom, consisting of the ankle, spur, heel, and foot of the boot, to which Italy, as a whole, bears so striking a resemblance. The kingdom of Naples, thus limited, extends from lat. 37° 55', to 42° 55' N., and lon. 13° 15', to 18° 30' E.; and is bounded, N. by the Adriatic and the Papal States; N.W. the Papal States; W., S., and S.E. the Mediterranean; and N.E. the Adriatic; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 345 m.; average breadth, about 95 m. For administrative purposes, it is divided into 15 provinces, of which the names, area, population, and extent under cultivation, &c., are exhibited in the following Table:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Area in Ac.	Cultivated, Ac.	Wood, Ac.	Population, 1850.	Chief Cities.	Population, 1850.
Abruzzo-Citra .....	940	701,448	414,744	75,768	312,899	Chieti.....	17,734
Abruzzo-Ultra I.....	935	72,468	44,144	32,076	239,738	Teramo.....	15,009
Abruzzo-Ultra II.....	1,905	1,592,640	790,884	184,272	529,311	Aquila.....	21,169
Bari (Terra Di).....	1,783	1,455,492	774,444	146,388	497,432	Bari.....	27,297
Basilicata.....	3,134	2,617,032	1,346,532	434,940	501,222	Potenza.....	12,362
Calabria-Citra.....	1,980	1,806,648	944,984	239,912	435,811	Cosenza.....	13,847
Calabria-Ultra I.....	1,659	961,884	590,008	114,312	319,662	Reggio.....	18,488
Calabria-Ultra II.....	1,509	1,464,662	816,420	115,236	381,147	Catanzaro.....	14,765
Capitanata.....	2,205	1,969,836	999,736	304,648	318,415	Foggia.....	24,058
Lavoro (Terra Di).....	1,885	1,755,876	1,064,448	192,456	732,012	Caserta.....	25,780
Naples.....	288	272,184	176,616	20,592	822,142	Naples.....	416,475
Otranto (Terra Di).....	2,171	2,060,880	1,250,638	67,056	409,000	Lecce.....	19,367
Principato-Citra.....	1,710	1,393,656	920,568	108,108	568,800	Salerno.....	18,802
Principato-Ultra.....	1,064	871,992	598,440	80,320	383,414	Avellino.....	22,878
Sannio or Molise.....	1,344	961,884	696,736	228,492	360,540	Campano.....	10,444
Total.....	24,563	19,985,522	11,761,392	2,334,676	6,610,873		

*General Features.*—The coast, where washed by the Adriatic, is generally low and unbroken, exhibiting only one very marked projection in the spur, formed by Mount Garigliano, from which the shore, in proceeding N., curves gracefully round, nearly in the shape of a regular arc; and, in proceeding S., first forms the large Gulf of Manfredonia, and then traces a continuous line, almost free from curvature, as far as the town of Otranto. The Mediterranean shore is of a different character, being, for the most part, bold and rocky, broken into numerous bays, with projecting headlands; and, in the S.E., so deeply indented by the Gulf of Taranto, as to form two very remarkable peninsulas—the less, on the E., between that Gulf and the Adriatic, and the other, stretching far to the S., between the same Gulf and the opposite shore of the Medi-

terranean. The interior may be generally characterised as mountainous, being traversed by the Apennines, which, entering it from the Papal States, proceed through it first in a S.E. and then in a S. direction, till they reach its extremity near the Strait of Messina, at the same time throwing off numerous branches, which intersect the country in all directions. Several of the loftiest summits of the Apennines are situated in Naples; among others Mount Corno, the culminating point of the whole range, 9519 ft.; Mount Amaro, 9131 ft.; and Mount Velino, 8174 ft. But the surface is not always mountainous. Even between the highest ridges, valleys, generally narrow, but often of great length, intervene. Among the lower ramifications, where the hills assume rounded forms, large undulating tracts, equally distinguished by beauty and fertility, are found; and, towards the coast, both on its E. and W. side, the hills altogether disappear, and are succeeded by extensive plains. The largest of these is on the E. side, the plain of Apulia, in provs. Capitanata, Barri, and Otranto; but the most celebrated is in Terra di Lavoro, where it forms a deep alluvial flat, stretching N. from the capital along the shore for 40 m., with an average breadth of nearly 20 m.

*Rivers.*—The rivers of Naples are very numerous, and carry their waters either to the Adriatic or the Mediterranean. They generally take their rise in the Apennines, at no great distance from the coast, and hence are seldom of great magnitude. To the Adriatic belong the Vomano, Pescara, Sangro, Trigno, Biferno, Fortore, Candelaro, Cervaro, Carapella, and the Ofanto; to the Mediterranean, the Garigliano, Volturno, Sele, Basento, and Bradano. The principal lakes are the Celano or Fucino, in Abruzzo-Ultra; and the lagoons of Lesina and Varano, in prov. Capitanata, near the shores of the Adriatic.

*Climate.*—With a surface so greatly diversified, the climate necessarily varies much according to locality. In the mountainous districts, where the loftier summits begin to obtain a covering of snow towards the end of October, and retain it for nearly six months thereafter, the cold is severe, and makes it impossible to cultivate many plants which grow vigorously under the same latitude, in more favourable circumstances. Even in lower districts, which have a northern exposure, the effect is nearly the same, though snow falls seldom, and never lasts long. A very different climate prevails when the surface is low, and the hills only serve to protect it from the northern blasts. In such circumstances, the summer heat often becomes extreme; but the rigours of winter are unknown, and both spring and autumn are delightful. In the plain of Terra di Lavoro, already mentioned, and several other favoured spots, the climate is of this description; and vegetation, subjected to no check, is always luxuriant, yielding, for the slightest exertion of labour, the most exuberant returns.

*Geology.*—In geological structure, the S. of Italy bears a considerable resemblance to the N., though the direction of the strata is nearly reversed. In the N., the primitive rocks of granite and gneiss are situated on the frontiers, and the secondary and tertiary formations come successively to the surface in proceeding S. In Naples, granite, gneiss, and mica schist, are the predominating rocks in the S. extremity, and are continued N. with few interruptions, occupying the greater part of the toe of the boot. Patches of Jura limestone appear in the same quarter; but the prevailing strata are modern, and consist chiefly of the marls, travertine, and sandstone, of the tertiary formation. The same formation is largely developed on the shores of the Gulf of Otranto, from which it proceeds N.N.W., covering a great part of the shore of the Adriatic. It is overlain by cretaceous strata, which form a long, narrow belt on the W. side of it, and are succeeded by the Jura limestone. This formation occupies two very extensive tracts—one extending over a large space in the N. part of the kingdom, and the other, stretching along the W. coast, between the Gulfs of Policastro and Salerno. Another tract covers the greater part of the province of Bari. A different formation, not yet mentioned, though in some respects more interesting than all the others, is the volcanic, which stretches along the Gulf of Naples, and part of that of Gaeta, and covers a large part of the province of Terra di Lavoro with the decomposed lavas, to which it owes its remarkable fertility. There can be no doubt here as to the centre of the volcanic agency, which still continues active, and repeatedly, within the Christian era, has burst forth and overwhelmed celebrated cities.

*Vegetation, Zoology, &c.*—In the northern and southern provinces of the kingdom, the rugged and mountainous nature of the surface, in a great measure, excludes the operations of agriculture. A considerable proportion of it is, accordingly, occupied by forests, on which magnificent timber is grown, and the remainder, consisting of extensive tracts of natural pasture, is devoted chiefly to the rearing of horned cattle, sheep, and goats. In the central parts of the kingdom, the genial but occasionally oppressive warmth of the climate, secures a large amount of produce, though, with a few rare exceptions, the system of agriculture pursued is wretched in the extreme. The crops follow each other without any regular rotation, and the implements are of the most antiquated and inefficient description. It is not uncommon to see oxen employed in thrashing out the corn by treading upon it. Wheat, barley, maize, and rye form the principal crops, and, on the finer soils, are remarkable both for abundance and quality. On the lower flats, rice is frequently grown. The mulberry and the olive, also, are generally cultivated on a large scale, yielding silk and oil in such quantities as to form important articles of export. Cotton, liquorice, and tobacco form leading crops in particular districts; and many varieties of fruit, especially figs, lemons, and oranges, are very abundant. But the culture which seems to be regarded with most favour, and in which most skill is displayed, is that of the vine, which, though seldom seen in extensive vineyards, covering large, continuous tracts to the exclusion of other crops, is so generally intermingled with them in all parts of the kingdom, that the aggregate produce must be very great. Several of the wines bear a very high name. Among others may be mentioned the well-known Lacryma Christi, and the wines grown, like it, on the slopes of Vesuvius. There are few countries in which irrigation might be turned to better account, but it appears to be imperfectly understood, and is confined within far too narrow limits. Among domestic animals, by much the most numerous are sheep, to the rearing of which considerable attention is paid. Among horned cattle are several good native breeds, and large herds of buffaloes wander over some of the marshy plains. The horses of Calabria, though diminutive in size, have long been famous for activity and spirit; and those in the neighbourhood of Naples were at one time so highly esteemed, as to be in considerable demand in other countries. They have, latterly, been allowed to degenerate, and the export has all but ceased. The most common beasts of burden are asses and mules. Numerous herds of goats are kept among the mountains, and hogs, almost in a wild state, are left to seek their food in the forests. There, too, game, both large and small, is very abundant, and wolves are not uncommon. Various reptiles, and other animals, many of them venomous, infest the more S. parts of the kingdom; and stinging insects exist in such numbers, during the warm months, as to make residence there at that season anything but desirable. Fish abound both in the rivers and on the coasts. On the latter, the tunny and anchovy fisheries are carried on to a large extent; oysters, also, continue to be as celebrated as they were in ancient times; and in many places fine coral is fished up. The minerals of the kingdom have not been properly explored; there are few indications of metals, but beds of rock-salt are found chiefly in Calabria, sulphur in the volcanic region, and alum, sulphur, and salt-petre in several districts; the quarries furnish excellent marble and lava, which are extensively used both for building and pavement.

*Manufactures and Trade.*—Manufactures have not made much progress. In some places large factories exist; but, in general, artisans work at home. The most important industrial product is silk, which is not only spun to a large extent, but woven into excellent fabrics. The other principal articles are woollens, linens, hosiery, straw hats, sausages, and macaroni. Trade, which, if left to its natural resources, might soon become important, is cramped and almost destroyed by barbarous regulations. Under the pretext of affording protection to native industry, the most important foreign products are excluded by enormous duties; and then, in order to secure a revenue, even home products are heavily burdened. In such circumstances, competition with countries where a more enlightened policy prevails is impossible, and trade is necessarily confined to the import of those articles of necessity or luxury which the inhabitants cannot or will not want,



and the export of those in the production of which their native superiority is sufficient to overcome all other disadvantages. The latter consist principally of agricultural produce, wine, oil, liquorice, coral, lamb and kid skins, maccaroni, rags, and bones. In 1850, there arrived in Neapolitan ports, 22,264 vessels, of which 3271 were foreign; aggregate tonn., 300,507; and there cleared the same year, 22,156 vessels, of which 3286 were foreign; tonn., 307,659. In 1851, the mercantile marine included 10,568 vessels; tonn., 221,749; being an increase, over 1839, of 3565 vessels, and 55,226 tons.

In carrying on this trade, Naples has the advantage of a great number of excellent harbours, but is greatly hampered by the want of sufficient means of internal communication. The only railway yet completed is in immediate communication with the capital—one line stretching from it, in a S.E. direction, close to the coast, and as far as the town of Salerno, and another stretching N. to the town of Capua. There is also a branch line to Nola. In Naples, accounts are kept in ducats, which are nearly equal to 3s. 5½d. Sterling. The principal coins are gold pieces of 30, 15, and 3 ducats; and silver pieces, called carlini, each of which is  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a ducat. For minor fractions, the carline is subdivided into 100 grani. For weights, 1 lb. of 12 oz. = 11 oz. avoirdupois, and the *rotolo* = 31 oz. avoirdupois, are used; larger weights are the *cantaro*, of 100 *rotoli*; and lesser weights, the *oncia* and the *ottave*, the former being  $\frac{1}{16}$  and the latter only  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the lb. For dry measures, the *tomolo* = 1.45 Winchester bushels, and the *carro* = 36 *tomoli*; and for liquid measures, the *barile* = 9½ imperial gallons; the *botto* = 12 *barile*; and the *carro* = 2 *botti*, are the standards. The principal lineal measure is the *palm* = 10.38 English inches; 8 *palmi* make a *canna*, and 7000 *palmi* a Neapolitan mile = nearly  $\frac{1}{12}$  m. English. The standard square measure is the *pasticello*, containing  $7\frac{1}{2}$  square *palmi*; the *passo* = 30 *pasticelli*; and the *moggio* = 30 *passi*. The *moggio* is equal to 3 rods 12 perches.

The Government of Naples is a hereditary monarchy, which, from the absence or inefficiency of constitutional checks, makes a very near approach to despotism. A nominal parliament holds its sittings regularly at Naples, but its privileges are so restricted that all power, legislative no less than executive, virtually centres in the Crown. Numerous courts, ascending gradually to a supreme court of cassation, have been erected for the administration of justice, and are said to administer it with considerable impartiality, when the questions to be decided are strictly private; but when they happen to have a political bearing, the judges are too apt to become mere tools of the court; indeed it is beyond a doubt that, in regard to political liberty and political justice, no country of Europe stands lower in the scale than Naples. The total number of criminal offences in 1850, was 16,626. Of these, 4016 cases, involving 5805 accused, were brought before the high court, when 1792 were liberated, and 4513 condemned. The number of accused in 1835, was 5617, being larger in proportion to the population than in 1850. The R. Catholic is the established religion, and is nominally professed by almost all the inhabitants. Education is miserably neglected; the grossest ignorance and bigotry prevail, and all the thoroughfares swarm with mendicants. It would seem, however, that the natural advantages of the country are so great as to cause a continued increase of population, in circumstances where it might almost be expected to retrograde. In 1835, the population, N. of the Straits of Messina, was 5,946,000; in 1845, it was 6,238,618. The revenue, obtained partly by indirect taxes, but chiefly by an enormous land tax, amounting to a fourth of the rent, was estimated, in 1848, at £3,829,935. The army, raised partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment, numbers 64,237 men. The navy consists of one ship-of-the-line of 80 guns, 11 frigates, six of them with steam-power, and a number of smaller vessels, numbering, in all, about 500 guns. The total number of persons—sailors, marines, officers, &c.—employed in immediate connection with the navy, is 5362.

*History.*—Continental Naples corresponds nearly, in its N. part, to Campania and Samnium, and, in its S. part, to Apulia, Lucania, Messapia, and Brutium. The last four are often comprehended under the name of Magna Græcia, given to them because long occupied, if not originally peopled, by colonies from Greece. The frugal lives, and independent and

warlike spirit of the natives, have been celebrated by classic historians and poets; but their resistance to Rome proved ineffectual, and, shortly after the defeat of Pyrrhus, they were annexed to the Roman republic, and long formed one of its most valuable portions. On the breaking up of the Roman empire, the country was overrun by hordes of barbarians, and passed successively under the domination of Goths, Lombards, Arabs, and Normans. In more modern times, also, it has been subjected to numerous vicissitudes. In the early part of the 16th century, it came into the possession of Spain, which retained it for nearly two centuries, and governed it by viceroys. In 1734, it was erected into an independent monarchy, in favour of the Infanta Don Carlos, or, as he is sometimes called, Charles of Bourbon. His reign was not without vigour, and much good was done; but on his accession to the throne of Spain, in 1759, he was succeeded by his son Ferdinand IV., then only in his eighth year. A regency was accordingly established, and the nation experienced all the evils of a long minority. The king himself, indeed, even after he became major, showed little inclination to exercise his rights; and the Marchese Tanucci, who had long been at the head of the regency, continued virtually sovereign. Ferdinand, though not devoid of natural talents, gave himself up to the pleasures of the table and the chase, pursuing a course which, to say the least of it, was very unkingly. His queen was animated by a very different spirit; and, having succeeded in obtaining Tanucci's dismissal, took the reins into her own hand, and managed them with great talent, though too often in a capricious, tyrannical, and vindictive spirit. The French revolution now broke out, and, extending its conquests in all directions, ultimately established its ascendancy even in Naples. The king, who had at first shown symptoms of reviving spirit, soon relapsed into pusillanimity, and fled across the Straits, leaving his Neapolitan subjects to their fate. Strange to say, the strongest resistance which the enemy experienced proceeded from a quarter where it might least have been expected. When the court and the greater part of the nobility had fled, and the great body of the upper and middle classes were either treacherous or cowardly, the lazzaroni of Naples, composed of the very dregs of society, homeless wretches, who could neither gain nor lose by political changes, raised the patriotic standard, and fought like heroes, or rather demons; for, as may be supposed, the atrocities of the warfare were hideous. Napoleon ultimately succeeded in placing first his brother Joseph, and, on Joseph's removal to Spain, his brother-in-law Murat, on the throne of Naples. During Napoleon's reverses, Murat sought to secure his crown by abandoning him; but, by subsequent proceedings, forfeited both the crown and his life. Ferdinand regained his throne, and made many liberal promises, which have not been fulfilled. During the remainder of his reign, the abuses of the old regime were scarcely diminished, and the general impression seems to be, that under that of his successor they have even been increased. — (*Dizionario Geografico-Universale dell'Italia*, 1852; *Annuaire de l'Economie Politique*, 1853, &c.)

NAPLES [Italian, *Napoli*; Latin, *Neapolis*; German, *Neapel*; Spanish, *Napoles*], the cap. city of the above kingdom, and of prov. of same name, on the W. coast of Italy, 117 m. S.E. Rome, in lat. (observatory) 40° 51' 48" N., and lon. 14° 15' 30" E. (n.). Its site is one of the most magnificent which can well be imagined, on the N. side of a nearly semicircular bay, partly stretching along the shore, and partly climbing the adjacent heights, bounded on the W. by the picturesque heights of Pausilippo, and on the E. by the lofty tops of Vesuvius, while the surrounding country, rich in natural beauty, derives additional attractions from the numerous villas and other objects with which human art has embellished it. The best distant view of Naples is obtained in approaching it from the sea, and on passing the beautiful islands which guard the entrance to its bay. A favourite and most picturesque view is obtained from the Vomero, a rising ground, covered with fine villas, to the W. of the city; the fort of St. Elmo comes into the fore-ground on the left; the city and the bay, studded with sails, form the centre of the picture, while the vista is terminated by the smoking crater of Vesuvius. Naples is neither surrounded by walls, nor regularly fortified, but is protected by three forts or castles—St. Elmo, the largest of the three, occupying a hill on the N.W. side, and containing excavations and other works hewn out

of the rock; Castello Nuovo, almost close to the sea; and Castello dell'Ovo, on a rocky islet, connected by a jetty with the land. Immediately adjoining is a large arsenal and cannon foundry, which has the appearance of a fortification, being

and attended with the worse effect of excluding both light and air. The best street is that of Toledo, which, opening from the market-place, on the N. extremity of the city, traverses it centrically throughout its whole length, and terminates at

the palace not far from the shore. It forms the principal thoroughfare, but, both in its buildings and its shops, is far inferior to the leading streets of most other European capitals. The squares are numerous, though generally of small dimensions, irregular in form, and lined by buildings in which uniformity of design appears to have been altogether forgotten. The largest and most handsome are the Largo di Palazzo, chiefly occupied by the palace, which gives it its name, and a large modern church, intended to imitate that of St. Peter at Rome; the Largo di Castello, planted with trees; and the Piazza di Mercato or Market-place, already mentioned. Many fountains, well supplied with excellent water, and often ambitiously, but not very tastefully ornamented, are



NAPLES, from the Vomero.—Drawn from Nature, and on Wood, by W. L. Leitch.

fanked with bastions. The great mass of buildings of which the city consists, forms an irregular oblong; the greatest length of which, from N. to S., is 3 m.; the breadth, from E. to W., about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.; and the circuit, nearly 8 m. By including the suburbs, which encroach so closely upon the town that they can hardly be distinguished from it, this circuit will be nearly doubled. Of the gates, some of which are now near the centre of the city, that of Capua, with reliefs

scattered over the different quarters of the city; and fine promenades are furnished by several of the quays along the shore. Among others may be mentioned those of Santa Lucia, and Spiaggia di Chiaja. The latter, which is of great length, is adorned with numerous marble statues, and in fine evenings is crowded with equipages, often of an elegant, and often also of a very grotesque description; every Neapolitan who can muster any sort of conveyance disdaining to appear on foot.

The public edifices are not very remarkable, and suffer much in the estimation of strangers who have come from the N. of the peninsula, from being contrasted with much more noble structures. The most deserving of notice are the cathedral, a large Gothic building, erected on the site, and supported by 100 granite pillars, originally forming part of a temple of Apollo, much injured by the overloading of incongruous ornaments, but held in high veneration, in consequence of possessing the relics of St. Januarius or Gennaro; among others, the phial of his blood, the annual melting of which, on the 19th September, is one of the few public miracles with which the church of Rome still ventures to delude its votaries; the church De' Santi Apostoli, said to have been originally founded by Constantine the Great, on the site of a temple of Mercury, and, though subsequently rebuilt, still very ancient; the church of St. Paul, a handsome edifice, internally faced with marble; the churches of St. Martin, Del Parto, San Severo, St. Philip de Neri, and other



NAPLES, PORTA CAPUANA.—Drawn from Nature, and on Wood, by W. L. Leitch.

by Benedetto da Majano, is the only one deserving of notice. The streets are tolerably regular, generally clean, and admirably paved with square blocks of lava, so exactly fitted that not the least inequality can be discerned; but they are for the most part narrow in fact, and still narrower in appearance, both from the number of booths and other obstructions which are allowed to encumber them, and from the general construction of the houses. These are large, substantial, and lofty, averaging not less than five or six stories, with flat roofs, covered with a composition of puzzolana; and by the number of plants crowded upon them, converted into a kind of domestic shrubberies, to which the inmates often resort to enjoy the breeze. Though generally displaying little architectural taste, the houses are abundantly provided with balconies and other projections; crowded, like the roofs, with plants and shrubs,

churches, to the number in all of nearly 200, several of them of architectural merit, and almost all of them richly decorated; the Palazzo Reale [Royal Palace], an immense building of three stories each, of a different order of architecture, only partially completed according to the original design, but richly fitted up, and adorned with good paintings; the palace of Capo di Monte, situated in the N. outside the town, on an eminence of that name, and forming the usual summer residence of the king, commanding magnificent views, adorned with fine sculptures, paintings, and articles of vertu, belonging to the celebrated Farnese gallery, and surrounded by beautiful gardens; the old palace, where the courts of justice now hold their sittings; the Palazzo degli Publici Studj, originally built for the university, and occupied by it till 1790, but now converted into the Museo Borbonico, a museum,



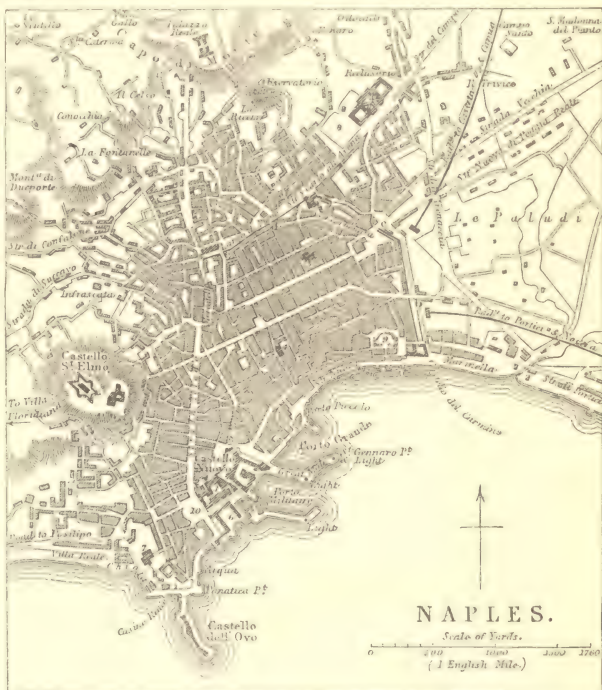
of which any nation might be proud, containing not only a valuable library of 150,000 volumes, and many rare MSS., but an unequalled collection of gems, bronzes, vases, &c., chiefly obtained from the excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum, seven theatres, of which that of San Carlo is remarkable for its magnificence, and is said to be the largest in existence, though its claims in this respect are disputed by that of Milan.

The principal educational establishments are the university, which, since its removal from the Palazzo degli Studij, occupies the buildings of an old convent, and is attended by about 1500 students, but does not possess much celebrity; the royal lyceum, military, navigation, veterinary, musical, medical, and other schools, male and female. Among literary and scientific institutions are a royal society of arts, science, and antiquities, an observatory, a botanical garden, an agricultural society, and physical, chemical, and mineralogical cabinets. The benevolent endowments include several large hospitals, particularly the De' Incurabili, and Della Annunziata, the latter partly for foundlings; the Reclusoria or Albergo dei Poveri, an orphan asylum or house of refuge, on a very extensive scale; a *monde-de-piété*, and a deaf and dumb institute.

The manufactures are much more numerous than important. At the head of them stands that of macaroni and vermicelli, constituting the principal food of the great body of the people. Next to it are silk stuffs, and especially Gros de Naples, which owes its name to the extent and superiority of its manufacture here. The other leading articles are fire-arms, porcelain, tobacco, castings, lace, gloves, soap, carriages, violins, and other musical instruments, hats, woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs. Notwithstanding the large extent of the bay, the actual harbour is of small dimensions, consisting of a mole, which projects nearly from the centre of the city, and at which the water, though deep at its outer extremity, shallows so much near the town as to float only small vessels. It seems, however, to suffice for all the trade which is carried on. In 1847, there entered 456 vessels, of 74,283 tons; and cleared 456 vessels, 73,641 tons. The exports consist chiefly of bones, cream of tartar, hoops, linseed, hemp, wheat, figs, gloves, liquorice, madder, coral, macaroni, oil, wine, wool, tallow, rags, and silk, raw, dyed, and manufactured.

Naples, at first called Parthenope, because the siren of that name was fabled to have been buried here, is of very ancient date, and was founded by a colony of Greeks, who had settled at Cumæ. It afterwards took the name of Neapolis, and is said to have retained strong traces of its Grecian origin to a late period of the Roman empire. It was indebted to the emperors Adrian and Constantine the Great for numerous embellishments, and became a luxurious retreat, to which many of the wealthier Romans were accustomed to resort. In 536 it was pillaged by Belisarius, and a few years after, when it had been rebuilt, the same disaster again befell it, at the hands of Totila. It was afterwards successively under the sway of the Normans, the emperors of Germany, and the kings of France and Spain. Under the latter it became the capital of an independent kingdom, but, having been brought

within the vortex of the French revolution, was handed over by Napoleon, first to his brother Joseph, and then to his brother-in-law Murat. The Congress of Vienna having re-



1. Palazzo Reale.
2. Teatro di S. Carlo.
3. Museo Borbonico.
4. Università.
5. Cathedral of St. Gennaro.

6. Arsenal.
7. Royal Military College.
8. Enclosed Garden.
9. Piazza del Mercato.
10. Piazza del Palazzo Reale.

- a. Porta del Carmine.
- b. Porta Solana.
- c. Porta Capuana.
- d. Porta di S. Gennaro.
- e. Porta di S. Costantino.

stored the legitimate sovereignty, Naples received its former masters, and is said to have lost the benefit of several important improvements which had been introduced during their absence. Pop. (1851), 416,475.

**NAPLES (BAY OF)**, [anc. *Crater Sinus*], an indentation, W. coast, Naples, in the Tyrrhenian Sea, having at its entrance between Cape Misenum, on the N. W., and Cape Campanella, on the S. E., a width of about 20 m., and penetrating into the coast for nearly the same distance. At its N. entrance are the islands of Ischia and Procida, and, at its S. entrance, the island of Capri; within, on its N. shore, the city of Naples rises like an amphitheatre; while, on the E., the view is terminated still more magnificently by Mount Vesuvius. Both ancient and modern writers celebrate the beauty and grandeur of its scenery.

**NAPO (RIO)** a large river, Ecuador, rises in the W. Andes, near the mountain Antisana, from which, after a slight curve, it flows S. E., and falls into the Amazon; lat. 3° 25' S.; lon. 71° 35' W.; total course, about 530 m. It has numerous large tributaries; the principal of which is the Curaray, which joins it on the right, nearly as large as the principal stream, and whose sources are not far distant from those of the Napo; and the Coca, and Ahuarcu, both on the left. Its banks are inhabited by various tribes of savage Indians. The river abounds with fish.

**NAPOLI-DI-MONEMVASIA**, a th. Greece. See **MONEMVASIA**.

**NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA**. See **NAUPLIA**.

**NAPOLI**, or **NAUPLIA**, a gulf, Greece, in the Archipelago, on the S.E. of the Morea, about 35 m. long, by 20 m. wide, named from the town of Napoli on its N. shore. It contains several islands, of which that of Spezzia, near its entrance, is the largest.

**NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL**, par. Eng. Warwick; 4140 ac. Pop. 951.

**NARA**.—1, A tn. Japan, isl. Nippon, 24 m. N.E. Miako.—2, A river, Papal States. See **NERA**.

**NARANJOS**.—1, Two isls., Gulf of Panama. The largest is about 15 m. long N. to S., and the same distance from the coast of Panama.—2, (*Naranjo*), A port, N.E. coast, Cuba; lat. 21° 6' N.; lon. 76° 11' W. (E.).—3, A small river, isl. Hayti, Santo Domingo, which falls into Samana Bay, on the N.E. coast.—4, A river, Ecuador, falls into the Gulf of Guayaquil; lat. 2° 28' S.; lon. 79° 45' W.—5, A cluster of small isls. in the Philippines, 12 m. N.E. Masbate; lat. 12° 29' N.; lon. 123° 54' E.

**NARAU**, a tn. Hindoostan, Oude, 6 m. S.W. Rajapoor, and almost surrounded by the British territories. P. 6000.

**NARBERTH**, a tn. and par. Wales, co. and 12 m. N.E. Pembroke. The town, situated on an acclivity, consists of four principal streets, straight and well built, but badly kept; and has a parish church of indifferent architecture; Baptist, Independent, and two Methodist chapels; a national and three other schools, and the ruins of an old castle. P. (1851), 1392.

**NARBOLIA**, or **NURAPOLIA**, a vil., isl. Sardinia, prov. Busachi; with several churches, and a convent; manufactures of woollens, and a trade in corn, fruit, and dairy produce. Pop. 1069.

**NARBONNE** [Latin, *Colonia Decimanorum*], a tn. France, dep. Aude, in a beautiful plain, surrounded by lofty hills, 33 m. E. Carcassone. It is enclosed by walls, and entered by four gates; has dark, winding streets, generally lined by ill-built houses, and is traversed by the Robine canal. It is well supplied with promenades; one is formed by the esplanade situated near the centre of the town, and another called *Allée des Soupirs*, is particularly agreeable, having everywhere the appearance of a fine garden. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a Gothic structure, founded in

and forming a conspicuous object from all directions; the old seminary, now used as barracks; three hospitals, a small theatre, library, &c. The manufactures consist of verdigris, common linen, gray woollen bonnets, and leather. There are, also, distilleries, dye-works, and numerous brick and tile works. The trade is in corn, wine, brandy, oil, wax, salt, saltpetre, and excellent honey, produced in the district, and well known in commerce. Narbonne possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a hydrographical school of the fourth class, and a secondary ecclesiastical school. It is one of the oldest towns of Gaul, and was the first colony which the Romans founded beyond the Alps. It became the capital of Gallia Narbonensis, but, though as such, it must have contained many splendid Roman edifices, it is very poor in Roman remains. One great cause of this was the barbarous procedure of Francis I., who employed the ruins of ancient buildings in constructing the present walls, which, accordingly, in many parts, exhibit bas-reliefs, friezes, and inscriptions. Pop. 10,578.

**NARBOROUGH**, par. Eng. Leicester; 2380 ac. P. 1329.

**NARBOROUGH'S ISLANDS**, a group, S. Pacific, off W. entrance Strait of Magalhaens, about lat. 52° S., and lon. 75° E., consisting of 8 or 10 principal islands, and, apparently, hundreds of smaller ones, and, besides having a very barren and dismal look, extremely dangerous.

**NARBURGH**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3800 ac. P. 360.

**NARCISSUS**, **CLERKE ISLAND** or **TATACOTO**, S. Pacific, Low Archipelago; lat. 17° 20' S.; lon. 138° 23' W. It is about 4 m. long by 1 m. broad, and very low, enclosing a lagoon. Its S. part is a mere reef, but its N. is well wooded with cocoa nut trees. The inhabitants, supposed to be about 200, appear to be of a fierce and warlike disposition.

**NARCONDAM**, an isl. Bay of Bengal, about 80 m. E. from the Great Andaman; lat. 13° 26' N.; lon. 94° 18' E. (N.) It is small, of conical form, about 2500 ft. high, and may be seen from a distance of upwards of 50 m. It is uninhabited, and covered with wood.

**NARDO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 9 m. N.N.E. Gallipoli; in a beautiful plain, well built, and well paved. It is the see of a bishop, has nine churches, an hospital, and manufactures of linen covers. Pop. 3500.

**NARENTA**, or **NARONA**, a river, S. Europe, which, rising on the W. side of the mountains of Planina, forming the E. frontier of Herzegovina, flows first N.N.W., along the base of the mountains, then turns suddenly round, flows circuitously S.S.W., enters Dalmatia, and falls, by three branches, into the Adriatic, opposite to the peninsula of Sabbioncello, after a course of about 170 m. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Dretsmitza, Jossinitze, and Tebisat; and on the l., the Drinovnik and Krupa.

**NAREW**, a river, Russia, which rises in dist. Volkovisk, gov. Grodno, flows W.N.W. across Bialystok, enters Russian Poland, turns S.S.W., and joins r. bank Bug at Sierock; total course, about 200 m.

**NARFORD**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2250 ac. P. 113.

**NARGEN**, an isl. Russia, Gulf of Finland, opposite to, and 12 m. N.W. Revel. It is well wooded, and having deep water around it, admits vessels to its shores. There is a lighthouse upon it.

**NARI**, a river, Beloochistan, has its origin on the E. slope of the Hala mountains, Sewastan, about lat. 30° N., lon. 68° E., and holding a general S. direction for about 50 m., is joined by the Kauhee or Bolan, at lat. 29° 26' N., lon. 67° 58' E. The united stream continues to flow S., and is finally lost in the arid plain of Cutch Gundava. When heavy rains fall it has a large body of water, but for many months in the year it entirely disappears.

**NARNI**, [anc. *Narnia*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 21 m. S.S.W. Spoleto, l. bank Nera, on a lofty hill. It is visible from a great distance, and has a very striking appearance; but it is badly built, and has narrow, dirty streets; a castle, now used as a prison; Gothic cathedral, seven other churches, seven monasteries, and five nunneries. The great object of interest connected with Narni, is a ruined bridge in the neighbourhood, supposed to have been built by Augustus, and bearing his name. It originally consisted of three arches, but one only remains. Its height is upwards of 60 ft., and the width of its piers nearly 30 ft. Taken in connection with the beautiful scenery around it, it is one of the



THE CATHEDRAL, NARBONNE.

From *Voyages Pittoresques dans L'ancienne France*; Nottler, Taylor, &c.

1272, but unfinished; remarkable for the height of its ceiling (130 ft.), its light and graceful pillars, finely-painted glass, high altar, and various monuments, particularly a magnificent one, of the 13th century, in white marble; the archbishop's palace, which has much the appearance of a fortress, and has immediately adjoining it a lofty square tower, of a yellow tint, rising up from the centre of the town far above all the houses,



noblest and most interesting remains of imperial antiquity. The emperor Nerva, and Pope John XVIII., were born here. Pop. 3000.

**NARNOUL**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, on an affluent of the Jumna, 86 m. S.W. Delhi. It is the frontier town of Jeypoor rajah, a place of considerable antiquity, and, though greatly reduced in size, still about 1 m. long.

**NARO**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 13 m. E. Girgenti, near l. bank Naro [anc. *Nyspe*]. It stands on an eminence, in a strong and picturesque position, and has a college and a house of refuge. Near it a great deal of sulphur is obtained, and in it, and in wine and oil, the trade is considerable. Naro is supposed to occupy the site of ancient Motym, and numerous remains of antiquity have been found in it. Pop. 10,740.

**NAROVITCHAT**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 82 m. N.W. Penza, on the Mokcha; with a stone and two wooden churches; some general trade, and several annual fairs. P. (1842), 3967.

**NAROWA**, a river, Russia, which issues from Lake Peipus, and forming the boundary between govs. Revel and St. Petersburg, traverses the town of Narva, and falls into the Gulf of Finland, a little below. Its course, first N.E., and then N.W., is about 50 m.

**NARRA (EASTERN AND WESTERN)**, two large branches of the Indus, in Scinde. The E. Narra separates from the main stream on the E. side, a few miles above Kooee; lat. 27° 44' N.; lon. 68° 53' E. Taking a S. course, it passes by the ruins of Alore, where it is crossed by a bridge; and thence continues to flow in the same direction, until its water, in the dry season, is absorbed or evaporated in the desert of E. Scinde. During the low season of the Indus, it ceases to be a stream; but when the inundation is at its height, it generally carries a very large body of water. The W. Narra separates, as its name implies, from the W. side of the Indus, about 25 m. below Sukkur; lat. 27° 40' N.; lon. 68° 34' E.; and takes a S. course, nearly parallel to the main stream, till it falls into Lake Manchar, in lat. 26° 58' N. The direct distance from the point where the Narra divaricates from the Indus, till it reaches the lake, is about 100 m.

**NARRAGANSET BAY**, an inlet of the Atlantic, U. States, almost wholly in Rhode Island state, penetrating 25 m. inland, with a breadth of about 12 m. The entrance is between Point Judith, lat. 41° 20' N., lon. 71° 40' W., on the W., and Point Seaconnet on the E., a distance of 15 m. It receives the rivers Providence, Pawtucket, Taunton, and Pawtuxet; is considered the best naval station N. of the Chesapeake, and is accessible at all seasons. It contains 15 islands, the principal of which are Rhode Island, Canonicut, and Prudence.

**NARRAGMORE**, a par. Ireland, Kildare; 12,270 ac. Pop. 2895.

**NARRANGUNGE**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, l. bank of a branch of the Brahmapootra, called the Sital, 8 m. S.E. Dacca; lat. 23° 37' N.; lon. 90° 35' E. This is one of the most considerable inland trading towns in the province, and is remarkable for the bustle and activity that prevail in it. The inhabitants are nearly all commercial, and carry on a great traffic in salt, of which it is the grand mart; grain, tobacco, and lime. Pop. 15,000.

**NARRIMAN**, or **NAROUKAK**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, cap. sanjak of same name, about 12 m. S.W. Olti, near the W. frontiers of Georgia. It is very ancient; and was once a place of great importance, but has fallen into decay; and consists only of a few houses, and a venerable old castle, seated on a steep rock. Pop. dist., 3600.

**NARVA**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.W. St. Petersburg, l. bank Narowa, about 9 m. above its mouth, in the Gulf of Finland. It is divided into the old and the new town—the former, occupied by Germans; and the latter, by Russians. The old town is defended by a castle; is built of stone; and contains two churches, townhouse, exchange, and German school; it communicates with the castle of Ivan Gorod, on the opposite bank of the Narowa, by a large bridge, built upon piles. The new town is of wood; and contains a Lutheran church; but is, on the whole, a very miserable place. The chief manufacture is nails; and there are also extensive saw-mills, put in motion by the river. The fishing is productive; and Narva has long been famous for its smoked salmon. The trade, which once filled the harbour with shipping, has greatly fallen off; but a good deal of business is still done in timber,

hemp, and flax. Narva once ranked among the Hanseatic towns, and suffered much during repeated sieges. The most memorable event in its history is the battle fought under its walls, in 1700; when 9000 Swedes, under Charles XII., defeated 39,000 Russians, under Peter the Great. Pop. 5500.

**NARWAR**, or **NURWUR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, r. bank Sind, 40 m. S. by W. Gwalior; lat. 25° 40' N.; lon. 77° 51' E.

**NARYM**, a riv. Asia, which rises in the N. of the Altaï mountains, within the Chinese territories; flows first N., and then W., into gov. Omsk, and, after a course of about 50 m., joins r. bank Irtysh.

**NARZOLE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and about 15 m. N. Mondovì, l. bank Tanaro; with an ancient parish church, and a monastery; and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 3659.

**NASALY**, or **NASZAL**, a vil. Hungary, co. Komorn, on a canal not far from Tata, and near the road from Vienna to Pesth. It has a Protestant church, a mill, a trade in cattle, corn, and fish, particularly crabs. Pop. 1111.

**NASCA**, or **CABALLLOS**, a small seaport tn., Peru, dep. Lima, at the mouth of a river of same name; lat. 14° 57' S.; lon. 73° 35' W. (n.) The harbour is good, but the town is in a state of decay. The surrounding country is fertile, producing abundance of vines and sugar-cane.

**NASEBY**, a vil. and par. England, co. Northampton, 3 m. E.S.E. Welford, at the source of the Nene and Avon. Both these rivers take their rise in the village, which is nearly in the centre of England, and must also be on the line of water-shed between the German and the Atlantic Oceans; the Nene flowing E. to the former, and the Avon W. to the latter. Naseby also gives its name to the decisive battle fought in its vicinity in 1645, between the royalists, commanded by the king, and the parliamentary army, commanded by Cromwell and Fairfax. A beautiful pillar commemorates the event. Area of par., 3690 ac. Pop. 898.

**NASH**, two pars. Eng.—1, Monmouth; 2710 ac. P. 291.—2, Wales, Pembroke. P. 140.

**NASHUA**, a manufacturing tn., U. States, New Hampshire, 31 m. S. by E. Concord, r. bank Merrimack, at the confluence of the Nashua. It was formerly called Dunstable. It has six cotton-spinning and weaving mills, chiefly propelled by water-power; and manufactures of steam-engines, locks, guns, tools, shuttles, &c. By railway it is connected with Lowell, Worcester, and Concord. Pop. 5820.

**NASHVILLE**, a tn., U. States, cap. state Tennessee, l. bank Cumberland, where its steam boat navigation ceases; and on the Nashville and Chattanooga railway, 560 m. W.S.W. Washington. It is pleasantly situated, partly on the sides and summit, and partly along the base of a limestone height; consists of the town proper, and suburbs, now almost equalling it in extent; and includes, besides, a number of well-built streets, and a handsome public square. The principal buildings are the statehouse, finely placed on a commanding height, with spacious legislative halls and other convenient offices; the courthouse, a large and elegant structure, crowned by a dome, and supported by Ionic pillars; a university, occupying commodious buildings, and well supplied with apparatus, library, &c.; from 12 to 14 churches, some of them beautiful and costly structures; numerous schools and academies; a lunatic asylum, with accommodation for 100 patients; and a penitentiary or state prison, a very complete establishment, with cells for 200 convicts. The trade carried on both by the river and the railways is very extensive; and the vessels belonging to the town, and composed of steamers, some of them magnificent passenger-boats of 400 tons, had, in 1850, a tonnage of 3797. Pop. (1840), 6929; (1850), 17,502.

**NASIELSK**, a tn. Russian Poland, 27 m. N. Warsaw. The works which the Russians had thrown up here in 1806, were forced by the French. Pop. 1257.

**NASIRABAD**, or **NESSERABAD**, a tn. Hindoostan, kingdom of Oude, 65 m. S.S.E. Lucknow. Pop. 3000.

**NASO** [anc. *Agathyrnum*], a tn. Sicily, prov. and 43 m. W.S.W. Messina, on a height, above a stream of same name. It is walled; has a number of handsome buildings, and carries on a considerable trade, for the accommodation of which there are some storehouses on the shore below. Near it are ferruginous springs, said to be efficacious in nervous and

chronic disorders; they have the property of dyeing black whatever is thrown into them. Pop. 8000.

NASSAU, a tn. and port, Bahamas. See NEW PROVIDENCE.

NASSAU (Duchy of), the fourteenth state in the Germanic Confederation, cap. Wiesbaden; bounded, N. and W. by Rhenish Prussia, S. Hesse-Darmstadt, S.E. territory of Frankfurt and a small corner of Hesse-Cassel, and E. by detached portions of Hesse-Darmstadt and Prussia; greatest length, N. to S., 56 m.; average breadth, 43 m.; area, 1356 geo. sq. m. It is of a very compact form, and is all contiguous, with exception of the small patch of Reichelsheim, within Hesse-Darmstadt. The surface is divided into two nearly equal portions by the Lahn, which traverses it E. to W. Both portions are more or less hilly, and almost mountainous; that to the N., which has the less extent, but is, on the whole, the more elevated of the two, being traversed by the Westerwald, by which it is so broken as to be chiefly covered with wood or devoted to pasture; and that to the S. being traversed by the Taunus or Hohe, where the general elevation is much less, and almost the whole surface is profitably occupied by corn-fields, meadows, and vineyards. The average height of the duchy above the sea is about 1400 ft. The culminating point is the Feldberg, 2720 ft. The whole duchy belongs to the basin of the Rhine, which drains a large portion of it directly, forming a considerable portion of its S. and W. boundaries. The other principal streams are the Main and the Lahn, with their numerous affluents. The lakes are comparatively small. The climate, in the S., is generally mild; in the N., somewhat cold, but throughout salubrious. The strata on the W. and S. slopes of the Taunus consist generally of slate; almost all the rest of the duchy is covered with trap. The soil, when arable, is generally fertile and well cultivated; and, in addition to the ordinary cereals, produces excellent hemp, flax, tobacco, root crops, and fruit. The vine is extensively cultivated along the banks of the Rhine; and the vintage of Nassau is reckoned the best in Germany. The finest wines are those of Johannisberg, Rüdesheim, Asmannshausen, Geisenheim, Hochheim, Markobrunn, and Steinberg. The forests occupy a large extent of surface, and furnish excellent timber. The duchy is rich in minerals, and still more so in mineral springs. Among the metals are iron and manganese, worked to a large, lead and silver to a moderate extent. The slate quarries are extensive and valuable; and there are excellent beds of potter's-clay. Some lignite also is obtained. Manufactures have not made much progress; and trade, though of considerable importance, and very greatly facilitated by navigable streams, is chiefly in the hands of foreigners. The principal exports are corn, wine, fruit, mineral waters, earthen and iron ware. The government of Nassau is a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male line. As part of the German Confederation, it unites with Brunswick and has the 13th vote, but in the *plenum* its vote is the 14th, as already mentioned. Its contingent of men to the Confederation is 3028. The founder of the reigning family was Otho, brother of the Emperor Conrad I. Two separate lines having been formed in 1225, the younger ultimately succeeded to the throne of Holland, the elder remains in possession of the duchy. For administrative purposes, Nassau is divided into 28 ams or bailiwicks. Pop. 421,775.

NASSAU, a tn. duchy Nassau, r. bank Lahn, here crossed by a chain bridge, 12 m. S.E. Coblenz. It is chiefly remarkable for its old and picturesque castle, seated on the opposite bank of the river, on the summit of a conical rock, and the cradle of the reigning families of Nassau and Orange. A little below is the castle of Stein, possessed by a family of which the celebrated Stein, the patriotic Prussian minister, who so much distinguished himself by the reforms happily introduced into the army previously to the last European war, was a member. Pop. 1080.

NASSERABAD, a vil. Beloochistan, 25 m. S.W. Kedje, on the route to Gwetter; lat. 26° 13' N.; lon. 61° 57' E.

NASSEREIT, a vil. Tyrol, circle and near Imst; with a church, a school, manufactures of cotton goods, and iron-mines. Pop. 1306.

NASSINGTON, a par. England, Northampton; 1660 ac. Pop. 721.

NASSOGNE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 36 m. N. Arlon; with manufactures of articles of

turnery, which employ the greater part of the inhabitants, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1000.

NASSUCK, a large tn. and place of pilgrimage, Hindoostan, prov. Aurrangabad; lat. 19° 56' N.; lon. 73° 56' E. It has two palaces belonging to the Peshwa, and some handsome buildings with gardens and vineyards. In the vicinity are some Buddhist excavations. They extend round a high conical hill, 5 m. from the town. Pop. 30,000.

NASTATTEN, a tn. Nassau, on the Mühlbach, 16 m. N.W. Wiesbaden; with two churches, and acidulated springs. Pop. 1557.

NASZOD, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, on the Szamos, about 18 m. from Bistritz; with a Greek united church, and a German normal school. Pop. 1000.

NASZVAD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 7 m. N. Komorn, on the Nyitra; with a church. Pop. 2049.

NATAL, a British colony, S.E. coast of Africa, between lat. 27° 40' and 30° 40' S.; lon. 28° 40' and 31° 10' E.; bounded, W. by a lofty mountain range, designated by the different names of the Quathlamba, Katlamba, and Drakenberg mountains, N. and N.E. by the Buffalo or Umzimyati, an affluent of the Tsekela river, separating it from the Zooloo country, E. and S.E. by the Indian Ocean, and S. by the Umzinkulu, and its affluent Umzinkulwana, separating it from Faku's territory; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 210 m.; greatest breadth, measured from the mouth of the Tsekela westward, 110 m.; area, about 18,000 sq. m. The coast-line, which has a length of about 150 m., contains the mouths of numerous streams, but is so destitute of creeks and bays, that there is no one spot where sheltered anchorage can be obtained, except at Port Natal, a fine circular bay near the centre of the coast, completely land-locked, capacious enough to contain whole fleets, and deep enough within to float the largest vessels, but unfortunately encumbered at its entrance by a bar, on which the water occasionally, but very seldom, exceeds 11 ft. The surface is finely diversified, rising by successive terraces from the shore towards the lofty mountains on its W. frontiers. These, forming the great reservoirs of the numerous streams which traverse the country in an E. direction, often through precipitous ravines and rocky gorges, are loftiest in the S., where they attain the height of at least 8000 ft., and retain a covering of snow for above four months; towards the centre, their height seldom exceeds 5000 ft., and towards the N., continuing to descend gradually, present only the appearance of hilly ridges and elevated plains. From the main chain, numerous transverse branches proceed nearly at right angles, and form a series of minor water-sheds, separating the basins of the different streams. The mountains descend very gradually on the W., and may be regarded as the abutments of a very elevated table-land, but present very precipitous fronts to the E., and are so broken by chasms and ravines, that they were at one time regarded as impassable. A more careful examination has discovered several tracts across which horses and cattle can proceed; but the only pass fit for waggons is that of De Beer, in lat. 28° 20' S., and lon. 28° 52' E. The prevailing stratified rocks are sandstone and slate, often thrown into confusion and pierced by igneous rocks, particularly basalt, greenstone, and porphyry, which assume the form both of continuous ridges and isolated hills, and often cover extensive areas. No minerals of value, except some anthracite and slightly bituminous coal, have yet been discovered. One seam of the latter is said to be 6 ft. thick. The colony has a great advantage over most of the districts of S. Africa, in an abundance of perennial streams, which, though generally too shallow to be navigable, may easily be made available for irrigation. The most important rivers are the Tsekela or Utukela, which, with its tributary Buffalo or Umzimyati in the N., has a total course of about 150 m.; the Umvoti, Umgeni, and Umkomanzi near the centre; and the Umzinkulu, which forms, as already mentioned, part of the S. boundary, and has a course of about 80 m. The climate, on the whole, is extremely salubrious, and by no means trying to European constitutions. On the coast, the range of temperature is from 47° to 88°, giving an average in summer of 76°, and in winter of about 55°; in the interior, at the town of Pieter-Maritzburg, the mean temperature of July, the coldest month, is 55°; of February, the hottest, 80½°; and of the whole year 67°. The number of rainy days at the same town, in 1849, was 107, of which no fewer



than 90 were between October and March, while only 17 days were left for the 6 months from April to September; the greatest number of rainy days in one month was 22, in November. During the rainy season, thunder showers are almost of daily occurrence; but hot blasts are rare, the winds from the interior being greatly modified by passing over the Drachenberg range. Long droughts are almost unknown. Under such a climate, and with a soil of considerable fertility, vegetation must obviously be vigorous. Timber-trees everywhere exist in sufficient numbers for the wants of the colony, and, both on the W. and N. frontiers, form considerable forests, for the most part unencumbered by the underwood which prevails in Cape Colony, and has there proved so obstructive to military operations. The soil on the banks of the river is generally rich and strong, and well adapted either for agricultural or grazing purposes. On the higher forest and table land, cattle thrive well for at least nine months in the year; and in the more level districts of the interior, wheat, barley, oats, beans, and vegetables, of almost every description, have been largely and successfully grown; even two good crops of maize can be raised in the year. In many parts, the vine and fruit trees thrive well, and in several places along the coast, more especially in the vicinity of Port Natal, cotton yields a superior and abundant produce. In the same locality, tobacco, indigo, sugar-cane, and coffee grow well. The inhabited districts are now seldom visited by wild animals, but in the less frequented parts of the interior, herds of elephants, though greatly thinned in numbers, are occasionally seen; the lion and leopard are not uncommon, and hyenas, antelopes, jackals, wild dogs, ant-bears, and porcupines, are numerous. The more remarkable birds are the vulture, rock eagle, and Kafir crane. The hippopotamus has still his haunts in several of the rivers, and numbers of small crocodiles frequent the Tukela. In 1849, the value of imports, was £46,204; and of exports, £10,866, confined to three articles of produce—ivory, 29,321 lbs., cotton, 13,931 lbs., and wool, 2927 lbs. In 1851, the imports were £38,544, but the exports fell to £3607.

Natal, which was recognised by the British Government as a colony, in 1845, is under a lieutenant-governor, assisted by an attorney-general, an auditor-general, a collector of customs, a surveyor-general, a crown prosecutor, and a government secretary, who form a legislative and executive council. The first emigrant settlers of Natal were the Dutch Boers, who left Cape Colony in 1836, and by a treaty with Dingaan, the chief of the Zooloo tribes, obtained a territory nearly identical with that of the present colony. A treacherous massacre of part of the Boers by Dingaan, in 1838, led to hostilities, in which Dingaan was ultimately defeated and driven beyond the frontiers. In 1839, the Boers removed to Port Natal, and proclaimed themselves an independent republic, formally renouncing their allegiance to Great Britain, and declaring their determination to establish diplomatic relations with European powers. The establishment of a hostile settlement at the only port between Algoa and Delagoa Bays, and at the only proper entrance from the coast to the interior of S. Africa, was so obviously incompatible with British interests, that a small force was despatched from the Cape in 1841. The Boers permitted it to land, but shortly after commenced open hostilities, and finally shut it in within an entrenchment, consisting of a rude barricade of waggons and an earthen breast-work. Here the British succeeded in maintaining themselves till additional assistance arrived from the Cape. The Boers, completely defeated after a formidable resistance, retired for the most part beyond the Drachenberg range, and the sovereignty of Britain was finally established. For administrative purposes, the colony is divided into six districts or magistracies, of which that of Pieter-Maritzburg, centrally situated in the interior, contains a town of same name, which is considered as the capital, but the only seaport is D'Urban, cap. of the dist. of same name, situated on the shore of Port Natal, and rapidly rising in importance. Pop. of colony, about 121,000, of whom only 6000 are white; and the remaining 115,000 Zooloo Kaffres, who have renounced allegiance to their own chiefs, and have now the privileges of British subjects.

NATAL, a Malay tn., S.W. coast isl. Sumatra, dist. of Ayer Bangis; lat. 0° 18' N.; lon. 99° 5' E.; formerly a place of considerable trade. The anchorage is about 2 m. off the

shore, in five fathoms water, and is one of the worst roads on the W. coast of Sumatra, having numerous shoals in it, and often a heavy sea running.

NATAL, a tn. Brazil, cap. prov. Rio-grande-do-Norte, l. bank Potengi or Grande, about 4 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic, 170 m. N. by W. Pernambuco. It is irregularly built, and has narrow, unpaved streets, but the houses, though only of earth, have a showy appearance; five churches, a governor's palace, a Latin and two primary schools, a custom-house, and a large building in which cotton is inspected before embarkation. The harbour lies in a kind of bay, between the town and the fort of Reis-Magos, and might be one of the most important in Brazil, were due attention paid to it. The roadstead affords excellent anchorage, and the harbour, which is now almost silted up, might easily be cleaned out, and made accessible to ships of considerable burden, bringing many things which the province wants, and taking in return, cotton, Brazil wood, drugs, and other produce. Pop. dist., 10,000.

NATCHEZ, a city, U. States, Mississippi, on a bluff l. bank Mississippi, 150 ft. above the level of the stream; lat. 31° 30' N.; lon. 91° 25' W.; 309 m. by the river from New Orleans. A portion of the city is built on the margin of the river; it is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, with streets intersecting each other at right angles; but the site is very uneven. Some of the houses are elegant, but the most of them are of wood, and only one story high. Almost every house has a piazza and a balcony, and many of them have gardens, finely ornamented with shrubbery, and well stocked with fruit-trees. The public buildings are a courthouse, jail, several churches, an academy, a female seminary, an hospital, orphan asylum, a masonic hall, and a theatre. Natchez has a great cotton mart, and has oil-mills, and an extensive and increasing trade. Pop. (1850), 5239.

NATELY, two towns. Eng. Haunts:—1, (Scarce); 1120 ac. Pop. 278.—2, (17<sup>th</sup>); 980 ac. Pop. 137.

NATHDORA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, 34 m. N. Odeypoor; lat. 25° 8' N.; lon. 74° 11' E.; celebrated for a Hindoo temple of great sanctity, which is endowed with large estates.

NATHLASH (Sr.), par. Irel. Cork; 1024 ac. P. 899. NATIVIDAD, an isl. Mexico, off W. coast, Lower California, near lat. 28° N., and lon. 115° W. It lies between the island and the promontory of San Eugenio, forming the W. entrance to the Bay of St. Sebastian Vizcaino; is about 4 m. long, N.E. to S.W., of moderate elevation, and has a barren and dreary aspect. The passage between Natividad and the mainland is from 7 m. to 8 m. wide, with a depth of 17 to 25 fathoms.

NATIVIDADE, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 380 m. N.E. Goynaz. It is built with great regularity, and has spacious streets; contains three handsome churches, a Latin school, school of mutual instruction for boys, and primary school for girls; and a trade in sugar, tobacco, millet, and cotton. Near it several mines are worked. Pop. dist., 2000.

NATOLIA, Asiatic Turkey. See ANATOLIA.

NATRON LAKES, several lakes, Egypt, in a valley of same name, about 50 m. W.N.W. Cairo. There are eight lakes which contain water all the year. The largest and most S., called Om Kishah, produces only muriate of soda, or common salt. In the lakes that yield natron and muriate of soda, the two salts crystallize separately; the latter above, in a layer of about 18 inches thick, and the natron varying in thickness, according to the form of the bed of the lake, the thinnest being about 27 inches. All the lakes contain muriate of soda, though few produce natron. The water in the lakes varies much in height at different seasons of the year. The largest of the lakes is about 2½ m. long, and 1 m. broad. Most of the others vary from about 1½ m. to ¾ m. in length, and ½ m. in breadth. The length of the Wady Natrón, or valley of the Natron Lakes, is about 22 m., and its breadth about 5½ m. It produces no trees, but abounds in the bulrushes used for making the well-known mats of Egypt.

NATTAM, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 68 m. N.E. Cape Comorin; lat. 10° 12' N.; lon. 78° 19' E.

NATTORE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 43 m. N.E. Moorsheadabad; lat. 24° 25' N.; lon. 88° 55' E.; a few miles from r. bank Atri. In its vicinity are numbers of mulberry-trees. Nattore is the cap. of Rajeshahy district; the headquarters of the judge and collector, and site of the jail.

**NATSCHERADETZ**, or *NACZERADECZ*, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Kaurzim, 48 m. S.S.E. Prague; with a church, founded in 1140; a castle, with fine gardens; a school, an hospital; manufactures of linen, and five mills. Pop. 1650.

**NATUNAS ISLANDS**, a series of isls., China Sea, extending from the W. coast of Borneo, near Point Dattoo, a great way to the N.W. They are divided into three groups—the N. Natunas, the Great or Grand Natuna, and its contiguous isles; and the S. Natunas, near Borneo. The N. Natunas consist of one considerable island, and several islets and rocks; their N. extremity is in lat.  $4^{\circ} 51' N.$ ; lon.  $108^{\circ} 2' E.$  They are of moderate height, producing coconuts, and some other fruits, and are inhabited by Malays. The Great Natuna, lat. (N. extremity)  $4^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; lon.  $108^{\circ} 14' E.$ , is about 25 m. to 30 m. long N. to S., and about 20 m. broad E. to W. The interior is mostly high; and on the N. part of the island are two mountains of considerable elevation, one being 1890 ft. above the sea. The S. group consists of several high isles, the most southerly being in lat.  $3^{\circ} 34' N.$ ; lon.  $109^{\circ} 15' E.$

**NATUNS**, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle Botzen, in the valley of the Etsch or Adige; with a church, and a castle. Pop. 1450.

**NATURALISTE CAPE**, W. Australia, co. Sussex, of which it is the extreme N.W. point, forming the W. side of Geographe Bay; lat.  $33^{\circ} 31' 45'' S.$

**NAU** or **DELLE COLONNE**, [anc. *Lacinium Promontorium*], a cape, Naples, N.E. coast of Calabria-Ultra; lat.  $39^{\circ} 6' N.$ ; lon.  $17^{\circ} 14' E.$  (R.) It was crowned by a celebrated temple of Juno Lacinia, and, near it, Hannibal embarked on finally quitting Italy.

**NAUDAUN**, a small tn. Punjab, l. bank Beas; lat.  $31^{\circ} 46' N.$ ; lon.  $76^{\circ} 18' E.$ ; occupying a delightful situation, and celebrated for its fine gardens. The Beas here is a deep, rapid, and clear stream, 150 yards wide, and running at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. an hour. Near Naudaun is a celebrated Hindoo temple, surmounted with a richly-gilded roof, and enclosing a fissure in the rock, from which issue jets of inflammable gas, which, when lighted, are considered the breath of the tutelary deity. Naudaun was once a flourishing place, but has fallen into decay.

**NAUDERS**, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 27 m. S.S.W. Imst. It lies high in an amphitheatre of hills, and has a church, an hospital, and manufactures of iron and steel. Pop. 1308.

**NAUEN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 23 m. W.N.W. Berlin, on the Havelbach. It is entered by two gates; has a church, townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of linen, a brewery, and a distillery. Pop. 4220.

**NAUGARD**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 28 m. N.E. Stettin, between two lakes. It is walled, and entered by two gates; has provincial and city courts, a church, hospital, and penitentiary; manufactures of muslin and tobacco, and several tanneries. Pop. 3537.

**NAUGHTON**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 830 ac. Pop. 137.

**NAUHEIM**, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Hanau, in a beautiful valley of the Uhr. It is an ancient place; has two churches, several distilleries, and thermal saline springs, from which a great deal of salt is made. Pop. 1424.

**NAUL**, par. and tn. Irel. Dublin; 2628 ac. Pop. 756.

**NAUMBURG**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Merseburg, beautifully situated in the valley of the Saale, in an amphitheatre of hills, covered with gardens and vineyards. It consists of the town proper, the freedom, [*Herrnfreiheit*] and three suburbs. The town is surrounded by walls. The principal buildings are five churches, one an old cathedral, partly Gothic, and partly Romanesque, with lofty towers and a double choir; while two of the others deserve notice from the statues and pictures which adorn them; a townhouse, gymnasium, industrial school, and two hospitals. The manufactures consist of carriages, playing-cards, woollen cloth, hosiery, and leather; the trade is in these articles, and in oil, wine, wool, horse-hair, and feathers. Naumburg possesses a savings-bank, and a bathing establishment. Pop. (1846), 13,802.

**NAUMBURG**, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, 16 m. W.S.W. Cassel; with a church, and the ruins of a strong castle, and several mills. Pop. 1788.—2, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and

W. Liegnitz, r. bank Queis; with a court of justice, two churches, tile-works, and a walk and a flour mill. Pop. 1701.—3, A tn. same prov., gov. and N.W. Liegnitz, r. bank Bober; with a Protestant church, and a castle; a brewery, distillery, tobacco factory, fine dye-work, and a trade in cattle. At the foot of the hill on which the castle stands, a bathing establishment has been erected over two chalybeate and sulphureous springs. Pop. 873.

**NAUNDOORBAR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Candesh; lat.  $21^{\circ} 22' N.$ ; lon.  $74^{\circ} 18' E.$ ; on a small stream which becomes dry in the hot season, and causes a great deficiency of water. It consists of about 500 inhabited houses, and a much greater number in ruins; and possesses, in its vicinity, the tomb of Seid Saddat Peer, a Mahometan saint, built nearly 800 years ago, finely situated on a rocky height, and much visited by pilgrims. It was ceded by the Peshwa to Holcar, and suffered severely from the ravages of the Pindaries.

**NAUNDORF**, a vil. Saxony, circle and 30 m. N. Dresden. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 1197.

**NAUNHOF**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 11 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Parde. It has manufactures of linen, a spinning-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1042.

**NAUNTON**, two pars. Eng. :—1, Gloucester; 2900 ac. Pop. 523.—2, (*Beauchamp*), Worcester; 820 ac. Pop. 176.

**NAUPLIA** or **NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA**, a seaport N. Greece, Morea, near the head and on the E. side of the Gulf of the same name; lat.  $37^{\circ} 33' 36'' N.$ ; lon.  $22^{\circ} 48' E.$  (R.); occupying the site of the ancient Nauplia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece. The modern town stands upon the N.E. side of a height, with a tabular summit, which projects from a steep ridge at the S.E. angle of the Bay of Argos. The principal street divides the town into two equal parts, connecting two squares, one of which is spacious, and is principally occupied by barracks, restaurateurs, and coffee-houses. The streets are narrow, but straight, and were formerly excessively filthy; but they have been recently cleared of rubbish, and the entire appearance of the town much improved. Nauplia, in short, from being one of the most wretched, dirty, and ruinous towns in Greece, has become one of the neatest and most cleanly, with tolerable shops and good-looking houses. Some of the latter are spacious and even comfortable, but the new houses, built in the European style, are, generally speaking, ill constructed and ill arranged. In all of them, the lower story is appropriated to the horses, and from this a spacious staircase leads to the upper inhabited apartments. The houses, however, are, as a whole, exceedingly small; and the population so crowded, that in every room are found three or four inhabitants. The town is enclosed by Venetian fortifications, with several batteries, and has two fortresses; one of which is on the summit of a lofty and precipitous rock, 720 ft. above sea-level, and inaccessible on all sides but one. The Bay of Nauplia has excellent anchorage all over it, and there is a good harbour for small vessels. Nauplia had at one time an extensive traffic in silk, oil, wax, wines, corn, cotton, and sponge; but this has of late years much declined, and at present its trade is confined to the mere necessities of life. The climate is extremely unhealthy, and the town much subject to visitations of the plague. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

**NAUTA**, a tn. Ecuador, on the Amazon, a little above the confluence of the Ucayale, about lat.  $4^{\circ} 30' S.$ ; lon.  $72^{\circ} 40' W.$  It was founded in 1830, and consists of about 500 houses, most of which are large, and rest on pillars, which support an immense roof, covered with palm leaves. The principal edifice is the church, which is built of adobes, whitened with lime. The chief employment is the growth of sugar-cane, and manufacture of sugar, almost every house having a small sugar-mill attached. Earthquakes are almost of annual occurrence. Pop. about 5000.

**NAUTHPOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal; lat.  $26^{\circ} 17' N.$ ; lon.  $87^{\circ} 3' E.$  During the floods, the Cossi river approaches it, but in the dry season, very extensive banks intervene between it and the navigable stream.

**NAUVOO**, a tn., U. States, Illinois, l. bank Mississippi, 124 m. N.W. Springfield. It was a settlement of the Mormons, and occupied a large space covered, at intervals, with white-washed log-cabins, and some frame and brick houses. Its public buildings were a spacious hotel, called Nauvoo house, in which Joe Smith, the Mormon leader, had a suite of apartments; and Nauvoo temple, with a baptistery, said to



be modelled on the brazen sea of Solomon. During the residence of the Mormons, the population was about 7000, but has been greatly diminished by their expulsion.

**NAVA-DE-LA-ASUNCION**, or **NAVA-DE-COCA**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 23 m. N.W. Segovia. It is tolerably well built, has two squares, a beautiful fountain, a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 1269.

**NAVA-DEL-REY**, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 28 m. S.W. Valladolid, in an extensive plain. It has a handsome granary and hospital; a college, for classical literature; a theatre, six primary schools, a beautiful church, in the Roman style; and manufactures of cloth, plain linens, serges, razors, chocolate, bricks, tiles, earthenware, and exquisite butter-cakes, sent not only to Valladolid but to the court. In the vicinity is a tract of whitish clay, which possesses the property of clarifying wines with great rapidity, and at the same time without injury to their quality. A considerable quantity of it is used for this purpose not only in this province, but in those of Salamanca and Santander. Pop. 4824.

**NAVA-EL-MANZANO**, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Segovia. It consists of mean houses of a single story; with a church, courthouse, prison, two primary schools, and a trade in agricultural produce and charcoal. Pop. 1207.

**NAVA-CONCEJO**, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and N.N.E. Cáceres, near the Jerte, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a church, townhouse, with prison, and primary school; oil and flour mills; and a trade in oil, wine, and chestnuts. Pop. 1096.

**NAVARRMOSA**, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 34 m. S.W. Toledo; with a townhouse, small prison, two schools, a church, and two flour-mills. The preparation of charcoal is carried on. Pop. 2151.

**NAVAL**, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and E. Huesca, on a lofty height; with level, straight, and well-paved streets. The inaccessible steep on which the centre of the town is situated, makes it a kind of natural fortress. It has a church, a courthouse, prison, primary school, hospital, and the ruins of an old Moorish castle; manufactures of excellent liqueurs, confectionary, hempen shoes, and soap; several distilleries, and a considerable trade, chiefly contraband. In the vicinity are extensive salt-works, which are considered the best in Spain. Pop. 1650.

**NAVALCAN**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and W. Toledo, between the Tretar and the Guadivivas. It has a church, a townhouse, prison, primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, silk, and cattle. Pop. 1299.

**NAVALCARNERO**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 19 m. S.W. Madrid. It has a good townhouse, a prison, an hospital, and several elementary schools; a church, and several chapels and hermitages. Pop. (agricultural), 3158.

**NAVALMORAL**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 17 m. from Avila, indifferently built; with two churches, a courthouse, prison, primary school, numerous flour-mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, and fruit. Pop. 1435.

**NAVALMORAL-DE-LA-MATA**, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 50 m. N.E. Cáceres, with crooked, irregular streets, mean-looking houses, a townhouse, several schools, a church, and manufactures of linen cloth, leather, rush-chairs, wax candles and torches, oil, and soap. Pop. 3835.

**NAVALMORAL-DE-PUSA**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 38 m. S.W. Toledo; with 11 smaller and larger squares, regular streets, all paved and clean; a townhouse, prison, public granary, bull-ring, hospital, several schools, a church, with an octagonal baptistery, and adorned with several good paintings; a fine ruinous Capuchin convent, and manufactures of serges, frieze, cloth, goats' hair, earthenware, tiles, and leather. Pop. 2130.

**NAVALUCILLOS**, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 38 m. S.W. Toledo; near which is an iron-works, employing 300 men and boys, and about as many horses and mules. Several tanneries, oil and corn mills, and the elaboration of wax, give employment to many of the inhabitants. Pop., including the hamlets of Alares and Robledo-del-Buey, 1919.

**NAVALVILLAR-DE-PELA**, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 67 m. E. Badajoz, not far from the Guadiana. It is well and regularly built; has a church, townhouse, prison, and school; oil and flour mills; and a trade in corn, beef, and oil. Pop. 2320.

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**NAVAN**, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Meath, agreeably situated on an acclivity at the junction of the Boyne and Blackwater, 36 m. N.W. Dublin, on the railway and canal to Drogheda. It consists of three principal streets, tolerably straight, but indifferently built, and badly kept; and has a very handsome parish church, with an ivy-clad tower; a large R. Catholic chapel, an endowed and several other schools, a county infirmary, cavalry barracks, workhouse, and bride-well; a distillery, brewery, pepper, flour, and flax mills; a considerable and increasing trade in corn, and two weekly markets. Adjoining the town is the splendid ruin of Athlumney castle. P. 4987. Area of par., 3345 ac. P. 6834.

**NAVARRINO**, a fortified seaport N. Greece, Morea, W. coast; lat. 36° 54' 36" N.; lon. 21° 41' 45" E. (a.) It stands on the S.E. side of the harbour; is divided into an upper and a lower town; and is surrounded by a wall, without any fosse or ditch. The citadel or upper part is on an eminence, but has no rampart, nor any outworks. The houses near the harbour are tolerably well built; the streets narrow, steep, uneven, and dirty. Here are the remains of an ancient aqueduct, a fountain, and several marble pillars, which now support the façade of the grand mosque. The harbour is one of the best in the Morea, having the long narrow island of Spaghia in front, which extends, in a S.W. direction, for nearly 3 m. The principal entrance is to the S. of the island, the passage being nearly 1 m. broad, but when in, the harbour widens to 2 m.; and its general depths, with exception of two shoal spots, are 26 to 12 fathoms. Here the British, French, and Russian fleets gained a victory over the Turks and Egyptians, October 20, 1827; and here, also, the Spartan navy was defeated by the Athenians.

**NAVARRÉ** [Spanish, *Navarra*], a prov. Spain, between Aragon, Old Castile, and Biscay, cap. Pampeluna; bounded N. by France, W. prov. Guipuzcoa and Alava, E. Saragossa, and S. Saragossa and Logroño, and forming an irregular oblong square, extending N. to S., about 80 m., and E. to W., 60 m.; area, 2449 sq. m. Its N. boundary is very mountainous, being composed of the W. slopes of the Pyrenees, which dip down towards the ocean, and, by their numerous streams, supply the Ebro and Bidasoa, its principal rivers. Notwithstanding its proximity to the Pyrenees, the climate is rather temperate, as well as healthy; the thermometer ranging from 25° to zero in winter, and 86° to 93° in summer. As Navarré has both a lowland and highland district, it combines all the means of subsistence; the latter supplying fuel and timber for building, and the former, wheat, maize, good wines, especially those of Tudela and Peralta; oil, flax, hemp, and all sorts of leguminous plants, as well as abundant pastures for cattle of every description. It also possesses mines of iron, copper, and lead; salt springs and rocks, and quarries of jasper, marble, and slate. The rivers abound with trout, barbel, and eels. Essentially an agricultural province, Navarré has but little commerce; its exports consisting chiefly of wool, hempen sandals, wire, salt, hides, liquorice, wheat, combs, and box-wood spoons; brandy, fruits, horned cattle, and swine; and its imports of linen, woollen, and silk fabrics; cacao, wax, tanned leather, oil, almonds, soap, glass, flax, hemp, &c. The Navarrese live very much by themselves, each in his valley, which is to them the whole world. Their bane is the all-corrupting habit of smuggling, which their intricate frontier favours. The scenery is Alpine and picturesque, but the mountains are not so high as those of Aragon, although the Altobiscar reaches 5380 ft., and the Adi 5218 ft. In the N. portion of the province, the Basque language is chiefly spoken. The highlanders of Navarré are remarkable for their light, active, physical forms, their temperate habits, endurance of hardships and privations, individual bravery, and love of perilous adventures—qualities which have always rendered them formidable as *guerrilleros*. As regards education, Navarré is in a very backward state. Pop. about 280,000.—THE ANCIENT KINGDOM of Navarré comprised both the modern Spanish province, sometimes called Upper Navarré; and also French or Lower Navarré, separated from the former by the Pyrenees, and included in the ancient prov. of Bearn, now dep. Basses-Pyrénées. The wild and broken glens of this region became the natural fastnesses of the ancient inhabitants when retiring before the Romans and Moors. They made common cause with the highlanders of Aragon, until about 842, when Inigo Arista was chosen king of Navarré at Pampeluna, while the

national liberties were guaranteed by the celebrated *Fueros de Sobrarbe*. Navarre was annexed to Castile, in 1512, by Ferdinand the Catholic, partly by force, and partly by fraud; Jean d'Albret, the rightful heir, being abandoned by his French allies, who profited by his ruin, as the territory was partitioned; Ferdinand seizing all S. of the Pyrenees, while the N. portion ultimately passed, with Henry IV., to the crown of France.

**NAVARES**, a tn. Spain, prov. and S.S.W. Valencia, on a height, in a plain called the Canal de Navares. It has a church, townhouse, two primary schools, and a trade in corn, silk, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1653.

**NAVARETE** [called sometimes *De Rioja*], a vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 7 m. W. Logroño, near r. bank Ebro, in the centre of Rioja Castellana. It has two squares, a parish church, an hospital, prison, elementary school, manufactures of earthenware, oil and flour mills, and brandy distilleries. It is entirely undermined by large wine-vaults, into which some of the houses sunk a few years ago. Pop. 2002.

**NAVAS**, several places, Spain, particularly:—1, (*de Jorquera*), A vil. and com., Murcia, prov. and 18 m. from Albacete; with a church, courthouse, primary school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in these and in agricultural produce. Pop. 876.—2, (*de San Antonio*), A vil. and com., New Castile, prov. and 20 m. from Segovia; houses of one story, ill arranged; with a church, a primary school, and some transit trade. Pop. 890.—3, (*de San Juan*), A tn., Andalusia, prov. and 35 m. from Jaen, near l. bank Guadarrizas; with a church, townhouse, prison, primary school, manufactures of linen and hempen cloth, and a trade in corn, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 1450.—4, (*Frias*), A tn., Leon, prov. and S.W. Salamanca, poorly built; with a church, townhouse, prison, and primary school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and hats. Pop. 820.

**NAVAS-DEL-MADROÑO**, a tn. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 17 m. N.W. Cáceres. It has narrow, but level and well-paved streets, and well-built houses; a townhouse, prison, public granary, two elementary schools, and a church. Oil-pressing, weaving cloth and linen, grinding corn, soap-boiling, brick-baking, and spinning and dyeing black thread, are the chief employments. Pop. 4161.

**NAVAS-DEL-MARQUES**, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Avila, indifferently built; with a church, an old Moorish edifice, belonging to the duke of Medinaceli; a courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of coarse woollens, and some trade in wool and timber. P. 2090.

**NAVAS-DE-TOLOSA**, a small vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 39 m. N. Jaen, on the high road from Madrid to Cadiz. Here a great victory was obtained by the kings of Castile, Aragon, and Navarre, over the Moors, who were commanded by Mahomet Ibn Abdallah, king of Morocco. The Spaniards claim the whole merit of the victory, although they were assisted by 110,000 foreign crusaders, chiefly English and French. It is said that 200,000 of the infidels were slain, and only 725 Christians.

**NAVAZA**, a small isl. Caribbean Sea, off W. point Haiti, at S.W. entrance to the Windward Passage; lat. 18° 25' N.; lon. 75° 2' W. (n.) It is about 2 m. in length, 1½ m. broad, and consists of a flat level rock, apparently of volcanic origin, 300 ft. in height, and covered with small shrubs. Every part, excepting a small space on the N. side, presents a rocky perpendicular cliff. It is frequented by vast numbers of seaweed, and fish about in its immediate vicinity.

**NAVE**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Brescia, near the junction of the Pisenna with the Garza. It has a church and a sanctuary, and manufactures of paper, bricks, and tiles. Pop. 2093.

**NAVELLI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., dist. and 18 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 1100.

**NAVENBY**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2110 ac. P. (1851), 1057.

**NAVER** (Lochn), a lake, Scotland, near the centre of Sutherlandshire, in a very mountainous district; length, S.W. to N.E., 7 m.; greatest breadth, 2 m.; greatest depth, 30 fathoms; area, about 9 sq. m. Its banks are tolerably well wooded, chiefly with birch, and the scenery around is very interesting. It receives several tributary streams, of which the Mudale and Strathvagasty are the chief, and discharges itself by the Naver, which flows 18 m. circuitously N. into the Atlantic, and is the largest stream in the county.

**NAVESTOCK**, par. Eng. Essex; 3730 ac. P. 1887.

**NAVIA** (Sta. Maria), a tn. Spain, Asturias, prov. and 44 m. W.N.W. Oviedo, on a height above l. bank Navia, near where it falls into the Bay of Biscay, and forms a harbour. It has a church, townhouse, custom-house, primary school, manufactures of linen, several flour-mills, and a trade in charcoal, iron and steel, and salt provisions. It is a very ancient place, and afforded an asylum to many distinguished Spaniards, while the country was in the hands of the Moors. Pop. 834.

**NAVIA**, a river, Spain, which rises in the mountains of Cebrero, prov. Lugo, Galicia, flows N.N.E., and falls into the Bay of Biscay, near the town of Navia, after a course of about 85 m.

**NAVIGATOR'S OR SAMOAN ISLANDS**, a group, Pacific Ocean, N.E. of the Friendly Islands; lat. 13° 30' to 14° 30' S.; lon. 168° to 173° W. They are eight in number—the principal being Savaii, Upolu, Tutuilla, and Manua; area, 2650 sq. m. They are of volcanic structure, having coral reefs, within which their harbours are usually situated. The climate is variable, and there is much bad weather, particularly during the winter months, when long and heavy rains, attended, at times, with high winds and northerly gales, are frequent. The soil of all the islands is rich, and is chiefly formed of decomposed volcanic rocks, yielding bread-fruit, of which there are here twenty varieties, bananas, taro, paper-mulberry, tacea, from which arrow-root is made; sugar-cane, coffee, sweet potato, pine-apple, yams, papaya, and tobacco. Tree-ferns, banyan-trees, pandanus, several species of palms, the cocoa-nut, and the wild orange, are also found in greater or less plenty. Rattans, 90 ft. in length, may be seen running over the trees; bambos, wild sugar-cane, wild ginger, and wild nutmeg also abound. There are no native quadrupeds on the islands, but swine, cattle, and horses, have been introduced, and are rapidly increasing. Poultry is plentiful. Snakes were found on one of the islands, Upolu, and sea-snakes are said to have been seen off the islands. Fish are taken in great abundance. In personal appearance, the men of the Samoan group are in general superior to the women, there being among the former many specimens of manly beauty, while the latter are rather ill-formed and stout, though, when very young, they are both lively and pretty. In disposition, the Samoans are kind, good-humoured, intelligent, fond of amusements, desirous of pleasing, and very hospitable. Both sexes are much attached to their children, and entertain a profound respect for age. Like most other savages, however, they are indolent, covetous, fickle, and deceitful. Their language is soft and smooth, and is the only one of the Polynesian dialects in which the sound of S is found. Nearly all the foreigners resident on these islands are subjects of Great Britain, and the conduct of the natives towards them is in the highest degree kind and respectful. The whole of the population of Manua, and nearly all that of Tutuilla, have embraced Christianity. The natives are beginning to have a good notion of the value of money, and of trading, and supply fruit, vegetables, and hogs to the shipping. Their only staple, however, notwithstanding the islands seem fit for growing every tropical production, is cocoa-nut oil. The greatest quantity produced in any year has not, however, exceeded 100 tons, although ten times that quantity could be easily manufactured from the present trees, as immense numbers of cocoa-nuts are left to perish. A few small vessels trade from Sydney, but the wants of the people are principally supplied by American whalers, conveying to them blue, white, and unbleached cotton, printed calicoes, hardware, muskets, fowling-pieces, powder, shot, axes, &c.—[Wilkes' *U. S. Exploring Expedition*; *Nautical Magazine*, &c.]

**NAVY BAY**, Panama. See MANZANILLA.

**NAXOS OR NAXIA**, an isl. Greece, in the Grecian Archipelago, the largest of the Cyclades, S. from Mycone; (lat. (N. point or Cape Stauro), 37° 12' 30' N.; lon. 25° 33' E. (n.) It is 18 m. long, 14 m. broad; area, 170 sq. m.; hilly, but extremely productive, yielding fruit, wine, oil, cotton, silk, wheat, and barley, while the higher grounds afford pasturage for cattle; cheese, honey, and wax, are also exported. There are quarries of granite, marble, and serpentine, and on the W. coast is a mine of emery. Abundance of marcesite, or sulphuret of iron, is also found. When polished, it has for a time almost the lustre of real brilliants; and was formerly much used in the manufacture of ornaments in England.



Pop. 19,912.—The chief town is NAXIA, near the N.W. part of the island, on a small bay, with a harbour and roadstead, the latter rather insecure. It occupies the site of the ancient Naxos, and is defended by a castle. Pop. 4000.

NAY, a tn. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave de Pau, 9 m. S.S.E. Pau. It has several interesting ancient buildings, particularly the parish church; manufactures of woollens and other woollen stuffs, and a trade in these manufactures, iron, and wool. Pop. 3028.

NAYE, a vil., W. Africa, Bondou, l. bank Falémé; lat. 14° 26' N.; lon. 13° 15' W. It is inhabited by Sarracolets and refugee Kassonkes.

NAYLAND, a tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk, in a fertile valley on the Stour, which is here navigable, 6 m. N. by W. Colchester. It has a handsome parish church, situated in the centre of the town, with some ancient monuments; an Independent chapel, a national school, a silk and several large corn mills, and a considerable trade in flour. Area of par., 1470 ac. Pop. 1114.

NAYNTVOE or HAARLEM, an isl. Palk Strait, off N.W. extremity of Ceylon, about 4 m. in circumference, partially cultivated. It has a small Hindoo temple, sacred to Naga Tambarim or the god of serpents, in which are a number of cobras de capello, that are daily fed by the Pandarams. Pop. about 500.

NAYOE, or NAYOO, a group of four or five small isls. Indian Archipelago, N. of Celebes, off the Bay of Menado.

NAZAIRE (St.), several tns. France:—1, or *Swampy Beau-Port*, A. tn. and seaport, dep. Var, about 9 m. W. Tou lon, at the bottom of a capacious roadstead, where vessels of any size find good anchorage. It has a small harbour, formed by two moles, admitting vessels of 150 to 200 tons, and a square tower about 130 ft. high, on which a few cannon have been mounted. The entrance to the harbour is defended by three batteries. The coasting trade, carried on chiefly with Marseilles, is considerable. Pop. 1542.—2, A tn., com., and small seaport, dep. Loire-Inférieure, about 13 m. W.S.W. Savenay, r. bank estuary of the Loire. The large vessels which cannot get farther up the river usually discharge here, where there is a capacious wet-dock, varying in depth from 14 ft. to 24 ft. The trade is chiefly in corn and salt. Almost all the pilots for the estuary of the Loire reside at St. Nazaire. Pop. 3774.

NAZARETH, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 5 m. S.W. Ghent; with some linen-weaving, two distilleries, two breweries, four flour and three oil mills. Pop. 5534.

NAZARETH [Arabic, *Nasirah*], a small tn. Asiatic Turkey, Palestine, pash. and 20 m. S.S.E. Acre, and 65 m. N. Jerusalem, celebrated as the residence of our Saviour during his youth. It is beautifully situated in a little dell or basin, surrounded on all sides by hills. The houses are of stone, well built, with flat roofs. The principal edifices are the conventual buildings of the Franciscan monks, including the Latin Church of the Annunciation, with their different enclosures, surrounded by strong walls; the Casa Nuova or house built by the convent for the accommodation of travellers; and the Mahometan mosque. There is also a khan of considerable size at the entrance to the town. Near it, in the valley of Esdracelon, the French signally defeated the Turks. Pop. about 3000.

NAZARETH, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 30 m. W. Bahia, l. bank Jaguaripe, 24 m. from its mouth in the Barra Falsa. It has a church, and two primary schools; brick and tile works, and some trade in the produce of the district. Pop. 2000.

NAZE or LINDESNAES, a cape, forming the S. extremity of Norway; lat. 57° 57' 48" N.; lon. 7° 12' E. (a.) It consists of a long and sterile peninsula, of a somewhat oval shape, connected with the land by a narrow isthmus. A light, 152 ft. above the sea, and of great importance to vessels entering the Skager Rack, has been erected upon it.

NAZEING, par. Eng. Essex; 3720 ac. Pop. 824.

NE [Latin, *Nea*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and about 8 m. from Chiavari, on the Graviglia, here crossed by a bridge of two arches. It has several churches and ancient towers, a trade in wine, olives, chestnuts, and dairy produce, and several mills. Pop. 3563.

NEAFU, a vil., isl. Yavau, one of the Friendly isls., about lat. 19° 4' S.; lon. 174° 30' W. It consists chiefly of

a number of houses belonging to the missionaries, and forming a kind of street; and a number of cottages, clustering round the church, which is a neat building; a large school-room, and the king's house. The missionaries have here a good printing-press, at which the Testament, prayer-books, and school-books are printed, and distributed over the neighbouring islands.

NEAGH (Lough), a lake, Ireland, and by far the largest in the British Isles, having a length, N. to S., of about 15 m., a breadth of 11 m., and an area of above 150 sq. m. It lies between co. Antrim on the N. and E., Armagh on the S., and Tyrone and Londonderry on the W.; and, notwithstanding its great extent, is a very uninteresting expanse, having low, moorland shores, often flooded or swampy, and ill provided with wood; and being almost destitute of islands to enliven and diversify its surface. Its principal feeders are the Upper Bann, Blackwater, Maine, Six Mile, and Ballinderry, and it discharges itself, at its N. extremity, through Lough Beg, by the Lower Bann. It is only 46 ft. above the level of the sea; and it has been estimated, that by deepening its outlet, about 25,000 ac. of land, now annually flooded, might be made available for culture. The want of shelter on its shores, and the frequent and sudden squalls to which it is subject, make its navigation dangerous for sailing vessels; but a considerable traffic is carried on by means of steamers. Its waters are celebrated for their petrifying properties.

NEATH (CASTELL NEDD), a parl. and municipal bor., market tn., and par., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, l. bank Neath, here crossed by a bridge, 7 m. E.N.E. Swansea, on the railway to Cardiff. It is irregular and ill built; but has been of late much improved, some of the streets having been widened and paved. It has a townhall, occupying the centre of the market-place, with a covered market underneath; a spacious and ancient church, places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, Society of Friends, and Unitarians; a national, six day, and two infant schools, various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor, and a reading-room. It exports coal, culm, copper, iron, iron-castings, spelter, fire-bricks, oak timber, and bark; and imports copper, iron, and zinc ores, corn flour, foreign timber, and general shop goods. The port is a creek to that of Swansea, and vessels of 300 tons can come up to the town; but the trade of the place is principally carried on by barge communication with Briton Ferry, which is about 2½ m. below the town. There are many extensive copper, iron, and tin works in the vicinity. Near the town are the remains of Neath castle and abbey, both erected in the 12th century. The bor. unites with Swansea, &c., in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. par., 4976.

NEATH (NEDD) UPPER, a vil. and township, Wales, co. Glamorgan, pleasantly situated in the vale of Neath. The village, called Glyn-Neath, is a small but well-built place, containing a day school and two Sunday schools. Pop. 906.

NEATHHEAD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1760 ac. P. 697.

NEBRA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 18 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, on the Unstrut. It has a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, stone quarries, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1726.

NEBRASKA, a territory, U. States, N. America, between lat. 36° 25' and 42° N.; lon. 95° and 110° W.; bounded N. by the unappropriated territories beyond the parallel of 42°, W. Utah, from which it is separated by the Rocky Mountains, S. New Mexico, Texas, and the Indian territory, and E. Missouri and Iowa; area, estimated at 136,700 sq. m. The whole territory is still in a state of nature, and little more is known of it than that its great features are, on the W., the outliers of the Rocky Mountains, which rise up majestically, forming the water-shed between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans; in the centre, an apparently reclaimable wilderness, belonging to what may be termed the Great American Desert; and in the E. extensive tracts of prairie, which may yet be turned to good account. The principal rivers are the Missouri, which forms the boundary on the E.; its great affluent, the Nebraska or Platte, which, formed by two main forks, a N. and a S., both from the Rocky Mountains, traverses the territory in an E. direction; the Arkansas, which, rising within the territory, traverses it also in an E. direction, and forms part of the boundary between it and the Indian territory; and the Kansas, which forms part of the S.E. boundary, after

being augmented from within it by a number of affluents, under the names of the Smoky Hill, the Grand Saline, Solomon's, and the Republican Forks. The Indian is still in complete possession of the territory, and roams over it in quest of game or plunder.

**NECESSIDADES** or **SANTO-ANTONIO**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Santa-Catharina, 6 m. N. Desterro; with a church and a primary school, and considerable exports of millet, maudico, sugar, and rum, for the last of which it has 30 distilleries. Pop. 3000.

**NECHANITZ** or **NEU-NECHANITZ**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 24 m. E. Bidschow, on the Bistrieza. It has a church and a school. Pop. 1054.

**NECHOW**, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang, advantageously situated on the main road between Hwuy-chow and Ningpo. It is a busy place, carrying on an active trade with Hwuy-chow, Yen-chow, and Hang-chow. Pop. 20,000 to 30,000.

**NECKALOFA** or **NIUKALOFA**, a tn., isl. Tonga, one of the Friendly isls. It occupies an elevated height on the S.W. coast, about 100 yards from the water's edge, and covers an area of 4 or 5 ac., surrounded by a deep, broad ditch, now partly filled up, and a strong wall or fencing of reeds, like wicker-work, about 9 ft. high. The houses, about 350 in number, are of an oval form, and have large pillars, supporting a roof also oval. Each house has a court-yard, enclosed by a neatly interwoven reed fence, and containing bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, and other useful plants and shrubs. The most conspicuous objects are two churches—one, a neat, plain building, occupying a grass plot on the loftiest summit of the island. Both churches are under the direction of the Wesleyan missionaries, who have long had a station here. P. 2000.

**NECKAR**, a river, Germany, which rises about 2000 ft. above sea-level, on the E. slope of the Black Forest, Würtemberg, near the source of the Danube and the frontiers of Baden, proceeds N.N.E., traversing the N.W. corner of Hohenzollern; then E.N.E. to Esslingen, where, on receiving the Fils, it takes a circuitous course N. through Würtemberg, and enters Baden. On reaching the S. frontiers of Hesse-Darmstadt, its course, though circuitous, becomes almost due W. past Heidelberg, and it joins r. bank Rhine at Mannheim. Its principal affluents are, on the l., the Enz; and on the r., the Fils, Rems, Murr, Kocher, and Jaxt; total course, 270 m.; of which about 120 m., commencing at Cannstadt, are navigable.

**NECKAR-GEWÜND**, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Elsenz with the Neckar, 16 m. E.S.E. Mannheim; with three churches, building-yards, manufactures of leather and earthenware, and some shipping. Pop. 2159.

**NECKAR-STERNACH**, a walled tn., Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Neckar, 5 m. E. Heidelberg; with some shipping, a tobacco-factory, and a trade in wood. The steep hills in the neighbourhood are crowned with four feudal castles. Pop. 1521.

**NECKARAU**, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on an isl. in the Rhine, S. Mannheim. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1631.

**NECKARSULM**, a tn. Würtemberg, circle, and on the Neckar, 30 m. N. Stuttgart; with an old castle of the knights of the Teutonic order, a Latin school, manufactures of leather, and some trade in wine. Pop. 2402.

**NECKARTENZLINGEN**, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, on the Erms, near Nürtingen. Hard by it is the chateau of Neckar, on a height above the Neckar, formerly occupied by an ancient castle of same name. Pop. 1018.

**NECKARTHAIFLINGEN**, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 4 m. S.W. Nürtingen. l. bank Neckar, here crossed by a bridge, on the road to Reutlingen. It has a church and a market. Pop. 1060.

**NECKER**, an isl. Pacific; lat. 23° 34' N.; lon. 164° 37' W. (r.); a mere rock, about 500 yards long, and 360 ft. high, without a single tree on it, but vegetation abundant towards its summit; shores steep as a wall; the sea breaks with fury against it at all points. It was discovered by La Perouse, November 1, 1786, and was covered with guano.

**NECTON**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 4030 ac. P. 991.

**NECPAL** or **NECPATY**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Thurocz, at the foot of Mount Chlm, on a small stream of same name, 23 m. N.W. Neusohl; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a Protestant school, four chateaux, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1825.

**NEDA** (**SAN NICOLAS DE**), a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. Coruña, r. bank Ferrol, here crossed by a bridge, at the confluence of the Jubia, 5 m. E. Ferrol. It is tolerably well built, has a substantial church, a courthouse, two primary schools, and an hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in agricultural produce, and bread, sent chiefly to Ferrol, and numerous mills. Pop. 1304.

**NEDDANS**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 2385 ac. Pop. 766.

**NEDECZ** or **NEUDITZ**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, in a valley near the Dunajecz, in a very mountainous district, about 45 m. from Leutschau; with a church and an old castle. Pop. 1011.

**NEDELICS** or **NEDDISCHE**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Szalad, near the Drave, 4 m. N. Warasdin; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1001.

**NEDENES** or **NEDENAES**, a bail. Norway, prov. Christiansand; bounded, N.W. by prov. S. Bergenhus, W. Stavanger, S.W. Mandal, S. and S.E. the Skager-Rack, and E. and N.E. Bradsberg; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 130 m.; mean breadth, about 30 m.; area, 3488 geo. sq. m. The surface is mountainous in the N. and N.E., where summits of the Hougelfeld exceed the height of 4000 ft., but lowers gradually S. towards the shore. The principal river is the Torridal, which traverses the bailwick centrally N. to S.; the other rivers, deserving of notice, are the Nid, Topdal, and Mandal. There is much fine scenery in the valleys watered by these streams. Chief town, Arendal. Pop. (1855), 59,112.

**NEDERBRAKEL**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 16 m. S. Ghent; with several breweries, a salt-refinery, two bleachfields, two dye-works, and oil, mustard, and flour mills. Pop. 3763.

**NEDERHASSELT**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 22 m. S.S.E. Ghent. Weaving of linen and agriculture are the chief employments. P. 1517.

**NEDERLANDEN**, kingd., Europe. See **NETHERLANDS**.

**NEDERWEERT**, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 12 m. W.N.W. Roermond; with a church and school. Pop. 540.

**NEDDING**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 810 ac. Pop. 195.

**NEDJED**, a dist. Arabia. See **NEJD**.

**NEDRIGAILOW**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 104 m. N.W. Kharkov, l. bank Soula; with three churches, and a considerable trade, particularly in tobacco, which is extensively grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1842), 3976.

**NEDUTIVOE**, isl. Ceylon. See **DELFT**.

**NEEDE**, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 33 m. E.N.E. Arnhem, in a rich corn country. It has bad streets, rendered disagreeable by numerous dung-heaps; a good-looking old Calvinistic church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a school. P. 864.

**NEEDHAM**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1260 ac. Pop. 310.

**NEEDHAM MARKET**, a tn. England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.N.W. Ipswich, on the railway to Bury St. Edmunds; with a large chapel belonging to the Establishment, an Independent chapel, and a Friends' meeting-house; a free grammar and other schools, and several charities; malt and glue are made in the town, and, near it, are brick and lime works. Pop. 1368.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**NEEDLES** (**THE**), a cluster of remarkable rocks, England, off W. extremity, Isle of Wight, and so called from their pyramidal and pointed shape; lat. (light) 50° 39' 54" N.; lon. 1° 34' W. (r.). They are five in number, though only three of them now stand boldly out of the water. They are composed of chalk, and, though white, are curiously streaked with black dots from the alternating strata of flints. The friable nature of their component parts, and the violence of the waves, are continually making changes on their form and disposition; and about 60 years ago, the one to which, from being so sharp and thin, the name of needle was most applicable, and which measured above 100 ft. in height from low-water mark, fell down, and almost entirely disappeared. A lighthouse, called the Needles' light, but situated near the edge of the cliff, on the W. extremity of the Isle of Wight, has a height of 469 ft.

**NEELGHERRY**, mountains, India. See **NEILGHERRY**.

**NEEMAHEIRA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 17 m. N.W. Neemuch; lat. 24° 38' N.; lon. 74° 50' E.

**NEEMBUCU**, a tn. Paraguay, in a marshy tract, near l. bank Parana, 100 m. W.S.W. Assumption; with a harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. about 1730.



**NEEMLA**, a small tn. Afghanistan, in the plain of Jelalabad, 3 m. E. Gundamak; lat. 34° 18' N.; lon. 70° 8' E. Near it is a fine garden.

**NEEMUTCH**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, 36 m. S. by E. Chittoor; lat. 24° 27' N.; lon. 75° E.; 1476 ft. above sea-level. It contains a good bazaar, to the N.W. of which is a British cantonment.

**NEEN**, two pars. Eng. Salop:—1, (*Savage*); 3690 ac. Pop. 490.—2, (*Sollars*); 1370 ac. Pop. 190.

**NEENTON**, par. Eng. Salop; 1450 ac. Pop. 144.

**NEER**, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 5 m. N. Roermond, on the Neer, near its junction with the Meuse. It has a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 678.

**NEERHEYLSSEM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Little Geete, 31 m. E.S.E. Brussels. It has a brewery and a mill, but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1314.

**NEKLINTER**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Great Geete, 30 m. E. Brussels. It has two mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1858.

**NEEROETEREN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the canal from Maestricht to Hertogenbosch, 60 m. N.E. Hasselt. It has two oil and four flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1275.

**NEERPELT**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Dommel, 55 m. N. Hasselt; with a brewery and a flour-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1150.

**NERWINDEN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Liège, on the railway to Tirlemont; famous for two great battles fought on its plains—the one in 1693, in which the French, under Marshal Luxembourg, defeated the allies, under William III. of England; and the other, in 1793, when the Austrians, under the prince of Coburg, defeated the French, under Dumouriez. Pop. 324.

**NERYSCHHE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Yseche, 6 m. S.W. Louvain; with a brewery, a mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1225.

**NEPTA**, a tn., N.W. Africa, regency and 217 m. S.W. Tunis; lat. 34° 12' N.; lon. 7° 55' E.; close by several extensive salt lakes. It is rather a collection of villages, separated from one another by gardens, than a town. Both the position of the place and its environs are extremely picturesque. The houses are generally built of brick, some of them with taste. It is divided into three quarters, each of which has a mosque and school, and in the centre of all is a square, which serves for a common market-place. It is the entrepot of the merchandise sent from the metropolis into the Sahara. Some Jewish artisans are tolerated here, on the known conditions of wearing a black handkerchief on their head, and not mounting on horseback. The inhabitants are represented as strict observers of the Mahometan law, and as very hospitable. —[Dumas, *Sahara Algerien*.]

**NEFTENBACH**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 13 m. N.N.E. Zürich, r. bank Töss. It lies in a vine district in which some of the best wine of the canton is produced, and contains the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1452.

**NEFYN**, a bor. tn. and par. Wales. See NEVIN.

**NEGAPATAM**, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, coast of Coromandel, prov. Carnatic, 20 m. S. Tranquebar; lat. 10° 45' 30" N.; lon. 79° 55' E.; once a place of great importance, but now much decayed and depopulated, the remains of some old-fashioned Dutch houses, the obelisks and cupolas of an extensive burying-ground, and the ruins of a fort in the centre of the town, alone remaining to give some idea of its once flourishing condition. Negapatam was originally a small village, but was fortified and improved by the Portuguese. It was taken from them by the Dutch, in 1660, who strengthened its fortifications, erected public offices, and established a mint. By degrees its trade increased, and the town was resorted to by merchants from different parts of the world, and became the capital of the Dutch settlements in Hindoostan. Since 1783, when it was formally ceded to the British, its fortifications have been neglected, and most of its trade transferred to other places. A few coasters, however, still frequent it, and ships often stop there for provisions and water.

**NEGOMBO**, a seaport tn. Ceylon, 24 m. N. Colombo, near the mouth of the Kaymel. It is a place of some trade, but is resorted to by coasters only. It contains several places of worship, and is the residence of an assistant Govern-

ment agent, who collects the revenue and customs. Negombo is famous for its fish, kid, poultry, eggs, and bread-fruit; vegetables, also, may be obtained in plenty at moderate prices; and game is abundant. It was formerly the place of residence of several respectable Dutch families, whose gardens were celebrated for their exotic fruits, originally introduced from Java, and the Malay peninsula. The country around abounds in excellent pasturage. Very fine mushrooms are found here during the rainy season, and from the care with which the country is irrigated, a great deal of paddy is produced.

**NEGRAIS**, a dist., isl., and cape, Burmah. The DISTRICT is situated at the S.W. extremity of Pegu; area, 9000 sq. m.; surface low, and, except where cleared for culture, overrun with jungle and forest. Rice is the principal grain cultivated, but maize, yams, sweet potatoes, and farinaceous roots are also raised. Silk and cotton coarse goods are manufactured in the province. The objects of internal trade are rice, salt, salted and dried fish, sent inland from Bassein, for which the returns are silk goods, lacquered ware, tobacco, onions, tamarinds, cotton, lac, lacquer, petroleum, oil, dammer, iron, saltpetre, and sulphur. Large quantities of salt are manufactured on the sea-coast.—The ISLAND, situated at the mouth of the W. branch of the Irrawadi; lat. 16° 2' N.; lon. 93° 19' E.; is small, and has a harbour, the most secure in the Bay of Bengal. The Madras Government established a small settlement here in 1687, but it was subsequently relinquished. In 1751 it was again occupied by the British, and again abandoned. Six years afterwards it was ceded to the British by the Burman emperor Alompra; and in October, 1759, it was attacked by the Burmese, and all the British settlers who could not effect their escape, were murdered. Latterly it has been almost entirely deserted, and is overrun with jungle, and intersected by salt-water inlets.—The CAPE, forming the S.W. extremity of the district, is in lat. 16° 1' 30" N.; lon. 94° 12' E. (r.).

**NEGRAR**, a tn. and par., Austrian Italy, prov. and N. Verona; with numerous handsome villas, three churches, and 11 mills. Pop. 3475.

**NEGREPELISSE** (Latin, *Nigra Pellucens*), a tn. France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 m. N.E. Montauban. The inhabitants early distinguished themselves in the cause of the Reformation, and it has still a Calvinistic consistorial church. It suffered dreadfully during the religious wars, and was ultimately almost entirely destroyed by Louis XIII., who ordered an indiscriminate massacre of its inhabitants. It has some manufactures of cotton, cutlery, and leather; and a trade in corn. Pop. 1224.

**NEGRIL POINTS**, two remarkable capes or headlands, Jamaica, forming the most W. points of that island; they are called, respectively, N. and S. Negril; the former, lat. 18° 23' N.; lon. 78° 22' W. (r.); the latter, lat. 18° 16' 48' N.; lon. 78° 22' W. (r.); they are about 8 m. apart, the intermediate space forming a semicircular bay, called Long or Negril Bay, in which is a small island named Booby Island.

**NEGRO**, a cape, W. Africa, S.W. coast Benguela; lat. 15° 45' S.; lon. 11° 49' E. It consists of a precipitous mass, rising at the extremity of a low projecting point; and hence, at a distance, presenting the appearance of an island. It is composed of indurated sand and horizontal strata of different colours, abounding with varieties of fossil shells. On its summit, when seen by Boteler, was a small marble cross, erected by the early Portuguese.

**NEGRO** (Rio), a large river, S. America, constituting, throughout its whole length, the boundary line between the Republic of La Plata and Patagonia. It is formed by the junction of two principal head streams, called, respectively, Catapuliche and Encarnacion, or Limay Leubu [river of leeches], according to the natives. The former flows from the N., along the base of the Cordillera, having its sources on the E. slopes of the Chilean Andes, near the volcano Villarica; lat. 39° 10' S.; lon. 71° 10' W.; the latter flows from the S. or S.W., issuing from a lake called Nahuelhuapi; lat. 41° 8' S. These two head streams unite at lat. 40° 9' S.; lon. 71° W. From this point, the Rio Negro proceeds N.N.E., under the Indian name Limay Leubu, to about lat. 30° 50' S., where it is joined by the Neuguen, whence it flows nearly due W., to lon. 66° W., when it takes a S.E. direction, and falls into the Atlantic N. from the Gulf of San Matias; lat. 41° S.;

lon. 62° 50' W. The entire length of its course is between 500 m. and 600 m., exclusive of windings, during the latter part of which it is known by the name also of the Cusu Leubu. In nearly the middle of its course, or about lat. 39° S., there occurs a large island or group of islands, formed by a diverging branch of the river, called Rosas or Cholechel. Above it, the river is studded with innumerable small islands, which greatly obstruct the navigation. Further up, it is bounded by steep rocky escarpments, rising 500 or 600 ft. above the stream, which runs with great violence. Towards its mouth, the river is about a third of a mile wide, and flows in a broad and still current. The entrance into the Rio Negro is obstructed by a bar, on which there is only 6 ft. at low water, and, generally speaking, 11 ft. is the utmost draught that may enter it without incurring risk. The river was ascended nearly to its sources by Villarino, a Spaniard, in 1778. It runs nearly parallel with the Colorado, at a distance of from 50 m. to 60 m., for about 270 m.

NEGRO (Rio), or GUAINIA, a large river, S. America, one of the greatest affluents of the Amazon, mostly in Brazil, but having its sources in New Granada. It is formed by the junction of two head streams, the Jauita and Tacapi, which unite at lat. 2° N.; lon. 70° 35' W.; whence it flows N.E. and E. to Maroa, lat. 2° 40' N., in Venezuela, when it suddenly turns S., holding on this course till it reaches 0° 10' S., when it proceeds E. to lon. 63° 45' W., whence it flows S.S.E. and E., subsequently falling into the Amazon at lat. 3° 16' S.; lon. 59° W. Its whole course is about 1000 m. The principal tributaries, from the left or N., are the Cassiquari, Cababuri, Padaviri, Branco, Janapary, and the Anavelhina; from the right or S. and W., the Aquio, Tomo, Xie, Icana, Haupes or Guapes, the largest affluent of the Negro, and about 20 smaller, but many of them considerable streams. In the lower part of its course, the Rio Negro has rather the appearance of a succession of lakes, united by comparatively narrow channels, than that of a river; enlarging, in some places, to a width of 12 m., 15 m., and 20 m., and sometimes narrowing to 1 m.; at its mouth it is about 1½ m. wide. The waters are lowest in March; in April they begin to rise and attain their highest level in August, and in September they begin to fall; the difference between the highest and lowest level is about 30 ft. The upper stream of the Rio Negro is connected with that of the Orinoco by the river or natural canal of Cassiquari. The junction takes place with the Negro at lat. 2° N., and with the Orinoco at lat. 3° 10' N., the distance between the two rivers, at these points, being about 120 m.

NEGRO (Rio), a large river, Uruguay. It rises in the *serra Cubatao*, on the N.E. frontier of the State, about lat. 32° S., lon. 54° W., from which it flows generally S.W. and W., and falls into the Uruguay at lat. 33° 25' S.; lon. 58° 28' W.; total course, about 300 m. Its principal affluents are the Yumini, from the N. or right; and the Yic, from the E. or left. It derives its name from the *sarsaparilla* plant, which grows on its banks in abundance, and, falling into the stream as it decays, discolours the water, at the same time communicating to it medicinal virtues, which attract invalids to the village of Mercedes, near its mouth. Its navigation is interrupted by numerous cataracts.

NEGRO (Rio), several small rivers, S. America:—1, New Granada, an affluent of the Magdalena; flows from the N.E., and falls into the upper part of that stream at lat. 2° 38' N.; lon. 75° 25' W.—2, New Granada, an affluent of the Meta, which it joins a little below its sources, at Porto Marayal; lat. 4° 8' N.; lon. 74° W.; it flows from the N.W., and consequently enters the Meta from the left.—3, Paraguay, an affluent of the Tabiquari, a tributary of the Paraguay, having its sources near Tibapi; lat. 25° 55' S.; and, flowing S.S.W., joins the Tabiquari at lat. 26° 25' S.

NEGROPONT, an isl. and t. in Greece. See EUBŒA.

NEGROS, an isl. and prov. Indian Archipelago, one of the Philippines, separated, by narrow channels, from Panay, on the N.W., and Zebu, on the S.E.; and extending from lat. 9° 3' to 10° 58' N.; lon. 122° 28' to 123° 29' E.; length, 130 m.; average breadth, 25 m. The W. coast is sandy and safe, but strong currents make the E. dangerous. A range of mountains, with several lofty peaks, runs N. to S., from which numerous rivers descend to the sea. The centre of the island is little if at all known. Earthquakes frequently occur; the climate is healthy; jaundice, the only common

malady, arises from the intemperate use of palm-wine. Besides animals common to Negros with the other Philippines, it has some kinds of monkeys peculiar to itself, and also civets (*Viverra*). The rivers swarm with fish and crocodiles. The forests abound in cabinet woods of great beauty and fine quality. The cochineal insect is found in the S., but no one gathers it. The wild tribes of the interior cultivate coffee and cacao trees, and traffic with the more civilized inhabitants of the coasts, to whom they are dangerous only when provoked. The latter cultivate rice; the gomuti palm, for cordage; the abaca, cacao, and tobacco. They weave to some extent, and are devoted to fishing. Negros produces, also, wax and honey, palm-oil, chalk, rock-crystals, sulphur, edible birds'-nests, and pearls. It derives its name from the Negritos, a small race of negroes, who, with the Igorrotes, occupy the interior. The province contains 28 pueblos or townships. The governor resides at Timamailan, on a creek on the W. of the island, where small brigas only can enter. The place is so poor, that even the governor's house and the church are made of nipa. Pop. prov., 50,000; savage tribes unknown.—(Mallat, *Les Isles Philippines*.)

NEGYED, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 30 m. from Neutra, on the Waag; with two churches. White cole and onions are cultivated, on a large scale, in the district. P. 3226.

NEHAVEND, or NAHAWUND, a tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist., in an angle at the junction of two streams, which unite in forming the Koon, 80 m. S.E. Kermanshaw. It stands on the side of a hill, crowned by a citadel, and, though partly ruinous, has a number of good houses, and well-supplied bazaars, and carries on a considerable trade with the mountaineers of Luristan. Its vicinity is covered with gardens, stocked with the finest fruits. Nehavend is famous for a battle fought, in 641, in which the Arabs signally defeated the Persians, and overthrew their monarchy.

NEHEIM, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 6 m. N.W. Arnsberg, at the confluence of the Möhne with the Ruhr. It has a church and three fairs. Pop. 1454.

NEHREN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, near Tübingen; with a church. Pop. 1404.

NEHRUNG, a long and narrow belt of land, Prussia, stretching along the S.E. shore of the Baltic, nearly in the form of an arc of a circle, and separating it from the large lagoon of the Curische-Haff; length, nearly 60 m.; breadth, nowhere exceeding 3 m. It is composed entirely of sand, which has been gradually rising, so that vegetation is, in a great measure, destroyed, and several hamlets have been buried.

NEIBSHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Bretten; with a church. Pop. 1213.

NEIDENBURG, a walled tn. Prussia, gov. and 95 m. S. by W. Königsberg, cap. circle, on the Neida. It has two churches, and manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and hats. Pop. 2742.

NEILGHERRY HILLS, NEILCHERRIES, or NEELGHERRIES, a mass of mountains in S. Hindoostan, partly in prov. Coimbatore, about lat. 11° 10' N., at the S. extremity of the E. and W. Ghats, and, as it were, a connecting link between them, extending, E. to W., about 34 m., and N. to S., about 15 m.; culminating point, 9941 ft. high. They form a plateau, have peaks 5000 to 8800 ft. high, and several stations, resorted to by Europeans for the salubrity of the climate. The higher parts are often frosty even in summer, and in winter they are covered with snow. Lower down, the surface is a fine pasture, like much of our downs, and the wild fruits of our own country are found in abundance. The deeper valleys are occasionally narrow and marshy; but the usual character of the less elevated portion is like the S. of Europe.

NEILSTON, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the Levern, 9 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. It has an ancient parish church, Free and U. Presbyterian churches, several schools, a mechanics' institute, several cotton-mills, printfields, and bleachfields; and four annual cattle fairs. Area of par., 24,320 ac. Pop. 10,577; of vil. (1851), 2075.

NEIRAI, NAIRAI, or NIRIE, an isl., S. Pacific, Feejee group, S. of Koro. At Venemote, on the W. side, there is a harbour, with good shelter from the N., and anchorage in 15 fathoms, about ½ m. from the shore. The bay itself is of a circular shape, having all the appearance of an old crater; and, from having a shallow entrance, becomes in a manner isolated at low water, so as to form a beautiful lake. The



inhabitants are famous for the manufacture of mats, baskets, &c., and carry on a considerable trade in them by means of barter with the neighbouring islands.

NEIRONE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Chiavari, 4 m. from Chiavari; with two churches, and a trade in wine and chestnuts. Pop. 3015.

NEISSE, a m. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, and on a river of same name, 47 m. S.S.E. Breslau, with which it is connected by railway. It is a place of considerable strength, being surrounded by walls, and otherwise fortified. It is divided into three parts—the town proper, Frederick's town, and Fort Prussia; is tolerably well built, contains two Protestant and several R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, several courts and public offices, a gymnasium, high school, an hospital, orphan asylum, institute for superannuated R. Catholic priests, arsenal and other military establishments, and manufactures of fire-arms; a powder, walk, cotton, and several other mills; and a trade in worsted and in building-stone, extensively quarried in the neighbourhood. It came into the possession of Prussia in 1741, when, after a valiant defence, it was taken by Frederick II. Pop. (1816), 8541; (1849), 17,164.

NEISSE, two rivers, Germany, which both have their source in Bohemia, their principal course in Silesia, and fall into the Oder. The one rises in the Riesengebirge, near Reichenberg; traverses the E. corner of Saxony past Zittau, enters Prussian Silesia, and, flowing in a N. direction past Görlitz, Muskau, and Guben, where it becomes navigable, joins 1. bank Oder at Schiedlo, after a course of about 130 m. The other Neisse rises in the Schneeberg, belonging to the Sudetes, which here form the boundary between Bohemia and Prussia; flows through Silesia, first N. past Glatz, then W. past the town of Neisse, and lastly, in a circuitous direction, N.N.E. past Schurgast, joining 1. bank Oder about 4 m. below. Its whole course, which is rapid, is about 100 m.

NEIVA, or NITZA, a river, Russia, gov. Perm, which rises in the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, circle and 35 m. N.W. Ekaterinburg; flows E.S.E. past Alapaevsk and Irbis, and, after a very winding course of nearly 300 m., joins r. bank Tura at Nitzinka. Its principal affluents are the Kij and the Irbis, which both join it on the right.

NEIVE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Alba, near the Tanaro; with a church, a communal school, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2550.

NEJD [the elevated country], the general name of the central portion of the Arabian peninsula. Some Arab writers use the name in an abstract sense, and speak of the Nejd el Hejáz or the Nejd el Yemen, that is to say, the inland and elevated region of Hejáz or Yemen; but ordinarily the word Nejd is employed without an expletive, to signify the country in the interior, enclosed by Hejáz, Yemen, Hadramút, Omán, El-'Ahsa and the Syrian desert. The country in question has been traversed but once by a European, on the route from El-Katif, through El-'Ahsa to Medina and Yambo, and probably it is not known perfectly to even the most experienced of its wandering occupants. The utmost that can be done, therefore, in the way of describing it, is to indicate the oases, so far as they are known, which give it importance, and the routes connecting it with surrounding countries. 1. On the N.W. frontier of Nejd, and on the road to Damascus, lies Jóf or Jofel Sirhán, a rocky tract, embracing probably some well-watered valleys, and with the towns or villages Sekake and Dúmah or Dafúmah; the latter generally called by Arab geographers Daumat-el-Jandal. The approximate position of this oasis is lat. 29° 40' N.; lon. 41° E. 2. About 150 m. S.E. of Jóf is the mountainous district of El-Shamár, commonly known also by the general name of El-Jebel [the mountain], in which there are many villages, of which Haef appears to be the most important. The names of Salmah and Aja also frequently recur in Arab history and legend. With respect to the height of the mountains at this place, we only know that Arab travellers compare them to Lebanon (9,000 ft.) At all events, it is certain that El-Shamár is elevated enough to reach a humid region of the atmosphere, and to possess copious fountains and cool pastures, so as to have been always a chief centre of Arab population. As it is about half way between Bussorah and Mecca, it is the chief halting-place of the pilgrim-caravans from Persia and central Asia. In the early

and flourishing ages of Arabian commerce, it served in like manner to facilitate the communication between the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea. 3. Kasim lies to the S. of El-Shamár, probably about 100 m., and N.E. by E. of Medina. It extends between three and four days' journey W. to E., and two days N. to S. In 1819, when Capt. Sadlier passed through this country, its chief town was El-Ras; the former capital, Anefeh or Anizeh (which see). El-Ras is a large town, surrounded by corn fields and plantations. The villages of Kasim are numerous, and well supplied with provisions. 4. Adjoining Kasim, towards the S.E., extends, for five days, El-Weshem, a tract affording good pasture. Then follows El-'Ared, which appears to be divided into two districts. 5. Deráyeih, the chief town of which with the same name, acquired a temporary celebrity as the capital of the Wahábi and El-Kharj. The town of Deráyeih stood on the banks of a constant stream, and could be approached only through narrow defiles; the country around was populous and productive. 6. El-Kharj lies half way between Deráyeih and El-'Ahsa, all three being probably near the parallel of 25° N. This oasis is also called Solimfah, and resembles El-'Ahsa in its abundance of water and immense production of dates. 7. N. of Deráyeih, five or six days' journey, is Sedeir, respecting which we have but little information. The country called by Arab geographers El-Yesúmah, seems to have embraced El-Kharj and Deráyeih.

From this sketch of Nejd, it will be apparent that the chain of wadies or oases which yield food for a comparatively dense population, lie chiefly on the road between Bahrein and Medina; while the populous districts towards the N. are situated on the hills which lie at the intersection of the caravan routes from the Persian Gulf to the coast of Syria, and from the Euphrates to Mecca. There is said to be, S. of El-'Ahsa, on the road to Omán, an oasis named Yefrin or Jehrin, which is seldom visited on account of its insalubrity; its air, water, and dates being deemed alike noxious. But in reality, there seems to be no temptation to penetrate into that quarter. S. of Nejd there extends an immense desert of deep, fine sand, the accumulation of ages, under the influence of predominating N. winds, and which completely cuts off all direct intercourse by caravan with the countries in the S. The more elevated tracts of Nejd are celebrated for their pastures, and feed immense droves of camels, which browse on the bushes and thorny plants of the desert. In former times this paradise of the Bedowin was exclusively enjoyed by the Anefeh, the most powerful of all the Arab tribes. But they did not hold it undisturbed; for the Meteor, another great tribe encamping between Kasim and Medina, obstinately contended for a share. These feuds were at length completely suppressed towards the close of the last century, by the rulers of Deráyeih, who then permitted all Bedowin, without distinction of tribe, provided they were Wahábi, to feed their camels in the plains of Nejd. Hence this country is popularly called 'the Mother of Camels'; it annually supplies thousands of these animals for the use of the Syrian caravans. The camels of Nejd are swift and handsome, but not so large or strong as those of Egypt. The best breeds of Arabian horses also belong to Nejd. They have speed, symmetry, and good constitution, but rarely exceed fourteen hands in height. Great numbers of them were sent to India at the beginning of the present century. The settled inhabitants of Nejd are chiefly Beni Yam; with these are mingled mercantile sojourners from various quarters, who buy up the camels and aba's or overcoats made by the natives, and supply the wants of the Bedowin. (Burckhardt, *Travels in Arabia*; Niebuhr, *Descriptions*, &c.; Jomard in Mengin, *Hist. de l'Egypte*, &c., vol. ii.)

NEJIN or NIESHIN, a m. Russia, gov. and 37 m. S.E. Czernigov, cap. circle, 1. bank Oster. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart, and defended by a castle; is well built, has manufactures of silk stuffs, soap, leather, perfumes, confectionary, and especially liqueurs, which are in great demand in Russia; and a considerable trade, being an entrepot between Leipzig and Danzig on the one hand, and Moldavia, Walachia, and the Crimea on the other. Pop. 16,000.

NEKORZ (OBER AND UNTER), two contiguous vills., Bohemia, circle Küniggrätz, about 4 m. from Geiersberg, on the banks of the wild Adler. They have a church, a school, a quarry, and a mill. Pop. 1460.

**NELISEER** or **NELLISURAM**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malabar, 50 m. S.S.E. Mangalore, with which it was formerly connected by a chain of large, and eighteen small forts, intended to defend the numerous inlets and anchorages for small vessels on the coast. These forts, since the British ascendancy, have been allowed to decay.

**NELLORE**, a tn. S. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, cap. dist., r. bank of the Pennar, near its mouth in the Bay of Bengal, 110 m. N. by W. Madras; lat. 12° 49' N.; lon. 80° 1' E. It is surrounded by a mud wall, with some towers of stone at intervals, but without the walls there are also extensive suburbs. It is a populous place, and carries on a considerable amount of business. The principal street, which is three-quarters of a mile long, is composed of well-furnished shops, but there are no buildings worthy of notice in the town.

—The district, area 7930 sq. m., lies between the 14th and 16th degree of N. lat. Some copper-mines have been found in it, but not under circumstances that would admit of their being profitably worked. A considerable quantity of salt is made for the government, on the coast, near the town of Nellore. Pop. (1839), 328,726; (1851), 935,690.

**NELSON**, a tn. and settlement, New Zealand, N. end of Middle Island or New Munster, finely situated on a flat, hemmed in by rugged hills, at the S.E. extremity of Blind Bay and the mouth of a small river, called the Maitai. The beauty of the site scarcely compensates for the serious disadvantages of having a harbour which only admits vessels of about 500 tons at high water, and is left dry at ebb, and of being surrounded by a district much more remarkable for its romantic beauties than for its agricultural capabilities. The progress of the settlement has consequently been slow; and the town, though founded in 1841, and as well planned as circumstances would permit, continues to be little better than a straggling village. It consists of several streets surrounding a square, raised about 40 ft. above them, and containing in its centre an Episcopal church, built of wood, in the form of a cross. There are also a Wesleyan chapel, neatly built of brick; a literary institution with a small library, an agricultural and horticultural society, a brewery, and several saw, flax, and flour mills. The importance of Nelson, as a seaport, would be greatly increased by the formation of regular docks, which have been projected, and might, apparently, from the soft muddy bottom of the haven, be effected at comparatively moderate expense.

**NELSON**.—1, An isl. Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean; lat. 5° 40' 30" S.; lon. 72° 22' E., on the N. and E. verge of the Great Chagos Bank, about 1½ m. in length, by 400 or 500 yards broad; is low and rocky, and about 12 ft. above the sea.—2, A cape, S. Australia, forming W. side Portland Bay; lat. 38° 26' S.; lon. 141° 28' E. (R).—3, A port (Ca-reening Bay), N.W. Australia, between Brunswick Bay and Prince Regent river; lat. 15° 6' S.; lon. 125° 4' E. (R).—4, An isl., S. Atlantic, one of the New S. Shetland group; lat. 62° 15' S.; lon. 58° 50' W.

**NEMBRO** [anc. *Nimbrum*], a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and N.E. Bergamo, on the Serio; with several churches, numerous silk-mills, tile and lime kilns, and several smelting-furnaces. Pop. 2539.

**NEMEA**, a place in Greece, anciently celebrated for its games, in the N.E. of the Morea, 10 m. S.S.W. Corinth. It consisted of a sacred grove, which contained the stadium, theatre, temple, and other monuments. Of the temple, which was dedicated to Jupiter, a portion of the cella, three standing, and several prostrate columns, almost entire, and a great deal of the entablature remain. The form and decorations are Doric. At a small distance S. from the temple are other remains of the Doric order, and traces of the Nemean theatre are to be found at the foot of a hill not far distant. The plain or valley in which Nemea stands is surrounded with barren hills, of a dark and melancholy hue, giving to the place a singularly gloomy aspect.

**NEMEDI**, two nearly contiguous vils. Hungary:—1, (*Alao*), Co. and about 12 m. from Pesth; with a R. Catholic church, an oratory, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1946.—2, (*Kis*), with a church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 708.

**NEMES-BIK**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, on the Sajo, 25 m. from Miskolcz; with a Protestant church, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1157.

**NEMET**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, on the frontiers of Temes, near the Bega, 8 m. from Kis-Beckerkerk. It has two Greek non-united churches. The inhabitants are Walachians. Pop. 1148.

**NEMET-FEL**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Heves, on the frontiers of co. Borsod, 1 m. from Erlau. It has a parish church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1166.

**NEMETH-HOLY** or **BOJA**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Baranya, cap. dist., 6 m. from Mohacs. It has a R. Catholic church, a handsome chateau, and a trade in corn and wine. The inhabitants are Germans. Pop. 2028.

**NEMETH-UJVAR**, a tn. Hungary. See **GUSSING**.

**NEMETHI-SZATHMAR**, a tn. Hungary. See **SZATHMAR**.

**NEMETHY**, numerous places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (*Hernad*), A vil. co. Zemplin, on the Hernad, 8 m. from Miskolcz; with two churches, a mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1510.—2, A market tn., co. Honth, dist. and 15 m. S.S.E. Shemnitz, on a stream of same name, here crossed by a bridge; with a church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 702.

**NEMEZE**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, generalship Peterwardein, l. bank Bossut, 9 m. from Orolik. It has a parish church, and is the head-quarters of a frontier regiment. Pop. 1315.

**NEMI**, a tn. Papal States, 17 m. S.E. Rome, on the margin of lake of same name. It contains an old feudal castle, with a round tower. From the hills above a most magnificent view is obtained. Pop. 1100.—The **LAKE** is evidently the crater of an extinct volcano, the sides of which are formed partly of basalt and partly of consolidated scoriae. It stands 1022 ft. above the level of the sea, and has a circuit of 5 m. It is of great beauty, and is much celebrated by the Latin poets under the name of *Lacus Nemorensis*, or *Speculum Dianæ*.

**NEMIROV**, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, in a fertile district, l. bank Bug, 104 m. E.N.E. Kamenetz; with four churches, and manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 2000.

**NEMOURS** [Lat. *Nemus*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 10 m. S. Fontainebleau, almost surrounded by the canal and the river of Loing, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is situated in a picturesque valley, surrounded on all sides by rocky eminences; is generally well built, with spacious streets; and contains a handsome church, and the remains of the old castle of the duke of Nemours. It has vinegar-works, breweries, extensive tanyards, marble-works, brick, tile, and lime kilns, and a trade in corn, flour, wood, iron, and charcoal. Bignon, in the vicinity, was the birth-place of Mirabeau. Pop. 3782.

**NEMPNETT-TRUBWELL**, par. Eng. Somerset; 1180 ac. Pop. 289.

**NEMSOVA**, or **NEMSSOWCE**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 9 m. from Trencschin, on the Slava, here crossed by a bridge; with a church, a chapel, and a trade in salt. Pop. 925.

**NENAGH**, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Tipperary. The town is picturesquely situated on a height commanding a fine view of the Devil's-bit mountains, 23 m. N.E. Limerick. It consists of a principal street, crossed nearly at right angles by four minor streets; is substantially built, and has an unsightly parish church, Wesleyan Methodist, and R. Catholic chapels, a national and other schools, a courthouse, and jail, barracks, an old castle, the ruins of a Franciscan monastery; some manufactures of woollens, tobacco, soap, and candles; and a trade in bacon, butter, and eggs. Pop. 8618. Area of par., 3881 ac. Pop. 9540.

**NENDAZ**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Valais, 3 m. S.W. Sion, in a beautiful district, covered with corn-fields, meadows, and vineyards. It stands high, and has a fine, clear atmosphere, but the number of cretins is very great. On a hill, in the neighbourhood, is an alum spring, which is much resorted to. Pop. 1459.

**NENE**, or **NEN**, a river, England, formed by two streams in Northamptonshire; one, which rises near Arbury Hill, S.W. Daventry, and flows W., and another which flows S. from the village of Naseby. On their junction at Northampton, the Nene becomes navigable, flows N.E., forms part of the boundary between cos. Northampton and Huntingdon, and after a course of about 90 m., falls into the Wash. Important improvements have recently been made in its channel.



NENKUR, a vil. Seinde, 5 m. N. Selwan; lat. 26° 24' N.; lon. 67° 54' E. The surrounding country is fertile, but little cultivated.

NENOKAZK, a small seaport, Russia, gov. and 40 m. W. Archangel, at the mouth of a stream which falls into the bay of the same name. It has the most extensive salt-works in the government.

NENTERSHAUSEN, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle and 9 m. from Rottenberg; with a church, an infirmary, and three mills. Pop. 1062.

NENTHORN, par. Scot. Berwick; 3400 ac. P. 446.

NENZING, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, dist. Sonnenberg, 2 m. E. by S. Feldkirch; with a church, manufactures of linen, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 1137.

NEOGRAD, a co. Hungary, bounded, N. by co. Sohl, W. Honth, S. Peth, S.E. Heves, and N.E. Gömör; area, 1240 geo. sq. m. In the N., the county is traversed by ramifications of the Carpathians, but the surface towards the centre, and the S., becomes flat or undulating. It is well watered by the Eipel or Ipoly, the Zaggya, and several other streams. The Danube only forms a small portion of its S. boundary. In the mountainous districts, which are well wooded, and abound with game, almost all the available surface is employed in feeding cattle, sheep, and swine; but the lower lands are fertile, and yield rich crops of corn and flax, superabundance of fruit, and much excellent wine. Tobacco also is extensively grown, and some silk is produced. Manufactures have made considerable progress, particularly in woollens and cassimeres, and the trade in the natural products of the county is extensive. It is divided into four districts—Losoncz, Fülék, Szecseny, and Kékkösz. The capital is Balassa Gyarmath. Pop. 201,000.

NEOGRAD or NOGRAD, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of same name, 27 m. N. Buda; with a church, a paper-mill, and, on a hill above the town, the ruins of an old castle, to which both the town and county owe their name. Pop. 1500.

NEOZELI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, prov. Busachi, on a hill, beautifully situated but poorly built, consisting of several narrow, winding, and unpaved streets. It has a church, and a primary school, the remains of an old castle; and a trade in wine, corn, and cheese. Pop. 1028.

NEOTS (St.), two places, England;—1. A market tn. and par., co. Huntingdon. The town, r. bank Ouse, across which there is here a stone bridge, 9 m. S. by W. Huntingdon, consists of three respectable streets, with some smaller, and is for the most part well built. The market-place is spacious and convenient. It has a handsome church, with a fine tower; places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a free school. Paper is manufactured here to a large extent. Pop. (1851), 2951. Area of par., 4750 ac. P. 3123.—2. A vil. and par. England, co. Cornwall, in a beautiful and picturesque valley, watered by a stream of same name, 5 m. W.N.W. Liskeard; with an elegant parish church, ornamented with 16 windows of finely-painted glass; a ruined chapel, and vestiges of a college or monastery, founded in honour of St. Neot, brother of king Alfred. Area of par., 14,540 ac. Pop. 1515.

NEPAUL, a kingdom of N. Hindoestan, N. of British India, lying between 26° 30' and 30° 18' N.; and lon. 80° 15' and 88° E.; length, 545 m., breadth about 100 m.; bounded, N. by the Himalaya mountains, which separate it from Tibet, E. Sikkim, S. Bengal, Bahar, Oude, and W. Kumaon. Area, about 45,000 sq. m. The lower part of the country, lying along the borders of Oude and Bahar, and which is called the Turiyane (low lands), consists of a long belt or strip of low, level land, about 20 m. broad. Beyond this is a strip of nearly the same width, of small hills, rising like terraces, till they gradually unite with the Himalayas. In several places, however, some fine valleys intervene between the latter and the former, but in general, no distinct boundary separates them. Among the mountains of Nepal are some of the highest summits on the globe, namely, Dwalagiri, 26,862 ft. above sea-level; Jummoorti, 25,500 ft.; Dhaibun, 24,740 ft.; and Api Peak, 22,799 ft. The entire alpine region of the kingdom on the N. is from 30 m. to 40 m. in breadth, and throughout this space are scattered immense peaks covered with perpetual snow. Between these peaks there are narrow valleys, some of which admit of cultivation;

but by far the greater portion of this region consists of vast rocks, rising into sharp peaks, and the most awful precipices; wherever not perpendicular, covered with perpetual snow, and almost constantly enveloped in clouds. This rugged territory consists in many parts of granite, and contains much iron, lead, and copper, with some zinc, and a little gold, found in the channels of rivers. Mines of sulphur are said to be numerous, but little is known about them.

Nepaul is intersected by numerous large rivers, but most of them have their sources on the table-land of Tibet, beyond the Himalayas, through which they force their way by narrow chasms of the most appalling depth. Of these rivers, the principal are the Gogra or Kanar, Gunduck, Tirsool, Gunga, and Arun. Numerous small streams also traverse the low lands or tract called the Turiyane, which not only serve for watering the crops in the latter end of the dry season, but, when they are swollen by rain, become navigable, and enable the farmer to send the produce of his fields to a good market; and also serve to float down the valuable timber that abounds in the forests by which the hills are skirted.

Magnificent forests of saul, siso, and toon trees stretch along the declivities of the lower hills into the adjacent plains. The forests higher up exhibit a greater variety, gradually assuming more and more of an alpine character. Excepting at the summits of the mountains, the trees are uncommonly large, and the vegetable productions generally of most remarkable stateliness, beauty, and variety. Everywhere, and at all seasons, the earth abounds with the most beautiful flowers, partly resembling those of India, but still more those of Europe. In the higher regions, the trees consist of various oaks, pines, firs, walnut, chestnut, hornbeam, yew, laurels, hollies, birches, &c. The greater portion of the low lands (Turiyane), is covered with long grass or reeds, which once a year are burned, in order to keep the country clear, and to improve the pasture. The grass, however, seems to be of a very bad quality, as the cattle that feed on it are in miserable condition. Both pastures and forests are in general commons, and any person that pleases may use them; but some forests are reserved for the court. The principal object of cultivation is rice, to which grain nearly one-half of the cultivated lands is appropriated; the remainder being occupied by maize, cotton, several kind of legumes, wheat, barley, sugar-cane, and two species of madder. In the mountainous parts, a valuable article of cultivation is a large species of cardamom, and in other places ginger is grown to a considerable extent. None of the fruits of Nepal are good, excepting the oranges and pine-apples, but both of these are in great perfection. The peach grows everywhere wild, and is also reared in gardens; but it does not ripen till long after the rainy season has commenced, and is generally half-rotten before it becomes soft. There are few culinary vegetables, and these are of indifferent quality. Pasturage is, generally speaking, scarce and indifferent, a great portion of it positively bad, and hence the number of cattle and buffaloes is small. Considerable flocks of sheep, however, are reared by some of the tribes on the mountain pastures; the herbage of which, though not good, is less harsh and watery than that of the low country. Some of the sheep are of great size, have fine wool, and give a great quantity of milk, from which cheese is made. Horses are imported from Tibet, none being bred to the S. of the Himalaya. The wild animals are elephants, tigers, not, however, numerous; black bears, of great size; hogs, hog-deer, hares, foxes, and jackals. Amongst the more remarkable birds are the Manal and Daumphiya, two of the finest birds known, whose constant abode is the frigid regions of Nepal; and the chakor, known as the fire-eater, from its reputed power of swallowing fire, and pecking at ignited sparks. The woods are inhabited also by vast numbers of a peculiar sort of birds, which are tamed by the natives, on account of their singing or imitating the human voice. Fish abound in the streams of the Turiyane.

The manufactures of Nepal are confined chiefly to two kinds of coarse cotton cloth, called khadi and changa, of which the dress of the middle and lower classes of the people is made. The whole dress of the higher ranks is imported, and consists chiefly of Chinese silks, and of the low country muslins and calicoes. The military alone wear European broad-cloth. Articles in copper, brass, and iron, are also manufactured in various places; likewise bells, of a kind of bell-metal, called

phul, but considered inferior to those of Tibet; and also a very strong paper, remarkably well fitted for packages, made from the bark of a shrub. The trade of Nepal consists chiefly in the exportation to British India of elephants'-teeth, timber, hides, ginger, catechu, turmeric, wax, honey, oranges, long pepper, ghee, bastard cinnamon, and large cardamoms; and the importation thence of Bengal cottons and muslins, silks of various sorts, raw silk, gold and silver lace, carpets, English cutlery, saffron, spices, sandal-wood, quicksilver, cotton, tin, zinc, lead, soap, camphor, tobacco, pepper, and coral; and in importing from Tibet, sheep, musk, skins of the musk-deer, chowry tails, quicksilver, borax, sal-ammoniac, Chinese silk stuffs, paper, drugs, gold and silver; and exporting, in return, rice, wheat, oil, iron, copper, cotton-cloth, catechu, juniper, boards, pepper, spices, indigo, tobacco, other skins, sugar, &c.

The people of Nepal are chiefly of the Tartar or Mongolian family, divided into numerous tribes; but they are, in some cases, considerably mixed with Hindoo blood, and profess the Brahminical faith, though some still are Buddhists. The aboriginal mountain tribes have Chinese or Tartar faces. The Newars occupy the more fertile part of what is called Nepal Proper; pursue agriculture and commerce, and are far more advanced in the arts than any other mountain tribe. They are of middle size, with broad shoulders and chest, flat faces, small eyes, and spreading noses, with a sallow complexion. The mountain Hindoos, occupying the E. dominions of Nepal, are represented as deceitful and treacherous, cruel and arrogant towards those in their power, and abjectly mean towards those from whom they expect favour. They spend their nights in debauchery, their mornings in sleep, and the day in the performance of religious ceremonies. The principal food of the lower classes consists of rice, garlic, radishes, and lentils. All classes drink spirituous liquors to excess. Most of the domestic servants are slaves. The country was formerly possessed by numerous independent rajahs, and then extended W. to the Sutlej; but about the middle of the last century, the rajah of Ghorak began to extend his dominions by conquest, in which he and his successors were so successful, that in less than 50 years they had conquered the whole of Nepal, and made themselves kings of that territory. Subsequently a large portion of the kingdom was cut off by the British, who reduced its W. limit to the river Kalee, which now forms its N.W. boundary, instead of the Sutlej. The ordinary language of Nepal is the Prabratia or mountain Hindoo dialect, but the Newars have a language peculiar to themselves. Pop. estimated at 2,000,000.

NEPEAN.—1, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 29° 2' S.; lon. 167° 48' E. (a.), about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. from Norfolk Island, formerly used as a place of transportation for the refractory convicts from the former island, but now abandoned.—2, A bay, S. Australia, at the N.E. part of Kangaroo Island, about lat. 35° 33' S.; lon. 137° 41' E. It is sheltered from all winds except the N.—3, A small isl., Torres Strait; lat. 9° 34' S.; lon. 143° 42' E. (a.)—4, A rocky projection, S. coast, Australia, forming the E. point of entrance into Port Philip; lat. 38° 18' 30" S.; lon. 144° 42' 45" E.—5, A river, New S. Wales, rises in co. Camden, whence it flows N., marking the N.E. and S.W. boundaries respectively of the cos. Camden and Cumberland, to lat. 33° 52' S., where it unites with the Warra-gamba in forming the Hawkesbury.—6, A bay, on the W. coast of British N. America; lat. 53° 32' N.; lon. 127° 30' W.—7, A large steep bluff, Russian America, on the S. coast of Admiralty Island; lat. 57° 10' N.; lon. 133° 54' W.

NEPI [anc. *Nepete*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. Viterbo, on the edge of a deep glen, 25 m. N.N.W. Rome. It is surrounded by old Gothic walls with towers and battlements, built in the middle ages, and partly resting on ancient Etruscan foundations; has several churches, three monasteries, two nunneries, a townhouse, a splendid modern aqueduct, and a number of Roman ruins. Its bishopric is one of the most ancient in Italy. In 1799, Nepi was taken by the French, and almost entirely burned down. Pop. 1793.

NEPOMUK or POMUK, several places, Bohemia; but the only one deserving of notice is a tn., circle Klattau, and 55 m. S.W. Prague; with a handsome deanery church, built on the site of the house in which the celebrated St. John Hasil Nepomuk was born; a superior school, townhouse, and hospi-

tal. On a rocky and well-wooded eminence above the town, stands the old castle of Grünberg. Pop. 1485.

NEPTUNE ISLANDS, a group of small isls., S. Australia, at the entrance into Spencer's Gulf; lat. 35° 22' 12" S.; lon. 136° 7' 45" E.

NERA or NAR, a river, Papal States, which rises in the S. side of Mount Sibilla, one of the summits of the Apennines, deleg. Spoleto, flows first W.S.W., and then almost due S., till it receives the Velino, coming from N.N.E., and forms the celebrated falls called Caduta delle Marmore, near Terni (*schick see*). It shortly after passes the town of Terni, and, proceeding S.W., joins l. bank Tiber, a little below Orte. Its whole course, through a most romantic valley, is about 70 m.

NERAC [Latin, *Neracum*], a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the precipitous banks of the Baise, 16 m. W.S.W. Agen. The old town is a dull, ill-built place, and communicates by two stone bridges with the new town, which occupies a kind of plateau, and is both larger and handsomer than the old town. The church, of modern construction, is large and well decorated; but the most interesting building is the old castle, now a mere ruin. Henri IV. spent part of his youth here; and here, too, at an earlier period, Calvin, and several other distinguished reformers, found an asylum from persecution at the court of the celebrated Margaret of Valois, queen of Navarre. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, ship-biscuit, and corks for the wine merchants of Bordeaux; starch-works, tanneries, and numerous flour-mills; and a trade in linen, hemp, flax, corn, flour, starch, cork, wine, brandy, and partridge pies, which have long been famed. Nerae is a very ancient place, and several interesting Roman antiquities, particularly baths, a temple, and a palace, have been brought to light by excavation. Pop. 3900.

NERIBUDDA [anc. *Narmadus*], a large river, Hindoostan, having its sources in the hilly district forming the N.W. confines of Gundwanah, about lat. 22° 40' N.; lon. 81° 52' E.; 2463 ft. above sea-level. It flows at first W. and N.W. through a high table-land, to about lon. 79° E., when it takes a W. direction, with a slight inclination to the S., and finally falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in about lat. 21° 40' N.; lon. 73° 5' E., the whole length of its course being about 600 m. It is obstructed by rocks, shallows, and cataracts; but is navigable for boats as far up as the falls of Daree, about 250 m. from its mouth. In the wet season it rises, in some places 25 ft., and in others 70 ft. above its level in the dry season. In Malwa it has its channel excavated through columnar basalt, above which are beds of marl, impregnated with salt. The upper of these marls is of a light colour, and from 30 to 40 ft. thick, and rests horizontally on the lower bed, which is of a reddish colour. Both appear to be tufts, composed of the materials of volcanic ejections, and forming a covering from 60 to 70 ft. deep, overlying the basalt. Forests of deep jungle extend on both sides, and rise to the tops of the hills. It has no affluents of any considerable size.

NERCHINSK, a tn. Asiatic Russia. See NERTCHINSK.

NEREKHTA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 27 m. S.S.W. Kostroma, l. bank river of same name; with seven churches, and manufactures of linen, in which also it carries on a considerable trade. Pop. (1851), 2888.

NERESHEIM, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, at the foot of the Ulrichsberg, crowned by an old Benedictine abbey, 16 m. S.S.E. Ellwangen; with a church, and manufactures of woollen cloth, carpets, and earthenware. A battle was fought here between the French and Austrians in 1776. Pop. 1010.

NERESI, a market tn. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 19 m. from Spalato, near the centre of the island of Braza. It is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices, and has a parish church and a considerable trade. P. 1556.

NERIS [anc. *Aque Neri*], a tn. France, dep. Allier, 38 m. S.W. Moulins, near the Canal du Cher; with an hospital, mineral thermal baths, of a temperature of 113° to 122° Fah. In the times of the Romans, *Aque Neri* was a place of considerable importance. Roman remains, including an extensive amphitheatre, aqueduct, baths, temples, palaces, mosaic pavements, statues of marble and bronze, and many medals and coins, have from time to time been discovered here. P. 1432.

NERJA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 13 m. E. Malaga, near the Mediterranean, where it has a small harbour. It is tolerably well built; has spacious, commodious, and paved streets; three regular squares, a parish church, a



modern townhouse, three schools, and manufactures of common linen; two sugar-works, a paper and four flour mills, and a trade in sugar, fish, oil, and corn. Pop. 4595.

**NERL (GREAT AND LITTLE)**, two small rivers, Russia, which both take their rise in dist. Pereslavl, gov. Vladimir, at a short distance from each other. The Great Nerl issues from Lake Plestcheev, flows N.W., enters gov. Tver, and joins r. bank Volga a little below Medvidivsk. The Little Nerl flows E., along S. frontier of Jaroslav, and then, bending round to the S., joins l. bank Kliasma below Vladimir.

**NERO, NERA, or ROSTOV**, a small lake, Russia, in S. of gov. Jaroslav, about 10 m. long, N.E. to S.W., and nearly 5 m. broad. The town of Rostov stands on its N.W. shore.

**NEROLA**, a vil. Papal States, on a small affluent of the Tiber, 23 m. N.E. Rome; with an old feudal castle of the Barberini family, and supposed to occupy the site of Regillum, the place from which Appius Claudius migrated to Rome. P. 360.

**NERONDES**, a tn. France, dep. Cher, 17 m. S.S.E. Roanne; with two annual fairs. Pop. 1298.

**NEROUSA**, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Orel, about 9 m. N. Dimitrovsk; flows first W. and then N.W., and, after a course of about 80 m., joins l. bank Desna opposite to Trubchevsk.

**NERTCHA**, a river, Siberia, which rises in the S.E. of a ramification of the Stanovoi Mountains, on the E. frontiers of gov. Irkutsk; flows circuitously S. along the E. part of that government, and, after a course of about 140 m., joins l. bank Schilka at Nertschinsk. Its principal affluent is the Uldurga, which joins it on the right.

**NERTSCHINSK or NERCHINSK**, a tn. Siberia, gov. and 540 m. E. by N. Irkutsk, cap. circle, on the Nertcha, near its confluence with the Schilka. It is surrounded by out-works, and is poorly built of wood. It contains a stone and two wooden churches, and has a considerable trade in furs. Owing to its low situation, it suffers much from inundation. Pop. (1851), 4993.—THE CIRCLE, of great extent, is generally mountainous, but has good pastures, and includes, among its minerals, gold, argentiferous lead, iron, and precious stones. Pop. 118,000.

**NERVA, or NERVION** [commonly, *Ibaizabal*], a river, Spain, prov. Biscay. It flows N.W. past Bilbao, and falls into the Bay of Biscay near Portugalete. Its total course is about 50 m.

**NERVI**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 6 m. S.E. Genoa, on a slope of Mount Mora, where it descends to the Gulf of Genoa. It has a court of justice, a handsome church, with very beautiful marbles; a number of fine villas, belonging to the Genoese; several public schools; and a considerable trade in fruit, particularly lemons and oranges. Nervi has no proper harbour, but is visited by a considerable number of vessels, which, if large, lie in the roads, about 1 m. off. Pop. 4089.

**NERVIANO**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Milan, on the Olona; with two churches, an educational institute, a charitable endowment, and several silk and other mills. Pop. 2665.

**NES**, two vils. Holland, prov. Friesland:—1, Isl. Ameland. It has several churches and two schools, and is inhabited chiefly by sea-faring people. Pop. 570.—2, 22 m. N.E. Leeuwarden; with a church, a school, and a corn-mill. Pop. 538.

**NESCHIN**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 36 m. S.S.E. Czernigov, cap. dist., on the Oster. It is surrounded with an earthen rampart, well built; and contains a castle, 15 churches, several convents, almshouses; an atheneum, and a Greek school. It has manufactures of silk, soap, leather, and perfumes; is famous over Russia for its confectionary and liquore; and has a considerable trade in the articles of its manufacture, and in wine. Pop. 16,000.—THE DISTRICT is sandy, and poorly wooded; but raises a good deal of hemp, and a large number of cattle.

**NESCHTIN**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Syrmia, on the Danube, over which there is here a ferry, 4 m. from Illok. It has a parish church. Pop. 1427.

**NESS (GREAT)**, par. Eng. Salop; 3790 ac. P. 622.

**NESS (LOCH)**, a lake, Scotland, Inverness-shire, in the line of the Caledonian Canal, and, after Lochs Lomond and Awe, the largest in the country. It forms a long and narrow expanse, stretching, between S.S.W. and N.N.E., about 22 m.,

with a breadth varying from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. to 2 m., and a depth of from 100 to 130 fathoms, though much less at the extremities. It occupies the centre of the valley of Glenmore, and is enclosed by rugged and barren mountains, averaging about 1000 ft. in height, and composed chiefly, on the N. side, of precipices of a reddish-coloured granite. Several fine valleys are seen opening transversely on the lake; and, on the S. side, a level tract, of a fertility and beauty not common in the Highlands, is seen; but there is generally a considerable want of wood, and the scenery is not very striking. It receives several streams, of which the Oich, which enters it on the S., the Morrison on the W., and the Foyers and the Farikaig, are the largest, and discharges itself, by the Ness, into the Moray Firth.

**NESSE, or NESSA**, a river, Germany, which rises a little W. of Erfurt, in Prussian Saxony; flows first W. N.W., and then W.S.W., and, after a course of about 45 m., joins r. bank Werra near Eisenach.

**NESSLAU**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 16 m. S.S.W. St. Gall, in a beautiful valley, near the Thur; with a handsome Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several schools. A good deal of saltpetre is obtained here. P. 2028.

**NESSO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Como, on a hill, near E. shore, Lake Como, in a wild and romantic ravine, where the Latta, a tributary of the Lecco, forms a magnificent waterfall, nearly 200 ft. high. It contains a very ancient church, and was once defended by a strong castle, which figures in the early history of Italy. Pop. 1019.

**NESTE, or NESTES**, a river, France, which, formed by the junction of the Neste d'Aure and Neste de Louron, at Arreau, after descending from the S. slope of the Pyrenees, in dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, flows first N. and then E., and joins l. bank Garonne, near Mazères, after a course of about 45 m.

**NESTING**, par. Scot. Shetland; 20 m. by 4 m. P. 2294.

**NESTON (GREAT)**, a tn. and par. England, co. and 11 m. N.W. Chester. The town is pleasantly situated on a slope above the estuary of the Dee, and consists of two principal streets; has a spacious church, with a fine baptismal font, and a tower; places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Calvinists, Independents, and R. Catholics; a court-house, national and other schools; and is frequented for sea-bathing. Some coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1701. Area of par., 9000 ac. Pop. 3809.

**NESTVED**, a tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, bail. Præstøe, l. bank Sussaue, 44 m. S.W. Copenhagen; with two churches, a small garrison, and connected, by a bridge over the Sussaue, with Lille or Little Nestved, which thus forms a kind of suburb. Its haven, which now admits only small vessels, enables it to carry on a little trade; but in olden times, when the Sussaue floated large ships, it was a place of considerable importance. Pop. (1851), 2735.

**NESVIJ or NIEZWITSCH**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.W. Minsk, on the Uscha; with fortifications, in a very dilapidated state, and a Benedictine abbey. It is the capital of a duchy belonging to Prince Radzivil. Pop. (1842), 4230.

**NESZMILY or NESMÜHL**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 12 m. E. Komorn, on the Danube; with two churches. It produces a wine well known in commerce. The emperor Albert II. died here in 1439. Pop. 1347.

**NETHE (GREAT)**, a river, Belgium, which rises in the N. of Limburg, near Hechtel, and flows E.; enters prov. Antwerp, and, turning W.S.W., passes Westerloo; then turns round, and, by a winding course, reaches Iteghem, where it first becomes navigable. On reaching Lierre, where it receives the Little Nêthe, it turns S.W., and joins l. bank Dyle. The united stream takes the name of Ruppel. Its whole course is nearly 50 m. Of these, about 15 m. are navigable.

**NÊTHE (LITTLE)**, a river, Belgium, which rises in the E. of prov. Antwerp, near Postel, and proceeds W.S.W. to Herenthal, where it meets the Great Northern Canal from the E. From this point W. to Lierre, where it joins the Great Nêthe, a distance of about 15 m., it has been made navigable. Its whole course is about 30 m.

**NETHEN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on a stream of same name, 18 m. E.S.E. Brussels. It has a paper-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1236.

**NETHER-EXE**, par. Eng. Devon; 450 ac. P. 97.

**NETHERAVON**, par. Eng. Wilts; 5160 ac. P. 505.

**NETHERBURY**, par. Eng. Dorset; 6600 ac. P. 2162.

**NETHERLANDS (THE KINGDOM OF THE)**, [Dutch, *Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden*; English, *Holland*; French, *Pays-Bas* or *Neerlande*; German, *Niederlande*; Spanish, *Olanda*; Italian, *Olanda* or *Paesi-Bassi*]. It embraces, at the present day, the N. and smaller half of the numerous provinces formerly combined under the same denomination, and lies between lat. 51° 10' and 53° 30' N.; and lon. 3° 20' and 7° 20' E. On the W. and N. it is bounded by the North Sea; on the E. by Hanover and Prussia, and on the S. by Belgium. The river Ems marks the boundary towards Hanover; but between the Netherlands and the Prussian province W. of the Rhine, the collimatory line is fixed rather by conventions than by nature; on the S. also, the boundary towards Belgium, from the left bank of the Maas or Meuse to the sea, though defined accurately by the treaty of November, 1831, to which the chief powers of Europe were parties, is not marked out by any natural features.

**General Description.**—The Netherlands (or Low Countries, as the name implies) form the most characteristic portion of the great plain of W. and N. Europe. From the middle of Belgium, a few miles N. of Brussels, the country N.E. becomes a dead level, extending in monotonous sandy flats, through Hanover, Jutland, Holstein, and, with little interruption, through Prussia into Russia. But the lowest part of this immense level, and that which has most recently emerged from the sea, is undoubtedly the country lying between the mouths of the Scheldt and Ems; within this distance the Rhine, joined by the Meuse, IJssel, and other rivers, enters the sea through a number of arms and sluggish, winding channels, which by no means represent the magnitude of the main stream as it flows higher up. The delta of the Rhine may be conceived to have been in early ages liable to perpetual change of form, as new mud-banks were deposited, blocking up the old channels, and leading to the formation of new ones. Besides, it is obvious that the river floods, in forming a domain of alluvial deposits, had to contend with the sea, which washed away the accumulations of mud, or covered them with sand, according to the vicissitudes of weather and season. The soil of the Netherlands shows everywhere the proofs of this struggle between the ocean and the river, in the alternation of salt and fresh water deposits. It also bears evidence to the fact, that these changes, effected by the floods of the Rhine, or by eruptions of the sea, occurred frequently, long after the country had become inhabited. Remains of forests now lie buried under the waves of the German Ocean; paved roads, traces of villages and of cultivation, are found beneath the morasses on the banks of the Ems, and many similar proofs can be adduced of great physical changes, respecting which history is silent. It must have been the first object, therefore, of the early occupants of this country, to secure the natural permanence of their territorial possessions. For this purpose they had recourse to embankments, high, and strong enough to protect them under ordinary circumstances from the waves; and, placing wind-mills on the embankments, exposed to the sea-breeze, they worked the pumps which drained the enclosed lands. But this drainage had a consequence which was doubtless not foreseen in the first instance; namely, a general subsidence of the land, which, with the gradual elevation perhaps of the beds of the rivers, has made it necessary to increase the original embankments, and to continue the system of embankment to an unparalleled extent. The required skill grew with the gradually developed necessity. The art of the engineer in contending with floods, in constructing dikes and forming beaches, has attained the greatest perfection among the Dutch, who know how to secure important ends by simple means, such as faggots, matting, the growth of rushes. In short, the Netherlands present to our view, at the present day, an artificially constructed country, some portions of which are 16 ft. below the surface of the sea, and nearly all too low for natural drainage. The whole country is divided by dikes, some of them 60 ft. high, which protect portions of land from the sea, lakes, or rivers. These enclosed lands are called *Polders*. On the chief dikes are roads and canals also joining the rivers, and generally large enough to be navigable. This facility of communication was an advantage which the Netherlands formerly enjoyed in an eminent degree above the rest of Europe.

There are no mountains nor rocks in the Dutch Netherlands, which are popularly described as a country without mountains, trees (growing wild), or running waters (springs). The only heights are the sand-hills, about 100 ft. high, along the coast of Holland; and a chain of low hills, of similar origin perhaps, which extend from the middle of the province of Utrecht into Gelderland. In the absence of mountains and hills, there are of course no valleys; whatever portion of the surface is not marsh, river, or canal, must fall under the denomination of sandy waste, dike, or polder. The work of reclaiming the waste is constantly going forward; in the provinces of N. and S. Holland alone about 90 lakes have been drained. The drainage of the Sea of Haarlem, begun in 1839, was completed in 1852; and the same year extensive operations were commenced in province Zeeland, island S. Beveland, under the auspices of Sir John Rennie, having for their object the reclamation of 35,000 acres, which are covered several feet deep at high water; yet still the waste lands are said to exceed a fifth of the whole area. The polders probably form one-half of the whole territory, and the extent to which this is subdivided by dikes may be conceived from the fact, that the local bodies charged with the management of the polders and the repairing of the dikes, exceed 200 in number.

**Extent, &c.**—The country thus described has an extent, from N. to S., of 150 m.; with a breadth, from W. to E., of 120 m. throughout; area, 8856 geo. sq. m. Its chief features are—the wide estuaries W. and E. of the Scheldt, and of the Maas, which latter bear off also the waters of the Rhine; N. of the Maas, the Zuider Zee, which was formed by an irruption of the sea in the beginning of the 13th century, and now covers an area of 1200 sq. m. Between the mouths of the Maas and the entrance of the Zuider Zee, a distance of 75 m., the coast is chiefly formed of sand-hills or downs, frequently 180 ft. high, dreary and sterile to the last degree; and separating, with their broad band of irreclaimable desert, the low fertile meadows on the one side, from the waves of the ocean on the other. In a line with these downs, beyond the mouth of the Zuider Zee, runs a chain of islands, namely, Texel, Vlieland, Schelling, Ameland, &c., which seem to indicate the original line of the coast before the ocean broke in upon the low lands. The coast of Friesland, opposite to these islands, depends for its security altogether on artificial embankments. The Lauwer Zee, a deep bay on the confines of Friesland and Groningen, also owes its origin to an irruption of the ocean; and again the Dollart, a gulf near the mouth of the Ems, N. of Groningen, was formed about half a century later than the Zuider Zee, and by a similar convulsion, which is said to have swept away 70 villages and 100,000 people. From the left bank of the Ems, the Bourtang morass, an irreclaimable peat marsh, extends about 40 m. S.W. towards the Zuider Zee; the Peel, a marsh of like nature but less extent, lies near the left bank of the Maas, on the E. side of N. Brabant.

**Political Limits and Divisions.**—The kingdom of the Netherlands is, at the present day, reduced to nearly the original limits of the Seven United Provinces in the 16th century. The provinces now composing the Netherlands, properly so called, are the first ten given in the accompanying Table:—

*THE PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, their AREA and POPULATION in 1851; showing also the NUMBER of PUBLIC SCHOOLS in each PROVINCE, with their AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, in 1851.*

PROVINCES.	Area in geo. sq. m.	Population. 1851.	Schools. 1851.	Attendance. 1851.
North Brabant.....	1490	394,374	408	41,634
Gelderland.....	1478	375,221	400	39,098
South Holland.....	885	565,082	460	63,911
North Holland.....	727	488,484	530	61,782
Zeeland.....	483	160,149	155	6,034
Utrecht.....	400	149,493	153	16,771
Friesland.....	953	251,076	355	34,118
Overijssel.....	984	217,626	238	34,805
Groningen.....	682	189,340	246	31,706
Drenthe.....	774	80,700	140	11,965
Limburg.....	643	201,630	210	19,191
Total.....	9499	3,073,155	3295	361,015
Grand Duchy of } Luxemburg, 1819. }	736	186,485		
Total.....	10,235	3,259,640		



But the king of the Netherlands holds also a portion of Limburg with the title of Duke; and of Luxemburg with the title of Grand Duke; these domains, however, though annexed to the crown, are not incorporated in the kingdom of the Netherlands, but are held under a separate administration, and are regarded as fiefs, by virtue of which the king is constituted a member of the German confederation.

In addition to her European territories, the Netherlands possesses a wide extent of colonies and dependencies in Asia, Africa, and America, with which she carries on an extensive commerce, and which contribute materially to her greatness. They are enumerated, with their area and population, in the following Table:—

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE NETHERLANDS, their AREA and POPULATION.

	Area in Sq. m.	Population.
<b>ASIA:—</b>		
Java and the adjacent islands, 22 provinces	39,113	9,560,380
Sumatra, Gov. of W. coast.....	35,239	938,585
" Beukoeien.....	7,389	93,875
" Lampong districts.....	7,600	82,900
" Palembang.....	40,934	272,000
" Kingdom of Indragiri.....	10,528	50,000
" Kingdom of Assahan (Batac) Bura, Sirdau, Deli, and Langkat.....)	5,644	100,000
Bangka, gov. of.....	5,696	43,000
Riouw, do.....	2,477	30,000
Borneo, prov. Sambas.....	3,908	46,819
" W. coast.....	40,985	204,076
" S. and E. coast.....	165,084	311,100
Celebes, gov. Macassar.....	34,394	1,569,000
Ambonia, prov.....	7,662	277,508
Menado, do.....	20,275	185,000
Ternate, do.....	18,075	97,329
Banda, do.....	6,380	135,765
Timor, do.....	10,481	1,037,800
Bali and Lombok.....	3,064	1,105,000
New Guinea or Papua, part of.....	5,136	200,000
	416,538	16,478,137
<b>AMERICA:—</b>		
Guiana.....	45,000	61,270
Islands of Curaçao, St. Eustatius, &c.....	278	26,311
	45,278	90,581
<b>AFRICA:—</b>		
Coast of Guinea.....	8,000	100,000

SUMMARY.—TOTAL AREA and POPULATION of the KINGDOM of the NETHERLANDS, including the GRAND DUCHY of LUXEMBURG, the COLONIES, and DEPENDENCIES:—

	Area in Sq. m.	Population.
Europe.....	10,235	3,296,640
Asia.....	416,538	16,478,137
Africa.....	8,000	100,000
America.....	45,278	90,581
	480,051	19,925,358

**Rivers and Canals.**—The chief rivers of the Netherlands are the Rhine, Maas, Scheldt, IJssel, Vecht, and Hunse. The Rhine is above half a mile wide where it enters the Netherlands; it soon divides, the S. and principal arm taking the name of Waal, and uniting with the Maas, while the N. arm, communicating with the IJssel, takes the name of Leek; a branch from it, named the Kromme (crooked) Rhein, winds by Utrecht to the Zuider Zee, while another very diminished stream, called the Old Rhine, flows from Utrecht by Leyden to the sea at Katwijk. The Old Rhine was formerly choked with sand a little below Leyden; its present channel to the sea is recent and artificial. The Maas, Maes, or Meuse, entering the Dutch Netherlands from Belgium, receives the Roer; of the Scheldt, only the mouths, the E. and the W., or Old Scheldt, lie within the Dutch boundary. The IJssel and Vecht, flowing from Germany, both enter the Zuider Zee at no great distance asunder; the former being navigable up to Deventer, the latter to Zwolle. The Hunse, rising in the Bourtang marsh, flows through Groningen to the Lauwer Zee. The canals of the Netherlands are collectively more important than the rivers, on which indeed they depend, but they are so numerous as to defy detailed description—every little village has its canals. It will be sufficient, therefore, to mention only the chief,

namely, the N. Holland canal; a wonderful work, constructed between 1819 and 1823, and which allows the largest ships to pass between Amsterdam and the Helder, a distance of 40 m., so as to avoid the intricate navigation of the Zuider Zee. The Winschoten canal, also for ships, 18 m. long, connects the Dollart with Groningen; the Damster-Diep, of equal magnitude, runs from Groningen to the sea at Delft. Harlingen, on the Zuider Zee, is also connected with Groningen by a great canal which passes by Franeker and Leeuwarden. The Nieuwer Sluis unites Utrecht with Amsterdam, while the latter city communicates with Rotterdam by a canal which touches at Haarlem, Leyden, and Delft, passing also near the Hague. The Dutch canals are all navigable, and the slowness of the Trekschuys or boats is compensated in some measure by their punctuality. In winter their frozen surface offers convenient roads to skaters, and are then travelled over with greater speed.

**Climate.**—The climate of the Netherlands is, from the maritime exposure and originally marshy character of the country, extremely humid, changeable, and disagreeable; violent winds, with varying temperature, frequently blow from S.W. or N.W., and heavy sea-fogs are driven in, which injure vegetation. The mean temperature is not lower than in like latitudes in the British islands, and the quantity of rain (26 inches) is somewhat less; but the winter is much more severe, and the sky is almost always overcast and troubled. The bright days hardly exceed 40 in the year. Low fevers visit the marshy districts in autumn, but the dry cold of winter restores the peasant's health; and although the climate of the Netherlands is to strangers cheerless and distressing, yet its noxious qualities are unable to cope with the countervailing influence of good food and clothing, and habitual cleanliness; the Dutch give particular attention to these domestic safeguards, and, notwithstanding the ungenial climate in which they live, longevity is not rarer among them than elsewhere.

**Zoology.**—The natural kingdoms are, as might be expected, very confined in a country which, in its present condition, may be considered as the work not of nature so much as of art. The various alluvial strata of sea-sand and fresh water deposits, offer no mineral of any value, except a little bog-iron ore; brick-clay, which is in great demand, and some impure potter's-clay, occur in the E. and S. provinces. Wild animals are few and unimportant—rabbits in the extensive sand-downs, and hares on the wastes extending from Utrecht to the Bourtang marsh. Feathered game—partridges, snipes, &c.—is not abundant. Migratory water-fowl visit the Dutch rivers and lakes, at certain seasons, in great numbers; but the stork, protected by the popular feeling in its favour, is the only undomesticated bird so frequent as to be a characteristic of the country. A swan-fair is held annually at Alkmaar, and attracts buyers from all parts of Europe. Fish of various kinds is taken in the rivers, lakes, and on the coasts of the Netherlands, in sufficient but still declining quantity; and the home fisheries are now of little commercial value.

**Vegetation and Husbandry.**—The flora of the Netherlands is equally limited. Nature has given nothing in the way of woods, or rank thickets, or flowery fields. But art, on the other hand, has done wonders; and as if to show how care and industry triumph over natural disadvantages, this naturally sterile country exports garden seeds and choice flowers in large quantities to soils and climates more capable of producing them. Gardening and agriculture have attained in the Dutch Netherlands a high degree of perfection. Yet the latter holds a subordinate place in rural industry. Wheat, of excellent quality, is grown only in favoured portions of the S. provinces. Rye, oats, and buckwheat, with horse-beans, beet, madder, and flax, are more common crops; and tobacco is cultivated in provinces Gelderland, S. Holland, and Utrecht. Culinary vegetables are cultivated on a much larger scale, not merely for the sake of supplying the internal demand, but also for the exportation of the seeds, which form an important article of Dutch commerce. Dutch seeds, particularly flax, cauliflower, and cabbage-seeds, are everywhere preferred; their superiority being attributable probably rather to the habitual attention and neatness of the Dutch husbandman, than to any advantage to be derived from the flatness, the shelter, or acquired richness of the polders. The flowers,

also, of Holland and adjoining provinces, enter into the foreign trade. But it is in stock and dairy produce, in particular, that the rural industry of the Netherlands shows its strength. The Dutch have herein displayed their good sense, that in a humid climate, with only moderate summer heat, they are content to buy wheat, that they may be at liberty to employ their land in a manner adapted to its capabilities. Their horses are remarkable for size and strength, and much sought after; but in the number and excellence of their horned cattle, the Dutch are quite unrivalled. The following Table exhibits the quantity of stock possessed by Holland in 1851:—

NUMBER OF HORSES, HORNED CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS in each PROVINCE in 1851.

PROVINCES.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
North Brabant .....	27,963	146,080	55,370	39,394
Gelderland .....	33,403	162,739	83,828	39,820
South Holland .....	35,381	176,104	44,504	29,275
North Holland .....	17,366	129,960	160,380	28,823
Zeland .....	21,382	46,977	30,653	13,443
Utrecht .....	10,426	72,181	29,941	16,576
Friesland .....	23,126	186,516	69,841	11,138
Overijssel .....	16,221	110,878	52,669	38,421
Groningen .....	27,825	109,089	86,632	21,130
Drenthe .....	9,820	62,426	122,973	14,203
Limburg .....	14,367	66,003	63,652	17,144
Total .....	257,127	1,348,893	811,643	269,657

The poultry-yard, and every object of husbandry which demands care, is to the Dutch farmer a source of wealth. Bee-culture is likewise actively carried on; the quantity of honey produced in the province of N. Brabant alone, in 1851, was 476,854 lbs. The quantity of cheese and butter brought to market is amazing. The butter sold annually in the markets of Leyden and Delft, which have the highest reputation for that article, amounted, in 1849, to above 18,000 cwt. The enormous quantity of cheese annually brought to market, and its increasing quantity, will best be learned from the following Table:—

QUANTITY OF CHEESE BROUGHT TO THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL MARKETS OF HOLLAND EACH YEAR, FROM 1842 TO 1851.

Years.	Alkmaar.	Hoorn.	Parmeren.	Enkhuizen.	Edam.	Monnikendam.	Molenblik.
	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
1842	7,921,161	4,300,553	2,197,164	1,324,037	891,220	539,257	374,462
1843	9,176,855	5,330,248	2,562,336	1,346,093	1,004,619	509,517	2,031,051
1844	9,945,093	6,198,493	2,495,099	1,458,248	1,201,339	380,989	2,436,000
1845	9,683,902	5,644,881	2,862,785	1,360,119	977,660	465,165	2,205,251
1846	9,331,801	5,256,660	3,115,255	1,403,349	981,662	386,203	200,531
1847	9,423,964	5,421,563	3,342,805	1,382,662	1,001,192	333,242	1,765,940
1848	9,958,383	5,980,711	3,315,309	1,387,180	978,913	264,708	1,577,349
1849	9,316,507	6,180,092	3,139,173	1,547,130	759,968	149,892	1,662,570
1850	9,450,064	6,433,061	3,191,064	1,533,710	728,894	514,454	1,662,570
1851	9,750,754	6,574,552	3,143,364	1,510,302	902,103	756,195	2,016,487

*Industry, Commerce, &c.*—Placed round the estuaries of great rivers, and on the shores of a sea abounding in fish, the Dutch soon became a sea-faring people; and as productive industry developed in the more favourably situated Flemish provinces, the population of the coast gradually engaged in the occupations of commerce. This re-acted as a powerful stimulus, directing the efforts, and calling forth all the energies of the people. In the extraordinary development of industry which characterizes the Netherlands, there is nothing more remarkable than the harmonious blending of the several interests. Tillage there cheerfully took the subordinate place which nature assigned it, and agriculture felt neither fear nor jealousy in the presence of trade and manufacture. Indeed, the bold outlay of capital necessary to make the land, as we may say, was clearly due to the spirit and genius of commerce; for Great Britain, in the 19th century, with its network of costly railroads, is not a more wonderful spectacle than were the Seven United Provinces in the 17th, with their dikes, canals, and quays well lined with shipping. In such a country, manufactures flourished of course, though they never affected to be a predominating interest. The linen and the paper of the Dutch Netherlands have long held the first rank—the principal bleach-grounds are at Haarlem, the paper-mills at Zaandam. The manufacture of woollen cloth centres in Leyden, Gouda, and Utrecht, which last-named place is famous also for its silk velvet. The distilleries of Schiedam are well known; Gouda supplies tobacco-pipes, the best of their kind; and the same praise may

be bestowed on the leather, the refined sugar of the Dutch, and many other articles intended for continental use; for, in trans-oceanic commerce, the Dutch, in general, do not affect to compete with the British. Yet the commerce with the Dutch possessions in the E. Indies, particularly Java, is of great and continually increasing importance. The manufactured goods exported annually to the E., amount to the value of £10,000,000, while the imports from the same quarter are probably worth £3,000,000. The following Tables exhibit the present state of the trade of the Netherlands:—

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS in 1851.

	Imports.	Exports.
Butter .....	374,653	28,182,382
Drugs .....	278,663	297,545
Cotton Yarn, and Thread .....	29,011,874	19,054,523
Wheat .....	1,987,760	1,734,480
Rye .....	2,808,240	698,160
Barley .....	1,087,620	670,000
Buckwheat .....	628,080	2,160
Oats .....	24,960	1,055,360
Pig Iron .....	342,761	214,683
Iron Manufactures .....	168,304	191,316
Indigo .....	1,645,582	1,907,433
Cheese .....	913,981	49,390,286
Cotton, unsawn .....	27,772,107	27,430,955
Coffee .....	119,573,711	101,417,705
Silk, Cotton, &c., Manufactures .....	1,762,838	1,173,479
Wool and Cloth .....	1,210,825	285,664
Oil (Vegetable) .....	13,180	32,117
Rice .....	62,026,489	24,142,932
Cattle .....	3,334	59,647
Sheep .....	5,560	167,304
Raw Sugar .....	2,366,774	602,330
Refined Sugar .....	25,109	1,163,892
Wine in Cask .....	96,435	24,238

TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1850-51, with the AVERAGE of 1846-50.

	Imports.	Exports.
Total .....	1850. £23,701,273	£19,166,839
Total .....	1851. 25,332,769	20,328,734
Average, 1846-1850 .....	22,171,464	17,654,957

Of the imports, a fourth part are from Great Britain, about a fourth part from Germany, and rather under a fourth from Africa and Asia; after these localities, Belgium and Russia figure for large amounts. Of the exports, above a fourth part are to Great Britain, above two-fifths to Germany, after which Belgium, the Mediterranean, and Africa and Asia, are the regions to which the Netherlands send the largest quantity of goods.

The internal trade and communication give employment to 5600 trekschuyts or packet-boats, and 1500 barges. And facilities for the transit of goods, &c., are afforded also by a railway proceeding from Rotterdam through the Hague and Haarlem to Amsterdam, and continued thence through Utrecht to Arnhem, and ultimately intended to join the Prussian lines on the Rhine.

The mercantile navy of the Netherlands numbers about 2000 ships, averaging 180 tons. The movement of vessels in her ports, in the years 1842-51, is shown in the following Table:—

NUMBER OF VESSELS, and their TONNAGE, that ENTERED and CLEARED at the PORTS of the NETHERLANDS in the years 1842-51.

Years.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	Laden.		Ballast.		Laden.		Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1842	5,928	930,034	398	23,657	3,541	539,238	2,836	442,981
1843	5,858	913,736	337	20,089	3,450	518,087	2,394	432,271
1844	5,829	857,219	309	19,572	3,608	556,064	2,979	388,732
1845	6,215	912,906	356	25,990	3,906	573,805	2,716	395,418
1846	7,552	1,106,243	492	58,195	4,226	642,835	3,829	514,906
1847	7,366	1,114,963	334	35,762	4,150	655,096	3,490	522,405
1848	5,835	916,684	485	66,442	3,973	632,886	2,781	389,057
1849	6,419	1,010,148	707	66,416	4,560	724,610	2,427	370,974
1850	6,346	1,029,573	615	70,098	4,741	737,633	2,390	384,031
1851	6,449	1,089,894	511	74,226	4,338	754,531	2,589	461,937

*Government, Resources, &c.*—The kingdom of the Netherlands, as now constituted, is a constitutional monarchy. The executive power lies wholly with the king, who shares also the work of legislation with the States-General. These consist of



two chambers—the upper with 23, and the lower with 55 members—who assemble, for deliberation and despatch of business, at the Hague (Sgravenhaag), the capital of the kingdom, or, more correctly, the royal residence. The members of the upper chamber are named by the king for life; the others are elected by the Provincial States, whose principal functions are of a local nature. The government is strong, though it rests on a popular basis; and the administration, in every department, is simple and economical. Dutch India is ruled by a Governor-General, residing at Batavia, under whom are the governors and residents at the various insular settlements. The debt of the State amounts to £102,459,881. The annual expenditure is about £9,000,000 Sterling, to meet which, the prosperous revenue of Java now contributes £1,300,000. The army maintained consists (1851) of 20,488 men, with a reserve of 30,000; and 21,000 in the E.; while the navy reckons 96 vessels, carrying 714 guns, besides an Indian fleet of 20 vessels, manned chiefly by natives.

**Manners.**—The Dutch provinces, taken collectively, form the most civilized portion of Europe; for what they want in social brilliancy and attraction, is amply made up by the general diffusion, among all classes, of good habits and sufficient instruction; and, among the wealthier classes, there is no want of solid and extensive learning. There are (1851), 3295 schools for popular instruction, attended by 361,015 pupils, being equal to above a half of the total population, between the ages of 5 and 15 years [see Table, page 452]—and three universities—at Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen, attended by 1119 students—besides numerous academies of an intermediate character. The majority of the population are Protestants of various sects—Lutheran and Calvinistic—the latter predominating; the Mennonites (Anabaptists) also form a numerous body; above a third part are R. Catholics; and there are a large number of Jews. All religious sects and persuasions are, politically, on a perfectly equal footing. It is worthy of remark, that the R. Catholic archbishop of Utrecht, and the bishop of Haarlem and Deventer, are both Janseuists, and administer their sacred offices without the sanction of the Pope. In their charitable institutions, also, the Dutch are exemplary; and in the management of their poor, they have shown equal wisdom and liberality. The relative proportions of the Protestants, R. Catholics, and Jews in the Netherlands, exclusive of Luxemburg, are exhibited in the accompanying Table:—

POPULATION of the NETHERLANDS according to RELIGIONS.

	1848.	1850.	Proportion to 1000.	
			1840.	1850.
Protestants.....	1,704,275	1,822,638	597	600
Roman Catholics.....	1,100,616	1,164,142	385	381
Israelites.....	62,345	68,518	18	19
Unnamed.....	3,314	1,369		
Total.....	2,860,450	3,056,667		

**Language, Literature, &c.**—The language of the Netherlands or Dutch, as we call it, is derived from the Platt Deutsch of N. Germany, which never received any literary cultivation; for Luther and the Reformation turned the scales against it; and German or Hoch Deutsch [High Dutch], gained the ascendant in Germany just when the popular language began to be employed as the ordinary vehicle and instrument of thought and learning. Thus, the Platt Deutsch disappearing from the field of view, a very wide chasm remains between the kindred languages of Germany and Holland—the High and Low Dutch. From the latter has branched off the Flemish, differing little, yet cultivated now as if it were quite distinct from the cognate tongue. The Frisians, also, have a peculiar dialect, resembling, in some respects, the Anglo-Saxon. The Dutch is softer in sound than the High German, and possesses fully the immense resources of that language, in its natural copiousness, flexibility, and the facility of forming new terms from native roots. There is no European language which borrows so little from Greek or Latin as the Dutch. The literature of the Netherlands reaches a long way back; many chronicles exist in it of the 13th and 14th centuries; and as to the value of that literature, it will be sufficiently warranted by pointing to the names of the great writers which the country has produced, as Erasmus, Grotius,

Swammerdam, Boerhaave, Huygens, &c. Hooft and Van den Vondel, in the 17th century, cultivated the drama with great success, Cats, an amusing and instructive poet of the greatest genius, acquired and maintains a popularity like that of La Fontaine. The last century produced many Dutch authors of great eminence—Feith, Bilderdyck, Helmers, Spandaaw, Van Kampen, Van Hall, and Van Leunep; and the present age is no less prolific. Dutch literature, as it gives expression to the sentiments of an orderly, practical, and well-educated people, has generally a sober and solid character; but it is not deficient in the grace, novelty, and vivid colouring which render even the gravest themes attractive.

**History.**—The Batavi were already known to the Romans, in the time of Julius Cæsar, as a warlike nation. Their neighbours, the Belgæ, seem to have been distinguished, even in that early age, for that inclination to commerce which afterwards exerted such an influence on the history of the Netherlands. It was in the year 9 B.C., that Drusus joined the Rhine and IJssel by a canal (now called the New IJssel), and set the example of those great works which have changed the face of the whole country. Under Adrian and Septimius Severus, the Batavians shared the imperial favour, and probably advanced in civilization by contact with the Romans. About the beginning of the fourth century, they united with the Frisians, a people of kindred origin. The sixth century witnessed their subjugation by the Franks; and, in the middle of the ninth, they were incorporated in the empire founded by Charlemagne. Soon after this, the whole country was parcelled out into small principalities, in accordance with the feudal spirit of the age. These principalities were as follows:—The duchies of Gueldres, Brabant, Luxemburg, and Limburg; the marquise of Anvers (Antwerp); the counties of Holland, Zealand, Zutphen, Flanders, Artois, Hainault, and Namur; with the lordships of Utrecht, Overijssel, Groningen, Friesland, and Malines. Such was the origin of the Seventeen Provinces, afterwards grouped together as the Netherlands, Pays Bas, or Low Countries. Among these petty States, Flanders held the foremost rank; and when, in the 14th century, the estates of the count of Flanders passed, by matrimonial alliance, to the house of Burgundy, the paramount authority in the Netherlands passed with them. In like manner, these estates passed from the house of Burgundy to that of Austria, and Charles V. inherited the sovereignty of the Seventeen Provinces. But his son and successor, Philip II., having deeply offended the people by an attempt to establish the Inquisition among them, and by various oppressive acts, seven of the States, namely, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overijssel, Groningen, and Friesland, united in defence of their liberties, and formed a federal republic, at the head of which they placed, with the title of Staathouder [Stadtholder], William of Nassau, prince of Orange. Their cause proved successful. The merchants of Antwerp, at that time the greatest commercial city of Europe, fled before the hostilities of Philip, and took refuge in Amsterdam, which soon became an emporium of the first importance. In the 17th century, the Dutch were the most prosperous of European nations. Their first great reverse was the consequence of the French revolution; their country was then invaded by the republican army, and was subsequently incorporated with the French empire; their commerce, in the meantime, was annihilated, and their colonies seized by the British. On the downfall of Napoleon, in 1814, the prince of Orange, who had fled in 1805, returned and resumed his authority; and, in 1816, was, by the act of the Allied Powers, elevated to the rank of king of the Netherlands, with increased territories, extending over the present kingdom of Belgium. At the same time, restitution was made of the colonies, with exception of the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. In 1830, immediately after the revolution which expelled the elder branch of the Bourbons from France, a revolt took place in Belgium, the inhabitants of which never willingly submitted to the sway of their Dutch neighbours, and, after a short struggle, the latter were compelled to evacuate the country. Belgium was then erected into a kingdom; and the present limits of the kingdom of the Netherlands were defined by treaty in 1833.—(De Graf, *Hist. Stat. Beschryving van Holland*. Ams. 1809; Metelencamp, *Tableau de la Hollande*. Rot. 1809; Cloet's *Voyage Pittoresque dans le Pays Bas*. Par. 1827; Van der Aa, *Aardrykskennig*

*Woordenboek der Nederlanden; Residentie- en Stads-Almanak, 1853; Statistisch Jaarboekje voor het koninkrijk der Nederlanden, 1853.*

NETOLITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, 70 m. S. by W. Prague; with a church, townhouse, school, and hospital; two saw and several other mills. Pop. 2312.

NETRO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Biella, between the Inghagna and the Arra. It has two churches, manufactures of ironware, ribbons, and lace; and a trade in cattle, millet, and chestnuts. Pop. 2123.

NETSCHETIN or NECZTINY, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 19 m. N.W. Pilsen; with a church, chapel, townhouse, two mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 971.

NETTESWELL, par. Eng. Essex; 1830 ac. P. 336.

NETTKOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, on the Oder; with a Protestant church, tile-works, an oil and several other mills. Pop. 1125.

NETTLEBED, par. Eng. Oxford; 1120 ac. P. 690.

NETTLECOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 3760 ac. P. 338.

NETTLEHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3270 ac. P. 841.

NETTLESTEAD, two pars. Eng. —1, Kent; 1310 ac. P. 326.—2, Suffolk; 590 ac. P. 98.

NETTLETON, two pars. Eng. —1, Lincoln; 3570 ac. P. 457.—2, Wilts; 1860 ac. P. 536.

NETTLINGEN, a vil. Hanover, principality and 9 m. E. Hildesheim; with a church and a manor-house. P. 1056.

NETTSTAL, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 1 m. N. Glarus, l. bank Linth. It is well built; has two churches, three paper-mills, a straw-hat factory, and several other industrial establishments. Pop. 2028.

NETTUNO, a tn. and seaport, Papal States, 31 m. S.S.E. Rome, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, supposed to derive its name from a celebrated temple of Neptune, the remains of which still exist. Nettuno is the birthplace of the painter Andrea Sacchi, born 1600; and Paolo Segneri, called the 'flower of Italian eloquence,' born in 1624. The situation is very unhealthy, and there is scarcely any trade. P. 1000.

NETZE, a river, Prussia, which is formed by several lakes in the E. of prov. Posen, not far from Inowraklaw; flows W.S.W., joins r. bank Warta 6 m. E. Landsberg; total course, about 140 m. By means of a canal, which leaves it at Nakel, and joins the Brua at Bromberg, it gives a navigable communication between the Vistula and the Oder.

NETZSCHKAU, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 9 m. N.N.E. Plauen, on the Göltzsch; with a castle, a church, tile-works, a paper and a flour mill. Pop. 1908.

NEU-BESSONOW or BESSENOVA, a vil. Hungary, co. Temesvar, about 2 m. from Kis-Becskeret; with a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1998.

NEU-BISTRITZ, a tn. Bohemia. See BISTRITZ.

NEU-BUCKOW, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Mecklenburg; with a Gothic church, townhouse, manufactures of linen, and several tanneries. Pop. 1649.

NEU-CZERCKEWE, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Tabor, about 8 m. from Pilgram; with a church, a school, a saw and two other mills. Pop. 1021.

NEU-DOMASCHIN, a tn. Bohemia, circle Kaurzim; with a church, a school, a townhouse, and a distillery. P. 1093.

NEU-HOLITZ, a tn. Bohemia. See HOLITZ.

NEU-KALDEN, a walled tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. bail., on a height above Lake Cumerow, 55 m. E.N.E. Schwerin. It has a church, an hospital, and several mills. Pop. 2150. Bail. area, 37 geo. sq. m. Pop. 3416.

NEU-KOLIN, a tn. Bohemia. See COLLIN.

NEU-SHEHR, or NEMB-SHEHR, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, 120 m. N.E. Konia; lat. 38° 37' N.; lon. 34° 37' E. It stands at the height of 3940 ft. above sea-level, with a bold ravine in front, and a background of high cliffs of volcanic rock, and is a clean, well-built town of considerable extent; containing about 3000 houses, two large mosques, a Greek church, and a quadrangular castle, with round towers at the corners. Its trade is much more extensive than that of most towns in the interior of Asia Minor. Pop. about 15,000.

NEU-STRELITZ, the cap. of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between lakes Zierik and Glombeck, 57 m. N. Berlin. It is surrounded by walls; is regularly built in the form of an octagon, with several good streets and squares; as the seat of government, contains several superior courts and offices; and has a large and handsome ducal palace, partly in

the Doric, and partly in the Italian styles, with a library of 50,000 vols., and some good collections; another palace, belonging to Prince Ernest; two churches, a college, gymnasium, and several superior schools, two hospitals, a poorhouse, a theatre, and a bathing establishment. Most of the inhabitants are connected with the court or the military service, but there are manufactures of soap and tobacco, two breweries, and three mills. Neu-Strelitz occupies the site of the ancient fort of Lunkin or Lienie, which was demolished in the beginning of the 10th century. Pop. 6484.

NEUBERG, a vil. and par. Styria, circle and N.N.E. Bruck. It is the seat of a mining directory, and has two churches; an old Cistercian abbey, an hospital, important iron-works, saw and other mills. Pop. 1488.

NEUBOURG, [Latin, *Novus Burgus*], a tn. France, dep. Eure, 13 m. N.W. Evreux. It early acquired considerable importance, and was long in the hands of the English. In its castle, the remains of which still exist, the marriage of Henry II. of England, with Margaret, daughter of Louis VII., was celebrated. The parish church is an interesting Gothic structure; and in an extensive forest adjoining the town, is a large chateau, called Champ-de-Bataille. The manufactures consist of linen cloth, moleskin, fustian, &c. Pop. 1866.

NEUBRUNN, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Homburg; with a church, a castle in ruins, and a mill. Pop. 1124.

NEUBURG, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist., r. bank Danube, here crossed by two bridges, one of wood, and another very handsome, of stone, 45 m. N.N.W. Munich. It is a place of great antiquity, and very picturesquely situated; and consists of the town proper, divided into the old and new town, and partly surrounded with old walls, and of two suburbs; is the seat of several provincial courts and offices; contains an old turreted castle, of the dukes of Bavaria, on a commanding height, with a collection of old armour; three churches, a convent of the order of Mercy, an old Jesuit college, townhouse, gymnasium, Latin school, seminary, infirmary, hospital, barracks, and arsenal; and has manufactures of porcelain, cloth, and saltpetre; numerous breweries and distilleries. An active fishery is carried on. On an island, formed by the river, are the ruins of the castle of Altenburg. Pop. 6350. Area of dist., 96 geo. sq. m. Pop. 17,014.

NEUBURG or NEUNBURG-VOR-DEM-WALD, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Schwarzach, 27 m. N.N.E. Regensburg. It has a court of justice, seven churches, two castles, a conventual institute for females; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; numerous breweries, several mills, and a trade in flax. Pop. 2036.

NEUCHÂTEL. See NEUFCHÂTEL.

NEUDAMM, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 29 m. N. Frankfurt on the Meitzel. It is enclosed by walls and a fosse; has a church and poorhouse; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats and hosiery; a paper and two corn mills, and a trade in wool. Pop. 3172.

NEUDEK [anc. *Neodecium*], a mining tn. Bohemia, circle and N. Elbogen; with two castles, a blast-furnace, and several other iron-works; manufactures of lace, ribbons, and paper, and four flour-mills. Pop. 2000.

NEUDENAU, a tn. Baden, circle Unterrein, r. bank Jaxt, here crossed by a bridge, 39 m. E.S.E. Mannheim; with a church and chapel, an iron-mill, linen manufactures, and several fairs. Pop. 1250.

NEUDORF, a tn. Hungary. See IGLÓ.

NEUDORF, numerous places, Austria, particularly:—1, A tn. Lower Austria, 6 m. S. Vienna, on the railway to Grätz. It contains one of the finest country churches in Austria, adorned exteriorly with an Ionian colonnade, and within with several fine paintings; a poorhouse, and a castle. Pop. 2020.—2, A vil. Moravia, circle Hradisch; with a church. Pop. 1560.—3, A vil. Moravia. See KÖNIGSFELD.—4, A vil. Bohemia, 42 m. S. by E. Olmütz; with a church, a school, and numerous mills. Pop. 917.

NEUDORF, numerous places, Germany, particularly:—1, A vil. Anhalt-Bernburg, near Harzgerode. In the vicinity are the Pfaffenberg and Weisberg, the two most important silver-mines of the Lower Harz. Pop. 819.—2, A vil. Moravia, circle Brünn; with a church, a castle with a park; and two mills.—3, (or *Waltersdorf*), A vil. Moravia,



circle Brünn; with a church. Pop. 1510.—4, (*Fürstlich*), A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Wartenberg; with a church, a castle, and two mills. Pop. 867.—5, A vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Wiesenthal. P. 1516.

NEUDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, in a valley on the Popelka, about 9 m. from Gitschin; with a church, a school, five mills, and manufactures of linen and linen yarn. Pop. 1194.

NEUDORF, several places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Hungary, co. Pressburg, between Bar-Szent-György and Humeucz, 6 m. from Szent-Janos; with a church. Pop. 1220.—2, A vil. Banat of Temesvar, between Alibunar and Pancsova, at the extremity of a large sandy tract. It has three Greek non-united churches. Pop. 1300.—3, Co. Zips. See IOLO.

NEUBURG, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, on the Enz, 27 m. W. Stuttgart. It is well built, has two castles, one in ruins; and a Latin school, manufactures of scythes, spoons, and leather, and several saw-mills. Iron-mines are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1554.

NEUBURG, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. and 11 m. S.W. Marienwerder on the Vistula; with a castle, three churches, a Bernardine cloister, manufactures of linen, a brewery and distillery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3027.—2, A vil. Oldenburg; with a castle. Pop. 481.—3, A tn. Baden, circle Ober-rhein, r. bank Rhine, 18 m. S.W. Freiburg. It is a very old place, surrounded by walls, and has some shipping, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1120.

NEUBURG, Switzerland. See NEUFCHÂTEL.

NEUDORF, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 2 m. N. Coblenz on the Rhine, over which there is here a regular ferry. It has a church. Pop. 1522.

NEUNECK, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 7 m. S.W. Bern; in a valley traversed by the Gense, and not far from the bridge which crosses it. It contains an old church, in which a league was sworn, in 1271, between the cantons of Bern and Fribourg. In 1798, the Bernese here repulsed an advanced guard of French.

NEUNHAUS, numerous small places, Germany, particularly:—1, A tn. Hanover, gov. and 47 m. W.N.W. Osnabrück, on the Dinkel, which is here navigable. It is an ancient place, and has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a graving dock. Pop. 1462.—2, A market tn. Saxe-Meiningen, about 1100 ft. above the sea, E.N.E. Coburg; with a church, and a manufactory of fine stoneware, and tile-works, and a large establishment for the manufacture of railway bars; coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 610.

NEUNKIRCHEN, numerous places, Germany, particularly:—1, A vil. Hanover, gov. and 17 m. S.E. Osnabrück; with a church. Pop. 1144.—2, A vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 18 m. S.E. Minden; with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1149.

NEUNRADE, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. S.W. Arensburg; with a church, manufactures of linen, a bleachfield, and iron-mill. Pop. 1180.

NEUNSTADT-AM-KOCHER, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, at the confluence of the Brettach with the Neckar, 5 m. N.E. Neckarsulm; with a deanery church, chateau, and old ruined castle. It sometimes takes the name of Neuenstadt-am-der-Linde, from a lime-tree of extraordinary dimensions growing beside it. Pop. 1421.

NEUNSTEIN, several places, Germany; particularly a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Eppach, 31 m. N.N.W. Ellwangen; with a church, an old castle, now used as an hospital and workhouse, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1486.

NEUBURG, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 25 m. N.W. Treves, on the Diezbach. It has a church and chapel, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, several tanneries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1600.

NEUTERN (OBER- und UNTER) or HORNJ. NEGESKO, a tn., Bohemia, circle Klattau, 50 m. N.N.W. Passau. It consists of two distinct portions, and has two churches, a paper, and two other mills. Pop. 1250.

NEUF-BRISACH or NEUBRISACH [*Lat. Brisacum*], a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 10 m. S.E. Colmar, on the canal of its name, near l. bank Rhine. It ranks as a fortress of the first class, being fortified by Vauban, in the form of a regular octagon. All the houses are of one height, and rather low, so that they are not visible from the outside, and are laid-out

with the utmost regularity. In the centre of the town is a large square, or *place d'armes*, surrounded with trees, from which its four gates are seen, and the ramparts afford a fine promenade. The only edifices deserving of notice are the church, and extensive barracks. Pop. 1770.

NEUFCHÂTEAU [*Lat. Novum Castellum*], a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 36 m. W.N.W. Epinal, on the Mouzon, near its confluence with the Meuse. It is an ancient place, but tolerably well built; has a court of first resort, a communal college, and a small public library of 8000 volumes; manufactures of woollen covers, nails, Paris point, and wicker-work; and some trade in linen, nails, iron, &c. Pop. 3598.

NEUFCHÂTEAU, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 60 m. S.S.W. Liège, on the Berwinne; with a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1002.

NEUFCHÂTEAU, a tn. Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, on the Viere, 23 m. N.W. Arlon. It has a church, a communal house, a *palais de justice*, and barracks, slate quarries, bark, oil, meal, and saw mills; some manufactures of woollen stuffs, and a considerable trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1643.

NEUFCHÂTEL or NEUCHÂTEL [German, *Neuenburg*], a can. Switzerland; bounded, N. by can. Bern and France, W. France, S. can. Vaud, E. Fribourg and Bern; length, N.E. to S.W., about 23 m.; mean breadth, about 11 m.; area, 255 geo. sq. m. It is traversed throughout by the chain of the Jura; and partly occupied and partly bounded by the extensive lake to which it gives its name. The principal summits of the Jura, within the canton—the Chasseral, 5282 ft.; Chasseron, 5282 ft.; and Creux de Vent, 4930 ft. high. The intervening valleys are—the Ruz, Travers, Sagne, Brevine, Locele, and Chaux-de-Fonds, each taking its name from the principal stream by which it is drained. These valleys are longitudinal, following the direction of the principal chain of the Jura from N.E. to S.W. In addition to the streams which give the valleys their name, the only others of any importance are the Doubs, which forms the N.W. boundary of the canton; and the Thièle or Zihl, which forms the communication between the Lakes of Neuchâtel and Biel. Almost all the strata belong to a calcareous formation, called Jura limestone. The only mineral of any importance contained in it is iron, often in the form of bog-iron ore. In the valley of Travers, a considerable mine of asphalt occurs; there is also a little coal and a little lignite. Gypsum almost everywhere abounds. According to an estimate which has been made, the whole surface may be thus divided—arable land, not quite one-sixth; forests, nearly one-fifth; natural pastures and artificial meadows, above one-half; vineyards, little more than one-fiftieth; and waste, one-thirtieth. The corn raised is confined to the more level portions of the lake district, and a few of the plains; and falls far short of the consumption, for which large additional supplies are drawn from cantons Bern and Basel. The culture of the potato is extensive, and carried far up on the mountain sides. Immense numbers of oxen and cows are fed in the higher valleys, and on the mountain pastures; and the dairy is perhaps the most important branch of rural economy. The wine made, both white and red, is extensively exported to the neighbouring cantons; orchards of apples, pears, plums, and cherries are numerous; and, in a few favoured spots, the almond and fig thrive in the open air. Immediately above the vine slopes, extensive plantations of all kinds of nuts are frequent. Higher up, oak becomes the principal timber. Higher still, at an elevation of 900 ft. to 1000 ft., fir, larch, and beech forests commence, and, continuing to ascend, crown many lofty mountain tops. In these forests, bears, wolves, wild swine, and deer have their haunts, though their numbers have diminished as the population has increased. Smaller game is still very abundant; and both lakes and rivers are well stocked with fish. The great staple manufacture of the canton is watches and clocks, and the various kinds of mechanism in which great ingenuity and manual dexterity are required, as mathematical and optical instruments, &c. All of them find markets in every part of the world, and more especially in France, which, notwithstanding of her efforts to prevent it, annually receives vast numbers contraband. Lace and printed cottons, once most important branches of manufacture, have greatly declined, but still continue to employ numerous hands. The language of the inhabitants is French, and the prevailing religion Calvinistic—

R. Catholics forming not more than one-thirtieth of the population. Neuchâtel holds the twenty-first place in the Swiss Confederation, to which its contingent is 960 men, and an annual payment of about £1500; but belongs, in sovereignty, to the king of Prussia, who appoints to the principal offices, and receives an annual tribute of nearly £4000. His powers, however, are fixed by the constitution, on which no change can be made without the consent of the *audiences generales*, a representative body, partly nominated by the king, but chiefly composed of members elected by a kind of universal suffrage. Pop. (1849), 70,679.

NEUFCHÂTEL or NEUCHÂTEL, [German, *Neuenburg*], a tn. Switzerland, cap. can. of same name, 24 m. W. Bern, on a steep slope above N.W. shore of lake Neuchâtel, and traversed by the Seyon, which falls into the lake immediately below. The scenery of the lake here is not much distinguished by grandeur, but the whole site is fine; below, a wide expanse of water, which has sometimes been compared to the Bay of Naples; around, rich fields and vineyards, dotted over with numerous villas, glancing in the sun; and behind, piles of black forest, which climb the mountain sides, and are overtopped at last by the magnificent wall faces of the Jura. The town itself rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and is well built, containing several good streets, particularly the Rue de l'Hôpital and Rue de Faubourg. The principal buildings are the castle, an ancient, open building, of considerable extent, originally the residence of the princes of Neuchâtel, now partly occupied by the Prussian governor, and partly converted into government offices; the old Gothic church adjoining the castle, built in the 12th century, containing several curious, ancient monuments, and surrounded by a magnificent terrace, on which William Farel, Calvin's favourite colleague at Geneva, was buried, though the actual position of the grave has somehow been lost; the new church, a handsome edifice, in modern style; the townhouse, a large building, with a Grecian portico, used,

original locality. The transport, nearly 60 m., is conjectured by Agassiz to have been by glaciers no longer existing. Pop. (1850), 7727.

NEUFCHÂTEL (LAKE OF), [German, *Neuenburger-See*], a lake, Switzerland, surrounded by and partly belonging to cans. Neuchâtel, Vaud, Fribourg, and Bern; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 25 m.; average breadth, 4 m.; about 1340 ft. above the sea, and 190 ft. above the Lake of Geneva; greatest depth, 400 ft. Its W. bank is lined by the range of the Jura; in the S., the Jorat forms the water-shed between it and the Lake of Geneva. It receives the Broye, charged with the surplus waters of Lake Morat, on the E., the Orbe on the S.W., and the Reuse and Seyon on the N.W., and discharges itself, by the Thièle or Zühl, into Lake Biel. The scenery, in many places, is fine, but much tamer than that of most Swiss lakes. It is well stocked with fish, particularly salmon and eels; and the traffic on it is important, though the navigation is dangerous, from sudden gusts of wind. A steamer plies regularly on it, visiting the most important places on its banks.

NEUFCHÂTEL-EN-BRAY [Latin, *Driencuria*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 27 m. N.E. Rouen, near bank Bethune; with a court of first resort, an agricultural society, manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, bonnets, hosiery, glass, leather, and beer; and a trade in flour, wine, brandy, cider, perry, butter, and particularly cheese, which is extensively made in the surrounding districts; the first quality, a kind of cylindrical cream-cheese, is famous. P. 2990.

NEUFFEN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, in a beautiful valley, 10 m. N.E. Reutlingen. It has a Latin school, the ruins of an old castle, and manufactures of stained paper. Pop. 2000.

NEUFRA, a market tn. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Feh. It has a church and two mills. P. 1230.

NEUGEDEIN, or KODYNIE, a vil. Bohemia, circle Klattau, 27 m. S.S.W. Pilsen; with a church, school, townhouse;

and one of the most important steam woollen-factories in the kingdom, two dye-works, and several mills. Pop. 1813.

NEUGUEN, or NEUQUE, river, La Plata. See DIAMANTE.

NEUHAUS, numerous places, Germany, particularly:—1, A tn. Hanover, circle and 24 m. N.W. Stade, on the Oste; with a small harbour, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, a fishery, building-yard, and some shipping. Pop. 1513.—2, A tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 33 m. S.S.W. Minden; with an old castle, now used as barracks, a church and some trade in cattle. P. 1397.

NEUHAUS [Latin, *Nova Domus*], a tn. Bohemia, circle Tabor, 26 m. N.E. Budweis, on the Nezarka. It has a ruinous old castle, with a large donjon

tower; three churches, a townhouse, theatre, barracks, gymnasium, hospital, and manufactures of woollen stuffs. The high table-land, in this neighbourhood, forms the water-shed between the basins of the Elbe and the Danube. P. 7604.

NEUHAUSEL, or ERZEK-UJVAR, a tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 22 m. S.S.E. Neutra, in a plain, r. bank Neutra. It has a church, normal school, and Franciscan monastery; a townhouse, large swimming-school, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 6780.

NEUHAUSEN, several places, Würtemberg, particularly.—1, (*auf den Fildern*), A tn. circle Neckar, S.S.W. Esslingen; with two churches and a castle. P. 2170.—2, A vil., circle Schwarzwald, on the Ems. P. 1201.—3, (*ob-Eck*), A vil., circle Schwarzwald, and 6 m. E. Tuttlingen; with a church. Iron is worked near it. Pop. 1061.

NEUHOF, a vil. and par. Hesse-Cassel, on the Flieden, 6 m. S.S.W. Fulda. It properly consists of three distinct places—Neustadt, Ellers, and Opperg—and contains a castle and a church. Pop. 1731.



NEUFCHÂTEL, looking towards the Lake. —After Th. du Moncel.

among other purposes, for the meetings of the Grand Council; the gymnasium, with an interesting museum, and a celebrity almost European, in consequence of the distinguished labours of Agassiz, a native of the town, and one of its professors; Pury's hospital, so called after its founder, David Pury, a native, who amassed a fortune of about £160,000, and left the whole to the town for its general improvement and benevolent purposes; and the Pourtales hospital, so called because founded by another benevolent native. Neuchâtel is the entrepot for the manufactures of the canton, and carries on an extensive trade, for which both good roads and water communication afford great facilities. Steamers navigate the lake, and communicate with Morat, Yverdon, &c. On the slope, a mile above Neuchâtel, is the largest boulder stone on the Jura. It is 62 ft. long, by 48 ft. broad, and is calculated to contain 14,000 cubic ft. of granite. There is no granite *in situ* in the Jura, and the granite most resembling this boulder is found on Great St. Bernard. The inference seems fair, that that was its



**NEUHOF**, numerous small places, Bohemia, particularly, in circle and N. Czaslau; with a magnificent castle, surrounded with fine gardens, and possessing a library of 25,000 volumes; a church, high school, and hospital. P. 791.

**NEUHÜTTEN**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, at the confluence of the Otrocín with the Mies. It has a castle, and very complete and extensive iron-works, belonging to the prince of Fürstenburg. Pop. 998.

**NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE** [Latin, *Neuillium*], several places, France, particularly a tn., dep. Seine, finely situated near r. bank Seine, on both sides of a magnificent avenue, which crosses the high road to Paris. Its principal building is the chateau, a magnificent residence, to which Louis-Philippe was very partial. Near it the Seine is crossed by a bridge of five arches, each with a span of 120 ft. The fine grounds in the vicinity are a favourite holiday resort of the Parisians. The manufactures consist of water-proof articles, feula, and chemical products. Pop. 9451.

**NEUKIRCH**, four small vils. and pars. Switzerland; the largest in can. Luzern. Pop. 2264.

**NEUKIRCH (NIEDER UND OBER)**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and S.W. Liegnitz; with two churches and a castle; several mills, and limekilns. Pop. 1113.

**NEUKIRCHEN**, numerous places, Germany, particularly:—1, A tn. Hesse-Cassel, circle Oberrhein, 34 m. S.S.W. Cassel, on the Grenf; with a chapel, hospital, and manufactures of lace. P. 2057.—2, (*beim Heiligen-Blut*), A market tn. Lower Bavaria, N.W. Passau; with two churches, a townhouse, a monastery, and several mills. Pop. 1510.—3, A vil., Upper Austria, circle Traun; with a church. Pop. 1003.—4, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. S. Düsseldorf; with a church, manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods; tile-works, and several distilleries. Pop. 972.

**NEULAND**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Neisse. It consists of three several parts, and has a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1046.

**NEULERCHENFELD**, a vil. Lower Austria, so near Vienna as to be properly only one of its suburbs. It has a house of invalids, and several manufactures. Pop. 4700.

**NEULISE**, a tn. France, dep. Loire, about 7 m. S.E. Roanne. Pop. 1033.

**NEUMAGEN**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. N.E. Treves, on the Moselle; with a church, synagogue, extensive tanneries, building-yards, and some shipping. P. 1317.

**NEUMARK**.—1, [Polish, *Nowominsto*], A walled tn., W. Prussia, gov. and 33 m. S.E. Marienwerder, l. bank Drewenz, with a court of justice, two churches, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1255.—2, (*or vor-dem-Wald*), A tn. Bohemia, circle Klattau, 31 m. S.S.W. Pilsen; with a church, townhouse, school, and synagogue; manufactures of linen and earthenware. Pop. 1133.

**NEUMARKT**, several places, Austria, particularly:—1, (*or-an der Olka*), A market tn. Styria, S.W. Judenburg; with an old castle and an hospital. Pop. 1195.—2, [Italian, *Egna*], A market tn. Tyrol, circle and 12 m. S. by W. Botzen, on the Adige; with a church and a monastery. Pop. 1548.—3, (*or Terséph*), A market tn. Illyria, Carniola, 24 m. N.N.W. Laybach; with a handsome church, two chateaux, and important manufactures of ironware and cutlery, hosiery, leather, and linen. Pop. 1440.

**NEUMARKT**.—1, A walled tn. Bavaria, circle Oberpfalz, on the Sülz, and on the Main and Danube Canal, 20 m. S.E. Nürnberg. It has a church, castle, townhouse, institute of the Sisters of Charity, a Latin school, barracks, and hospital; numerous bleachfields, a tobacco-factory, and a trade in corn, horses, and cattle; and a bathing establishment, in connection with chalybeate and sulphureous springs. It was once an imperial free town. Near it are many ruined castles, of which the most remarkable is Wolfstein. Pop. 3085.—2, A walled tn. Prussia, gov. and 16 m. W.N.W. Breslau, cap. circle. It has several provincial and town courts, Protestant and R. Catholic churches, numerous tobacco-factories, a bark and several other mills, tile-works, and a corn market. The rearing of bees is an important branch of rural economy; and there are several wax-refineries. Pop. 4088.

**NEUMÜHLEN**, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, bail. and near Kiel; with a townhouse, a bark, oil, and flour mill; to the last, which is very extensive, the whole town of Kiel, and many of the surrounding villages, are thrived. P. 900.

**NEUMUNSTER**, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, 17 m. S.S.W. Kiel, on the railway to Altona. It is a large, well-built, manufacturing place; has a church, in the Italian style; and important manufactures of linen, one factory employing 900 hands. Pop. 4700.

**NEUNBURG-VOR-DEM-WALD**, a tn. Bavaria, Oberpfalz, 27 N.N.E. Ratisbon; with seven churches, two castles, a townhouse, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several mills and breweries. Pop. 2030.

**NEUNDORF**, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, A vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau; with a church, a castle, and a mill. Pop. 1003.—2, (*Grosse*), A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Neisse, consisting of several distinct portions; with a church, and two tile-works. Pop. 1025.

**NEUNKIRCH**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 6 m. W. Schaffhausen. It is walled, and tolerably well built, but miserably dirty; and has two churches, one within the town, and another in a suburb, consisting chiefly of modern houses; and an excellent school-house. Pop. 1400.

**NEUNKIRCHEN**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 37 m. S.E. Treves, on the Blies; with a Protestant and R. Catholic church, manufactures of ironware, and a trade in cattle; coal and iron are worked; and there are several blast-furnaces, and other iron-works, in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1660.

**NEUNKIRCHEN-AM-STEINFELDE**, or **NEUKIRCHEN**, a market tn. Lower Austria, 33 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on the railway to Grätz; with a large church, Minorite convent, manufactures of needles and screws, a large chintz and calico printfield, and two cotton-factories. Pop. 2162.

**NEUPAKA**, or **PAKAU**, a tn. Bohemia, 57 m. N.E. Prague; with two churches, a chapel, townhouse, school, and hospital. Pop. (agricultural and weaving), 2482.

**NEUQUE**, a river, La Plata. See DIAMANTE.

**NEUREICHENAU**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and E. Tabor; with a church, school, castle, flax-spinning, manufactures of linen, and a saw-mill. Pop. 1047.

**NEUREUSCH**, or **NOWARZISE**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Iglau, 6 m. from Schelletau; with a church and a Premonstratensian abbey. Pop. 1240.

**NEURODE**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 44 m. S.S.W. Breslau, on the Walditz. It is well built; has four churches and a chapel, a castle, an hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a tobacco-factory, and walk-mills. Pop. (1846), 5225.

**NEUSALZ**, a tn. Prussia, prov., gov., and 45 m. N.W. Liegnitz, l. bank Oder. It has two churches, provincial courts and offices, manufactures of articles in enamel and pasteboard, thread, leather, and sailcloth; building-yards, shipping, and an extensive trade on the Oder. Pop. 3340.

**NEUSALZA**, a tn. Saxony, dist. and S.S.E. Bautzen; with a townhouse, manufactures of calico, and a trade in woollen and cotton yarn. Pop. 1019.

**NEUSANDEČ**, or **NOWY-SANDEČ**, a tn. Austrian Galicia, circle Sandec, r. bank Dunajec, in a marshy valley, hemmed in on all sides by lofty hills, 47 m. S.E. Cracow. It possesses a gymnasium and high school. Pop. 4465.

**NEUSATZ**, or **UJ-VIDEK**, a tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, on the Danube, opposite to Peterwardein, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Till the late (1849) Hungarian war, when it was almost completely destroyed, it was a large fortified town of 17,400 inhabitants, irregularly but substantially built, with a number of handsome public edifices, and carrying on an important trade, being a common entrepot for Germany, Hungary, and Turkey.

**NEUSCHLOTT**, or **NYSLÖTT**, a tn. Russia, Finland, dist. and 90 m. N. Wiborg, on two islands in Lake Harpavesi. It communicates with the mainland by a bridge, is defended by a strong castle, and has many handsome and cheerful-looking houses, separated by small gardens and painted fences; a spacious church, and other public edifices.

**NEUSE**, a river, U. States, N. Carolina. It rises in the centre of the State, near Hillsboro; lat. 36° 5' N.; lon. 79° W.; from which it flows S.E., and falls into a branch of Pamlico Sound, at Newberne; lat. 35° 5' N.; lon. 77° W. Whole course, about 189 m.

**NEUSIEDL**, numerous places, Hungary. The only one deserving of notice is *Neusiedl-am-See*, co. Wieselburg, on N. shore, lake of same name, 27 m. S.E. Vienna. It possesses a quarry of fine stone, which is sent both to Pressburg and

Vienna; and has a weekly market, and five annual fairs, at which large quantities of corn are sold.

**NEUSIEDLER SEE** [anc. *Lacus Peiso*], a lake in W. Hungary, between cos. Oedenburg and Wiesselsburg, and the Raab and the Leytha; greatest length, N. to S., 23 m.; average breadth, 5 m.; circuit, about 60 m. It is salt, very shallow throughout; greatest depth, seldom exceeding 15 ft.; on the E. it is lost in the great morass of Hansag. Large quantities of salt crystallize on its shores in summer, and consists of a mixture of common and of glauber salt. Carp and pike are caught. Its inundations, which were frequent, used to occasion great damage, till a canal was cut, in 1800, of sufficient width to carry off its superfluous waters at all times, and discharge them into the Rábnitz or Little Raab. The only stream of any consequence which falls into it is the Vülka.

**NEUSOHL** [Latin, *Neosolium*], a walled tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, cap. co. Sohl, r. bank Gran, 79 m. N. Buda. It has a square near its centre, forming the market-place, in which is a statue of St. Maria, and a handsome fountain; five R. Catholic churches, an old castle, now used partly as a townhouse, and partly as a gymnasium; bishop's palace, chapter-house, courthouse, theatre, infirmary, high school, school of design, and several other educational establishments; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, hats, copper, iron, earthenware, and paper, several dye-works, and extensive beet-root sugar factories. Near it, copper and iron are mined, smelted, and to some extent, manufactured. Pop. 12,000.

**NEUSS**, a tn. Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, cap. circle, on the Erft, near its confluence with the Rhine, 21 m. N.W. Cologne. It is walled, flanked with towers and ditches; indifferently built; has a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, progymnasium, savings'-bank, lunatic asylum, ordinary and orphan asylum; manufactures of woollen cloth, flannel, cassimere, ribbon, cotton stuffs, calicoes, hats, starch, and quilts; worsted and cotton mills, oil and flour mills, tanneries, dye-works, and vinegar-works. Pop. 9,567.

**NEUSTADT**, numerous places, Bavaria, particularly:—1, (*-an-der-Aisch*), a walled tn. circle Middle Franconia, cap. dist., 21 m. W.N.W. Nürnberg. It has two castles, two churches, a townhouse, Latin school, hospital, and barracks; manufactures of woollens, cotton goods, nails, and leather; several mills; and a trade in fruit, hops, corn, and cattle. Pop. tn., 3,061.—2, (*-an-der-Hardt*), A tn. circle Pfalz, cap. dist., on the Speyerbach, 14 m. W. Spire. It has a justice-of-peace court; four churches, three of them Protestant; a Latin school, and hospital; manufactures of cloth, paper, and chemical products; iron, oil, bark, powder, and flour mills; and an important trade in wine and wood. Pop. 6,088.—3, (*-an-der-Saale*), A walled tn. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., 42 m. N. by E. Würzburg; with two churches, a chapel, Latin school, poorhouse, hospital, old Carmelite monastery; manufactures of damask, cotton goods, red and white leather, a dye-work, and several mills. Pop. 14,500.—4, (*-am-Kulm*), A tn. circle Oberpfalz, 14 m. S.E. Baireuth; with two churches and a ruined castle, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1,000.—5, A tn. Lower Bavaria, r. bank Danube, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 21 m. S.W. Ratisbon; walled, flanked with towers, well built; with clean streets, lined by houses, many of which, though old, are handsome; two fine churches, an infirmary, a potash-refinery, several breweries, and a trade in wood and hops. Pop. 10,777.—6, (*-an-Waldnab*), A tn. Upper Palatinate; with a court of justice, three churches, a chapel, a castle, and two mills; and near it mines of zinc and quicksilver. Pop. 1,560.

**NEUSTADT**, several places, Prussia, particularly:—1, (*Nusdt*, or *Weihersfrei*), A tn., gov. and 24 m. N.N.W. Danzig, cap. circle, on the Biala. It possesses provincial and town courts, a Protestant and R. Catholic church, a monastery, and hospital; and has bark and walk mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2,034.—2, (*or Prudnik*), A walled tn., gov. and 29 m. S.S.W. Oppeln, cap. circle. It is tolerably well built; has a Protestant and three R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, two hospitals, and a convent of the brothers of charity, provincial and city courts; manufactures of cloth, leather, tiles, and paper, and several mills. Pop. 6,797.—3, (Polish, *Łecówko*), A tn., gov. and 29 m. S.E. Posen, 1 bank Warta; with five churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of cloth and leather. Pop. 2,248.—4, A tn., prov. and 33 m. W.N.W. Posen, on the Wartha; with a church, a

synagogue, and extensive tanneries. Pop. 1,004.—5, (*-Eberswalde*), A tn., gov. Potsdam, on the Finow Canal and the Schwarzw., 28 m. N.E. Berlin. It is built in the form of an oval, and divided into three parts—Eberswalde am Berge, Neustadt in der Ebene, and a suburb called Ruhlaer Kolonie or Kienwerder. It has two churches, and a bathing establishment supplied by a chalybeate spring; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, iron and steel ware, delft and stone ware, copper and iron mills; a considerable trade in the above articles, and also in wool and cattle. Pop. (1846), 5,581.

**NEUSTADT**, numerous places, Germany:—1, (*Mährisch*), A tn. Moravia. See *Mährisch*.—2, A tn. Saxony, circle and 22 m. E. Dresden, on the Polenz; with several public offices, two churches, an hospital, manufactures of cutlery, and woollen, cotton, and linen cloth, several dye-works, a bleachfield, a brewery, granite quarries, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2,122.—3, A tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 18 m. S.S.E. Schwerin; with two castles, a church, and picture-gallery; several tobacco-factories, a spinning-mill, and distillery. Pop. 1,771.—4, A tn. Baden, Lake circle, cap. bail., on the Wutach, 17 m. E.S.E. Freiburg. It contains an industrial school; and has manufactures of clocks, straw-plait, woollen and sail cloth; a tile-work, machine factory, copper, saw, and oil mills. Pop. 1,710.—5, A tn. Hesse-Cassel, circle Oberhessen, dist. and 9 m. E.N.E. Kirchhain; with two churches and a courthouse. Pop. 1,792.—6, A market tn. Brunswick, circle Wolfenbüttel, r. bank Radau, at the terminus of the Harzburg railway. It has a church, three mills, and salt-pits, common to Brunswick and Hanover. Pop. 900.—7, (*-am-Rübenberge*), A tn. Hanover, principality Calenberg, cap. dist., on the Leine, here crossed by two bridges, 15 m. N.W. Hanover; with a townhouse, church, bathing establishment; manufactures of linen and limestone quarries. Pop. 1,451.—8, (*-an-der-Heide*), A tn. Saxe-Coburg, principality and 8 m. N.E. Coburg, on the Rothe; with a castle, two churches, a townhouse, a tobacco-factory, and an extensive trade in articles known by the name of Sonneberg wares. Pop. 2,219.—9, (*-an-der-Orla*), A tn. Saxe-Weimar, cap. circle, 24 m. S.E. Weimar; with a castle, two churches, a savings'-bank, and hospital; manufactures of woollens, linen, and leather; and a trade in books. Pop. 4,250.—10, (*-an-der-Mettau*) [Latin, *Nova Civitas* or *Neostadium*], A tn. Bohemia, circle and 16 m. N.E. Königgrätz, on the Mettau, on a rocky and almost isolated mountain spur. It is walled, flanked with towers, and has a castle, townhouse, and monastery; and some trade in linen. Pop. 1,750.

**NEUSTADT**, a tn. and seaport, Denmark, duchy Holstein, E. bank of a little fiord of its name, 17 m. N.N.E. Lübeck, once strongly fortified. Its harbour, formed by the channel of the fiord, which here narrows, so as to assume the appearance of a stream, is a good winter haven of the third class, with 14 ft. of water. The principal export is corn; but its trade is much less than once it was. Pop. 3,000.

**NEUSTADT**, or **WIENER-NEUSTADT** [anc. *Neostadium* or *Neapolis Austriae*], A tn. Lower Austria, at the commencement of the canal of same name, and on the Vienna and Grätz railway, 26 m. S. Vienna. It is surrounded with a deep ditch, and a wall flanked with towers; is nearly in the form of a square, built with tolerable regularity; many of the streets are both spacious, well paved, and well lighted. The most striking edifices are the old castle, a large quadrangular edifice, with a tower, enclosed by a fosse, containing, among other objects of interest, a beautiful Gothic chapel, with fine painted windows and bas-reliefs; and the *Neu Kloster Kirche*, with an admirably carved monument of Eleonora of Portugal, wife of the Emperor Frederick IV. Neustadt once possessed several other buildings, interesting chiefly for their antiquity; but in 1834 a fearful conflagration laid almost the whole town in ashes. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk and velvet cloth, ribbons, paper, porcelain, and refined sugar. The trade is principally in wine, ironware, silk stuffs, leather, sugar, rum, and vinegar. Pop. (1846), 12,346.

**NEUSTADTEL**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 38 m. N.W. Liegnitz; with two churches; manufactures of linen, leather, and earthenware; a dye-work, bark and flour mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1,268.

**NEUSTADTEL-BEI-SCHNEEBERG**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 11 m. S.E. Zwickau; with a church, two schools in which the making of lace is taught; manufactures of lace



and embroidery. Near it mining, particularly that of cobalt, is extensively carried on. Pop. 1775.

**NEUSTADTL**, or **NEUSTÄDTL**, several places, Austria, particularly:—1, (*Radolpshaus* or *Novo Mesto*), A tn. Illyria, duchy Carniola, cap. circle, 1. bank Gurk, 49 m. S.E. Laybach; with a church, Franciscan cloister, and gymnasium. Pop. 1751.—2, (or *Novomest*), A market tn. Bohemia, circle and 25 m. W. by S. Pilsen; with a church, school, townhouse, and hospital, and two mills. Pop. 1327.—4, (or *Neostadium*), A mining tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, 70 m. N.N.E. Prague, on the Lomnitz; with a linen bleachfield. Tin-mines are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2496.—5, (or *Novomesto*), A tn. Moravia, circle Iglau; with a parish church. Pop. 1940.—6, (*an-der-Waag* or *Vagh-Ujhely*), A market tn. Hungary, co. Neutra, 52 m. N.N.E. Pressburg, cap. dist., on the Waag; with a church, and some trade in wine. P. 5500.

**NEUTEICH**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 21 m. S.E. Danzig, on the Schewente; with two churches, two schools, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1338.

**NEUTITSCHEN**, or **NOWY-GYCS**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Preau, 26 m. E. Olmütz. It has a district criminal court, several public offices, three churches, one of them an ancient edifice in the Byzantine style; an old castle, a townhouse, a high, a female industrial, and a primary school; an infirmary, almshouse, burgher hospital, and asylum for widows; extensive manufactures of woollen stuffs, which form important articles of trade. The sulphur spring of Sommeraw is in the neighbourhood. Pop. 9000.

**NEUTRA**, a co. Hungary; bounded, N. by Moravia and co. Trencsin, N.W. Moravia, W. and S.W. co. Pressburg, S. Komorn, E. Sohl, and N.E. Thurocz; area, 1936 geo. sq. m.; generally mountainous, being traversed in the W. by the principal chain of the Carpathians, and in other directions by minor ramifications; watered by the Waag, Ersek-Ujvar, March, Neutra, Zitva, Blava, and Dudvaz, all belonging to the basin of the Danube; soil, in general, of great fertility; yields large crops of grain, fruit in vast quantities, wine, and tobacco; woods extensive; principal mineral iron. Mineral springs occur in many quarters. Manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, leather, hats, glass, paper, and articles of wood, straw, and rush, are carried on. The county is divided into six districts—Ober-Neutra, Unter-Neutra, Vag-Ujhely, Skaltitz, Bajmocz, and Bodok. The capital is Neutra. Pop. 383,500.

**NEUTRA**, a tn. Hungary, cap. above co., 70 m. N.W. Buda, intersected by the Neutra river. It has a castle, seated on a height, and containing, within its enclosure, the cathedral, the bishop's palace, immediately adjoining the cathedral, the county-hall, a handsome structure, faced with copper; post-office, Piarist college, seminary, lyceum, and gymnasium. The chief employments are agriculture, weaving, and general trade. Pop. 4090.

**NEUTRA**, or **NYTRA**, a river, Hungary, which rises in the N.E. extremity of co. Neutra, flows circuitously S.S.W. past the towns of Neutra and Ersek, and at Komorn, after a course of above 100 m., joins 1. bank Waag, immediately above its confluence with the Danube.

**NEUVE-EGHISE** (Flemish, *Nieuwerkerke*), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. S. by W. Ypres, r. bank Douve; with several breweries, a dye-work, several corn and oil mills, and manufactures of cloth and table-linen. P. 2745.

**NEUVEVILLE**, or **NEUBENSTADT**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, cap. and 18 m. N.W. Bern, W. side Lake Biel. It has several educational establishments, which have acquired some celebrity. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. P. 1411.

**NEUVILLE**, several places, France, particularly:—1, Dep. Vienne, 10 m. N.N.W. Poitiers. Pop. 1140.—2, (*aux-Bois*), A tn., dep. Loiret, 15 m. N.N.E. Orleans; with manufactures of woollen fabrics. Pop. 1228.—3, (*sur-Saône*), A tn. and com., dep. Rhone, about 9 m. N. Lyons, r. bank Saône, here crossed by a handsome suspension-bridge. It has manufactures of printed calicoes, bleachfields, a lead-rolling and a silk mill, and a chalybeate spring. In a plain, N.E. of the town, was fought the great battle between Septimius Severus, and his competitor Albinus, which left the former in undisputed possession of the Roman empire. Pop. 1789.

**NEUVILLE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainault, 10 m. N. Mons; with manufactures of linen and yarn, three flour-mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1941.

**NEUVILLY**, a tn. France, dep. Nord, about 12 m. E.S.E. Cambray. Pop. 2082.

**NEUWALDE**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Neisse; consisting of three distinct parts; with a church. Pop. 1247.

**NEUWARP**, a walled tn. Prussia, gov. and 23 m. N.W. Stettin, on a tongue of land projecting into a lake of same name. It has a Protestant church, some shipping, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 1821.

**NEUWEDEL**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and N.E. Frankfurt, on the Dragesee; with a church, manufactures of cloth and hats, and an iron-mill. Pop. 2174.

**NEUWEIER**, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Bihl; with a church, a small castle, and a trade in excellent wine, grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1013.

**NEUWIED**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 7 m. N. by W. Coblenz, cap. circle, r. bank Rhine, here crossed by a flying bridge. It is built with great regularity, in the form of a square, the streets crossing each other at right angles; and contains a palace, surrounded with extensive gardens, and possessing a collection of Roman antiquities, chiefly obtained from the buried city of Victoria, 2 m. N. of the town; and a library of 10,000 volumes; three Protestant churches, one of them belonging to the Moravian brethren; a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, a building called Fasanerie [Pheasantry], containing a museum of natural history; a casino, with a musical society, a progymnasium, normal, industrial, infant, ragged, and numerous other schools and private educational establishments. It has manufactures of tobacco, chockery, articles of vertu, furniture, soap, candles, cotton goods, pipes, mineral colours, piano-fortes, bells, lacquerware, morocco leather, and clay stoves; and a trade in wine, iron, ironware, potash, and pipe-clay. Neuwied was founded in 1649, by a prince of the name, then independent, who invited settlers of all religious persuasions, with the assurance of perfect toleration. The state of the times made the terms valuable, and the town, accordingly, soon attained considerable importance. A variety of sects now live together in harmony. The most interesting establishment of all is that of the Moravian brethren, who here amount to about 400 individuals. They have excellent schools, which are attended by many English children. Pop. (1846), 6335.

**NEUZEN**, **TER-NEUZEN** or **TERNEUSE**, a tn. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 15 m. S.E. Middellburg. It is strongly fortified, and has a townhouse, two churches, a school, bomb-proof arsenal, barracks, and magazines; an hospital, and two watch-houses. Agriculture, retail trade, and shipping, are the chief sources of employment. Pop. 1113.

**NEUZINA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, on the Theiss; with a church. Pop. 2298.

**NEVA**, a river, Russia, which rises from the S.W. extremity of Lake Ladoga, at Schluselburg, flows first S.W., then N.W., and traversing the city of St. Petersburg, where it divides itself into several branches, and forms various islands, falls, by several mouths, into the Gulf of Finland. Its whole course is only about 40 m.; but it is very wide, has a depth varying from 2 to 3 fathoms, and, as forming part of the great water thoroughfare of the capital, continued by means of canals to remote parts of the empire, is of vast commercial importance. It is liable, particularly at the breaking up of the ice towards the end of April, to sudden inundations, which often lay the greater part of St. Petersburg under water, and have repeatedly proved most disastrous.

**NEVADA** (**SIERRA**).—1, A mountain-range, Spain, extending from Padal, 12 m. S. Granada, to the frontiers of that part of Murcia now forming the province of Almeria. Here it joins the sierra of Baza, which afterwards, under the name of Filabres, runs out into small ramifications near the Mediterranean. It receives its name from the perpetual snows which crown its summits; among which the most elevated are those of Mulhacen, 11,678 ft.; and Velera, 11,378 ft. This sierra is composed of foliaceous gneiss, schistose gneiss, mica slate, quartz, and hornblende; and, on the N. side, there is a large bed of fine serpentine. Iron abounds; and there are several mines in operation in the neighbourhood of Guadex, near which are also found zinc, argentiferous lead, and antimony. Copper is also found. The principal streams which derive their origin from this chain are the Guadalfeo, Ugijar, Genil, Dilar, Monachil, and Darro. From E. to W., the Sierra

Nevada extends 60 to 70 m., and 35 to 40 m. N. to S.—2, A mountain range, U. States, America, stretching through California from S. to N. for above 500 m., between lat. 34° and 42° N., and forming part of the immense chain, which, under different names, extends almost, without interruption, from the peninsula of California to Russian America. Among its most remarkable features are several grand volcanic peaks, which reach high into the region of perpetual snow, and have altitudes varying from 14,000 to 17,000 ft. above the sea. Its E. side bounds the vast and inhospitable desert of Utah, while its W. bounds the long and beautiful valley, which is traversed from S. to N. by the San Joaquin, and from N. to S. by the Sacramento, and has recently attracted universal attention by the richness of its auriferous deposits. These deposits must have had their original seat within the range, and numerous indications of them are found in the quartz veins, by which its other rocks are traversed. The only other mineral of value, yet discovered in the sierra, is quicksilver. The loftier peaks are, of course, destitute of vegetation; but both the plateaux, from which they rise, and their lower slopes, are generally covered with magnificent forests. Still lower down, towards the valley, the surface becomes almost clear of timber, the soil is of great fertility, and all the productions of an Italian climate are obtained in abundance.—3, A branch of the Columbian Andes, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, prov. Sta. Marta, which attains a height of about 17,000 ft.

NEVEL, or NEWEL, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. N. Vitebsk, on a small lake of same name, at the mouth of the Emenka; with six churches, and a synagogue. P. (1851), 4456.

NEVELE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 7 m. W. Ghent; with a church, chapel, and two schools. Inhabitants engaged in weaving and agriculture. P. 3639.

NEVENDON, par. Eng. Essex; 970 ac. P. 216.

NEVERN, par. Wales, Pembrok. P. 1625.

NEVERN, a vil. and par., Wales, co. Pembrok, beautifully situated near Newport Bay, 8 m. W.S.W. Newport. It has a very ancient Norman church, with some interesting inscriptions; Baptist, Independent, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and a day and several Sunday schools. P. 1625.

NEVERS (Latin, *Augustonemetum*), a tn. France, cap. dep. Nièvre, r. bank Loire, at the confluence of the Nièvre, 153 m. S.S.E. Paris. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the slope of a hill, and has a very picturesque appearance when viewed across the river. Its interior, however, is by no means prepossessing, its streets being narrow and irregular, and very dirty. It is the see of a bishop; and has a cathedral, a somewhat heavy building; the church of St. Etienne, in the Romanesque style; an old castle, now used by the courts of justice; a Hotel de Ville, formerly the residence of the dukes of Nevers, in the Flamboyant style; a college, founded in 1525; public library, barracks, and prefecture; a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a central society of agriculture, science, and art; a diocesan seminary, secondary ecclesiastical school, and communal college; manufactures of coarse woollens, metal buttons, and other articles in metal; violin strings, articles in beads, vinegar, glue, and candles; numerous potteries, producing ware which has been famed for many centuries; bottle-works, breweries, tanneries, roperies, machine-works, and an extensive shell foundry, at which, in addition to other castings, about 225 pieces of ordnance are annually made. The trade includes most of the above manufactures, and also timber, wine, salt, &c. P. (1852), 14,327.

NEVIANO-DEGLI-ARDUINI, a vil. and com., duchy and 16 m. S. by E. Parma, on a lofty hill; with a trade in chestnuts, cattle, mules, and sheep. P. 3602.

NEVIGES, a vil. Prussia, gov. and E. Düsseldorf; with three churches, and manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, alum, and blue vitriol. P. 1333.

NEVILLE (PORT), an inlet, W. coast, British N. America, Gulf of Georgia; lat. 50° 32' N.; lon. 125° W.; about 7 m. W. of the W. end of Hardwicke's Island. Its entrance is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide, and it penetrates about 8 m. into the land. In its centre, at the entrance, the water is only 4 fathoms, but increases to 5, 6, and 7 fathoms, affording good anchorage, and a very commodious and well-sheltered port.

NEVIN, or NEVYN, a market tn. and par. Wales, co. and 20 m. S.S.W. Carnarvon, on Nevin Bay. It is very indifferently built; has a neat, plain, parish church; several Dissent-

ing chapels; a national and five Sunday schools; and some trade in agricultural produce with Liverpool, with which a communication is kept up by steam-packets. P. 1656.

NEVIS [Italian, *Lavis*], a tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle Botzen, on the Avisio. The white mulberry is extensively cultivated here to feed silk-worms. P. 1953.

NEVIS, a small isl., British W. Indies, one of the Leeward group, off S.W. extremity of St. Kitts, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, 2 m. broad, full of shoals, and navigable only by small boats; lat. 17° 14' N.; lon. 63° 3' W. It consists almost entirely of one single conical mountain, of volcanic origin, rising with a gentle ascent from the sea to a height of 2500 ft., surrounded at the base by a level border of extremely fertile and highly cultivated land. The whole island is about 24 m. in circumference; area, 24,640 ac.; of which about 6000 ac. are capable of cultivation, the high parts being rocky and barren. The climate has the reputation of being fully as healthy as the average of the W. Indies; but instances have occurred which would render this questionable. The exports are sugar, molasses, and rum. The island is governed by a lieutenant-governor, who is assisted by an executive and legislative council, and a house of assembly. Nevis is divided into five parishes; and contains six Protestant churches, three Dissenting places of worship, eleven public and private church schools, and seven Wesleyan. Education is said to be advancing satisfactorily. The seat of government is at Charlestown, the principal town in the island, near its S.W. extremity. It lies along the shore of a wide, curving bay; contains some good public buildings, and has a good roadstead. Nevis was first colonized by the English, in 1628. Columbus is said to have given the present name to this island from the mountain of Nieves in Spain. P. 10,200.

NEW ABBEY, a vil. and par. Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, on the Pow, near its junction with the Nith, 7 m. S.S.W. Dumfries. It has a number of good houses; an ancient parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, several schools, and the beautiful remains of a Cistercian abbey. On a hill near it is a granite column, 40 ft. high, intended to commemorate the victory of Waterloo. Extent of par., 8 m. by 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. P. 1049.

NEW ALBANY, a city, U. States, Indiana, l. bank Ohio; lat. 38° 20' N.; lon. 85° 50' W. It is the largest place in the state, and is regularly laid-out; has numerous public buildings, including a courthouse, jail, and nine churches; several schools, a lyceum, a theological college, and extensive ship-building yards. P. (1840), 4226; (1850), 9785.

NEW BEDFORD, a tn., U. States, Massachusetts, on a slope, rising rapidly from r. bank Acushnet, which is here crossed by a bridge, and falls, about 4 m. below, into Buzzard's Bay, 52 m. S. by E. Boston. It presents a commanding and beautiful appearance; is well built, containing many elegant buildings; and has a large and handsome townhall, of granite; a commodious custom-house, also of granite; a courthouse, several handsome churches, a library, a Friends' academy, and several other schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of oil and candles, cordage, articles of cooperage, Prussian blue, &c. Ship-building is also carried on to a great extent; and the trade, greatly facilitated by a spacious, safe, and deep harbour, is very important. By far the most important part of it is connected with the whale fisheries, in which New Bedford holds so prominent a place, that about one-third of the whole tonnage of the U. States, engaged in these fisheries, belongs to its port. In 1850, the total tonnage of the district was 127,960; and the number of vessels which entered and cleared at the port was, respectively, 118 (32,027 tons), and 134 (33,154 tons). P. (1830), 7592; (1850), 16,464.

NEW BRITAIN. See BRITAIN (NEW).

NEW BRUNSWICK, a British colonial territory, E. coast of N. America; lat. 45° 5' to 48° 40' N.; lon. 63° 50' to 68° W.; bounded, W. by the State of Maine; N.W. Lower Canada, from which it is separated by the river Ristigouche; N. Chaleur Bay; E. Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, the latter separating it from Prince Edward's Island; and S. the Bay of Fundy, and part of Nova Scotia; length, N. to S., 215 m.; breadth, 190 m.; area, 26,000 sq. m., or about the same extent as the mainland of Scotland. Its coast-line is about 500 m. in length, interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus of not more than 10 m. in breadth connects the two territories, and separates the waters of Northumberland Strait from those



of the Bay of Fundy, and which it is proposed to unite by means of a canal. The most remarkable bays and harbours are Bathurst Bay, on the N. coast; Miramichi Bay, on the E. coast; Passamaquoddy Bay, and St. John Harbour, on the S. coast. There are, besides these larger indentations, numerous smaller harbours, particularly on the S. portion of the E. coast.

The general surface of the country presents a series of bold undulations, sometimes rising into mountains or continuous ridges of high land. The latter are seldom of any considerable height; but their precipitous acclivities, sharp outline, and deep ravines, give them an alpine and picturesque character, that finely and strikingly contrasts with the rich valleys and sheltered plains which alternate with the more rugged scenery. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, however, present different and far less pleasing features. There the land, for about 12 m. inland, is low and sandy, covered with trees of a stunted growth; and skirted with extensive marshes, large deep mosses, and long sand beaches. New Brunswick is watered by numerous rivers, the principal of which is the St. John (*which see*), navigable for vessels of 50 tons to Fredericton. The next river, in importance, is the Miramichi, which rises near the W. limits of the territory, whence it flows N.E., and falls into Miramichi Bay, on the E. coast, about lat. 47° 5' N.; lon. 64° 53' W.; its whole course is upwards of 110 m.; it is navigable for nearly 40 m., and admits vessels of 600 or 700 tons. The Ristigouche is the next considerable river; it forms the N.W. limit of the province, and falls into the head of Chaleur Bay, after a course of about 100 m. There are a number of small lakes in New Brunswick, particularly in the N. part of the country, but none of any considerable size. In the S., there are a few somewhat larger; the most important of which are Grand Lake, 20 m. long by about 5 m. broad; and Washedemoak Lake, about 20 m. long by 2 m. broad, both lying between St. John and Fredericton. Along the shores of Chaleur Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, gray sandstone and gray clay-slate predominate, with detached rocks of granite, quartz, and ironstone; on the S. coast, limestone, graywacke, clay-slate, with sandstone, interrupted occasionally by gneiss, trap, and granite. Specimens of amethyst, carnelian, jasper, &c., have been picked up in various places. Coal is plentiful, and iron-ore abundant; the former is said to extend over 10,000 sq. m., or above one-third part of the whole area of the province. Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nepisiguit river, which falls into Bathurst Bay, and another of plumbago, within  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible; the surface of the earth being, for 2 m., coated with it. Gypsum, limestone, free-stone, and grindstone abound. Salt springs, strongly saturated, are numerous; and some sulphureous springs have also been discovered. The climate of New Brunswick, like other portions of the N. American continent, is subject to the extremes of heat and cold; the thermometer sometimes rising to 100° Fah. during the day, and falling in the forest, during the night of the same day, to 50°. The severest cold of the winter usually continues from December 21, to March 21. The prevailing summer winds are from the W.S.W. and S.; when from the S.W., dense fogs are often produced on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and stretch 15 m. to 20 m. inland. In the interior, the climate is said to have been greatly ameliorated, in consequence of the clearing away of the forests, by which the sun's rays are permitted to reach the surface of the earth, where the heat thus absorbed is again diffused by radiation. It is stated, as a result of this process, that the winters are reduced to nearly half their former duration. The climate is, on the whole, healthy; and the autumn, as in other parts of the N. American continent, is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry and clear, and the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest and most brilliant hues.

The chief vegetable product of New Brunswick is timber, of which there is the usual variety found in N. American forests; but the pine is the chief timber exported. Indian corn is grown in the S. parts of the province; flax, wheat, and other cerealia; and good potatoes are raised. The wheat of New Brunswick is of the very best quality, and is said

to be much heavier than that of the U. States. Turnip cultivation has been introduced, of late years, with great success. The great extent of its coast, with its numerous deep bays, coves, and inlets, affords great scope for the pursuit of the fishing trade, which has not, however, been pursued with the vigour its importance merits; the colonists having, in this respect, allowed themselves to be outstripped by the fishermen of the U. States, whose vessels, employed in the deep-sea fishing, greatly exceed in number those belonging to the inhabitants of New Brunswick. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, chiefly at St. John. The principal articles of export are fish, iron, salt, lath-wood, deals, battens, planks, boards, shingles, staves, timber, and other sorts of wood, amounting in 1848 to £561,906, of which £526,608 were timber. Imports, beef, pork, beer, ale, books, brass and copper manufactures, bread, biscuit, cider, coffee, copper, cordage, corn, grain, wheat-flour, Indian and other meal, cotton, linen, silk, and other manufactures, earthenware, fishing-tackle, glassware, gunpowder, haberdashery, hardware, hemp, hides, iron, leather, medicines, oakum, linseed, painters' colours, rice, soap, rum, spirits, sugar, tallow, tea, snuff, tobacco, wines, &c., to the amount, in 1848, of £517,201; of which £94,632 were for British textile fabrics, and £26,639 for British iron.

The chief part of the inhabitants of New Brunswick are British settlers, and their descendants. There are a few inhabitants of French stock, who are principally settled on the Bay of Chaleur; and there is a small number of Micmacs, Melicetes, and other Indians, in the N. part of the province. New Brunswick is divided into 13 counties, in each of which are several schools—grammar and parish. The Church of England, the Established and Free churches of Scotland, Reformed Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, and R. Catholic churches, are all more or less extensively represented. The affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor, aided by an executive council, consisting of eight members; a legislative council, of 17 members; and a house of assembly, of 39 representatives of the people. The judicial department comprises a supreme court, with a chief and three puisne judges; a court of chancery, one of marriage and divorce, and one for the trial of offences committed at sea; over these three courts the lieutenant-governor presides. New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639, and it continued, along with Nova Scotia, to form part of Acadia or New France, till it fell into the hands of the British, after the conquest of Quebec. The first British settlers in New Brunswick emigrated from Scotland to Miramichi, in 1764; and, in 1784, New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia, and formed into a distinct province. In 1826, the standing timber in the district around Miramichi Bay took fire, and enveloped an area of 6000 sq. m. in flames, consuming four thriving towns, many large vessels lying in Miramichi river, and destroying 500 human beings. Pop. (1848), estimated at 208,012.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a tm., U. States, New Jersey, on the Raritan, which here becomes navigable, the Delaware and Raritan canal, and the New Jersey railroad, 29 m. S.W. New York. It consists of an older portion, situated on a flat along the bank of the river, and composed of narrow, crooked streets; and of a more modern portion, occupying a declivity, regularly and spaciouly built, and presenting a handsome appearance, many of the houses being surrounded with gardens, and commanding beautiful views. The principal buildings are Rutgers' college, possessed of a library of 10,000 volumes, and attended by about 66 students; the theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church, with a library of 7000 volumes, and 34 students; nine churches, several schools, a courthouse, and jail. The manufacturing establishments include several large factories; and the trade of the port, which admits vessels of 100 tons, is considerable. Pop. (1830), 7831; (1850), 13,387.

NEW CALEDONIA. *See* CALEDONIA (New).

NEW ENGLAND, the name commonly given to the N.E. portion of the U. States, comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

NEW GALLOWAY, Scotland. *See* GALLOWAY (New).

NEW GRANADA, S. America. *See* GRANADA (New).

NEW GUINEA, an isl. Pacific Ocean. *See* PAPUA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, U. States. *See* HAMPSHIRE (New).

NEW HANOVER, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, near lat. 2° 50' S., and lon. 150° E., to the N.W. of Papua, and separated from New Ireland, on the E., by a narrow channel. It is still very imperfectly known, but, according to Tasman, stretches, W. to E., for about 30 m. The surface is elevated, and well covered with trees.

NEW HANOVER, a tract of territory, W. coast, British N. America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company; lat. 50° 30' to 54° 30' N.; and bounded, N. by the Russian possessions, and S. Vancouver's Island. The coast is lined by an immense collection of islands, of all shapes and dimensions; and penetrated by arms of the sea, and deep creeks, so as to form a complete chain of inland navigation. The Babine, Nass, and Stikine, are the only streams of any navigable importance, though they can only be ascended to a short distance, and not without considerable difficulty and danger. The prevalence of W. winds makes the climate at once extremely moist and mild; so that, even in the coldest months, the natives use very little clothing. They subsist chiefly by fishing, but show considerable inclination for agriculture; and, being of more sedentary habits than the Indians E. of the mountains, have made more progress in some of the ruder arts. One remarkable feature in their social system, is the prevalence of slavery. About one-third of the whole native population are in this degraded state, being either prisoners taken in war or their descendants. They are as much their masters' property as dogs, and, being treated accordingly, are in the most helpless and abject condition.

NEW HAVEN, a seaport tn., U. States, one of the caps. of Connecticut, on a bay of same name, in Long Island Sound, 72 m. N.E. New York, on the railway to Boston; lat. 41° 18' 23" N.; lon. 72° 56' 45" W. It occupies a large and beautiful plain, sloping gently toward the shore, and surrounded, on three sides, by spurs of the Green Mountain range; is very regularly built, has spacious streets, a central square, almost all lined with noble elms, and a beautiful public park, finely planted. Among its public buildings are 22 churches, many of them handsome; a Jewish synagogue, a large and imposing statehouse, Yale college, occupying a large range of buildings, with a handsome front towards the park, attended by about 432 students in theology, law, medicine, and science, and possessed of a library of 51,000 volumes, a valuable museum, picture-gallery, and other collections; two lyceums, and various other superior seminaries of education; a state hospital, and a beautiful cemetery. The manufactures consist chiefly of carriages, clocks, leather, hardware, and cutlery, machinery, &c.; and the trade, both coasting and foreign, is very extensive. Unfortunately, the harbour, though spacious, is shallow, and gradually filling up; but the evil has been so far remedied by the construction of a long wharf, which, to obtain deep water, has been carried out nearly 1 m. In 1850, the total tonnage of the district was 15,731 tons. Above two-thirds of the vessels are coasters. Pop. (1830, 10,180; (1850), 22,559.

NEW HOLLAND. *See* AUSTRALIA.

NEW JERSEY, U. States. *See* JERSEY (New.)

NEW LISBON, a vil., U. States, Ohio, N. side of the Middle Fork of the Little Beaver, and on the Sandy and Beaver canal; lat. 40° 45' N.; lon. 80° 40' W. It has a courthouse, a jail, and six churches; and near it are various mills, and other factories. Pop. 2000.

NEW LONDON, a city, U. States, Connecticut, on the Thames, 3 m. from its entrance into Long Island Sound, 42 m. E.N.E. New Haven; lat. 41° 22' N.; lon. 72° 6' W. It is situate on a declivity; is, in general, very indifferently built; but some of the recently-erected houses are sufficiently handsome. It contains the county buildings, several places of public worship, and is connected with New York by a daily line of steamers. The harbour, which is the best in the state, and one of the best in the Union, has a depth of 30 ft., and is safe and commodious; it is defended by two forts; and there is a lighthouse, on a projecting point of land, which divides the harbour from Long Island Sound, 3 m. below the city. The foreign trade of New London is chiefly with the W. Indies, and its coasting trade with the S. States. The fisheries, and especially the whale fishery, employ a great number of the inhabitants. Pop. (1840), 5519; (1850), 9006.

NEW MEXICO, U. States. *See* MEXICO (New).

NEW MILLS, a vil. and township, England, co. Derby, r. bank Guyt, 8 m. E.S.E. Stockport. It consists principally of a cluster of houses and factories, which rise, from the brink of the river, to the height of several hundred feet, and extend along the crags and the turnpike road; and has a handsome district church, in the pointed style; Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, Independent, and R. Catholic chapels; several schools; manufactures of plain and printed cotton goods, bleaching-work, coal and lead mines. Pop. 3595.

NEW MOAT, par. Wales, Fém broke. Pop. 377.

NEW ORLEANS, a city and port, U. States, Louisiana, l. bank and delta of the Mississippi, 100 m. above its mouth, in the Gulf of Mexico, 5 m. S. Lake Pontchartrain, with which it communicates both by water and railway, and 980 m. S.W. Washington; lat. 29° 57' 30" N.; lon. 90° W. Its position giving it the command of the traffic of one of the largest and most fertile river basins in the world, naturally marks it out as a great commercial emporium, but in several other respects subjects it to serious disadvantages. The alluvial flat on which it stands is a mere swamp, so low that it is never more than 9 ft. above, and is usually several feet below, the level of the river; from the inundations of which it is only saved by a strong embankment, which follows the windings of the stream for a distance of about 163 m. This embankment, known by the name of the Levee, has an average width of about 100 ft. where it fronts the town, which stretches parallel to it for about 5 m., and extends from 1 m. to 2 m. behind it, chiefly in the direction of the lake. The river immediately opposite has a width of  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., and a depth of 100 ft. to 160 ft.; and, sweeping round from the W., first in a N. and then in a N.E. direction, forms a large crescent-shaped curve. The original nucleus of the town, situated near the centre of the crescent, is built in the form of a parallelogram, and consists for the most part of narrow streets, lined by houses partly of wood and partly of brick, stuccoed over and ornamented with cornices, balustrades, and balconies, indicating the French and Spanish origin of the settlers who constructed them. Suburbs, in which no regular plan appears to have been observed, extend around this nucleus; but in some of the more modern quarters a better style of building has been adopted, and many of the streets are spacious, regular, and handsome. The public squares, six in number, constitute one of the most attractive features of the town, affording, in their well-planted and tastefully laid-out interior, fine shady walks. This shelter, which, elsewhere a luxury, is here justly considered one of the necessities of life, is not confined to the squares. Several of the streets have planted avenues, and many of the houses have courts or garden-plots attached to them, tastefully adorned with trees, shrubs, and flowers.

The public buildings are neither numerous nor very remarkable; and the churches, in particular, are said to fall far short of the wants of the community. Those of the R. Catholics, who form the great bulk of the population, are 19 in number. The only one particularly deserving of notice, is the cathedral, a large and imposing structure, situated on one side of the Place d'Armes, near the centre of the Levee. The Protestant Episcopal churches, three in number, are substantial edifices. Of the churches of other denominations, notice is due to the Methodist church on the corner of Poydras and Carondelet Streets, modelled after the temple of Theseus, at Athens, with the somewhat incongruous addition of a steeple 170 ft. high; and the Second Presbyterian church in Lafayette Square, a handsome structure, with a fine Doric portico. The educational establishments are said to be ample, but are understood to be neither so extensive nor so efficient as those of the larger towns of New England. Besides the public schools and academies, there are several collegiate institutions, and, more especially a university, which was founded in 1849, occupies an extensive central edifice, with two detached wings; and has a complete equipment of professors, medical, legal, and academic. Other important public buildings and establishments are a branch U. States' mint, which has extensive buildings on the esplanade, and in 1851 coined gold to the amount of \$8,994,000 (£1,798,800), almost all from California; the custom-house, which is (1853) in course of erection, from Quincy granite, and promises to be, when completed, a principal ornament of the city, as it will certainly be one of the most expensive buildings in the





cations, but descends from the W. with more or less rapidity, and has a generally undulating surface, intersected by water-courses; in some places well wooded, and in others covered with dense brushwood.

The coast-line presents, in general, bold perpendicular cliffs of sandstone, in horizontal strata. Occasionally the cliffs are interrupted by low sandy beaches, some of which stretch to a considerable distance inland, and appear to have been covered by the sea at no very remote period. The indentations of the coast are more remarkable for their number, and the excellent harbours which they form, than for the space which they occupy. Hervey Bay in the N., the far largest, is scarcely within the limits of the colony. Next to it is Moreton Bay, formed between the mainland and Moreton and Stradbroke, the two largest islands of the colony. Five degrees of latitude, proceeding from N. to S., are now passed over without meeting with any remarkable opening; but immediately thereafter, beginning at Port Stephens, a succession of noble natural harbours occurs, some of them already forming, and the greater part of them destined sooner or later to become great commercial emporiums. The most conspicuous are Port Hunter, Port Macquarie, Broken Bay, Port Jackson, Botany Bay, Jervis Bay, Sussex Haven, and Twofold Bay. The mountain range already described forms the great water-shed of the colony; but the ground on the W., instead of descending rapidly, continues rugged and mountainous for a considerable width, and at last assumes the form of an elevated plateau, the greater part of which remains unexplored. Several considerable rivers, taking their rise in the W. side of the mountains, are seen flowing westward, but having only the early part of their course in the colony of New South Wales, do not properly belong to it. From S. to N. the more important are the Murrumbidgee and its tributary Lachlan, which both join the Murrumbidgee; the Bogan, Macquarie, and Peel, apparently affluents of the Darling and the Condamine, which, though at first seen flowing N., afterwards winds round to the W., and probably belongs also to the Darling. The comparatively narrow space intervening between the mountains and the Pacific, leaves little room for the development of large rivers. Many of them are, for a great part of the year, either altogether dry, or form, in fact, rather a succession of deep ponds or water-holes than continuous streams. The most deserving of notice, for their length or their locality, are the Hunter, which falls into the fine port of that name at Newcastle, and is navigable for 50 m. above its mouth by small craft of 30 to 40 tons; the Hawkesbury, which falls into Broken Bay, and is navigable by vessels of 100 tons, as far as Windsor, a distance of 140 m.; the Parramatta, important only as giving a navigable communication into Sydney Cove; the George, which has its mouth in Botany Bay, and is navigable by small vessels to Liverpool, a distance of 24 m.; the Shoalhaven, navigable for 20 m., for vessels of 70 to 80 tons; the Clyde, which falls into Bate-man's Bay, lat. 35° 45' S., and is described as a fine, clear, capacious river, with 9 ft. water on the bar, and a depth within of 7 fathoms; and in the N., the Hastings, which falls into Port Macquarie, after a course of about 100 m.; and the Clarence, which falls into Shoal Bay, lat. 29° 30' S., is remarkable for its great breadth and large volume of water compared with most Australian streams, and navigable for large steamers for a considerable distance, and by small craft for nearly 90 m.

*Geology and Minerals.*—As a general rule, the prevailing rock on the E. side of the mountains is sandstone, and on the W. granite. Above the granite, quartz and syenite are seen forcing their way to the surface and overtopping them; greenstone and porphyry often form lofty summits. Hence on Mount Kosciusko in the S.W., granite forms a base 2000 ft. above sea-level, while syenite and quartz attain an additional height of 4500 ft., making the whole elevation of this mount, which seems to be the culminating point of the chain, 6500 ft. On the same mount, mica schist, and chlorite and argillaceous slates, are seen heaved up into a position almost vertical; while in other places the strata, though evidently upheaved, remain nearly horizontal. In the N., where the chain takes the name of the Liverpool Range, greenstone is seen raising itself in bare and fantastic peaks to the height of 4700 ft. Farther S., at Cullenbullen, lat. 33° 30' S., the chain becomes granitic, but sends off towards the E. a very remarkable basaltic spur,

which has thrown the sedimentary rocks into the wildest confusion, and produced frightful rents and gorges; through one of which, forming a perpendicular wall of sandstone nearly 1500 ft. in height, the Grose forces its way. It is remarkable, that, notwithstanding the numerous indications of tremendous volcanic agency in almost every mountain district, no active volcano is known to exist in New South Wales, unless we are to give the name to the very extraordinary phenomena exhibited by Mount Wingen, situated near the sources of Hunter's river. It consists of a mass of sandstone, from 1400 ft. to 1500 ft. high, and since 1818, when it was first discovered, and probably from a much earlier period, has been in a state of active ignition, kept up by the spontaneous combustion of some unascertained magazine of fuel within. In connection with the granite, limestone, both granular and foliated, occurs in abundance, and besides being often hollowed out into stalactical caverns, sometimes passes into a beautiful close-grained marble, as white as that of Carrara. This lime stone is most extensively developed on the Upper and Lower Hunter, and between Wellington and Mount Canobolas. In some places it becomes of a jet-black colour, traversed by white veins, and at others, becomes finely variegated. Much of the sandstone belongs to the carboniferous system, and is accompanied with workable seams of excellent coal. One field, to which the name of Newcastle has been appropriately given, is said to vie in quality with that which has made the English Newcastle so famous, and contains no fewer than five seams—two of 5 ft. and three of 3 ft. in thickness. This field is actually worked to some extent by the Australian Agricultural Company. Other fields, equally valuable, are known or believed on good grounds to exist; and moreover, give indications of containing abundance of iron-ore, which may yet be turned to good account. Copper-ore, of the richest quality, has been found in such abundance, that the veins are believed to extend in every direction over many miles of the Wellington districts; and one high hill presents indications of being one solid mass of metal. Numerous varieties of finer pebbles are found in many districts, and are so abundant in Hunter's river, that it is said to flow for a considerable distance over rocks of jasper, beautiful agates, opal, and chalcodony. All these minerals, however, though valuable, have recently been thrown into the shade by the discovery (May, 1851) of auriferous deposits, which, from the great number of places in which gold has already been discovered, indicate its existence, in greater or less quantities, over the whole colony—in the S., the centre, and the N. In the S., not far from the frontiers of Victoria, a cluster of localities occurs, particularly in cos. Wellesley and Wallace, including among those of the latter, that of the E. base of Mount Kosciusko. Proceeding N., we meet with it in cos. Beresford, Dampier, St. Vincent, Argyle, King, Murray, and Copley; towards the centre, it occurs in cos. Georgiana and Ashburnham; and more especially over a tract which appears to stretch almost continuously from the N. of the latter co. across that of Wellington, where it is found chiefly along the banks of the Macquarie and its tributary, Meroo. A considerable blank now occurs, owing perhaps not so much to the non-existence of the metal, as to the imperfection of the search which has been made for it; but, on reaching the sources of the Peel River, on the frontiers of Brisbane, a large auriferous tract occurs, chiefly along the banks of that river and its tributaries, in cos. Parry and Vermont, whilst isolated spots are seen as far as the N. limits of the colony extend. The actual quantity of gold hitherto found within the proper limits of the colony cannot be accurately ascertained; but the amount of gold exported from Sydney, chiefly, it is to be presumed, from New South Wales, though partly also from Victoria, was, up to Jan. 20, 1853, estimated at £3,570,105.

*Climate.*—The position of New South Wales makes its seasons the very reverse of those of Britain, the month of January being its midsummer, and that of July its dead of winter. The average annual temperature is 64°; that of spring being 65° 5'; of summer, 72°; of autumn, 66°; and of winter, 55°. It thus appears that the annual average range of the thermometer does not exceed 17°. It is obvious, however, that by ascending from the coasts to the loftier mountain summits, almost every variety of climate may be obtained. The air in general is remarkably elastic and salubrious, and instances of great longevity are not uncommon.



At Sydney, no fewer than 241 days are fine, and only 48 are rainy. It would seem, however, that when rain does fall it descends in almost continuous torrents, and that hence, while the annual fall is only 22.19 inches at London, it exceeds 52 inches at Port Jackson, and 62 inches at Port Macquarie. The prevailing winds at Sydney are N.E., S.W., and W. Of these, the most annoying are the siroccos or hot W. winds, which are supposed to originate in the central deserts, and raise the temperature to such an intensity, that the thermometer in the shade stands at 117° or 120°. When continuing for any length of time, their scorching influence is soon made apparent. The green leaves turn yellow, the grass becomes dry like hay, the red and blue grape shrivel up and lose their colour, and the most promising harvest is frequently ruined. It is said, however, that these hot winds, being free from deleterious gases, have no injurious effect on human health.

*Vegetation, &c.*—For the peculiar productions of the vegetable and animal kingdom, see AUSTRALIA. The soil, where the substratum is sandstone, has more or less of a clayish texture; where the substratum is whinstone, it is invariably a light black mould. Of the natural fertility of both varieties of soil, there cannot be a doubt. Many crops have been taken in succession without manuring, and without any apparent diminution of productiveness; and though this must obviously be the exception rather than the rule, it is stated, on good authority, that when a proper system of husbandry is pursued, the average produce of wheat per acre, on good soils, is from 20 to 30 bushels, each weighing from 60 to 65 lbs.; and in some districts, 40 to 50 bushels; that of maize, from 40 to 70 bushels; and that of potatoes, not only equally abundant, but doubled, by two crops being obtained in a year. The fruits of native growth are neither numerous nor valuable, but the best of those of Europe have long been acclimated, and are everywhere seen in abundance. So well does the peach thrive, that farmers sometimes feed their pigs with the windfalls of their orchards; and even the fatigue and thirst of the traveller through the forest has often been relieved by the produce of peach-trees grown from stones, probably dropped by birds. In the more southern parts of the colony, the fruits include apples, pears, peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, plums, oranges, figs, grapes, melons, mulberries, gooseberries, currants, &c.; and, in the more northern parts, the banana is equally abundant. Some of these fruits are evidently capable of being turned to good account, and accordingly the rearing of silk-worms on the mulberry, which might be carried to an almost indefinite extent, has attracted attention; and the vine, in 1849, was actually under culture on 887 acres, the produce from which was 97,300 gals. of wines of good quality, strongly resembling Sauterne, Barsac, Hock, Claret, &c., and 1163 gals. brandy. This culture, which is yet in its infancy, is rapidly extending, and promises to become one of the most important interests of the colony. But at present, the principal revenue is obtained from the pastures, chiefly in the form of wool and tallow. The almost unprecedented increase of live stock appears from the fact, that the number of horses, horned cattle, and sheep, which, in 1825, were respectively 6142, 134,519, and 337,622; had so increased, in 1848, as to be respectively 113,895, 1,752,852, and 11,660,819. In the same year, the number of swine was 70,875. The great increase of horses is partly owing to a demand for cavalry and horse artillery in the East Indies, where the horses of the colony are found well suited for the trying climate. Horned cattle also are largely exported, and considerable attention has recently been paid to the curing of animal food. The quantity of wool exported from New South Wales, in 1828, was 834,343 lbs.; and in 1848, 22,969,711 lbs., valued at £1,240,144. In 1843, the tallow, obtained chiefly by what is called the *boiling down* system, was 5680 cwt., valued at £9639; and in 1848, 98,213 cwt., valued at £140,579. Cotton has already been grown to a limited extent, and there cannot be a doubt but that both it and tobacco might be cultivated in many districts. The only manufacture which has as yet made much progress is that of leather, which, in 1848, employed 33 tanneries; and woollens, of which 175,088 yards were woven in 1847. The whale and seal fisheries, though somewhat diminished of late years, still form one of the great interests of the colony, and in 1848 amounted in value to £68,969.

*Government, &c.*—By the Act 13 and 14 Vict., c. 59, passed in 1850, Port Phillip, which formerly depended on New South Wales, was erected into a separate colony, under the name of Victoria, and independent legislatures established in both. This Act in regard to New South Wales provides, that the Legislative Council shall consist of such a number of members, as the governor and council shall determine; of which members, one-third shall be nominated by the Crown, and two-thirds by the male inhabitants, natural-born or naturalised British subjects, 21 years of age, and qualified by residence, for at least six months within the electoral districts in which they vote, and either the possession of a freehold of the clear value of £100; or of a leasehold estate, of which three years are unexpired, worth £10; or the occupancy of a dwelling-house of the same value. A license to pasture within the district also gives a vote. The governor and legislative council are empowered to make laws within the colony, not repugnant to the laws of Great Britain, and to appropriate the whole of the revenues arising from taxes, duties, rates, &c.; but are not to interfere with the lands belonging to the Crown, nor their revenues, nor to appropriate any sums of money to the public service, unless previously recommended by the governor. The constitution thus established may be regarded more as an experimental than as a permanent arrangement; inasmuch as a clause in the Act empowers the governor and legislative council, with the assent of the Crown, not merely to change the qualifications of members and electors, but to suppress the legislative council, and transfer its powers to a council and a house of representatives, or other legislative houses.

*People.*—Since the first establishment of the colony in 1787, the number of convicts sent into it from Great Britain, up to 1840, when the importation ceased, was 54,383. This number appears to include Victoria as well as New South Wales. In 1843, the whole population was 165,541. Assuming that, at this period, one-half of the convicts had died, their number would be 27,190, or about one-sixth of the whole. Since 1843, it may be assumed that one-third of the convicts then existing has died, and that at present the actual number does not exceed 18,000, while the estimated population of the two colonies is at least 250,000; in other words, the number of actual convicts at present is only one-fourteenth of the whole population. In this way, the evil will gradually work itself out, and society become purged of a very noxious ingredient. It must still, however, be admitted, that a large proportion of the population, though not convicts, are descendants of convicts; and it is not to be presumed, that persons so unfavourably situated can have enjoyed the benefit of that moral and religious training, in the absence of which good men and subjects cannot reasonably be expected. It is pleasing, however, to see that counteracting causes are obviously at work, and that, with a rapidly increasing population, both the number and the atrocity of crimes are diminishing. In 1829, capital punishment was inflicted in 52; and in 1848, only in 9 instances; in 1839, the convicted felonies amounted to 768, and in 1848 to only 458. Much of the improvement is probably due to mere physical causes, the abundant supply of the necessities of life extinguishing many of the strongest incentives to crime in older and more densely peopled countries; but much of it is also due to the enlightened efforts which have been made to communicate instruction, and awaken or strengthen religious impressions. The number of public or free schools, in 1848, was 161, attended by 11,965 scholars; and of private schools in the Sydney district alone, 223, attended by 6718 scholars. It appears, however, that additional educational efforts are urgently demanded, as, in 1846, the number of persons between the ages of 6 and 21 who could not read, was 36,603; and above 21, 21,405; making a total of 38,000, or nearly one-fifth of the then existing population. According to the census of 1851, New South Wales contained 106,229 males, and 81,014 females, making a total of 187,243; or, classified according to religious belief—

Church of England .....	83,137	R. Catholics .....	56,899
Church of Scotland .....	18,126	Jews .....	979
Wesleyan Methodist .....	10,008	Mahometans and Pagans .....	852
Other Protestants .....	6,472	Other persuasions .....	740
127,773		59,470	

*History.*—In 1770, Captain Cook, after sailing round the E. coast of Australia, landed on a low swampy creek, to which, from the number of plants found in it, he gave the

name of Botany Bay; while to the whole coast along which he had sailed, he gave the name of New South Wales, from a fancied resemblance in its physical features to that part of S. Britain. The name thus given continued to be applied vaguely, but has now been accurately defined by recent Acts. In 1788, Capt. Arthur Phillip, the first governor, arrived and cast anchor in Botany Bay, having with him 757 convicts. The colony at first suffered much from scarcity of provisions, and afterwards, more from mismanagement, more especially from the tyrannical conduct of Governor Bligh, who proved himself still more unfit for his new office than for the command of the *Bounty*; and at last so exasperated the colonists, that in 1808 they rose *en masse*, deposed him from his office, and placed him under arrest. He was fortunately succeeded by Governor Macquarie, a man of a very different stamp, during whose active and enlightened administration of 12 years, the colony made rapid progress. The most important events in its history since, are the termination of the introduction of convicts in 1840; the establishment of representative institutions in 1843; the erection of Victoria into a separate colony, and an improved legislative act for both colonies in 1850; the important discovery, in May, 1851, of extensive auriferous tracts, by which a new era in the history of the colony has commenced, and both its wealth and population promise to be indefinitely increased; and the establishment of direct steam communication with Great Britain, in 1852.

**NEW YEAR'S ISLAND** :—1, N. coast, Australia; lat. 10° 55' S.; lon. 133° 3' E. (n.); 4 m. or 5 m. in circuit. —2, Two small isles, S. coast, Australia; lat. 139° 40' S.; lon. 143° 49' E. (n.).

**NEW YORK**, one of the U. States of N. America; lat. 40° 30' to 45° N.; lon. 71° 56' to 79° 56' W.; bounded, N. by Canada, the St. Lawrence, and Lake Ontario; W. Canada and Lake Erie; S. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Atlantic; and E. Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont. Exclusive of Long Island, it is 320 m. long, by 312 m. broad; and has, including it, an area of 46,085 sq. m. The surface, in the S.E., is traversed by several mountain ranges from New Jersey; one of which, crossing the Hudson, presents a bold and lofty front on both banks, and forms magnificent scenery. The Catskill mountains have the greatest average height, and in Round Top attain 3084 ft.; but the culminating point is Mount Marcy, which belongs to the Adirondack range, and has a height of 5467 ft. This range, situated in the N.E. of the state, is the water-shed between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. In the W., the large tract extending between Lake Ontario on the N., and Pennsylvania on the S., is generally level. Few states can boast of being better watered. In addition to the St. Lawrence and the Niagara, which it shares with Canada; and the Delaware, which it shares with Pennsylvania, it has exclusive possession of the Hudson, which pursues its whole course of above 300 m. within the state, and for at least half this distance is available for navigation. The lakes are developed still more magnificently than the rivers; but belong, in common, to other states and territories. Besides these, however, numerous minor lakes are diffused over the interior, and not only enhance the beauties of the scenery, but often form a kind of chain, easily connected by canals and railways so as to afford peculiar facilities for transport. Among these are Lake George, communicating with Lake Champlain, 37 m. long, from 1 to 7 m. broad, and studded with above 200 beautiful islets—Cayuga and Seneca each 40, Oneida and Crooked each 22, Chautauque 18, Skaneateles 15, and Canandaigua 14 m. in length. To these water-throughfares of the interior, must be added the not less important communications with the Atlantic along the coasts of Long Island, which forms a dependency of the state and the noble bay and harbour of New York. The climate, much modified by local circumstances, is somewhat variable; but, with some local exceptions, very healthy. In Albany, the annual range of the thermometer is 118°; in Rochester, 95°; and in New York city, 88°. The soil is, in general, of only indifferent fertility, and notwithstanding the skill and industry with which it is cultivated, does not yield very productive returns. Deficiency of quantity, however, is partially compensated by fineness of quality. The largest crops are oats, Indian corn, and wheat. Potatoes and flax are grown to some extent; and much attention is

paid to the rearing of stock, both for feeding and for dairy purposes. The minerals are more numerous than valuable. Iron, lead, copper, and zinc, are mined to a limited extent; and quarries of marble, granite, freestone, and gypsum, have been opened in many districts. The mineral springs of Saratoga and Ballston are the most celebrated in America. Manufactures have made great progress, and give constant employment to numerous establishments, in which almost all the articles of necessity, comfort, and luxury, known to civilization, are made. Among the more important are flour, leather, spirits, agricultural implements, engines and machines, woollen, cotton, and silk goods, &c. The foreign trade is so extensive as to amount to rather more than a third of the whole carried on by the U. States. The progress of the trade of the state, since 1844, is shown in the following Table:—

**TOTAL VALUE OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK in each of the following Years:—**

Years.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Years.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
	£	£		£	£
1844	6,846,154	13,558,232	1845	11,114,824	19,692,737
1845	7,536,520	14,772,726	1849	9,675,645	19,284,866
1846	7,994,877	15,469,642	1850	10,981,531	23,150,734
1847	10,384,243	17,534,365	1851	17,918,128	29,488,862

The shipping employed in this vast traffic, including that both of the Atlantic ports and the lakes, amounted to 4,426,816 tons, of which 2,277,720 were entered, and 2,149,096 cleared. The internal trade is also of great importance, though its amount cannot be ascertained with any approach to accuracy. It is carried on chiefly by canals and railroads in conjunction with the Hudson, and may be said to embrace the whole valley of the Mississippi. The great trunk canal is that of Erie, between Albany and Buffalo, and connected with so many lateral branches, that the whole length cannot be estimated at less than 1000 m. The principal railroads are the Hudson River railroad, and the New York, Haarlem, and Albany railroad. Both of these communicate between the Atlantic and the town of Albany, from which branch lines diverge N. and E. into Massachusetts and Vermont, W. to Buffalo, with branches to the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and S. to the New York and Erie railroad. Amidst all their means of transit, that of common turnpikes has not been forgotten. These are so numerous, so judiciously laid-out, and so carefully kept, that no state in the Union can boast of being better supplied. Among religious denominations, the Protestant Episcopal church, still previous to the revolution, was the Established church, still continues to be the wealthiest and most influential, though in respect of adherents it is outnumbered by several other bodies. Of these, the largest are the R. Catholics, who claim about one-tenth of the whole population; the Episcopal Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians (O. S.), Presbyterians (N. S.), Universalists, Quakers, Unitarians, Dutch and German churches, &c. For the higher branches of education provision has been made, chiefly by Union college, Schenectady; New York university, and Columbia college, New York; Madison university, Hamilton; Hamilton college, Clinton; and St. John's college, Fordham. Common education is provided by dividing the whole state into organized public school districts, which, in 1850, amounted to 11,397, and were supported at an expense of £353,333. In connection with these schools, in many of which education is free, are two normal schools and a teacher's institute for each county; and in addition to them are 1697 private schools, attended by 70,606 pupils. The legislature consists of a Senate and Assembly—the former, 32 in number, elected for two years; and the latter, 128 in number, elected annually. The suffrage belongs to every white male citizen of 21 years of age, and may also be exercised by coloured citizens possessing a freehold of £50 value, and resident for three years. Albany is the capital, though New York is the most important city, as well as the great entrepot of the foreign trade. New York is believed to have been first discovered by Hendrick Hudson, an English navigator in the service of the Dutch West India Company. A Dutch colony was settled at Fort Orange, now Albany, in 1613; and the following year, on the S. point of the island of Manhattan, some fortifications, the original nucleus of New York, were erected, and called New Amsterdam. The whole territory, claimed by the



Dutch, was of great and indefinite extent, and received the name of New Netherlands. The English disputed the claim, and finally expelled the Dutch in 1674. During the war with the French, the country was laid almost desolate by the ravages of war and the incursions of Indians; but the peace of Paris, which gave Canada to the British, enabled the inhabitants to repair their disasters. New York took a distinguished part in the revolution, and was the scene of some of its severest struggles. Pop. (1850), 3,097,394; of whom 47,937 are coloured persons.

NEW YORK, a famous seaport, U. States, America, and, in respect both of population and commerce, the first city on the American Continent; lat. (City Hall)  $40^{\circ} 42' 40''$  N., and lon.  $74^{\circ} 1' 8''$  W.; 205 m. N.E. Washington, and

which lie Ellis', Governor's, Bedloe's, and Oyster islands. This bay, forming what is called the inner harbour, has water deep enough to admit the largest vessels to the city wharfs, and excellent anchorage, in which the united navies of the world might ride in safety; it is approached from the sea in two directions—the N.E., through Long Island Sound and East River, already mentioned; and the S.E., at the point called Sandy Hook. The latter, about 18 m. distant from the city, is the great ocean thoroughfare; it has a bar across it, on which the water is only 21 ft. at ebb, and 27 ft. at full tide, but within it attains a much greater depth, and widens suddenly out into the fine expanse of Raritan Bay; which, affording both complete shelter and good anchorage, is regarded as an outer harbour. Between the

two harbours lies Staten Island, completely blocking up the communication, except at its W. and E. sides, along each of which there is a navigable channel. The former leading along the coast of New Jersey is not very much frequented; the latter, being the opening left between the extremities of Staten Island and Long Island, is the main entrance, and having a width which nowhere exceeds two-thirds of a mile, it is appropriately distinguished by the name of the Narrows. The admirable facilities which it affords for defending the inner harbour and city from hostile approach by sea have not been overlooked. It is completely commanded by strong forts, two on either island, and even after it is passed, other equally formidable works have to be encountered. These have been constructed on islets of the bay, known by the names of Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis' islands. On Governor's Island, in particular, situated only about 1000 yards from the city, are three powerful batteries—one called Fort Columbus, a regular fortification in the form of a star, occupying its centre; a second called Castle William, situated on its N.W. shore, and consisting of a round tower, 600 ft. in circuit, and 60 ft. high, with three tiers of guns; and the third, on the N.E. shore, where it commands the narrow passage, called Buttermilk Channel, which separates it from Long Island.

The sea defences are completed by Fort Schuyler on Throg's Neck, where the East River is entered from Long Island Sound.

Manhattan Island narrows towards its S. extremity, and finally terminates in a kind of parabolic curve, rounded at the Battery, and thence continued N. along the Hudson, and N.E. along East River. This curve encloses the original nucleus of the city, and is still its densest and busiest locality. Having been allowed to grow up as necessity, convenience, or caprice might dictate, it is irregularly, and, on the whole, indifferently built; consisting, for the most part, of narrow winding streets, though by no means destitute of others, which, from their spaciousness and the magnificence of their structures, would do honour to any capital. At Houston



187 m. S.W. Boston. It occupies a somewhat low but most advantageous position on the S. part of Manhattan Island, which is about 14 m. long by 2 m. broad, narrowing to  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad for about 4 m. at its N. end; the island is separated from the mainland by an arm of the Hudson, called Haarlem River, which joins the East River or Long Island Sound at Hell Gate. The estuary of the Hudson separates Manhattan Island and the city of New York, on the W., from the state of New Jersey and the almost suburban Jersey city; and the channel called the East River, communicating with Long Island Sound, separates them, on the E., from the important and suburban towns of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, both situated on Long Island; while, on the S., there stretches out a magnificent bay, 8 m. long and 25 m. in circuit, in

Street, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of the Battery, the adoption of a regular plan becomes visible, but is at first confined to the E. part of the island, where a number of spacious streets, called Avenues, each 100 ft. wide, proceed in parallel lines from S. to N., and are crossed at right angles by a series of similar streets, sometimes also 100, but in general only 80 ft. wide. Both the Avenues and the transverse streets are designated, not by names but by numbers, as First Avenue, Second Avenue; First Street, Second Street, &c. At 14th Street, the regularity of the plan becomes completely developed, and the whole island beyond it, to its N. termination at Haarlem River, has been marked off in avenues, pointing out, with almost mathematical exactness, the form which the city will assume when it shall have spread over the whole length and breadth of Manhattan Island. This period, notwithstanding the large area still remaining unoccupied, is not very distant; for, assuming the rate of increase during the last 30 years as a standard, it has been calculated that the whole island will be compactly built over in 1880, and contain a population of 1,200,000. At present (April, 1853), the buildings extend to the 42d Street, a distance of 4 m. from the Battery, and, particularly in the upper part, are merely to be regarded as suburbs, composed, for the most part, of the residences of those who have their places of business within the city proper, but, as soon as the work of the day is finished, avail themselves of the facility afforded by railway and omnibus conveyance to escape from its bustle. The main thoroughfare and great boast of New York is its Broadway, which, commencing at the Battery, proceeds N. N. E. for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m., nearly in a straight line, along the centre and highest ridge of the island, to 10th Street, and then, turning nearly due N., terminates at 14th Street, at the entrance to Union Place. It is 80 ft. wide, and with its public buildings, magnificent hotels, elegant mansions, and splendid shops, the carriages moving along its centre, and the gay and busy crowds thronging its side walks, presents at all times a most imposing and animated scene. The other streets particularly deserving of notice are the Bowery, situated to the E. and nearly following the direction of Broadway; Wall Street, opening from

jobbing, and importing business; Water and Front Streets, occupied chiefly by wholesale grocers and commission-merchants.

The squares and other open spaces available to the citizens for amusement and exercise, are perhaps less numerous and attractive than might be wished, though the general spaciousness of the streets may make them not so indispensable as in most other towns. The most deserving of notice is the Battery, consisting of 11 acres, situated on the S. extremity of Manhattan Island, planted with trees, laid-out in gravelled walks, and commanding fine views of the harbour with its shipping, and the adjacent shores of New Jersey, Staten Island, and Long Island. On the W. side of the Battery, and connected with it by a bridge, is Castle Garden, used for public meetings and exhibitions, and capable of containing 10,000 persons; and in immediate connection with the Battery, on the N., is the Bowling-Green, an oval enclosure, surrounded by an iron railing, and adorned in its centre with a fountain and several jets. The Bowling-Green forms an appropriate termination to Broadway. The Park, a triangular enclosure, situated near the centre of the city, and laid-out in well-planted walks, is surrounded with some of the finest public buildings, and contains a fountain, the water of which, when thrown in a single jet, ascends 70 ft. To these may be added, as distinguished more or less by their buildings, shady walks, or fountains, St. John's Park in Hudson Square, which, though comparatively small, is not surpassed by any other in point of ornament; Washington Square or Parade ground in the N.; and Tompkins in the N.E.; Union Square near the N. termination of Broadway, and Grammercy Park in the same locality. Other squares, as the city continues to extend, are in course of formation. Among them, those of Madison and Hamilton are pre-eminent.

**Public Buildings.**—The City Hall, occupying a commanding situation in the centre of the Park, presents a combination of the Ionic, Corinthian, and composite orders; pilasters of each, rising in regular gradation on its front, and presenting, notwithstanding some appearance of overloading, a very imposing aspect. The rear is of freestone, but the rest of white marble. The access is by a flight of 12 marble steps, from which a double staircase leads to a circular gallery, floored with marble; and above the whole rises a cupola, on the top of which a colossal statue of Justice has been placed. The extent of the building, 216 ft. long, by 105 ft. wide, affords ample space for numerous public offices and several fine halls. The finest is the governor's room, the walls of which are hung with the portraits of distinguished patriots. The common council room, also very handsome, possesses an interesting relic in the chair in which Washington sat as president of the first American Congress. Merchant's Exchange, erected on the site of another destroyed by fire in 1835, is a large and massive fire-proof structure of Quincy granite, 200 ft. long, 171 ft. to 144 ft. wide, 77 ft. high to the top of the cornice, and 124 ft. to the top of the dome: in front is a recessed portico of 18 Ionic columns, each a single solid block, 38 ft. high, and weighing 43 tons; and among the numerous rooms is the Rotunda, 80 ft. in diameter, and crowned by a dome, supported in part by 8 Corinthian columns of Italian marble. The Custom-house, built on the site of the old Federal Hall, is a splendid Doric structure of white marble, modelled on the Parthenon at Athens, 200 ft. long, 90 ft. wide, and 80 ft. high: the principal front presents a fine Doric portico, to which access is given by a flight of 18 marble steps, and the principal room forming a circle of 60 ft. diameter, is lighted by a dome resting on 16 beautiful Corinthian columns. The Post-Office is an old Dutch church, occupied by the Government on lease, and only altered so far as to make it suitable for its present use. The Halls of Justice form a structure intended to be built in the Egyptian style, but which has only succeeded so far in imitating it as to merit the surname of the Egyptian tombs; it is constructed of a light-coloured granite, and approached by 8 steps leading to a portico of massive columns. Within the enclosure of this edifice, is a house of detention, a prison with 148 cells for different classes of prisoners. The City Penitentiary, situated on the S. extremity of Blackwell's Island, in East River, about 5 m. N.E. of the City Hall, is a large stone building, 4 stories high, consisting of a centre surmounted by a square tower, and of two wings, and presenting a very conspicuous and imposing



WALL STREET AND TRINITY CHURCH. NEW YORK.  
From Putnam's Magazine

the E. into Broadway, containing some of the finest public edifices, and still better known as the centre of stock and monetary operations; South Street, along East River, occupied by the principal shipping-houses and packet-offices; West Street, along the Hudson, similarly occupied; Pearl, Pine, and Cedar Streets, the principal localities for the dry goods,



object, particularly to vessels passing through East River. The Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse, and Workhouse, all likewise situated on Blackwell's Island, are more remarkable for their magnitude than their architecture. The new State



THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK. From Putnam's Magazine.

Arsenal, situated on Fifth Avenue, between 62d and 64th Streets,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of the City Hall, is a massive Gothic structure, in the castellated style, surmounted by 8 towers, 69 ft. high, 4 in front and 1 at each angle.

**Churches.**—The total number of these is about 250, of which 46 are Presbyterian, 45 Episcopal, 40 Methodist, 31 Baptist, 21 R. Catholic, 20 Dutch Reformed, 10 Congregational, 5 Lutheran; Universalists, Friends, and Primitive Christians 4 each, Unitarian and New Jerusalem 2 each, and 1 Moravian. The Jews have 12 synagogues. Many of the churches are costly and magnificent structures. Those of the Episcopalians, who had the privilege of an Establishment before the revolution, and still form the wealthiest religious body in the State, are particularly distinguished. To them belong, among others, Trinity Church, a small but beautiful structure of pure Gothic, situated on Broadway, at the head of Water Street, built of brown sandstone, at an expense of about £80,000, though not capable of accommodating more than 900 persons, and surmounted by a noble spire, 264 ft. high; Grace Church, on the N. of Broadway, corner of 10th Street, an elaborate Gothic structure, of white marble, which cost about £40,000; St. Thomas' Church, with a fine front, partly occupied by an immense Gothic window, and flanked by two octagonal towers; St. John's Chapel, with a splendid Corinthian portico, and a spire 215 ft. high; and the Church of the Holy Communion, built of red granite, and much admired for the elegance and accuracy of its proportions. Of the churches belonging to other bodies, notice is due to the R. Catholic churches of St. Patrick and St. Peter—the former a huge Gothic edifice, with an imposing interior, and the latter a massive granite structure, with an Ionic portico; the First Presbyterian Church, a majestic Gothic building of reddish hewn stone, with large buttresses, pinnacles, and a tower terminating in a spire 160 ft. high; the Congregational Church of the Puritans, splendidly built of white marble; the First Baptist Church, Broome Street, built in the Gothic style, of blue limestone, and adorned with octagon towers; the French Protestant Church, of white marble, with a fine Ionic portico; and the Dutch Reformed Church, Washington Square, justly admired for the elegance of its Gothic architecture.

**Literary and Educational Establishments.**—The oldest is Columbia College, founded by charter of George II., in 1754, under the name of King's College. It occupies a handsome building, with two projecting wings; and has 10 professors,

an average attendance of 120 students, a library of 17,000 volumes, a museum and extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus. Preparatory for the college, and attached to it, is a grammar-school with from 200 to 300 scholars. The

University of the city of New York occupies a fine marble structure, in the English collegiate style; and has a chapel, lighted by a window of stained glass, 24 ft. wide and 50 ft. high. It was founded in 1831, and has 11 professors, a library of 4000 volumes, extensive apparatus, and on an average 145 students. The medical department has 6 professors, and about 600 students. The College of Physicians and Surgeons occupies a handsome building, and has 6 professors and about 220 students. Among the numerous theological seminaries, Union Theological Seminary, in University Place, with 6 professors, 100 students, a library of more than 18,000 volumes, and that of the Protestant Episcopal church, are distinguished. The Free Academy, opened in 1849, for the purpose of extending additional gratuitous education to the former pupils of the common school of the city and county, occupies a handsome Gothic structure, built on the model of some of the Belgian townhalls, at an expense of about £14,000, exclusive of £2000 expended on furniture and apparatus. It owes its existence to the popular vote of the citizens, in 1846, and is now one of the most important high schools of the city. It has 11 teachers, and its pupils, which at the opening were only 58, now amount to several hundreds. The schools for a common and more elementary education included, according to the *Report of the Board of Education for 1850-51*, 114 public, 72 ward, and 21 corporate schools, at which 107,363 children receive instruction, though the average attendance was only 40,055. The sum

expended on these schools, in that year, was about £55,000; and 17 of the schools were for coloured children. The more important libraries, in addition to those of the educational establishments already mentioned, are the New York Society Library, of 45,000 volumes; the Mercantile Library Association, 20,000 volumes; and the Apprentices' Library, 12,000 volumes—affording facilities for mental cultivation of which a great number of apprentices avail themselves. Societies for purposes literary, scientific, or economical, include the American Institute, incorporated in 1829, for the encouragement of agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the arts; the Lyceum of Natural History, which has extensive collections, and has published several volumes of transactions; the American Art Union; the International Art Union; the Ethnological Society; the Historical Society, with a library of 12,000 volumes, and a collection of coins and medals; and the American Geographical and Statistical Society, instituted in 1852.

**Benevolent and Charitable Institutions.**—These include, among others, the New York hospital, with extensive buildings on Broadway; the Lunatic Asylum, at Bloomingdale, on an elevated site overlooking the Hudson, and surrounded by 40 acres of land, laid-out in gardens and pleasure-grounds; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; the Institution for the Blind; the Coloured Home, for the aged and indigent; the Magdalene Female Benevolent Asylum; the Commission of Emigration, the duty of which is to provide for the sick and destitute immigrant, and supported by a capitation tax on the immigrants themselves; the Sailors' Snug Harbour, situated on Staten Island, and well endowed for the support of aged and infirm seamen; the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, supported chiefly by a tax on the masters of vessels and seamen arriving at the port; the Prison Association for the improvement of prison discipline, &c.; the Mariners' Female Industrial Society; the Anti-Slavery Society; the Temperance Union; the Sunday-school Union; and various Bible, missionary, and tract societies.

**Amusements.**—If from these we exclude the more rational recreations of public lectures on subjects literary, scientific, moral, &c., and the public meetings in which various topics, municipal and political, are discussed, the number of amusements, properly so called, forms a somewhat scanty list. The largest theatre is the Broadway, which is chiefly devoted to the regular drama. To it may be added Niblo's, one of the

most popular resorts, famous for the gorgeousness with which melo-dramatic spectacles are exhibited; Burton's, the Bowery, and National Theatres; Christy's Opera, the American Museum, which, besides containing a collection of figures, curiosities, &c., furnishes dramatic and comic representations; Metropolitan Hall, much used for concerts; the Amphitheatre, several panoramas, and the various exhibitions which take place in Castle Garden. Theatrical exhibitions find many enthusiastic admirers, and frequently occasion bursts of extravagance which are seldom witnessed elsewhere; but the great body of the citizens wisely decline to seek relaxation from the cares and toils of business in places where both the physical and moral atmosphere are too often tainted, and find amusement of a better kind by withdrawing, whenever a holiday permits them, from the crowded city to breathe the bracing air which adjacent islands, or the neighbouring mainland, affords them. For this purpose, they possess unrivalled facilities. Omnibuses, fitted up in the best style, are perpetually plying in all directions, at rates which none can find burdensome; steamers are constantly leaving the wharfs, either for short trips across the numerous ferries, or for longer excursions along the coasts, or up the noble stream of the Hudson; and railway trains, starting from the very heart of the city, soon leave all its din, and dust, and smoke, far behind.

*Manufactures and Trade.*—The manufactures of New York, though usually regarded as only a secondary interest when compared with its foreign and domestic trade, already absorb a capital of nearly 7 millions sterling, produce articles of thrice that value, and employ nearly a sixth of the whole population. A large proportion of this manufacturing industry is doubtless devoted to the ordinary handicrafts which produce articles of daily and domestic use, to be consumed within the precincts of the city itself; and other most important items, as ship-building, and the heavy castings and machinery required by marine engines, are so intimately connected with commerce, and so obviously produced by the demand which commerce creates, that they may almost be considered as integral parts of it. Still, after making due allowance for these considerations, it is impossible to deny that the progress which New York has made in its manufactures is only less than that of its commerce, and that in respect even of them it outstrips every other city of the Union. As already hinted, several of the leading articles produced are the necessary offspring of commercial prosperity. In 1851, the vessels built within the district of New York were 208, carrying 71,214 tons, or nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the whole tonnage built during that year within the Union. Of these vessels 23 were ships, 1 a brig, 56 schooners, 81 sloops and canal boats, and 47 steamers. Of the last, 11 were great ocean steam-ships. These naturally suggest the great manufacturing establishments which rank next in order, the iron-foundries and machine-shops; two of which, the Novetty and Morgan Works, employ each about 900 men. After these come sugar-refineries, 10 in number, and all on a very extensive scale, and numerous large breweries and distilleries. Other important articles are iron, steel, brass, and tinware, plated goods, fire-arms, common and morocco leather, saddlery and harness, trunks, coaches and carriages, blocks and pumps, cordage, sails, soap and candles, white lead, varnish, gold and steel pens, musical instruments, clocks, cigars, types and books, &c.

The trade of New York, when both its extent and its rapid increase are taken into view, must be admitted to surpass that of which any maritime city, ancient or modern, can boast. The admirable facilities which it enjoys have already been referred to. Rows of wharfs and piers, the latter about 60 in number, averaging from 200 ft. to 300 ft. long, and from 50 ft. to 60 ft. wide, are continued along the Hudson and East River, almost without interruption for an aggregate distance of 7 m., and afford at once accommodation and security to the crowds of vessels of all sizes and descriptions which are continually arriving or departing, delivering or receiving their cargoes. The wharfs of East River, which, owing to the strength of the current, very rarely suffer any destruction from ice, are principally resorted to by foreign shipping, to which such an obstruction might prove most detrimental; while those of the Hudson, which regularly freezes, are used chiefly by steamers. The means of internal communication are equally complete. Where the proper navigation of the Hudson ceases, the Erie Canal continues N. to the large

inland lakes, and, both by means of these and branch feeders, enables the produce of immense tracts of land, covered with valuable timber, or grazed by immense herds of cattle, or productive of luxuriant crops, or rich in minerals, to reach the harbour of New York. The serious inconvenience to which this trade was exposed by the freezing of the waters, has in recent times been almost overcome by the introduction of the railway system, which, not contented with remedying this temporary evil, has extended itself in all directions, and opened up most important communications which were previously impracticable. Continuous lines of railway now form a great network of several thousand miles, diverging from New York in all directions, and bring it into immediate communication with the great lakes, the Mississippi, and the towns of Philadelphia, Boston, &c. In addition to this foreign and internal trade, another branch of scarcely less importance is carried on by coasters, both steam and sailing vessels, of which the average number actually in the harbour at one time is estimated at 2000. It is impossible here to give details of a trade so vast in extent, and so endlessly ramified, and therefore a few general statements must suffice. In the year ending June 30, 1852, the exports were, of domestic produce, \$38,853,757 (£7,770,752); foreign, dutiable, \$5,333,572 (£1,066,712); specie, \$37,273,703 (£7,454,741); making a total of \$81,461,032 (£16,292,205). The imports were, of dry goods, \$48,900,935 (£9,780,187); other dutiable goods, \$35,444,896 (£7,088,979); free goods, \$11,926,912 (£2,385,382); specie, \$2,528,391 (£505,678); giving a total of \$98,801,134 (£19,760,226). The duties collected at the port, during the same year, amounted to \$28,678,910 (£5,735,782), being considerably more than one-half (exactly 60·6 per cent.) of all the duties levied at all the ports of the Union, the aggregate amount in the same year having been only \$47,320,316 (£9,464,063). In 1851, the tonnage belonging to the port was 931,193 tons, or about one-fourth of the whole tonnage of the Union. The tonnage which entered the port was 1,448,768, and cleared 1,230,082 tons, giving a total of 2,678,850, of which 1,750,108 were American; and the total number of vessels which arrived at the port was 3888, of which 2381 were American, and British 966; Bremen, the next highest in order, had only 133. Since 1846, when the great ocean steam-ships were first brought into existence, up to the present year, the number of steamers built and fitted-out at New York is 59. At present (1853) the total number is 76, carrying 129,010 tons. Of the immense domestic trade of New York, it is impossible to form an accurate estimate; but by the Erie canal alone the total tonnage which arrived at tide water in 1852 was 1,644,699 tons. Of these, 576,772 tons were wheat and flour, valued at \$22,564,256 (£4,512,851). Of the coasting trade, the leading articles which arrived in 1851 were—cotton, 456,637 bales; hemp, 19,476 do.; wool, 10,692 do.; hides, 203,628 in number; lead, 176,538 pigs; coffee, 62,331 bags; tobacco, 14,827 hhds. and 428 bales, &c.; molasses, 12,650 hhds., 1247 tuns, and 39,797 brls.; and sugar, 21,448 hhds., 58 tuns, 36,268 brls., 3599 boxes, and 13,733 bags. A good idea of the absolute wealth and resources of the city is given by the fact that in 1852 the real and personal estate assessed within the city and county, the latter being identical with Manhattan Island, was valued respectively at \$252,186,753 (£50,437,351) and \$98,520,042 (£19,704,080), giving a total of £70,141,431. Of this total, the city proper S. of 42d Street furnished £67,617,204.

*Miscellaneous.*—Under this head may be introduced some topics for which a proper place has not been found in the previous part of this article, but without reference to which the description of the city would be incomplete. One of these is the hotels. In the cities of the Old World these are, for the most part, frequented only by passing visitors, and of course are only provided on a scale adequate to meet such a casual demand. In New York, on the contrary, hotels are much used as domestic establishments, in which great numbers of persons, single and married, take up their permanent residence, and, paying according to fixed rates, find it easy, without the trouble of housekeeping, to regulate their expenditure according to their means. It may well be doubted whether this mode of life procures any advantages which are not far more than counterbalanced; but the preference often felt for it has had the effect of causing hotels, on scales of almost un-



rivalled extent and magnificence, to rise up in all parts of the city, and more especially in the lines of its greatest thoroughfares. Among others, it may be sufficient here to specify the Astor House in Broadway. It forms a massive and imposing structure of Quincy granite, 5 stories high, with a front of 201 ft., and contains above 300 rooms, among which the dining-room is 108 ft. by 42 ft. In this splendid establishment, erected at an expense of more than £200,000, the price of board per day is only 2 dollars, or about 8s. 6d. sterling. The ladies' ordinary in this establishment is ornamented with one of the finest frescoes in the world. The Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, New York, Irving's, and others, are on an equally magnificent scale. In regard to police and sanitary regulations—as the paving, cleaning, and lighting of the streets—New York has nothing to boast of, or rather contrasts unfavourably with most other cities; but, in regard to one, and that perhaps the most important of all, an abundant supply of excellent water, she has recently, by a gigantic effort, made herself pre-eminent. The want of a proper supply of water had long been felt, and, during the destructive fires which repeatedly took place, had proved peculiarly disastrous, by leaving the devouring element to rage, almost unchecked, without the means of extinguishing it. In 1835, it was resolved to remedy the evil, and the Croton Water-Works were commenced on a scale of magnificence not surpassed by the most celebrated hydraulic achievements of ancient or modern times. The aqueduct commences 5 m. from the Hudson, and about 40 m. from the City Hall. An embankment of stone and cement, 250 ft. long, and 40 ft. high, forms a pond, covering an area of 400 acres, and containing 500,000,000 of gallons of water. From this pond the aqueduct, built of stone and brick in the form of a double arch, 8 ft. 5 inches high, and at the bottom 6 ft. 3 inches wide, is carried through solid rocks, and across valleys and streams, till it reaches Harlem River, which separates the N. part of Manhattan Island from the mainland. Here the aqueduct assumes a more gigantic form, and a magnificent stone bridge, 1450 ft. long, and 114 ft. above the tide-way, spans the river by 14 arches. The water thus conveyed is carried forward first to the Receiving Reservoir, covering 35 ac., and containing 15,000,000 of gallons; and thence to the Distributing Reservoir, about 3 m. N. of the City Hall. The supply of pure and wholesome water thus obtained is at the minimum rate of 27,000,000 of gallons in 24 hours, and would amply suffice for a population of a million and a half. The expense, originally estimated at 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of dollars (about £1,200,000), has increased to nearly thrice that amount, and is raised by a property tax of 5 per cent.; but the benefits obtained are strikingly illustrated by the fact, that the rates of insurance against fire, which, from the imperfect means of extinguishing it, were very high, have since been so much reduced, that many proprietors pay the whole amount of the water-tax out of the saving on that one item. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Distributing Reservoir, the Crystal Palace, recently completed, in imitation of that of London, and for a similar purpose, deserves a passing notice. It is in the form of a Greek cross, with a dome rising from the intersection, and, with the exception of the floor, is entirely constructed of iron and glass. It occupies the greater part of Reservoir Square, having an extreme length of 455 ft., an extreme width of 445 ft., and an area of 111,000 sq. ft. Including the additional 62,000 sq. ft. furnished by the galleries, the total area available for the purposes of the Exhibition is 173,000 sq. ft.

*History.*—Manhattan Island, on which New York stands, was first discovered, in 1609, by Hudson, a celebrated English navigator, who found it inhabited by a brave Indian tribe; but the first settlement was made by the Dutch in 1610. They built a fort near the S. extremity of Broadway, and, gradually forming a town around it, continued in possession till 1664, when they were driven out by the English. In 1673, the Dutch regained possession, but lost it finally in the following year. Its first charter, granted by James II. in 1686, was confirmed by Queen Anne in 1708, and again confirmed with modifications by George II. in 1732. This charter still forms the basis of the municipal government, almost all the royal grants having been retained, subject to such changes as were rendered necessary by the transition from colonial subjection to national independence. The pro-

gress of New York has been rapid, almost beyond example, though its prosperity has repeatedly suffered both from external and internal causes. During the revolutionary war it remained in the hands of the British, and was not finally evacuated by them till 1783; between 1812 and 1815, the war with Britain almost extinguished its foreign commerce; and on different occasions speculative mania has prevailed to such an extent as to bring on revulsions, by which thousands of individuals have been involved in ruin, and the general progress most seriously retarded. The population, only 33,131 in 1790, was, in 1820, 123,706; in 1840, 312,710; and in 1850, 515,547.

**NEW ZEALAND**, a group of isls. belonging to Great Britain, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 34° 20' to 47° 30' S.; lon. 166° to 177° E., and consisting chiefly of two principal islands—the one called North Island, New Ulster, or Ekehinomauwe; and the other, Middle Island, New Munster, or Tawai-Poenamoo; and of a much smaller island, called New Leinster, Stewart, or South Island; length of the whole group, N. to S., measured on a line curving nearly through their centres, about 1200 m.; area estimated at about 97,000 sq. m.

*New Ulster*, the most N. of the group, and separated from New Munster by Waikua or Cook's Strait, which, where narrowest, is about 25 m. wide, is so very irregular in shape, and so much broken by deep bays and projecting headlands, that it is scarcely possible to give any distinct idea of its dimensions by tracing straight lines upon its surface. Without allowing for curvature, its greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., between Cape Otou or North Cape, and Cape Kawakawa or Palliser, is 400 m.; its greatest breadth, W.S.W. to E.N.E., between Cape Egmont and Cape Wai-Apou or East Cape, is 275 m.; area estimated at 31,174,400 ac., or 48,710 sq. m. A tolerably accurate idea of its shape will be obtained by considering it as composed of a nucleus or main body, and four great horns or peninsulas. By far the longest of these, commencing between Port Tauranga, in the Bay of Plenty on the E., and Port Aotia on the W. coast, stretches N.N.E. for 280 m., in a deeply serrated projection, which has a width at its base of not more than 55 m., and near its extremity of not more than 8 m. This remarkable peninsula is nearly cut through by Hauraki Gulf or the Firth of the Thames on the E., and Manukao or Symonds' Harbour on the W.; the only land which saves its continuity being the narrow isthmus on which, like that of ancient Corinth, the town of Auckland has been built. Its W. coast, with exception of the indentations formed by the harbours of Manukao, already mentioned, and of Kaipara, is almost a continuous straight line, whereas the whole of the E. coast is a constant succession of bays and promontories, including the Bay of Islands, Wangari Bay, Wangarou Harbour, Doubtless Bay, &c. The second of the four peninsulas stretches E.N.E., between the Bay of Plenty on the N., and Hawke Bay on the E. It is much more compact than the former, having both a shorter length and a greater width; and beside Hawke Bay itself, has no marked indentation, except that of Poverty Bay on the E. The third peninsula forms the S. extremity of the island, and stretches for 130 m., between Hawke Bay and the W. part of Cook's Strait, to its termination at Cape Palliser. The fourth peninsula, which projects less than any of the other three, is, in some respects, the most conspicuous of all, in consequence of containing the lofty volcanic mountain of Egmont or Taranaki, and being partly composed of the streams of lava which at some remote period have flowed from its sides. The main body of the island, as well as its peninsulas, has, for the most part, a very rugged and mountainous surface; and besides being traversed from S. to N. by a great chain, which takes successively the names of the Rangitoto, the Rua Wahine, and the Tararua mountains, and throws off several transverse branches, presents a number of lofty, isolated peaks, among which the most conspicuous are Mount Edgecombe, which towers above the Bay of Plenty to the height of 10,000 ft.; and Mount Egmont, which has a height of 8340 ft. Sedimentary rocks, chiefly of gray sandstone, are often seen, both among the ridges of the interior and on the coast, where they frequently form precipitous cliffs; but the far greater part of the rocks are crystalline, and so evidently volcanic, that their sides have all the appearance of continuous lava streams; while the intervening valleys and plains are in many instances literally covered with the pumice-

stones which their craters must have ejected when in a state of activity. The streams which descend from the mountains are extremely numerous; and several of them have much greater lengths than might be expected, from the extent of the island and the configuration of its surface. In general, however, they are mere mountain torrents, totally unfit for any navigable purpose, both in consequence of the rapidity of their current and the rugged nature of their channel, and still more of the immense deposits of shingle, which they have brought down in their course, and deposited at their mouths, and in which they are not unfrequently altogether lost before reaching the ocean. The largest of the rivers are the Waikato, augmented by the Waipa; and the Manawatu. The former rises in the snows and glaciers of Mount Ruapehu (9000 ft. high), one of the loftiest summits of the central chain, flows circuitously N.N.W., and, after a course of about 250 m., discharges itself on the W. coast, into what is called Waikato harbour. Though much interrupted by falls and rapids, it is navigable from its mouth for 100 m. by vessels of 30 tons. The Manawatu, rising in the same central chain, and at no great distance from the Waikato, takes an opposite direction, and, after flowing nearly due S., along the base of the Rua Wahine mountains, turns W., and forcing its way across a depression of the central chain, falls into Cook's Strait. At its mouth, it has a width of 300 yards at half-tide; but is encumbered by a bar which, at ebb, has not more than 7 ft. water. Within the channel deepens, and is navigable by small vessels for 50 m. The only other considerable streams are the Wanganui, which flows to the S.W. coast, the Pakuratahi or Hutt, which flows S. into Port Nicholson, in Cook's Strait; the Waiwairua, which falls into Hawke Bay; the Rangitaiki and Wakatane, which fall into the Bay of Plenty; and the Waiho or Thames, which flows N.N.W. into the Firth of Thames. Most of the streams have their sources in lakes, many of them obviously filling the craters of extinct volcanoes; and though often not of great extent, so embosomed among mountains and magnificent forests, as to present scenery of extraordinary grandeur and beauty. The largest of all the lakes is Taupo, situated near the centre of the main body of the island, of an irregular triangular shape, about 36 m. long, by 25 m. broad. About 35 m. N.E. from it, is Lake Roto-Rua, which forms nearly a perfect circle of 8 m. in diameter; and is remarkable for the number of hot springs which rise close to its banks. Wairarapa, and several other lakes near the S. extremity of the island, cover an area of about 50,000 ac. In the same locality is one of the most extensive plains of the island, occupying an area of above 600 sq. m.

*New Munster, or Middle Island*, is of a much more compact and regular form, and though bulging out somewhat towards the S., may be considered as a parallelogram, stretching about 500 m. from N.N.E. to S.S.W., with a medium breadth of about 130 m.; area, about 50,000 sq. m. In the N., where it is separated from New Ulster by Cook's Strait, it is very much rugged and broken, and so much corresponds with the opposite coast, both in its general structure and the direction of its headlands and submerged reefs, as to suggest and furnish good ground for the opinion that the two islands were at one time contiguous. But with exception of the N. coast, and a remarkable spur on the E. coast, called Banks' Peninsula, the coast-line is very continuous, presenting no indentations deserving of notice except Queen Charlotte's Sound, Admiralty Bay, and Blind Bay, with its branch Massacre Bay in the N.; Milford Haven, Doubtful Sound, Breadsea Sound, Dusky Bay, and Chalky Bay, a number of narrow sea-arms, penetrating the land for several miles, in the S.W.; Tewywy Bay and Howell port, on Foveaux Strait, in the S.; and Port Otago or Otago, Akaro harbour, in Banks' peninsula; and Pegasus Bay on the E. Its interior has not been much explored, but it presents physical features similar to those of New Ulster, and in particular is traversed from N. to S. by a lofty central chain, which is evidently a continuation of that which terminates on the opposite coast of the northern island. This chain has an average height of about 8000 ft., but Mount Cook, near the W. coast, in lat. 43° 30' S., has two peaks, the one 12,200 ft., and the other 13,200 ft. high. Both in the interior, and along the coast, several extensive plains have been found. The drainage is effected by numerous streams, which, instead of skirting the mountains by flowing N. or S., and thus acquiring

length sufficient for their development into rivers, flow directly E. or W. to the sea, and seldom lose the character of impetuous mountain torrents.

*New Leinster, Rakiura, or Stewart Island*, the third largest island of the group, but far inferior in dimensions to the other two, lies S. of New Munster, and separated from it by Foveaux Strait, about 15 m. wide. It is of a triangular, or rather heart-shaped form, about 46 m. long from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of about 36 m., and an area estimated at 1400 sq. m. Its shores have a very pleasing appearance, woods extending down to the water's edge, while numerous bays, separated by rocky headlands covered with brushwood, indent the coast, which is fringed, more especially towards the S., with numerous islands. The largest of these indentations are Paterson's inlet, on the N.E., a noble harbour; and the fine harbour of Pegasus Bay in the S.E. Like the other two principal islands, the interior is mountainous, but the elevation is less, none of the summits exceeding 3200 ft.

A great number of smaller islands belong to the New Zealand group, and for the most part are situated at a short distance from the shores of the North and Middle Islands, though many surround the S. island. The largest of these are Otea or Great Barrier Island and Shoutourou, in the mouth, and Waiheke reef, in the interior of the Firth of Thames; Kapiti or Entry Island, in Cook's Strait; D'Urville at the N.E. entrance of Blind Bay, Resolution on the S.W. coast of the Middle Island, and the Snares on the parallel of 48° S.S.W. of New Leinster.

*Geology.*—As yet a considerable portion of the two principal islands remains unexplored, and of course any attempt yet made to describe the geological structure must be very imperfect. The general prevalence of volcanic rocks has already been adverted to. Almost all the loftier summits bear obvious indications of having been either volcanic cones or craters, and in the truncated cone of Tongariro situated in the central chain of the N. Island, considerably E. of the settlement of New Plymouth, at the height of 6200 ft., the volcanic force is still active. Many other parts bear manifest signs of frequent upheavements and violent convulsions, and since 1846 numerous shocks of earthquake have been felt, particularly at Wellington, where, in October, 1848, the shocks were so violent as to shatter most of the houses and public buildings, and spread general terror and dismay, causing damage to an amount estimated at £15,000. The prevailing rocks of the mountain chains in which the volcanic peaks are situated are metamorphic schists, gneiss, clay-slate, porphyry, and basalt. Granite seems to be of rare occurrence, but isolated masses of quartz occur in various places. On the W. side of the N. peninsula of New Ulster, near the mouth of the Hokianga, transition slate is abundant; in the vicinity of Auckland the strata form cliffs of a soft pepper-coloured sandstone, or sandstone conglomerate, with occasional seams of lignite. On the E. coast, near the Bay of Islands, some of those seams, consisting of half-carbonized wood, overlain with a thick bed of decomposed pumice-stone, are 4 ft. thick. Still farther N., at Wangaroa harbour, a coarse-grained limestone, more or less crystallized with varieties of fossil shells, composes picturesque cliffs 60 ft. high. New Munster has been still less imperfectly explored than New Ulster, but the geological structure appears to be almost identical. The igneous rocks composing the greater part of Banks' Peninsula are seen piercing a lofty range of metamorphic rocks dipping both E. and W. at a high angle. In the low country to the S. and W. the surface, consisting of rich loam, has immediately beneath it a thick substratum of slightly coherent gravel. To the W. of Timara a seam of lignite 10 ft. thick is said to be seen cropping out on a bank. Continuing S. along the coast, strata of yellow and fawn coloured limestone of a friable, porous texture, and filled with caverns, occur. Many of the limestones, particularly in the vicinity of Otago, resemble the chalk of Europe in the general nature of their fossils. A tertiary bed of blue clay also occurs, containing numerous shells of species existing in the neighbouring ocean. New Zealand appears to be rich in remarkable fossils of birds. The most extraordinary of them is the Gigantic Moa (*Dinornis Giganteus*), some species of which must have been from 10 to 14 ft. high. The natives affirm that it is not extinct, and that living specimens of it still exist in the almost inaccessible forests of the interior.



It is not probable, from the geological structure of New Zealand, that minerals of much value will be discovered. Rumours of rich auriferous deposits have repeatedly been heard, but hitherto it has not been found in sufficient quantity to render its extraction profitable. Copper-mines have been opened in the vicinity of Auckland with satisfactory results; sulphur also is very abundant, and titaniferous iron is found in various places. There are also indications of tin, lead, silver, bismuth, and nickel.

*Climate*.—This, in a country stretching through 12° of latitude, covered by mountain ranges, several of them clothed with perpetual snow, and exposed along an E. coast of above 1500 m. to the tempestuous winds and dense clouds which are carried from the antarctic circle to the warm regions of the N., is necessarily very much diversified. The characteristic feature in the climates of both principal islands is humidity. At Auckland the annual quantity of rain is 51·84, whereas in London it is only 20·05. Throughout the N. island, the mean annual temperature calculated on observations made at the Bay of Islands, Auckland, and Wellington, is rather more than 60°, and the range of the thermometer is very limited. At the Bay of Islands it is only 20°, varying from 55° in the coldest, to 75° in the warmest months, and at Wellington 22°, ranging between 48° and 70°; whereas in London the range is 26°, varying between 36° and 62°. The prevailing winds are from the N.W. and the S.E., and are accompanied with frequent hurricanes, particularly in Cook's Strait, which acts as an immense funnel through which the tempest rages almost without intermission, and at all seasons. From Cook's Strait southward, along the E. coast of Middle Island, the climate becomes deteriorated: the wind increases both in quantity and violence, and the winter cold is much aggravated by icy blasts and southern sleet. The climate of New Zealand is remarkably healthful; and although at Auckland the number of days in which rain falls annually is 179, yet other parts of the islands enjoy a larger number of dry days, even if the total quantity of rain that falls be not any less. The summer months of December and January, and the autumn months of February, March, and April, are the driest.

*Vegetation, &c.*—New Zealand, with the adjoining groups of Chatham, Auckland, Macquarie, forms a botanical centre from which a peculiar class of vegetable forms is supposed to have issued. The species at present known are 632, nearly equally divided between the monocotyledonous, the cellular, and the dicotyledonous plants. To the cellular belong numerous varieties of *algæ*, *lichens*, *fungi*, and more especially ferns, which, replacing the *gramineæ* of other countries, form almost the only vegetation over immense districts. Some of them are more than 30 ft. high, and remarkable for the elegance of their forms. One of the most common is the *Pteris esculenta*, the root of which is used as food by the natives, and greedily devoured by pigs, which, in consequence of its abundance, are now running wild in great numbers. Another remarkable plant of great economical value is the flax-plant (*Phormium tenax*), which seems so natural to the climate that it is found in almost all situations, on the driest hills, in swamps, and on the sea-shore, within reach of the spray. One species of the *Phormium* has leaves 12 ft., and flower-stalks 20 ft. long. The finest flax is obtained from a cultivated variety. Among the dicotyledonous plants the most remarkable belong to the *Conifera* and *Taxidea*, and furnish valuable descriptions of timber. Among others is the *Koorie*, *Kauri*, or *Damara Australis*, with a smooth gray columnar trunk, from 30 to 40 ft. in circuit, and nearly of the same girth through its whole height of from 60 to 90 ft. One remarkable fact connected with it, is that it is confined to a comparatively small part of the North Island, and to land which seems specially rugged and unfertile. The animal kingdom is extremely limited. Captain Cook found no trace of any quadrupeds except a sort of fox dog, and a few rats, and no others have since been discovered. Of the animals which have been introduced, the hog thrives best and multiplies prodigiously, finding abundance of food in the fern root, and occasionally varying it with the oysters and immense cockles strewn upon the shore. All the other common European quadrupeds appear to be easily acclimated. Birds are not remarkable either for variety, song, or plumage, but exhibit in the Apteryx, so called from having no wings, one of the most curious and gigantic class of birds in existence.

Several varieties of whales and seals were so abundant on the coasts when first visited, that great hopes were entertained of establishing productive fisheries of them; but the capture of them was pursued so ruthlessly, without sparing the breeding whale and her young, that a most important source of revenue has been almost destroyed. The coast still teems with minor fish, among which one of the best is the *Hapuka*, resembling the cod, but superior to it both in nutritive properties and flavour, and weighing from 10 to 70 lbs., and occasionally 100 lbs.

The natives of New Zealand, supposed to belong to the Malay family, furnish perhaps the finest specimens of savage



NATIVES OF NEW ZEALAND.—From Angus' New Zealand Illustrated.

man. The men are tall, strong, and active; the women often handsome, and both sexes almost uniformly well shaped; and dressed in mats of various kinds, made of the native flax, braided by the hand, some of them very coarse, and worn by the women, and others finer than carpeting. Filthy in their habits, they seldom bathe themselves, or wash their clothes, which are usually worn till they drop off from age. Their intellectual and moral qualities keep pace with their physical, and with the exception of cannibalism and infanticide, both of which, though once common, have been almost extirpated; they have either never been addicted to, or have ceased to practise, the vices common among savage tribes.



PORTRAIT OF KO-TOWA-TOWA.  
From Wilkes' U. States Exploring Expedition.

They practise tattooing, and form designs over their bodies of remarkable elegance; as is evidenced by the markings on the face of the accompanying figure, being a portrait of the chief Ko-towa-towa. They usually live in villages, or 'pahs,' situated frequently on an eminence, and generally surrounded by a palisade, sometimes strengthened so as to form a tolerably strong defence against infantry. But, though esteemed intelligent, they are, in respect of

the construction of their houses, much behind other islanders of the S. Pacific. Their houses are small, low, begrimed with soot, besmeared with grease, and filled with filth. Those of the chiefs are larger than those of the people generally, and are often ornamented in front with rude and grotesque carvings; that of Pomare measures about 20 ft. long by 12 ft. broad, and from 5 ft. to 6 ft. high. Owing partly to their own excellent capacities, and the exertions of the missionaries who have long laboured among them, the natives have made

great progress in civilization—have exchanged their superstitions for Christianity, and, when admitted to the privileges of the constitution which the British Parliament has sanctioned,



POMARE'S PAH, NEW ZEALAND.—From Wilkes' U. States Exploring Expedition.

will be able to maintain their place in the legislature without suffering by comparison with their European colleagues.

New Zealand was first discovered by Tasman in 1642, but little was known of it till the visits of Cook, in 1769 and 1774. Its coasts were afterwards repeatedly visited by whalers and others; but the first permanent settlement was made in 1815, when a missionary station was established in the Bay of Islands. It had been long recognised as a British possession, but no regular authority was established by Government till 1833, when a resident was appointed, with very limited powers, and subordinate to the government of New South Wales. In 1840 it was erected into a colony, and in 1841 was formally separated from New South Wales, and placed under its own independent governor. The principal settlements yet made are those of Auckland (the capital), New Plymouth and Wellington in New Ulster; and of Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago in New Munster. Owing partly to gross mismanagement on the part of the New Zealand Company, to hostilities wantonly provoked with the natives, and other difficulties more or less incident to all new colonial settlements, their prosperity has not been very rapid; but now that the most serious obstacles have been either removed or greatly modified, there is little reason to doubt that New Zealand will soon become one of the most valuable, as it is already one of the most interesting of the British colonial possessions. Pop. about 140,000, of whom not more than 20,000 are white colonists, and at least 120,000 Maories or natives; of whom not more than 2600 reside on the Middle Island.

**NEWAHY**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, 37 m. S. by E. Jeypoor; lat. 26° 33' N.; lon. 75° 44' E., at the base of an abrupt rock, on the verge of a plain. On the summit of the former is the stone fort of Ngharhur.

**NEWARDIPUR**, a tn. Hindoostan, kingdom of Oude, about 70 m. S.S.W. Lucknow. Pop. 3000.

**NEWARK**, a city, United States, New Jersey, r. bank Passaic, 3 m. from its entrance into Newark Bay, 12 m. W. New York; lat. 40° 45' N.; lon. about 74° W. The city is regularly laid out; and has, generally, broad and straight streets, many elegant houses, and two large public promenades, bordered by lofty trees; numerous churches, several of which are handsome; a courthouse, an apprentices' library, a circulating library, a mechanics' institute, for scientific and literary improvement, and a young men's literary association. It has numerous printing-offices, academies, and schools, and is a place of great and increasing commerce. Pop. (1840), 28,292; (1850), 38,885.

**NEWARK-UPON-TRENT**, a parl. and municipal bor., and market tn. England, co. Nottingham, r. bank of an E. branch

of the Trent, here crossed by a handsome bridge of seven arches, 16 m. N.E. Nottingham, at the junction of the Great Northern and Nottingham and Lincoln railways. It is pretty well built; streets paved, and lighted with gas, with a spacious market-place in the centre; and has a respectable townhall, containing some public offices, and an assembly-room; a large and elegant cruciform church, with a light, handsome tower, and lofty spire; places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and R. Catholics; a free grammar-school, several sets of almshouses, and various other charities; a considerable trade in corn, coal, cattle, wool, and other commodities, but particularly in malt and flour, 50,000 quarters of the latter being annually sent to Manchester, Liverpool, and London, and a large linen manufactory. The Trent navigation has been rendered convenient, by the construction of warehouses and wharfs. On the N.W. of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, rebuilt in the reign of Stephen, and hence called the New-work, whence the name of the town. It returns two members to Parliament. Constituency (1851), 867. Pop. bor. (1851), 11,330.

**NEWBALD**, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 5540 ac. Pop. 973.

**NEWBATTLE**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Edinburgh, in the romantic valley of the S. Esk, about 1 m. S. Dalkeith. It owed its origin to a Cistercian monastery, the site of which is now occupied by the modern mansion of the Marquis of Lothian, and has a plain parish church, a chapel of ease at Stobhill; a parochial and other schools, and extensive collieries. Archbishop Leighton was some time minister of this parish. Area of par., 43m. by 3 m. Pop. 2033.

**NEWBAWN**, par. Irel. Wexford; 7537 ac. P. 1703.

**NEWBERN**, a vil. and port of entry, U. States, N. Carolina, r. bank Neuse, at its junction with the Trent; lat. 35° 5' N.; lon. 77° W. It is pleasantly situated, well built, and more healthy than most other places in the state; has a courthouse, jail, theatre, masonic hall, and three churches, several academies and schools, and a considerable trade in exporting grain, pork, lumber, and naval stores. P. (1850), 4722.

**NEWBIGGIN**, par. Eng. Westmorland; 1140 ac. P. 140.

**NEWBLISS**, a market tn. Ireland, co. Monaghan, 4 m. E.S.E. Clones; with a parish and a Presbyterian church, two schools, a commodious market-house, a well-frequented corn market, and monthly fairs. Near it are several ancient, round towers. Pop. 366.

**NEWBOLD**, two pars. Eng.:—1, (*Pacey*), Warwick; 1350 ac. P. 357.—2, (*Verdon*), Leicester; 2400 ac. P. 660.

**NEWBOLD**, a vil. and township, England, co. Derby, near Chesterfield; with a Methodist chapel, an endowed school, an almshouse; manufactures of earthen and stone ware, and extensive coal and iron mines. Pop. 1527.

**NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON**, a hamlet and par. England, co. Warwick, on the Oxford canal, and the London and Birmingham, and the Midland railways, 2 m. N.N.W. Rugby; with a handsome church, a chapel of ease, and limestone quarries. Area of par., 4020 ac. Pop. 1248.

**NEWBOROUGH**, par. England, Northampton; 4940 ac. Pop. 572.

**NEWBOROUGH** (*St. Peter*), par. Wales, Anglesey. Pop. 895.

**NEWBOTTLE**, par. Eng. Northampton; 2990 ac. P. 384.

**NEWBOURN**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 940 ac. P. 163.

**NEWBRIDGE**, a vil. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on both sides of the Taf, here crossed by a celebrated bridge, called Pont-y-Prid, 12 m. S.S.E. Merthyr-Tydvil. It is a large place, about 1 m. long, which has recently sprung up, and attained some importance, in consequence of the mineral treasures in its vicinity. It has a church, several Dissenting chapels, a school, manufactures of chain cables and similar articles, and of railway plates; and tin-mills, said to be the largest in the world.

**NEWBRIDGE**, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Kildare, l. bank Liffey; with a handsome R. Catholic chapel, a national school, and large cavalry barracks. P. 792.



**NEWBURG**, a tn., U. States, state and 54 m. N. New York, on an acclivity, which rises to the height of 300 ft. above r. bank Hudson. It has a courthouse and jail, numerous churches and schools, the theological seminary of the Associate Reformed church; manufactures of carriages, machinery, chains, cordage, candles, &c.; several foundries, breweries, tanneries, stone and lumber yards; and an extensive trade in agricultural produce, in the transporting of which, from the interior, and forwarding to the New York market, many barges, sloops, and steam-boats are employed. Pop. (1830), 6424; (1850), 11,415.

**NEWBURGH**, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. and 9 m. E.S.E. Perth, beautifully situated on a narrow neck of land, r. bank Tay, which is here divided into two channels, by the island of Mugdrum. It has a spacious and handsome parish church, two U. Presbyterian churches, one of them a handsome Gothic structure; places of worship for the Baptists and Independents; a parish, and three other schools; a large and substantial townhall; manufactures of linen, chiefly dowlas sheeting, a good harbour, admitting vessels of 500 tons to its quay; and a trade in coal, corn, timber, and the above manufactures, chiefly exported to the W. Indies and S. America. Near it are some interesting ruins of the celebrated Abbey of Lindores. Area of par., 1145 ac. Pop. (1851), 2995.

**NEWBURN**, a vil. and par. England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, 5 m. W.N.W. Newcastle. It has a neat, cruciform, parish church, with some ancient monuments; a national school; manufactures of crown-glass and chemical products, iron foundries, brick and tile works, a paper-mill, and extensive collieries. Area of par., 11,000 ac. P. 4156.

**NEWBURN**, par. Scot. Fife,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. by 2 m. P. (1851), 375.

**NEWBURY**, a municipal bor. and market tn. England, co. Berks, l. bank Kennet, crossed here by a stone bridge, 16 m. W. by S. Reading, and on a branch of the Great Western railway. It has wide and well-paved streets, lighted with gas; a spacious market-place, substantial townhall or mansion-house, a church, erected in the time of Henry VII.; places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Society of Friends, and Unitarians; a blue-coat, diocesan, and several Sunday schools; some almshouses, and numerous charities; and a literary institution, with a library attached. The principal trade of the town is in malt and flour, for the latter of which there are many large mills on the river. Near it, also, are a small paper-mill, and a mill for throwing silk. This town was formerly noted for its woollen manufactures; but little cloth, excepting serges and shalloons, is now made here. Newbury is a very ancient town, and is celebrated for two severe actions, which took place in its neighbourhood, in 1643 and 1644, between King Charles I. and his parliament. Pop. bor. (1851), 6574.

**NEWBURYPORT**, a tn., U. States, Massachusetts, on a slope above r. bank Merrimac, which is here crossed by a suspension-bridge, and, about 3 m. below, falls into a bay of the Atlantic, and on the Eastern railway, 30 m. N. by E. Boston. It occupies an area of about 1 sq. m.; is regularly built in spacious streets, several of which rise in terraces, parallel to the river; and has a custom-house of rough granite, with a Doric portico; a brick courthouse, ten churches, one of which contains the remains of the celebrated preacher, Whitefield, who died here, September 30, 1770; a fine academy, a lyceum, a high school, and several other superior scholastic establishments, a jail, &c.; paper, fulling, flour, and saw mills, and a considerable coasting and foreign trade, for which a spacious and safe harbour, though somewhat obstructed at its entrance by a sandbank, affords great facilities. In 1850, the total tonnage of the district was 23,262 tons, of which a considerable proportion was employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries. P. (1830), 6375; (1850), 9572.

**NEWBYTH**, a vil. Scotland, co. and 31 m. N.N.W. Aberdeen. It is well built, has a chapel of ease, a school; manufactures of dowlas, a distillery, and an annual cattle fair. Pop. 1396.

**NEWCASTLE**, five pars. Irel.:—1, Dublin; 4283 ac. Pop. 1108.—2, Tipperary; 10,855 ac. Pop. 2953.—3, Waterford; 3961 ac. Pop. 1337.—4, (Lower), Wicklow; 4750 ac. Pop. 1226.—5, (Upper), Wicklow; 7026 ac. Pop. 2766.

**NEWCASTLE**, two pars. Wales:—1, Glamorgan. P. 1239.—2, (Little), Pembroke. P. 431.

**NEWCASTLE**.—1, A small seaport, Ireland, co. Down, at the S. extremity of the Mourne mountains, and the W. point of Dundrum Bay, 11 m. S.S.W. Downpatrick; with a parish, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches; an infant and two other schools; and a good pier, at which some trade is carried on. Newcastle is much frequented for sea-bathing. P. 1157.

—2, A tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 24 m. S.W. Limerick; with a neat parish church, a large R. Catholic chapel, a free school, a spacious market-house, infantry barracks, a union workhouse, an hospital, and the remains of an old castle, which belonged to the Templars; manufactures of coarse woollen, dye-works, and a bleachfield. Pop. 2917.—3, Formerly Kingston, a seaport tn. New S. Wales, at the mouth of the Hunter; lat.  $32^{\circ} 56' S.$ ; lon.  $151^{\circ} 44' 15' E.$ , 70 m. N.E. Sydney. It is a free port, and is fast rising into eminence, in consequence of its position, and the coal-mines near it, which are actively worked. The harbour is difficult of access, but will admit vessels of any size; which, when once in, are quite safe—good anchorage in sand or mud. Pop. 1471.—4, A tn., U. States, Delaware, r. bank Delaware, 5 m. S.S.W. Wilmington; with a Presbyterian, Episcopal, R. Catholic, and two Methodist churches; an academy, a townhouse, courthouse, jail, and arsenal; and an extensive establishment belonging to the Newcastle and Frenchtown railroad company, for the manufacture of steam-engines, castings, &c. P. 2737.

**NEWCASTLE BAY**, Australia, N.E. coast, N. end of Cape York Peninsula, 12 m. in width, and about 8 m. in depth inland; lat.  $10^{\circ} 50' S.$ ; lon.  $142^{\circ} 35' E.$  The shores are low and sandy.

**NEWCASTLE-EMLYN**, a market tn. Wales, co. and 14 m. N.N.W. Carmarthen, r. bank Tevy, here crossed by a handsome bridge; with a spacious church, Independent, Baptist, Calvinistic, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1049.

**NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME**, or **-UNDER-LYNE**, a parl. and municipal bor. England, co. and 14 m. N. Stafford, on the slopes of two hills, on the Staffordshire railway. The houses are mostly of brick, and those along the principal thoroughfares generally well built, many of them large and handsome, and the streets are lighted with gas. It has a handsome townhall, savings-bank, public baths, a theatre; two Established churches, one of which has an ancient tower of red sandstone; chapels for Wesleyan, New Connexion, Primitive, and Calvinistic Methodists; Independents, Baptists, and R. Catholics; a free grammar, and several other schools; almshouses, and a literary and scientific institution, with a good library attached; two extensive silk-mills, and one large cotton manufactory; clock and paper making are also carried on to some extent, and some hats are made. Near it are several considerable collieries, and iron-works. It sends two members to Parliament. Constituency (1851), 1090. Pop. bor. (1851), 10,569.

**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE** [anc. *Pons Ælii*], a tn. and river-port, England, cap. co. Northumberland, l. bank Tyne, about 8 m. above its mouth, in the German Ocean; and on the Newcastle and Carlisle, the Newcastle and North Shields, and the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railways; lat. (bridge, N. end)  $58^{\circ} 58' 42'' N.$ ; lon.  $1^{\circ} 35' 30'' W.$  (E.) It occupies the sides and summits of three acclivities, which rise steeply from the river, extends about 2 m. along its bank, and communicates by an elegant stone bridge, of nine elliptical arches, with the town of Gateshead, which may be regarded as its suburb. It was once surrounded by a wall and a deep fosse, the former, 8 ft. thick and 12 ft. high, and flanked by numerous towers. The fosse has been completely filled, but fragments of the walls and towers are still seen. In the older parts of the town the streets are narrow and winding, and the houses of an irregular, and often very antique appearance; but owing to the very extensive improvements which have been made in recent years, many streets in the same locality have been completely modernised, and rendered both spacious and handsome. In the newer parts of the town many streets and squares, lined with elegant mansions not often equalled out of the metropolis, have risen up, while whole suburbs of villas have spread in all directions, and more especially to the W. So extensive and rapid have been the improvements, that one builder is said to have planned and constructed, in the space of five years, streets and buildings at a cost of nearly a million sterling. One of these streets, called

Grey Street, both from its width and the style of its architecture, is very imposing, and would do honour to any capital. The whole town is well paved and lighted, but the sewerage continues somewhat imperfect. The supply of good water was also deficient, but, by means of an Act, obtained in 1845, the deficiency has been effectually supplied; the water being conveyed to the town through a pipe 11 m. in length.

The most important public buildings are the church of St. Nicholas, an ancient, spacious, and handsome structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a tower, crowned by octagonal turrets, from which four buttresses rise, and terminate in a small crotched spire, the whole 193 ft. high, and almost unequalled for its light and beautiful proportions; the church of All Saints, a handsome Grecian structure, with a Doric portico, a circular interior, and a tower, terminating in an elegant spire, 202 ft. high; the church of St. Andrew, a very ancient structure, partly Norman, with a large but low embattled tower; the church of St. John, of ancient date and large dimensions, with some interesting monuments; the church of St. Peter, an elegant modern building, with two fine

windows of stained-glass; the church of St. Thomas, built in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower, and graceful minarets; the R. Catholic church of St. Mary, a magnificent modern building, in the early English style; numerous other Dissenting chapels, several of them handsome; the Central Exchange and News-room, forming a spacious semicircular Ionic building; the Guildhall or original Exchange, the Merchants' Court, the Corn Exchange, the Assembly-rooms, the Courthouse, in which the assizes for the county of Northumberland are held, a handsome range of buildings, situated within the precincts of the ancient castle, and erected at an expense of £52,000; the Castle itself, one of the finest specimens of castellated Norman in England, and recently restored, in many parts, to its original style and character; the Jail and House of Correction, completed on the most improved principles, and enclosed, with an area of 2 ac., by a stone wall 25 ft. high; an elegant theatre, &c.; public baths, and particularly handsome and commodious butcher, green, fish, and cattle markets. Another structure, for which Newcastle has recently become celebrated, is the



NEWCASTLE, FROM GATESHEAD, WITH THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE.—Drawn and Engraved by J. I. Williams.

magnificent double bridge erected across the Tyne, partly as a common thoroughfare, and partly for the railway, at an expense of £234,450; and to it may be added the Central Railway Station, one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. The more important literary and other institutions are the Free Grammar-School, the Royal Jubilee, national, infant, and many other schools; the Northern Counties' Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; the School of Medicine and Surgery, the lectures of which qualify for the diploma of the London College of Surgeons, and the license of the Apothecaries' Company; the Literary and Philosophical Society, occupying a handsome Doric building, in which a museum and library are included; the Natural History and Antiquarian Societies, both with valuable collections; the Botanical and Horticultural Society; the Institution for the promotion of the Fine Arts; the Mechanics' Institution; the Infirmary, occupying a large and handsome building, which has just been enlarged at a cost of £8000; the Victoria Blind Asylum, the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, the Keelman, Jesus', and several other hospitals and charitable endowments.

The manufactures are very extensive, and possess unwonted facilities, both from the means of transport and the unlimited supplies of excellent and cheap coal, obtained from the neighbouring collieries. Within the town, or in its immediate vicinity, are numerous blast-furnaces, and important malleable and other iron-works. Iron goods, also, including hardware, and large castings, are made at numerous extensive establishments. The other most important staples are locomotive and other machinery, earthenware, glass, chemical products, sheet and pipe lead, cordage and cables, painters' colours, soap, railway and other carriages, brassware, patent shot, bricks and

tiles, paper, sailcloth, &c. There are, also, large flax and spinning mills; flour, bone, oil, and saw mills; and extensive building yards, at which great numbers of sailing vessels and steamers, both in wood and iron, are constructed. The coasting and export trade, including both the above articles of manufacture, and grindstones, salt, and more especially coal and coke, is most important. The following are the quantities shipped coastwise and foreign, for the last four years ending 5th January, 1853, independent of an immense quantity sent by railway:—

COAL.		COAL.	
Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1850.....2,137,557	1850.....790,150	1850.....15,822	1850.....52,583
1851.....2,252,292	1851.....1,004,169	1851.....18,086	1851.....80,307
1852.....2,049,846	1852.....1,008,849	1852.....17,266	1852.....85,764
1853.....2,157,273	1853.....1,054,686	1853.....18,584	1853.....79,233

Of the coals exported to foreign parts, in 1852, the following ports received above 2000 tons each:—		Tons.
Abbeville.....	2,025	6,595
Aden.....	5,048	2,862
Alexandria.....	12,307	4,098
Algiers.....	6,759	3,576
Amsterdam.....	6,879	5,490
Barcelona.....	26,901	23,618
Bombay.....	2,189	30,501
Boulogne.....	9,161	46,437
Bremen.....	9,957	3,195
Brest.....	10,581	22,984
Bordeaux.....	11,447	8,248
Caen.....	4,429	8,188
Cadix.....	9,608	86,052



	Tons.		Tons.
Fecamp.....	16,321	Naples.....	17,786
Flensburg.....	9,411	Nantes.....	2,025
Fredericksuhl.....	2,451	New York.....	7,425
Galatz.....	5,637	Nieuwe Diep.....	4,739
Genoa.....	18,005	Newhaven, U. States.....	2,379
Gibraltar.....	3,688	Oran.....	3,443
Gottenburg.....	15,635	Odessa.....	4,155
Guernsey.....	16,346	Opotio.....	3,366
Hamburg.....	107,147	Paleruo.....	2,948
Hartleux.....	6,501	Philadelphia.....	5,787
Hartlingen.....	3,337	Quebec.....	6,172
Havre.....	34,793	Rio Janeiro.....	2,623
Havannah.....	6,547	Rostock.....	2,072
Hjorling.....	2,572	Rouen.....	34,740
Humburg.....	2,361	Rotterdam.....	27,384
Jersey.....	18,757	Riga.....	5,095
Kongsberg.....	2,184	St. Valery.....	2,034
Kiel.....	2,713	Schiedam.....	35,074
Lauring.....	2,687	Stockholm.....	5,859
Leighorn.....	3,673	Stralsund.....	3,482
Lisbon.....	7,416	Stettin.....	18,922
Lubeck.....	3,586	Smyrna.....	3,381
Maastricht.....	16,337	Swinemunde.....	33,096
Marseilles.....	16,102	Trieste.....	8,150
Memel.....	2,006	Toulon.....	7,046
Messina.....	4,488	Venice.....	13,492
Middleburg.....	2,464	Ystad.....	2,670

The more important imports are corn, clover, and other seeds; flax, hemp, oak-bark, fruit, wine, spirits, colonial produce, tallow, hides, tar and pitch, oil, brimstone, bones, bristles, rags, timber and cabinet-wood, pig-iron, &c. The value of exports, which, in 1840, was £686,925, was, in 1848, £764,191; in 1849, £786,390; and in 1850, £920,068. The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1851, was 938 (179,536 tons). In the same year, the number of vessels entered and cleared was 3817 British, and 3389 foreign. The inland trade is also very important, and has, in recent times, been greatly augmented by the different railways. Steamers ply regularly to Shields, Leith, and other places N. and S. of Tynemouth. Besides the regular weekly markets for provisions, there are large corn and cattle markets, and, among the general horse and cattle fairs, one held in October lasts for eight days.

Newcastle appears to have been a Roman station, and to have derived its name of Pons Ælii, from a bridge erected over the Tyne, by the Emperor Adrian. The Roman wall, built by Severus, passed through it, and terminated at Wallsend, about 3 m. E. In after-times it became so famous for its monastic establishments, that it took the name of Monkchester, and was the resort of numerous pilgrims, who came to visit the holy well of Jesus Mount, now Jesmond, about 1 m. N.E. It owes its name of Newcastle to a fortress, built by Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror. It was first surrounded by walls in the reign of Edward I. During the reign of Charles I. it was surprised and taken by the Scottish army, under Leslie. Among its eminent natives are Duns Scotus, Akenside the poet, Hutton the mathematician, the Earl of Eldon, the celebrated English Chancellor, and his scarcely less celebrated brother Baron Stowell, judge of the admiralty court, Admiral Collingwood, and the celebrated wood-engraver Bewick. Newcastle returns two members to the House of Commons. The borough is divided into eight wards; and the municipal government is vested in a Mayor, 14 Aldermen, and 42 Councillors. Pop. of bor. (1851), 87,784.

NEWCHAPEL, par. Irel. Tipperary; 4873 ac. P. 1419.

NEWENT, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 8 m. N. W. Gloucester. The town, once more important than at present, on the Hereford and Gloucester Canal, consists of three irregular streets, and has a spacious and handsome parish church, with a tower terminating in a lofty spire; two Dissenting chapels, and a good national school. Area of par., 8019 ac. Pop. 3099.

NEWFOUNDLAND [Latin, *Terra Nova*; French, *Terre-Neuve*; German, *Neu Land*], a large isl. British N. America, Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and nearer to Britain than any other part of America—the distance from the port of St. John to the harbour of Valentia, in Ireland, being only about 1918 m. Its N. part is separated from the coast of Labrador by the Strait of Belle Isle, and its S.W. extremity from Cape Breton and Nova Scotia by the great entrance into the Gulf; lat. 46° 37' to 51° 40' N.; lon. 52° 40' to 59° 31' W.; greatest length, N. to S., 350 m.; average breadth, 130 m.; area, 57,000 sq. m. It is of extremely irregular form, with a coast-line, particularly on the S.E. and S., broken up in a remarkable manner

by broad and deep bays, harbours, coves, inlets, and lagoons. The most remarkable of these indentations are Hare, White, and Notre Dame Bays, Bay of Exploits, Bonavista, Trinity, and Conception Bays, on the E. coast; St. Mary's Bay, Fortune and Placentia Bay, on the S. coast; and St. George's Bay, and Bay of Islands, on the W. There are, besides these, innumerable smaller bays and harbours. Many of these are extensive, commodious, and well sheltered, with numerous rivulets running into them; while most of the harbours have complete anchorages, with clear and good channels. The interior of the island, of which little was known previous to 1823, appears to be rocky, with numerous tracts of moss, much intersected by rivers and lakes, and but thinly wooded except on the banks of the rivers. Great boulders, or loose rocks scattered over the country, increase the general roughness of its appearance and character. Hills and valleys continually succeed each other, the former never rising into mountains (the highest not exceeding 1500 ft.), and the latter rarely expanding into plains. The sea-cliffs are, for the most part, bold and lofty, with deep water close to. Rivers and lakes are numerous, and some of them of considerable size. The largest of the former are Humber river and the river Exploits, both issuing, like all the other streams in the island, from lakes or ponds in the interior, some of which are of great extent; the largest, called Grand Pond, being from 50 to 60 m. long, and 5 m. broad; while the next in dimensions, Indian Lake, is 30 m. long and from 5 to 6 m. broad. The prevalent formation of the island is granite, and in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica and clay slate, with secondary formations. The minerals of the island comprise coal, gypsum, copper, lead, and it is said, iron. Salt springs are reported near the W. coast. The whole of the land in and about the neighbourhood of Conception Bay—very probably the whole island—is rising out of the ocean at a rate which threatens, at no very distant day, materially to affect many of the best harbours on the coast. At Ponte-de-Grave, in Conception Bay, several large flat rocks, over which schooners might pass some 30 or 40 years ago with the greatest facility, are now approaching the surface, the water being scarcely navigable for a skiff. The climate, though severe, is healthful; the mortality among the inhabitants being on a lower scale than in any portion of the American continent—the deaths, according to the population returns, being only 1 in 76—while in no other country is old age attended with greater bodily vigour and mental animation. Winter, which consists of a series of storms of wind, rain, and snow, lasts from the beginning of December until the middle of April. January and February are the coldest months. Snow does not lie long on the ground, and the frost is less intense than in W. Canada, though the thermometer frequently falls 30° below the freezing point. The summer is short and warm. In May, and the beginning of June, dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighbouring shores; but they do not appear to be in the least prejudicial to health. The principal trees are spruce, birch, larch, willow, and mountain-ash. Recumbent and trailing evergreens are met with in great variety, and the berry-bearing shrubs clothe every swamp and open tract. European and American grasses of various kinds abound, as also natural red and white clover, and vetches. Agriculture employs a large portion of the inhabitants. The crops generally are abundant, particularly potatoes. Grain crops also thrive well, wheat having been known to yield 50 bushels per acre; but both climate and soil are perhaps fully more favourable to pasturage and green crops than to grain. The wild animals are the deer, bear, wolf, hare, beaver, marten, dog, wild cat, rat, and mouse. The pure breed of Newfoundland dogs, so much celebrated for their size, sagacity, and fidelity, is rarely to be met with, those generally seen in the island being crosses of every conceivable variety. Birds are numerous, both land and aquatic. On the coasts, the morse or sea-horse formerly abundant, but has been nearly annihilated. Seals are numerous on the coasts, as are also whales, grampuses, and porpoises; and the famous banks of Newfoundland swarm with almost every variety of fish, particularly cod. These banks form the most extensive submarine elevation on the globe; in their full extent, they occupy 16° of lon. and nearly 10° of lat., and are between 600 and 700 m. in length, with a depth of water varying from 4 to 160 fathoms, 40 being supposed the mean depth. The shores of Newfoundland, however, equally abound with cod as the banks, and are pre-

ferred by the English as fishing ground, being more convenient for curing and drying their fish, and less exposed to the fogs, rain, and sleet so frequent on the banks. The cod fishery opens at the beginning of June, and lasts till about the middle of October, and may be said to form the staple occupation of the inhabitants of this colony. In 1845, the number of persons engaged in this fishery was 18,503, and the number of their boats 10,089. The value of the dried cod fish exported, in 1849, was £605,482, and of cod oil £87,622. The herring fishery has been almost wholly neglected, though the shores of Newfoundland swarm with that valuable fish; and the salmon fishery is not more energetically prosecuted. The seal fishery is next in importance to the cod fishery; the number of vessels engaged in it, in 1847, was 340—tonnage, 29,984; men employed, 11,000; number of seals caught, 455,180—estimated value, £214,175. The total exports of Newfoundland amounted, in 1849, to £876,567, and the imports to £770,190; of the former sum, the fishery exports alone amounted to £853,004. Shipping—inwards, 125,155 tons; outwards, 127,365 tons.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland, supposed not to be numerous, are remarkably shy of intercourse with Europeans, confining themselves wholly to the interior of the island, with which settlers have little or no communication. A large proportion of the settlers are natives of Ireland, and of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and their descendants; but many of the inhabitants are also from other parts of the United Kingdom. The population has retained the habits of their old country to a greater degree than in other N. American settlements.

The government of Newfoundland is administered, under a constitution granted in 1832, by a governor, an executive council consisting of 9 members, who also compose the legislative council, and a house of assembly consisting of 15 representatives. Justice is dispensed by a chief-justice and an assistant-judge; and the police is under the management of one chief and two junior magistrates. The most perfect toleration is here extended towards all religious sects. The R. Catholics are the most numerous, amounting to 46,785 persons; the Church of England next, 34,281; and the Wesleyans third, 14,239. The educational institutions consist of a male orphan asylum, with 470 children; 6 grammar-schools and academies, under the control of the local government; 40 schools established by the 'Newfoundland and British North American School Society,' on the Madras system, with about 2784 male and female pupils in 1848; 8 schools under the Wesleyan Methodists; and a convent school, with 400 female children. Elementary schools have, besides, been established in every district in the island by the local legislature.

Newfoundland is supposed to have been discovered by the Norwegians, or Northmen, about the year 1000; but, if so, it was re-discovered by John Cabot on the 24th June, 1497, when he took formal possession of the island, in which a settlement was subsequently formed by some Portuguese adventurers, who were in turn expelled by Sir Francis Drake in the reign of Elizabeth. After this period, numerous English colonies were established from time to time along the E. coast, and several French along the S., in the Bay of Placentia. But, in 1713, Newfoundland and its dependencies were declared, by the treaty of Utrecht, to belong wholly to Great Britain; the French reserving a right to fish and cure on certain parts of the coast. The only noteworthy town on the island is St. John's (*which see*). Pop. (1850), estimated at upwards of 100,000.

NEWHAVEN, a tn. and par. England, co. Sussex, near the mouth of the Ouse, here crossed by a draw-bridge, 8 m. E.S.E. Brighton, and on a branch of the Brighton and South Coast railway. It has a parish church, a Dissenting chapel, a national school, and a harbour, which, from the important improvements recently made upon it, is considered the best tidal harbour between the Downs and the Isle of Wight, and from which steam-packets sail to France. Ship-building is carried on to some extent. Pop. (1851), 1260.

NEWHAVEN, a vil. Scotland, co. and 2 m. N. Edinburgh, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth. It consists of an original village, composed, for the most part, of mean huts, occupied by fishermen, and a more modern portion, containing a great number of good houses and villas, occupied chiefly as lodging-houses and sea-bathing quarters; and has an Extension and a Free church, and valuable oyster and other fisheries. A little W. from the village are the excellent harbour of Granton, and a terminus of the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton railway. Pop. 2103.

NEWHILLS, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 5 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen, near the Don; with a handsome parish church, a parochial school, a worsted, two snuff and numerous flour mills, a brewery, extensive manufactures of paper, and valuable granite quarries. Area of par., 6 m. by 5 m. Pop. 2865.

NEWICK, par. Eng. Sussex; 1930 ac. Pop. 914.

NEWINGTON, several pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 2210 ac. P. 734.—2, Oxford, 3080 ac. P. 471.—3, (*Bagpath*), Gloucester; 1700 ac. P. 278.—4, (*next Hythe*), Kent; 3260 ac. P. 475.—5, (*St. Mary*), Surrey; 630 ac. P. 54,606.—6, (*South*), Oxford; 1460 ac. P. 434.

NEWLAND, par. Eng. Gloucester; 6840 ac. P. 4085.

NEWLANDS, par. Scot. Peebles; 12,000 ac. P. 1063.

NEWLYN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 8340 ac. P. 1451.

NEWMARKET, a market tn. Ireland, co. and about 27 m. N.W. Cork, on the Dallua; with a handsome Protestant and a R. Catholic church, national and several other schools, a good market-house, and a corn-mill. J. Philpot Curran was born here. Pop. 1899.

NEWMARKET, par. Wales, Flint. Pop. 713.

NEWMARKET, a market tn. England, partly in co. Cambridge, and partly in co. Suffolk, 56 m. N.E. London, on a gentle declivity, on the Eastern Counties railway. It has a handsome church, an Independent chapel, a literary institution, public assembly-rooms, several schools, a jockey-club, and corn-market; and malt-making and brewing are carried on. But Newmarket derives nearly its whole importance from its celebrated race-course, and horse-training establishments. The former, which is about 3 m. W. from the town, is between 4 m. and 5 m. long, and is considered the finest in the kingdom. The races are held seven times in the year. The training of horses, for which there are no fewer than 15 establishments, is the chief business of the place, and is a source of large emolument. The training ground, admirably adapted to its purpose, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. long. Pop. 3356.

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, a tn. Ireland, co. Clare, near the N.E. shore of Lough Fergus, 6 m. S.S.E. Ennis. It has an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, two schools, and a dispensary. Inhabitants chiefly agricultural; but many young women sew muslin. Pop. 1526.

NEWMILLS, a vil. Scotland, Ayrshire, r. bank Irvine Water, and on a branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 7 m. E. Kilmarnock. It is tolerably well built; has an Established, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church—all handsome modern buildings; several schools, a charitable endowment, manufactures of fine cotton fabrics and Jacquard machines, and a worsted-mill. Pop. 1851.

NEWNHAM, several pars. Eng.:—1, Hants; 1170 ac. P. 337.—2, Herts, 810 ac. P. 161.—3, Kent; 1280 ac. P. 455.—4, Northampton; 1940 ac. P. 583.—5, (*Murren*), Oxford; 1680 ac. P. 254.—6, (*Regis*), Warwick; 1470 ac. P. 156.

NEWNHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Gloucester, r. bank Severn; with a church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a good school, and a harbour, admitting vessels of 150 tons; some trade, and ship-building. Coal and iron are extensively worked in the vicinity. Area of par., 2140 ac. Pop. 1105.

NEWTONT, two pars. Eng. Wilts:—1, (*Long*), 1570 ac. P. 305.—2, (*North*), 810 ac. P. 342.

NEWPORT, several places, England:—1, A municipal and parl. bor., and market tn. and par. Isle of Wight, 18 m. S.S.E. Southampton, on a gentle ascent, l. bank Medina, which is navigable to the town for small craft. It consists of five principal parallel, E. to W., streets, and three or four others intersecting them at right angles, all kept in excellent order, well paved, and lighted with gas; houses of brick, mostly well built. It has a handsome townhall, comprising public offices, and an excellent market-place beneath; a small theatre, jail, and house of correction; two churches, one a spacious, modern structure, with an embattled tower, the other a ruinous old edifice, built in 1172; places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, R. Catholics, and others; a royal national, a royal British, a blue-coat,



and several Sunday-schools; a set of almshouses, a mechanics' institute, a literary and philosophical institution, a literary and scientific institute, and four friendly societies. Lace is made here, employing about 300 hands; also agricultural implements, for which Newport has a wide reputation. There is, likewise, a considerable trade in coals, wheat, and flour. But the principal business of the place arises from its being the market town of the agricultural and grazing district around. About 1 m. S.W. from the town are the ruins of Carisbrooke castle. The borough sends two members to Parliament; constituency (1851), 707. Area of par., 80 ac. Pop. 3858. Pop. bor. (1851), 8047.—(*Local Correspondent*).—2, A seaport and market tn., and parl. bor., co. and 20 m. S.W. Monmouth, r. bank Usk, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, about 5 m. from its mouth, in the estuary of the Severn, and on the Monmouth and Cardiff railway. It is very irregularly built, except in the more modern parts, which are elegant; and has a parochial, and a handsome district church; a mariners' church, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Society of Friends, and R. Catholics; a good haven, and a considerable trade. Chief exports, iron, coal, and tin-plate; imports, provisions, timber, from America, and general goods. The dock is spacious, and capable of admitting vessels of any dimensions and burthen, at all states of the tides. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent. There are also here several iron-foundries, an extensive nail-factory, several sail-lofts, and large anchor and chain-cable manufactories, &c. It unites with Monmouth, &c., in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. (1851), 19,323.—3, A market tn. and par. Shropshire, 16 m. N.E. Shrewsbury; with a church, an Independent chapel, two free schools, and two sets of almshouses. Area of par., 800 ac. Pop. (1851), 2906.—4, A vil. Cornwall, separated by a rivulet from Launceston, of which it may now be considered a suburb, having been incorporated with it by the Reform Act. It was previously an independent borough, and had returned two members to Parliament from the time of Edward VI. Pop. 1068.—5, A seaport and par. Wales, co. Pembroke, on an acclivity, at the mouth of the Nevers, in St. George's Channel. It has small, irregular streets, neither lighted nor paved; an ancient church, Baptist, Independent, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels; several schools, the remains of an old castle, extensive slate quarries; a small harbour, which affords good shelter for coasting vessels, and at which a considerable trade is carried on in exporting corn, butter, and slates, and importing coal, culm, and limestone. Pop. 1750.—6, (*Pagnell*), A market tn. and par., co. Buckingham, on the Ouse, 48 m. N.W. London. It has a noble-looking church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; several schools, a few almshouses, a circulating library, savings-bank, and a society for promoting Christian knowledge. Area of par., 3230 ac. P. (1851), 3312.—7, A par. Essex; 2870 ac. P. 813.

NEWPORT, two places, Ireland:—1, (*or Newport-Pratt*), A market tn. and seaport, co. Mayo, at the head of Clew Bay, at the mouth of a river of same name, here crossed by a good stone bridge. It has a neat modern church, a spacious R. Catholic and a Methodist chapel, a national school, a courthouse, a union workhouse, a spacious harbour, admitting vessels of 400 tons, and a considerable trade in grain. The old castle of Carrickaneady is in the vicinity. Pop. 1091.—2, (*or Newport-Tip*), A market tn., co. Tipperary, 11 m. N.N.E. Limerick; with a neat parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a national school, and small infantry barracks. Pop. 1072.

NEWPORT, a seaport tn., U. States, once cap. of Rhode Island, finely situated on its S.W. shore, at the main entrance of Narraganset Bay, 24 m. S. by E. Providence. It is defended by two forts; and has 12 churches, a Jews' synagogue, a statehouse, custom-house, market-house, atheneum, and library; and a curious old tower, which has called forth much learned but fruitless disquisition. The manufacturing establishments include some large cotton and woollen factories; and the trade is extensive, having the benefit of one of the largest, safest, and most accessible harbours in the Union. In 1850, the tonnage of the district, chiefly coasting, and partly employed in the whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries, was 10,579 tons. Newport is one of the few places which has not increased since the revolution. It was then about 10,000, and, in 1850, only 9563.

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NEWRY, a tn., river-port, parl. bor., and par. Ireland, partly co. Down, and partly co. Armagh, finely situated in a valley, on the Dublin and Belfast Junction railway, and on the Newry canal and Newry river, which, a little below, forms the estuary of Carlingford Bay, and is crossed by several bridges, 32 m. S.S.W. Belfast. It consists of a handsome square, and a number of generally straight and well-kept streets, lined with substantial brick houses; and has two Episcopal churches, one of them with a spire 190 ft. high; three Presbyterian, two Methodist, and two R. Catholic chapels; a handsome courthouse, several superior schools, a nunnery, a savings-bank, assembly and reading rooms, a mechanics' institute, several religious societies, manufactures of linen, an extensive iron and brass foundry, and several corn-mills. By means of the river and canal, it is accessible by vessels of 600 tons, and carries on a considerable trade, exporting grain, cattle, and butter; and importing coals, iron, hardware, &c. It returns a member to Parliament; constituency (1851), 517. Area of par., 5470 ac. Pop. 25,168. Pop. tn., 11,972. Pop. bor., 13,227.

NEWRY, par. Irel. Armagh; 968 ac. Pop. 804.

NEWTIMBER, par. Eng. Sussex; 1550 ac. Pop. 165.

NEWTON, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 3 sq. m. Pop. 1743.

NEWTON, several places, England:—1, A vil. Longendale, Cheshire, on a declivity, 8 m. E. by S. Manchester, and a station on the Manchester and Sheffield railway; with a parish church, in the Norman style, two Methodist chapels, a national and other schools, and several cotton-mills, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. Pop. 293.—2, (*Abbot*), A market tn. Devon, 14 m. S.S.W. Exeter; with an Established church, places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Tanning and shoemaking are carried on, and large quantities of shoes are exported to Newfoundland. Pop. (1851), 3147.—3, (*or Newton-Heath*), A chapelry, Lancashire, about 3 m. N.E., and in the bor. of Manchester; with an Episcopal and a Wesleyan chapel, and two schools; inhabitants chiefly engaged in the extensive cotton manufactories of the district. There are also here steel-works, dye-works, and a very large manufactory of lucifer matches. Area, 1280 ac. Pop. 6127.—4, (*in Mackerfield*), A market tn. Lancashire, 15 m. E. by N. Liverpool, on the railway to Manchester; consisting chiefly of one broad street, with some good houses. In the vicinity are several extensive works, including foundries, alkali-works, and crown-glass making. It has a neat stone church, with a conspicuous spire; an Independent chapel, and several schools. Races take place annually in July, on a large common within a short distance of the town. Pop. 3126.—5, (*Potter*), A vil. See POTTER-NEWTON.—6, (*upon Ouse*), A vil. and par., co. and 8 m. N.W. York, l. bank Ouse, on the York and Newcastle railway; well built; with a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a charitable endowment. Area of par., 4590 ac. Pop. 908.

NEWTON, numerous pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 1220 ac. Pop. 221.—2, Northampton; 1050 ac. Pop. 103.—3, (*Blossomville*), Bucks; 1050 ac. P. 261.—4, (*Bromshold*), Northampton; 1740 ac. P. 161.—5, (*by Castleacre*), Norfolk; 970 ac. P. 93.—6, (*in Cleveland*), York (N. Riding); 5020 ac. P. 712.—7, (*St. Cyres*), Devon; 3290 ac. P. 1234.—8, (*St. Faith*), Norfolk; 640 ac. Pop. 334.—9, (*Ferrers*), Devon; 3090 ac. P. 778.—10, (*Flotman*), Norfolk; 1000 ac. P. 371.—11, (*Kyme-with-Toulston*), York (W. Riding);—12, (*St. Loë*), Somerset, 1670 ac. P. 527.—13, (*Lomp*), Durham; 4380 ac. P. 293.—14, (*Longville*), Bucks; 1640 ac. Pop. 565.—15, (*North*), Wales, Pembroke, P. 71.—16, (*Nottage*), Wales, Glamorgan, P. 792.—17, (*Old*), Suffolk; 2310 ac. P. 712.—18, (*St. Petock*), Devon; 1040 ac. P. 261.—19, (*Paredd*), Oxford; 1330 ac. P. 118.—20, (*Regis or Newton-in-the-Thistles*), Warwick; 1610 ac. P. 454.—21, (*Rigny*), Cumberland; 2560 ac. P. 310.—22, (*Solway*), Derby; 1280 ac. P. 311.—23, (*South*), Wilts, 3840 ac. P. 692.—24, (*near Sudbury*), Suffolk; 1370 ac. P. 443.—25, (*by Toft*), Lincoln, 1730 ac. Pop. 85.—26, (*Toney*), Wilts; 2770 ac. P. 324.—27, (*Tracey*), Devon; 760 ac. P. 125.—28, (*upon Trent*), Lincoln, 1390 ac. Pop. 399.—29, (*Valence*), Hants; 1810 ac. P. 331.—30, (*West*), Norfolk; 1030 ac. P. 242.—31, (*Wold*), Lincoln; 2060 ac. P. 146.

NEWTONARDS, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Down, at the N. extremity of Lough Strangford, and on the Belfast and County Down railway, 9 m. E. Belfast. It consists chiefly

of a handsome square, and several straight and spacious streets leading into it; is well built, and has an elegant parish church, three Presbyterian chapels, two Methodist, one Covenanters', one R. Catholic, and one Unitarian; an elegant town-hall, with assembly-rooms attached; the ruins of an ancient church, converted into a courthouse, and of a richly-sculptured cross; several superior schools, a fever hospital and dispensary, house of industry, union workhouse, manufactures and embroidery of muslin for Glasgow houses, and fine stone quarries. About 1 m. from the town, two lead-mines are worked. Pop. 7621.

NEWTON-STEWART, a tn. Scotland, co. and 7 m. N. by W. Wigtown, r. bank Cree. It has a large and handsome Gothic parish church, considered one of the finest in Gallo-way; Free, U. Presbyterian, Cameronian, and R. Catholic churches; an endowed academy, and several other schools; and manufactures of woollen and cotton goods. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the lead-mines, which are worked to a considerable extent in the vicinity, in Kirkeudbrightshire. Pop. (1851), 2599.

NEWTON-UPON-AVR. See AVR.

NEWTOWN, a beautiful vil. New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, 3 m. from Sydney. Pop. 1215.

NEWTOWN, several places, England:—1, A par. bor., market tn., and par., N. Wales, co. Montgomery. The town is situated in a beautiful valley, r. bank Severn, crossed here by a handsome stone bridge, 8 m. S.W. Montgomery, and on the Montgomery canal. It has an ancient church, in the early English style; places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists; an academy for the preparation of young men for the ministry, belonging to the Independents; 11 day-schools, and a dispensary; extensive manufactures of flannel, numerous fulling-mills, and several bleaching-grounds; a large foundry, potteries, tanneries, and a considerable trade in malt. Newtown unites with Montgomery, &c., in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. bor., (1851), 6371. Pop. par., 3226.—2, (*Linford*), A par. Leicester; 3990 ac. Pop. 495.—3, (*near-Newbury*), A par. Hants; 570 ac. Pop. 246.

NEWTOWN, numerous places, Ireland:—1, A par. Meath; 1103 ac. P. 174.—2, A par. Westmeath; 10,249 ac. P. 3010.—3, (*Barry*), A vil. and par., co. and 23 m. N.N.W. Wexford, at the junction of the Clody with the Slaney, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has a neat church, several schools, an hospital, barracks, manufactures of linen and frieze, and a slate quarry. Area of par., 8284 ac. Pop. par., 3723; vil., 1437.—4, (*Stewart*), A market tn., co. Tyrone, 9 m. N. by W. Omagh. It has a parish church, a R. Catholic, two Presbyterian, and two Wesleyan Methodist chapels; a national school, and a dispensary. The ruins of an old castle occupy the summit of a hill, and there are several interesting antiquities and fine seats in the vicinity. P. 1405.—5, (*Mount-Kennedy*), A vil., co. and 8 m. N. by W. Wicklow; with a handsome chapel, surmounted by a pinnacled tower, a parochial school, hospital, and dispensary. P. 823.—6, (*Butler*), A tn., co. Fermanagh, 15½ m. S.S.E. Enniskillen; with a neat parish church, R. Catholic, Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, a school, and courthouse; and manufactures of tobacco and snuff. Pop. 541.—7, (*Forbes*), A vil., co. and nearly 3 m. N.W. Longford; with a Protestant Episcopal church, and a R. Catholic chapel. Pop. 478.—8, (*Hamilton*), A tn. and par., co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Armagh, in a valley, enclosed by steep hills. It consists of four streets, badly built, and worse kept; and has a parish church, about 1 m. distant from the town; Presbyterian and R. Catholic chapels; a national and two other schools; and some trade in flax. A considerable number of the young women are employed in sewing muslin. Area of par., 12,405 ac. Pop. 7538.—9, (*Clonban*), A par. Meath; 566 ac. Pop. 298.—10, (*Cronmelin*), A par. and tn. Antrim; 3446 ac. Pop. 799.—11, (*Glenns*), A tn. See CUSHENDALE.—12, (*Lennan*), A par. Tipperary; 5774 ac. Pop. 1806.

NEWTOWNLIMAVADY, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 15 m. E.N.E. Londonderry, r. bank Roe, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a large parish church, three Presbyterian, a R. Catholic, Unitarian, Independent, and two Wesleyan Methodist chapels; three national, and several other schools; a savings'-bank, dispensary, union workhouse, and bridewell; manufactures of linen, and a considerable

trade in flax and grain. Along the banks of the Roe, which, being precipitous and well wooded, are very picturesque, is the Limavady or Dog's Leap, the ancient castle of the O'Callans, from which the town takes its name. Pop. 3101.

NEWTYLE, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Forfar, on a branch of the Scottish Midland Junction railway. It has a plain parish and a U. Presbyterian church, a school, manufactures of sack, sheeting, Osnaburghs, &c.; two saw and two flour mills. Area of par., 2 m. by 2 m. Pop. 1264.

NEXOE, a seaport tn. Denmark, isl. Bornholm. Besides tolerably secure roads, it has a harbour admitting vessels drawing 5½ ft.; manufactures of woollens, several distilleries and breweries, and some shipping and general trade. Near it are sandstone and millstone quarries. Pop. 1400.

NEYBE, or NEIVA, a river, isl. Hayti, which descends from the mountains of Cibao, near the N.W. side of the peak of Yacki; flows S.W. through a valley of same name, passing the town of St. John, and falls into the Bay of Neybe, after a course of about 80 m. Its navigation is encumbered by a bar across its mouth.

NEYNWALL, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer; a large and strong place, enclosed by an irregular stone wall, and nearly inaccessible from the extensive morasses by which it is surrounded. Numerous temples, images, and sculptured monuments, are dispersed about the neighbourhood.

NEYVA, or NEIVA, a tn. New Granada, cap. dist., on the Magdalena, at the confluence of the Neyva, 130 m. S.W. Bogota. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1827, but is still a place of some importance, and carries on a considerable trade in cacao, of excellent quality.

NGAMI, a lake in the interior of S. Africa, about lat. 20° 30' S.; lon. 23° E. It has been known vaguely from report ever since the establishment of intercourse between the Cape Colony and the Bechuana tribes, N. of the river Orange. In 1815, it was described to the missionary Campbell under the name of Mampuru, that is, the roaring of lions; and the fact, that it is navigated, was not omitted. It is also well known to the Zulus, N. of Natal, who name it Ukulu, and consider it as three months distant. The Bechuana generally call it, from its canoes, Makóro. A navigable lake so clearly indicated in the heart of the continent, was an attractive object for travellers; but the difficulties awaiting the attempt to reach Lake Ngami, seemed at first insurmountable. The chief of these consisted in the desert of soft sand extending from W. to E., with a width of 100 m., N. of the country of the Bamangwato, in lat. 23° S. The depth of the sand and the scarcity of water, render the attempt to cross this desert extremely hazardous. At length, in June 1849, this dangerous tract was crossed by Mr. Cotton Oswell and the Rev. Daniel Livingstone, and they came upon the Zouga, a river which flows from the lake about 250 m., irregularly E. and S.E., until it spreads out into a lagoon, and is wasted in the sands. Following this river upwards, they arrived at the village of the Batoáni, a branch of the Bamangwato tribe, who are settled on the lake, in lat. 20° 23' S.; lon. 23° 30' E. From the shore of the lake, S.W. of the village, no land could be descried over it to the W. and N.W. Northwards, its width seemed to be 14 m. The natives stated that it was a three days' journey, quick travelling, 75 m., along its S. and W. shore, to the point where a river enters it from the N.W. This river (the Tso) flows so rapidly, that canoes cannot ascend it by paddling. The Zouga, issuing from the lake, is at first a fine river, from 300 to 500 yards wide; lower down, it becomes narrower, with high banks; there it spreads out again, divides into rivulets, and disappears in the plain.

The banks of the Zouga are generally of a calcareous tufa, and are lined with trees of stately growth; some of these appear to be varieties of the Baobab (*Adansonia*); with which are also banyans, like those of India; and Palmyra palms. Some of the native tribes make cloth of two kinds of cotton, the produce of a tree and bush; and dye it with the indigo that grows wild everywhere.

The Batoáni, a branch of the Bamangwato, a tribe of Bechuana, are settled, as already stated, on the E. shore of the lake, where the Zouga issues from it. The lower part of this river is inhabited by the remnants of the Baharutsi nation. But the boatmen of the lake, who chiefly inhabit its banks and islands, are of Hotentot race, apparently from the W. coasts, and are called Bakhoba [serfs]; and also Batilélor



Baelcélé, evidently a Bechuana attempt to utter the Hottentot clucking sound, *gáqá* [men]. These Bakhoba are described as superior to the Bechuana in vigour and intelligence. They are not confined to the lake, but navigate and fish in the numerous and great rivers further N. Their canoes are rudely hollowed out of a single tree, and are often quite crooked. The people about the lake and further N. live, to a great extent, on fish, which are brought down in abundance by the floods. The Bakhoba possess well-made nets, their fine cordage being spun of wild flax. The root of a kind of flag pounded, yields a farinaceous substance, not much inferior to wheaten flour. The tuberous root of a water-lily is among the articles of food. Besides garden produce, wild fruits, and fish, the natives have also game in plenty (chiefly antelopes, hippopotami, and elephants), taken in pit-falls along the river.

The sight of this African lake was interesting, but still more so was the information afforded by the natives; for they stated that Ngami is merely a reservoir for the surplus waters of a periodically inundated country, about 200 m. further on, which country they designate by the name of Linokanoka or 'rivers on rivers.' In consequence of this intelligence, the same enterprising travellers, starting from Kolobeng, a missionary station on one of the sources of the Limpopo, directed their course N. in 1851, and, crossing extensive salt-pans, in which the Zouga seems to terminate, arrived, after great labours, at the banks of the Chóbe, in lat. 18° 20' S.; lon. 26° E. This river, about 12 or 15 ft. deep, is connected with Lake Ngami by a canal or transverse channel, named Tamunakle. The spot thus reached by the wagons on the banks of the Chóbe, is above 2000 m. from Cape Town. The travellers went down the river about 30 m. in a canoe to visit Sibatoani, the paramount chief of this country. They afterwards proceeded on horseback N.E. from the Chóbe about 100 m., to Seshéke, which is situate in lat. 17° 28' S., on a large river, from 300 to 500 yards wide, and with a great volume of water. Fifty miles higher up this river, stands Barotse, Sibatoani's capital. Below Seshéke [that is, Sandbanks], the river is joined by the Chóbe; and at the distance of 80 m., forcing its way through hills, it is precipitated over rocks; the falls being named Mosi wa thunya [or Roaring Vapours]. It afterwards receives another river, the Maninchi, from the N., and then takes the name of Zabeza or Zambeze. All these rivers, namely, the Maninchi, Seshéke, Chóbe, with the Teoge and Tso flowing into Lake Ngami, are represented as being connected together by transverse canals, which form of them one system of waters of immense extent, the breadth of the region intersected by them being at least 400 m. This region may, in fact, be described as an immense marsh, embracing some tracts of elevated land, like islands, extremely fertile, and clothed with large timber. It can hardly be doubted that these waters all sink in the sands, and are distributed on the surface of the underlying limestone rock, throughout the riverless, but by no means unproductive desert, which extends from the l. bank of the Limpopo W. over some thousands of square miles. The banks of the rivers, wherever there are reeds and trees, are infested by the Tsetse, a fly, the bite of which is fatal to cattle. Marsh fever, also, is prevalent at the first rise, and at the fall of the waters. Very little rain falls in the country near Lake Ngami, and the rivers are never affected by it. Here, as in Egypt, the floods descend in the dry season. The waters begin to rise in June, and reach their greatest height in the beginning of August. The source of the Seshéke, according to the natives, is in Lobale, the same country from which the Lulua, the main branch of the Zaire, descends in the opposite direction. The country beyond Linokanoka, is reported to be well peopled by industrious tribes, who make good pottery, and work in iron.

In 1852, Lake Ngami was again visited by a trading party. The oxen, 37 in number, and waggon of Mr. Campbell, one of the party, were conveyed in canoes, along the river Zouga, 300 m., to the lake. The party walked round the lake, and found it to be 60 m. in length, and 14 m. broad. The river Teoge, one of its affluents, was also ascended for about 150 m., when the ravages of the Tsetse fly among the cattle compelled a return. Everywhere traces of Portuguese traders were found; but slave-dealers from the W. coast, who had promised these regions a visit, were deterred from coming by the report of English traders being on the lake. Mr.

Campbell says, 'A lucrative trade has been opened up; and this may be indefinitely extended, though not without risk, and the endurance of great privation.'

NGANAITI, or BYAM-MARTIN, a coral lagoon, uninhabited isl. S. Pacific, Low Archipelago; lat. 19° 40' 22" S.; lon. 138° 22' 28" W.; 3½ m. in diameter. Discovered, in 1826, by Captain Beechey.

NGANHIOEI, an inland prov. China, enclosed by provs. Chekiang, Kiangsoo, Hoonan, Houpe, and Kiangsee; lat. 29° 5' to 34° 18' N.; lon. 114° 50' to 119° 17' E.; area, 48,461 sq. m. In the S. and W. sections, it is agreeably diversified with ranges of low hills; but the surface is, for the most part, level, and traversed by the Yang-tse-kiang and the Hoai-ho, with their numerous tributaries. Near the Yang-tse-kiang are several small lakes, and the Chau-hu or Nest Lake, between the two main rivers, is the largest sheet of water in the province. The vegetable productions comprise fruit, vegetables, and every kind of grain; and green tea is extensively cultivated, particularly in the S.E. portion, which is the chief green tea district in China. Silk, cotton, and hemp are also raised; and gold, silver, copper, and other metals are obtained from the mines. Ink and horn-lanterns are extensively manufactured. Provincial cap., Ngan-kiang-foo. Pop. 34,168,059.

NGOUÇA, a small tn. Algerian Sahara, oasis and 19 m. N.E. Ouargla; lat. 32° 22' N.; lon. 4° 26' E.; defended by a wall, crowned by 25 or 30 small square forts, and entered by five gates. It has a well-fortified citadel, and two mosques, with schools attached. It carries on a considerable commerce with Touggourt. Pop. about 1000.

NGUNDAVAM, a tn. on Viti Levu, one of the Feejee isls., near lat. 18° S.; lon. 178° W. The access to it is most intricate, being studded with reefs and shoals; and the inhabitants have had their full share in the atrocities which have been committed on trading vessels in that locality. In 1848, it was visited by Captain Worth, of H.M.S. *Calypso*, to demand the delivery of the murderers of two Europeans; which being refused, the town was bombarded and burned down.

NHA-TRANG, or NHATRANG, a tn. Anam, cap. prov. and 5 m. above the mouth of a river of same name; lat. 12° 20' N.; lon. 109° 10' E. It is a place of considerable importance, defended by a fort, built in the European manner; and has manufactures of silk and other goods; and a harbour, which admits vessels drawing 7 or 8 ft. water, and at which a trade with different parts of the coast is carried on.

NHO, or NOUH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and N.W. Agra; lat. 27° 51' N.; lon. 77° 31' E.; long celebrated for the manufacture of a culinary salt, distinguished by the name of salumba, and procured, by crystallization, from the water of saline springs in the neighbourhood.

NIAGARA, a river, N. America, separating Upper Canada from the State of New York, and conveying the waters of Lake Erie into Lake Ontario. It is 33½ m. long, and varies in breadth from 1 to 4 m., being about the former where it issues from Lake Erie, total descent, 331 ft. It is occasionally interspersed with low wooded islands—the largest of which, Grand Island, has an area of 17,000 ac. About 15 m. from Lake Erie, it is precipitated over a ledge of silurian and limestone, and forms the celebrated falls of Niagara, having been previously divided into two cataracts by a central island, called Goat Island, about 500 ft. in width; and discharges, it is computed, a hundred millions of tons of water each hour. The cataract on the S. side of the island, called the American Fall, is 162 ft. high, width 1125 ft.; that on the Canadian side, called the Great or Horse-shoe Fall, is 149 ft. high, width 2100 ft. Below the falls, the river rushes with great velocity down the sloping bottom of a narrow chasm, for a distance of 7 m. This ravine varies from 200 to 400 yards in width from cliff to cliff, and its walls rise almost perpendicularly to a height of from 250 to 300 ft. About ½ m. below the Horse-shoe Fall, the river, there about 1200 ft. wide, has so far resumed its tranquillity as to admit of the establishment of a regular ferry across. A short distance below the falls, a wire suspension-bridge has been erected across the river; it is 800 ft. in span, and 230 ft. high.

NIAGARA, formerly NEWARK, a tn. Upper Canada, at the mouth of the Niagara, in the S.W. extremity of Lake Ontario, a little below the Niagara Falls. It is one of the oldest towns in Canada; was once the capital of the country,

and, from its airy and healthy situation, is much frequented as a summer residence. It is well built; has five churches; a substantial townhouse and courthouse; and formerly carried on a very considerable trade, which, however, since the opening of the Welland Canal, has been almost entirely transferred to St. Catherine's. Pop. (1852), 3340.

NIAGARA FALLS, a vil. U. States, New York, r. bank Niagara river, at the Falls; with two churches, two schools, grist, saw, and paper mills; a woollen-factory, and several hotels. Pop. 750.

NIAMREI, a large vil. W. Africa, 25 m. E. by S. the mouth of the Senegal. It is a place of considerable bustle and activity; and has wells about 30 fathoms deep, and 20 ft. in circumference. Pop. about 3500.

NIAS, a large isl. off S.W. coast Sumatra, from which it is separated by a strait, 60 m. wide; lat. (W. point) 1° 30' N.; lon. 97° 15' E. (r.) It is about 50 m. in length, and 20 m. average breadth. Its inhabitants are numerous, industrious, and frugal, expert handicraftsmen, temperate and regular in their habits; but, at the same time, avaricious, sullen, obstinate, vindictive, and sanguinary. Numbers of hogs are reared on the island, and some parts of Sumatra are supplied from hence with yams, beans, and poultry. Rice also is grown extensively, but chiefly for exportation.

NIAUMELSAKAS, a remarkable waterfall, Sweden, on the Luleå, län N. Bothnia. The river, where about 400 yards broad, precipitates itself over a height of above 100 yards. During winter an immense arch of ice is formed over the fall, and adds to its magnificence.

NIATUR, or ANGORU, the most W. of the Pelew isls., N. Pacific; lat. 6° 53' 55" N.; lon. 134° 5' 24" E.; length, N.E. to S.W., about 4 m. It is low, and the water becomes so shallow on its S. side, that boats cannot approach within two cables' length.

NIBBIANO, a vil. and com. Parma, duchy and 20 m. S.W. Piacenza, l. bank Tidone; with a custom-house, a public school, an old castle, and a trade in wine and cattle. P. 3907.

NIBE, a seaport tn. Denmark, Jutland, bail, and 12 m. W.S.W. Aalborg, on the Nibe Bredding, S. shore of the Limfjord. When the herrings used to frequent the fiord, an important fishery was carried on, and the town was very flourishing; but since the fishery ceased to be productive, it has fallen into a declining state. The eel fishery is still of some importance. The harbour is only a summer haven of the fifth class, admitting vessels drawing 7 ft. Pop. 1200.

NIBLEY (NORTH), par. Eng. Gloucester; 3410 ac. P. 1305.

NICANDRO, two tns. Naples:—1, Prov. Capitanata, 27 m. N. Foggia. Pop. 7000.—2, Prov. and 11 m. S. Bari. Pop. 2000.

NICARAGUA, a state, formerly in the Central American Confederation, from which, however, it withdrew in 1852; extends from the Bay of Conchagua, on the Pacific Ocean, to the Mosquito territory, mostly from lat. 11° to 13° 45' N.; lon. 83° 40' to 87° 35' W.; having W. the N. Pacific Ocean, E. the Caribbean Sea and part of the Mosquito territory, N. the state of Honduras and San Salvador, and S. Costa Rica; area, about 39,000 sq. m. A range of hills runs along its W. coast, at the distance of a few miles from the sea, attaining no great height until they approach the confines of Costa Rica, where they rise to an elevation of from 5000 to 11,000 ft. Between this ridge and the lakes of Nicaragua and Leon, the land is moderately level; but along the borders of Honduras and San Salvador, lofty ridges again occur, running in various directions. The central part of the state is occupied by a vast plain, known as the plain of Nicaragua, comprising the lake of the same name. There are several volcanoes in the state, all towards the sea, standing alone, or but slightly connected with the main ridge; but none of them are of any great elevation, the highest probably not much exceeding 5000 ft. Nicaragua has a considerable number of rivers; but none, except the San Juan (*which see*), are navigable in a commercial sense, nor otherwise much known; the principal are the Segovia or Escondido, the Lama or Siquia, all flowing E. The lakes are Nicaragua and Leon or Managua (*which see*). Veins of silver and copper, however, exist in many parts, but they remain almost all of them either unexplored, or only superficially worked. Gold, also, is said to occur. The climate is, on the whole, healthy, though various. In the interior and mountainous parts, the tempe-

rature is more dry and cool than on the coasts, where it is hot, and rather approaching to humid. By far the greater portion of Nicaragua consists of plains and gentle slopes, formed of a rich black loam. Unfortunately, however, agriculture is at a very low ebb, and but a small portion of this valuable land is made available. The productions are indigo, of which from 800 to 1000 serons are manufactured yearly; sugar, coffee, cacao, and cotton, the last of superior quality; and formerly raised in large quantities, but now almost wholly neglected. Maize, rice, beans, and plantains, the staple food of the people, are raised in abundance, and sold very cheap. Some wheat, also, is grown in the mountainous and cooler parts of the country. Fruits, of various kinds, are plentiful, including excellent oranges and lemons. One of the principal sources of wealth consists in cattle, of which there are great numbers in all parts, particularly in the districts on the E. side of the lake, where extensive and excellent pasturage is met with. The chief exports of the state are indigo, Brazil-wood, and hides. Nicaragua is said to be the most wretchedly governed of all the states. Leon is the capital. Other towns are Managua, Granada, Chinandega, and Nicaragua. Pop. (1850), estimated at 235,000.

NICARAGUA, a tn. Central America, state and near W. bank of Lake Nicaragua, in a fertile district.

NICARAGUA (LAKE OF), an extensive sheet of water, Central America, state of same name, 90 m. long, N.W. to S.E.; greatest breadth, 40 m.; mean, 30 m., 128 ft. above the Pacific, from which it is separated by a line of active volcanoes. The river San Juan de Nicaragua flows from its S.E. extremity into the Caribbean Sea, and, at its N.W. extremity, it is connected with the smaller lake of Managua or Leon, by the river Penaloja. About 100 yards from the beach, there is generally a depth of about 2 fathoms; in other parts, all the intermediate soundings, between 5 and 15 fathoms, are found. Water-fowl and excellent fish are abundant; alligators, also, of great size, are numerous. It contains some islands and several groups of islets, all of volcanic origin. Of the former, Zapatera, Ometepe, and Madera, are the largest, being several miles in circuit. Zapatera is mountainous, rising nearly to 2000 ft. in height, and is uninhabited; but Ometepe is occupied by an industrious race of Indians, who raise maize, &c., and possess some cattle. Madera is joined to Ometepe by a low neck of land, which is frequently overflowed; in form, it is a huge mound of more than 4000 ft. high, covered with cedar-wood. The islets are generally conical in shape, and seldom exceed 3 or 4 ac. in area; they are covered with verdure, and on many of them are cultivated patches of ground; and on such, generally crowning their summits, relieved by a dense green background of plantations, and surrounded by palms and the papaya with its great, golden fruit, are the picturesque cane huts of the inhabitants. On one of the smaller islands, Pensacola, numerous relics of antiquity have been recently found, consisting of huge, elaborately-sculptured stones, massive idols, and figures of monstrous animals. The material is, in every case, black basalt, and the cutting exhibits great freedom and skill; in workmanship and style differing materially from those of Yucatan. Steamers now ply on the lake, which forms a link in one of the routes across the great isthmus of Central America.

NICARIA, or NIKARIA, an isl. Grecian Archipelago, one of the Sporades; lat. 37° 31' 9" N.; lon. 26° 2' 8" E.; about 21 m. long, and 5 m. broad, and separated from Samos on the E., by the Great Bogaz, or channel, which is 10 m. broad. It is crossed by a range of hills, covered with oak and pine trees; but is otherwise barren, though well watered; and has no port or harbour. A few sheep are reared, a little fruit is cultivated, and some charcoal prepared, and disposed of amongst the adjacent islands. On the S. side of the island are the villages of St. Angerico and St. Nicolo; and on the N. shore is the village of Yaniscare. Pop. 1500.

NICASTRO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 19 m. S.S.E. Cosenza, on a height. It is walled and defended by a castle; meanly built, but contains several churches and convents; is the see of a bishop, and has some trade in oil. Near it are well-frequented thermal baths. Pop. 6000.

NICAVARI, one of the Nicobar isls. *See* CAMORTA.

NICE (Ital. *Nizza*, anc. *Nicaea*), a city and seaport, Sardinian States, lat. 43° 42' N.; lon. 7° 17' E. (r.), beautifully situated near the French frontier, in a small plain, which it



almost covers, at the foot of the Maritime Alps. The waters of the Mediterranean wash its walls on the S.; on the N. and the E. the mountains enclose it round, in the form of an amphitheatre; and on the W. it is bounded by the Paglion. It is divided into the old and new town. The streets of the former are narrow and mean-looking compared with those of the latter, in which the houses look handsome, being more modern, and painted externally in fresco. There are two noble squares, one of them surrounded with porticoes; and adjacent to the other is a raised terrace, which serves as a defence for the town against the sea, and affords a delightful promenade. There are no remarkable public buildings in the city. The cathedral or church is in the ordinary Italian style, nor have any of the other churches any peculiar architectural merit. There are also a theatre, hospital, public library, baths, &c.; and a pretty large library, containing some manuscripts. Nice possesses some silk, cotton, and paper mills; many oil-mills, and small manufactories of tobacco, leather, soap, and paper; liqueurs, essences, and perfumery are also made. The harbour or port lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. the Paglion; it is small, and open to the S.E. Between the piers are only 15 ft. water, and the anchorage before the town is unsafe. The exports consist principally of oil, wine, and silk, with essences, perfumes, &c. The number of vessels that entered the port in 1846 was 2609, tonn. 155,764; cleared in the same year, 2583; tonn. 153,635. Nice is much resorted to in winter by foreigners, particularly English, whose numbers have been estimated at 5000 to 6000, besides French, Germans, Russians, and Poles, and for whom ample accommodation is provided. Provisions are moderate, and vegetables of various kinds abundant, but the water is indifferent. Though Nice is doubtless a very pleasant retreat, its climate is now ascertained to be very prejudicial to those labouring under pulmonary and bronchial complaints. Pop. 20,500.

NICE, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See ISMIR.

NICHOLAS (Str.), the most pleasant of the Cape Verd Islands; lat. (N. point)  $16^{\circ} 42' N.$ ; lon.  $24^{\circ} 20' 30'' W.$  (N.) It is of very irregular shape, and high, having two remarkable mountains on it, visible at a distance of 45 m.; one in the shape of a sugar-loaf, called the Peak of Trade, in the centre of the island; the other on the W. end, called Monte Gordo. St. Nicholas is fertile, and refreshments can be procured at a low price; but wood and water are difficult to be obtained. On the S. side of the island there are several indifferent anchoring places. Grand or St. George Bay, where the trade of the island is carried on, is on the W. side of the large bight formed by the E. and S. points of the island. It has anchorage in 7 fathoms clear ground, close to the shore.

NICHOLAS (Str.), 4 pars. Ireland:—1, Cork; 1277 ac. Pop. 17,473.—2, Galway; 3768 ac. Pop. 15,535.—3, Limerick; 1888 ac. Pop. 3290.—4, Wexford; 1213 ac. P. 316.

NICHOLAS (Str.), 9 pars. Eng.:—1, Devon; 580 ac. Pop. 1175.—2, Essex; 90 ac. Pop. 3016.—3, Wales, Glamorgan. P. 425.—4, Hereford; 640 ac. P. 1182.—5, Wales, Pembroke. P. 346.—6, Surrey; 2860 ac. P. 1579.—7, York (E. Riding); 860 ac. P. 975.—8, (Castle-Held), Hants; 410 ac. P. 275.—9, (At-Wade), Kent; 3390 ac. Pop. 679.

NICHOLASTON, par. Wales, Glamorgan. P. 119.

NICHOLSON RIVER, N. Australia; flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria W. of the Albert river. Discovered by Dr. Leichhardt.

NICKERIE, a dist. Dutch Guiana, forming the W. portion of Surinam, on the banks of the Corentyn and the shores of the Atlantic. It is divided into Upper and Lower Nickerie, and traversed by a river of its name, which flows W.N.W., and falls into the estuary of the Corentyn. It consists of low clay land, impregnated with saltpetre, and is chiefly inhabited by English and Scotch settlers.

NICKOLAI, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 51 m. S.E. Oppeln; with two churches, an hospital, manufactories of spoons, a brewery, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3294.

NICOBAR, or NIKOBAR ISLANDS, a cluster of isls. Bay of Bengal, belonging to Denmark. They lie N.W. of Sumatra, and S. of the Andaman Islands, and extend from lat.  $6^{\circ} 45'$  to  $9^{\circ} 15' N.$ ; lon.  $92^{\circ} 45'$  to  $94^{\circ} E.$  They form two groups—a S., composed of the islands Great and Little Nicobar or Sambelong; the former about 30 m. long, by 12 m.

broad, and the latter 14 m. long, by 12 m. broad, separated by St. George's Channel, about 6 m. broad; and several smaller islets;—and a N. group, separated from the S. by Sombro Channel, about 36 m. broad, and composed of the islands Katchall, Noncowry, Camorta, Trinkut, Terressa, Bompoeka, Tillanchong, Chowry, Batti-Malve, and the distant and most N. island of the group, Carnicobar. All the islands of the N. group are smaller than Great Nicobar, Camorta (which see) being the largest. These islands are all fringed with coral reefs, but possess at least two good harbours—Ganges harbour in the N. end of Great Nicobar, and Noncowry harbour between the islands of Noncowry, Camorta, and Trinkut, which are separated from each other only by narrow channels not exceeding 2 m. broad. The S. group, and Katchall of the N., are formed of stratified rocks, sandstone, and clay-slate; while the N. group is composed of plutonic rocks, including porphyry, diorite, syenite, &c., but no basalt, though the small island of Bompoeka appears to be an extinct volcano, and the whole cluster evidently forms the connecting link in the volcanic chain passing from Sumatra to the Andamans. The S. islands are covered to the highest summits with dense forest, including 70 species of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs; but the N. islands, excepting Carnicobar, are only wooded on the lower slopes of the hills and towards the sea-board, the rounded hill-tops being covered with grass. Timber, suitable for either house or ship building, is plentiful. The cocoa-nut palm supplying the chief food of the inhabitants, is almost the only tree cared for by the natives. It grows abundantly on all, but more especially the N. islands, and of fourteen millions of nuts, which is the number estimated as the annual product, about four millions are exported. The mammalia are few in number; birds are very numerous; about 14 kinds of reptiles have been met with; and a few crocodiles and turtle are found on the coasts. Both the sea and the streams are rich in fish; trepang is fished on the reefs, and the *Hirundo esculenta* builds her edible nests in the caves. The natives are by no means a noble race; they appear to be closely allied to the Malays, and are fairer in the complexion than the Hindoos, but darker than the Chinese. They are cowardly, lazy, jealous, lying, and treacherous in disposition; and have frequently waylaid and massacred the crews of ships that touched on their coasts. Pop. about 8000.—(Steen Bille's *Bericht über die Reise der Corvette Galathea um die Welt*, in 1845–7, Copenhagen, 1852.)

NICOLA (Sax.), several places, Naples:—1, (*dell' Atto*), A tn. prov. Calabria-Ultra II., N.N.W. Cotrone; with four churches. Pop. 1590.—2, (*della Strada*), A vil., prov. Lavoro, S.S.E. Caserta. Pop. 2447.—3, (*de Strafacc*), A tn., prov. Calabria-Citra, E.N.E. Castrovillari. Pop. 1463.—4, (*la Baronica*), A tn., prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 10 m. S.S.E. Ariano. Pop. 1351.

NICOLA (Str.), an isl. Naples, belonging to the Tremiti group, prov. Capitanata, 19 m. N.N.W. Nicandro. A volcano burst out in this island, May 15, 1816, and continued for seven hours to throw out stones and lava.

NICOLAIEV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 36 m. N.W. Kherson, at the confluence of the Ingul and Bug. It is fortified, encloses a large space, and is remarkably well built, with wide streets and a well-planted boulevard. It has a cathedral, richly decorated internally; townhouse, with two fine colonnades; and the admiralty, a very complete establishment, in the form of a square; extensive dock-yards, provided with machinery, which is almost all British, and a harbour with deep water. In the yards of Nicolaiev, vessels of the largest size are built, and there is an excellent hydrographical school, in which naval cadets are trained. Nicolaiev was founded in 1791, and made the seat of an admiralty, and the principal station of the Russian navy in the Black Sea. The progress it made at first was very rapid; but it soon became stationary, and, but for the support which it receives from Government, would soon decline. The chief causes of this are, the neighbourhood of Kherson, the formidable competition of Odessa, the want of good water, and scarcity of fuel. In 1848, there cleared 224 vessels, with cargoes valued at £41,930. Pop. (1850), 39,338.

NICOLAÖ (São), a vil. Brazil, prov. Sao-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, r. bank Piratini, founded in 1621. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in cultivation, and the rearing of cattle, and also prepare *maté* for exportation.

**NICOLAS-D'ALIERMONT**, a tn. and com. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 6 m. S.E. Dieppe. It has long been celebrated for a manufactory of clocks, in which 300 hands are employed. Pop. 1956.

**NICOLAS** (Str.), several tns. France, particularly:—1, (*du-Port*), A tn. dep. Meurthe, 6 m. S.E. Nancy, on the Meurthe; with a large and magnificent Gothic church; manufactures of linen and embroidery, worsted and cotton mills, tanneries, distilleries, breweries, and plaster-kilns. Pop. 3182.—2, (*près-Granville*), a tn. dep. Manche, 16 m. N.W. Avranches. Pop. 1028.—3, (*de-la-Grave*), dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 5 m. N.W. Castel-Sarrasin, in a fertile district. Pop. 1607.

**NICOLAS** (Str.), a tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the railway to Antwerp, 19 m. E.N.E. Ghent. It is situated in the Pays de Waes, one of the most populous and best-cultivated districts in Europe, and is well built. The streets are generally spacious and straight, and the market-place is one of the largest in the kingdom. It has three churches, that of St. Nicholas being a handsome edifice; two chapels, a townhouse, episcopal seminary, a court and chamber of commerce, a *conseil de prud'hommes*, an agricultural and a musical society, an academy of design, a prison, an hospital, two orphan asylums, and several primary schools; flourishing manufactures of cotton, woollen, and silk stuffs, ribbons, thread, pins, carpets, hats, lace, soap, oil, glue, tapers, tobacco, chicory, chocolate, earthen and copper ware, tobacco-pipes, playing-cards, &c.; breweries, vinegar-works, distilleries, salt-refineries, tanneries, dye-works, printfields; and a trade in corn, flax, hemp, hops, linen, &c. Pop. 18,842.

**NICOLAS** (Str.), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 3 m. W. Liège, near the railway from Liège to Tirlemont. It has a distillery, brick and tile works, and a trade in agricultural produce. Coal is worked in the vicinity. P. 1545.

**NICOLO** (Str.):—1, A small seaport, E. coast, Grecian isl. of Cerigo.—2, A small tn. Grecian isl. of Paxo, opposite which there is anchorage in 28 to 14 fathoms; or further in, and near the shore, in 9 or 8 fathoms.—3, A cape, W. coast, Sardinia; lat. 29° 35' N.; lon. 8° 27' E.—4, A port, Grecian isl. Santorin, below the town of Epanomeria. It is a fine harbour, of the shape of a half-moon, but too deep for anchoring in.

**NICOLOSI**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 7 m. N.W. Catania, on the S. slope of Etna. It is the highest town on the mountain, and suffered much from a torrent of lava in 1538. Pop. 3520.

**NICOMEDIA**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See *IZMID*.

**NICOPOLIS**, a tn. European Turkey. See *NIKOPOL*.

**NICOSIA** [anc. *Erbita*], a tn. Sicily, prov. and 39 m. W.N.W. Catania, on two hills, washed by the Salato and Capizzi. It has several churches and convents; scarcely any manufactures, but carries on some trade in corn, wine, oil, and cattle. Near it are beds of alum-schist, a rich mine of rock-salt, and springs of petroleum and sulphur. P. 12,064.

**NICOSIA**, or *LEFKOSIA*, the cap. of isl. Cyprus, on a fine plain, r. bank Pedias, nearly in the centre of the island. It was formerly a beautiful town; and although now much decayed, has still a handsome appearance externally, its walls and bastions giving it an air of grandeur. It is about 3 m. in circumference, but was at one time of much greater extent. Its ancient church of St. Sophia, a fine Gothic building, has been converted into a mosque. There is a spacious bazaar, a khan or enclosed court surrounded by apartments for travellers, the ancient palace of the governor, and several churches and mosques. Pop. 12,000.

**NICOTERA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 16 m. S.W. Monteleone, a little E. of the Gulf of Gioja; with an episcopal palace and college. Pop. 2800.

**NICOYA**:—1, A gulf, Central America, state Costa Rica, W. coast, having at its entrance N.W. Cape Blanco; lat. 9° 34' N.; lon. 85° 7' W. (H.); and S.E. Herradura Point; lat. 9° 30' N.; lon. 84° 40' W. It is about 35 m. wide at the mouth, and 50 m. in length, S.E. to N.W.; enclosed on the N.E. by an offset of the table-land of Costa Rica; and contains a good harbour (Punta Arenas), and several islands, near which pearls are fished, and a shell-fish is found which yields a bright red dye.—2, A tn. on the peninsula by which the gulf is formed, where weaving, ship-building, &c., are carried on, besides a considerable trade in sugar. Pop. 3000.

**NICUMAN**, or *NIMEN*, a river, China, prov. Manchouria, which rises in a branch of the Stannovoi mountains, near lat. 52° N., flows S.S.W. and joins l. bank Amoor, after a course of about 220 m. Its chief affluent is the Tchelanki, which joins it on the right.

**NICZKYDORF**, or *NITZKYFALVA*, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, about 12 m. from Zsebely, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1216.

**NID-ELY**, a river, Norway, which rises in prov. Christiansand, bail. Bradsberg, flows S.W., and after a course of about 70 m., falls into the Skager Rack opposite to isl. Tromsø.

**NIDA**, a river, Russian Poland, which, flowing S.S.E. past Pinczow, joins l. bank Vistula, a little below Neustadt or Nowemiaszt; total course 75 m., partly navigable.

**NIDAU**, or *NYDAU*, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 15 m. N.W. Bern, at the N. extremity of Lake Bienné, where the Zihl issues from it. It is well built, and has a parish church, and the ancient castle of the counts of Nydau, built on an island. Pop. 1228.

**NIDD**, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 940 ac. Pop. 114.

**NIDDA**, a walled tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, on river of its name, 26 m. N.E. Frankfurt. It has a castle, tower, church, chapel, and hospital; manufactures of linen, hosiery, and leather; and a trade in corn and wood. P. 1871.—The river rises in the Vogelsberg, in Oberhessen, flows S.W., and joins r. bank Main, 6 m. W.S.W. Frankfurt; total course, 60 m. Principal affluents, on the right, the Wetter, on the left, the Nidder.

**NIDDER**, a river, Germany, which rises in the Vogelsberg, Hesse-Darmstadt, flows S.W., enters Hesse-Cassel, and joins l. bank Nidda, 7 m. N.E. Frankfurt; total course, 45 m.

**NIDDRY**, a vil. Scotland, co. Linlithgow, 2 m. W. Kirkliston, on the Union canal, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway; with the ruins of an old castle.

**NIEBERT**, an agricultural vil. Holland, prov. and 10 m. W.S.W. Groningen; with a church. Pop. 714.

**NIED**, a river, France, formed by the junction of the Nied-Française and the Nied-Allemande, which unite in dep. Moselle, 11 m. N.E. Metz. The united stream flows N.N.E.; enters Rhenish Prussia, and joins l. bank Sarre, about 7 m. below Sarrelouis; total course, 45 m.

**NIEDER-INGELHEIM**, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rhenish-Hesse, circle Bingen, 7 m. W.S.W. Mentz; with two churches. Pop. 2008.

**NIEDERLAHNSTEIN**, a vil. Germany. See *LAHNSTEIN*.

**NIEDERAULA**, a market tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Fulda, circle Hersfeld; with a church and three mills. Pop. 1311.

**NIEDERBRECHEN**, a vil. Nassau, bail. Limburg; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1044.

**NIEDERBRONN**, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 9 m. S. Wissembourg; with two mineral springs, which have been known from a very early period, and are still pretty much frequented. Near it are blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. Pop. 2707.

**NIEDERGRAND**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, about 61 m. N. Prague; with a church and a school, three saw and four other mills. Pop. 1618.

**NIEDERHALL**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, bail. Künzelsau, on the Kocher; with a church, a paper-mill, and a tolerably productive saline spring. Pop. 1663.

**NIEDERHOF**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow; with a church, school, bleachfield, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1117.

**NIEDERENKIRCH AM HOCHWAIDE**, a vil. Saxony, circle Bautzen, dist. Oberlausitz. Pop. 1959.

**NIEDEROLM**, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheihsessen, circle Mainz; with a justice-of-peace court, a castle, a church, and four mills. Pop. 1230.

**NIEDERRAD**, a vil. belonging to the free town of Frankfort-on-the-Main; with a church. Pop. 1604.

**NIEDERSTETTEN**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Vorbach, 8 m. S.E. Mergentheim; with a court of justice, a church, two castles, and a trade in corn and wine. P. 1509.

**NIEDERSTOTZINGEN**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, between the Danube and Brenz, on the road to Lauingen; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1370.

**NIEDERZWEHREN**, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle Cassel; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1373.

**NIEDERZWÖNITZ**, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, so near the town of Zwonitz as to be almost its suburb. It



has two churches, and manufactures of cotton goods, pipes, articles in horn, and paper, saw, and oil mills. Pop. 2045.

NIEFERN, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Pforzheim, r. bank Enz, 21 m. E.S.E. Carlruhe; with a church, manufactures of excellent paper, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1279.

NIEHEIM, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 35 m. S.S.E. Minden. It has a church, a synagogue, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1473.

NIEHL, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and not far from Cologne on the Rhine. It has a church, a mill, and several hat and shoe markets. Pop. 938.

NIEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S. by W. Antwerp, r. bank Rupel. It has a great number of brick-works, several breweries, a ship-building yard, a corn and two oil mills; inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving; and a considerable trade in raw linen and linen thread. P. 2867.

NIELLA, two places, Sardinian States:—1, (-Tanaro), A vil. and com., div. Coni, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Mondovi, l. bank Tanaro; with a church, an old castle in ruins, a charitable endowment; and a trade in corn, maize, wine, and chestnuts. Pop. 2010.—2, (-Belbo), A vil. and com., div. Coni, prov. Alba, on the Belbo, here crossed by a wooden bridge; with a church, and a trade in vegetables. Pop. 777.

NIEMEGK, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 25 m. S.S.W. Potsdam, on the Addabach; with a church, manufactures of linen; breweries, and distilleries; and some trade in flax, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1929.

NIEMEN, or MEMEL, a river, Europe. It rises in Russia, gov. Minsk, and is formed by the union of several small streams. First proceeding N., and then W. through gov. Minsk, it enters the gov., and reaches the town of Wilna, when it bends round and follows a N.W. direction to Skeruli. Its course now becomes somewhat devious, but on the whole, due W. After entering Prussian Poland, and passing Tilsit, it turns N.W., and falls into the Curische-Haff. Its whole course is about 450 m., and, for a considerable portion of it, it is a broad and deep river, navigable at all seasons, and of vast commercial importance to the districts through which it flows. Almost all the trade of Volhynia and Lithuania is conveyed by it. Its principal affluents are, on the r. bank, the Beresina, Meretchantka, Vilja, Pevieja, Doubitz, and Joura; and on the l., the Chtchara, Zelva, and Szeschupen.

NIEMES, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, 42 m. N.N.E. Prague; with a church, school, fine chateau, a townhouse; manufactures of ordinary woollens and woollen hosiery, and two mills. Pop. 3336.

NIEMTSCHITZ, two places, Austria, Moravia:—1, A market tn., circle Prerau, and S.S.E. Olmütz; with a church. Pop. 1400.—2, (*Gross*), A market tn., circle and 16 m. S.S.E. Brünn; with a church, castle, and mill. Pop. 1364.

NIENBORG, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 27 m. N.W. Münster, on the Dinkel; with an old castle, once a place of great strength; a church, and a trade in cattle. P. 834.

NIENBURG, a tn. Hanover, circle Unterhoya, r. bank Weser, 29 m. N.W. Hanover; with two churches, an hospital; manufactures of linen, cloth, and vinegar; some shipping, and a trade in wood and chicory. Pop. 4100.

NIENBURG (MÖNCH or KLOSTER), a walled tn. Anhalt-Köthen, at the confluence of the Bude with the Saale, 18 m. S. by E. Magdeburg; with two churches, a castle, hospital, synagogue, a brewery, distillery, tile-works, and some shipping. Pop. 1900.

NIERS, or NEERS, a river which rises in Rhenish Prussia, 6 m. E. Erkelenz, gov. Aix-la-Chapelle, flows N.N.W. into Limburg, and, about 1 m. below Gennep, joins r. bank Meuse, after a winding course of about 70 m., of which nearly 35 m. are navigable. It abounds with eels and tench.

NIERSTEIN, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, l. bank Rhine, 9 m. Mainz. It has two churches, numerous mills, and a trade in excellent wine grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2201.

NIESKY, a colony of the Moravian Brethren, Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 69 m. E. Liegnitz, close on the great Oberlausitz Forest. It is built in the form of a square, surrounded by four planted alleys, and has a church, a brother's, a sister's, and a widow's hospital; a gymnasium, with several interesting collections, furnished chiefly by the foreign missionaries; several elementary schools; manufactures of bed and table linen, embroidery, lace, &c., and two mills. P. 640.

NIEUKIRK, or NEUKIRCHEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circle and 4 m. S.E. Geldern; with a church; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and other articles. Pop. 1090.

NIEUPOORT [*Flemish, Nieuwpoort*; Latin, *Novus portus*], a tn. and port, Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 21 m. W. by S. Bruges, on the Yser, near its mouth in the N. Sea. It is well fortified, surrounded by walls, and defended seaward by several batteries; has regular streets, and lined with substantially-built houses, a townhall, a handsome church, chapel, civil and military hospitals, a prison, orphan asylum, several schools, and an arsenal. Brewing, distilling, grinding corn, the manufacture of gunpowder, tobacco, ropes, and sails, ship-building, and fishing are carried on. Pop. 2960.

NIEUW-RHODE, or NIEUWRODE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Molenbeek, 22 m. N.E. Brussels; with a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1065.

NIEUWE-DIEP (HET), a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, about 1 m. E. Helder, with which it is connected by a row of houses. It lies at the entrance to the great Amsterdam ship canal, and possesses a safe harbour. Pop. 3186.

NIEUWENDAM, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, S.S.W. Hoorn; with three churches, a school, an extensive ship-building yard, a tannery, and several mills. Pop. 829.

NIEUWENHOORN, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. S. Brielle; with a church, school, and townhouse. P. 1019.

NIEUWERKERK, two vils. Holland:—1, (*op-den-Ijssel*), Prov. S. Holland, 6 m. N.E. Rotterdam; with a church, district-house, and school; some boat-building, brick-making, and rope-spinning. Pop. 1170.—2, (*in-Duiveland*), Prov. Zeeland, 3 m. E. Zierikzee; with a church and townhouse. Pop. (agricultural), 983.

NIEUWERKERKEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 15 m. S.E. Ghent; with a distillery, flour and oil mills, and some linen-weaving. Pop. 2484.

NIEUWKOOP, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 12 m. E. Leyden; with four churches. Pop. (agricultural), 1462.

NIEUWKUIK, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 6 m. W. Hertogenbosch; with a church. Pop. (agricultural), 978.

NIEUWOLDE, a vil. Holland, prov. and 17 m. E. Groningen; a scattered place; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1315.

NIEUWPOORT, a fortified tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, l. bank Lek, 17 m. E. Rotterdam; with a townhouse, prison, church, and school; some fishing and hoop-making. Pop. 510.

NIEUWSTAD, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 11 m. N.E. Maestricht; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 799.

NIÈVRE, a central dep. France, bounded, N. by Yonne, W. Cher, S. Allier, S.E. and E. Saône-et-Loire, and N.E. Côte-d'Or; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 76 m.; breadth, 60 m.; area, 2595 sq. m. It is intersected, S.E. to N.W., by a mountain chain (highest, Mount Pernay, 2912 ft.), forming the water-shed of the dep., dividing its drainage between the basin of the Seine, which receives the waters of the N. slope chiefly by its affluent the Yonne, and the basin of the Loire, which forms the S.W. boundary, and drains the far larger portion of the surface in part directly, and in part by its affluents the Allier and Nièvre; the latter a stream with a S.W. course of 30 m., which joins the Loire at Nevers. The soil is generally of indifferent fertility; nearly one-half of the whole surface is arable, and considerably more than one-third is in wood: only one-fortieth is absolutely waste. In addition to the ordinary cereals, a good deal of hemp and flax is grown. The vine also is successfully cultivated, some of the white wines ranking high, though, on the whole, the quality is indifferent. The pastures are extensive, and great numbers, both of cattle and horses are reared; but the chief source of revenue in the department is timber, derived from its extensive forests, consisting chiefly of oak, elm, and beech. Game is very abundant. Iron and coal, of excellent quality, are worked extensively, and furnish the principal sources of industrial employment; beds of yellow ochre, and quarries of granite, marble, and grinding-stones are also worked in several districts. The only other manufactures deserving of notice are some coarse woollen cloths, and other woollen stuffs, linen, cutlery, works in enamel, common pottery, and porcelain. The trade in the different products already mentioned is im-

portant. For administrative purposes, Nièvre is divided into four arrondissements—Nevers, the capital; Chateau-Chinon, Clamecy, and Cosne; subdivided into 25 cantons, and 816 communes. Pop. (1852), 327,161.

NIEZKYDORF, or NITZKYFALVA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, 12 m. from Zsebely; with a church. Pop. 1216.

NIEZWITSCH, or NESVI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.S.W. Minsk, cap. of a principality, on the Lipa. It has a college, and a Benedictine monastery. The principality belongs to Prince-Radzevill. Pop. 1600.

NIGDEH, or NIDESH [anc. *Cadynea*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Karamania, cap. sanjak, on a conical height, 70 m. S.S.W. Kaisariah; partly surrounded by ancient walls, and defended by three castles; has several mosques, a celebrated Mahometan college, and some interesting antiquities. Pop. about 5000.

NIGER, the name now commonly given to the great river of Western Africa, or Guinea, which, rising in the country of the Mandingoes, and flowing N. and N.E. towards the desert, afterwards turns S.E. and S., and enters the sea through many mouths in the Bight of Benin. The source of this great river is, according to Major Laing, at Mount Loma, in about lon. 9° 45' W.; lat. 9° 25' N.; and 1600 feet above sea-level; but there is good reason for believing that it may be sought much further to the S. and E., in the Kong, or mountains, for Kong is a general term, and not a proper name. At its source it is called Tembie, that is, water, in the Kisse language, but lower down in Bambarra, it is entitled Babá, great river, or Joliba, that is, the river of the Joli, or Red Men, who are the inhabitants of Joli-ken-du (Red Man's Land), the Jallonkandoo of Park. These Red Men are Susu, or Mandingo. It becomes navigable at Bammakoo, 100 m. above Sego in Bambarra, and at the latter place it is as wide as the Thames at Westminster. Lower down it enters a level country, and divides into several arms, enclosing extensive islands, on one of which stands Jenne, or Ginne (properly Ginewa), the great emporium of Negroland, and from which the whole country has derived its commercial name (Guinea). The river then enters on a territory in which the Fulah, Filláni, or Fellatah, are the rulers, while the indigenous population are called Songay, and speak the Songay, or Kissor [Nkisar] language, within the domain of which the river is called Issa. In its course down to Ginne, the Joliba receives several accessions from the S. Further on, it turns northwards, in a very winding course between low banks, crossing Debu, or Blackwater Lake, and receiving on the right numerous streams from the mountainous country of the Songay. At Kabra, the port of Timbuctoo, it probably reaches its highest latitude (about 17° N.), it then runs E. along the desert for 6 days, and S.E. for about 15 days to the frontiers of Houssa. From Ginne to Sai, opposite to Houssa, a distance of 800 or 1000 miles, the Songay language is spoken on the r. bank of the river, and from Sai also it extends on the l. bank eastwards to Ashen, or Aghades, on the borders of the desert.

In the Houssa country the great river is known as the Gulbi-nkowára, that is, the river Kowára, or Kwára (Quorra), and further S. in Nyffé, where it is often a league wide or more, it is entitled the sea or lake of Nyffé, or Kwára. This name, ill written in the first instance, and subsequently misread, explains the Lake Kura of Arab geographers. The very active commerce which here animates in the heart of Africa the broad waters of the Kwára, or Quorra, fully justifies the celebrity of its name. Through Houssa and Nyffé flow several streams from the heights which divide those countries from Bornou, while on the western side, through Guinea and Bergoo, the Kwára receives the small rivers which descend from the mountains of the Songay, which will probably be found to strike from S.W. to N.E. But it is at the southern extremity of Nyffé (lat. 7° 46' N.), that it unites with its chief tributary, the Tchadda, descending with a navigable stream from Adamawa, where it is called the Baro. The united stream then flows S. by W. between Yoriba on its r. bank, and Idadah on the l.; and here with a changed language, it is called, Ujimini Fufu, or White Water; the Tchadda being styled Ujimini Dudu, or Black Water. The Delta commences near Aboh, about 90 m. above the sea. It is little known; the only channel

through it hitherto explored by Europeans, being that of the Nun, which, with an estuary  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide, narrows a little way up, to 120 yards. The bar, on which there is a violent surf, presents a great difficulty to sailing vessels. It is supposed that the Kwára (Quorra), or Niger, is connected with the Calabar, by Cross River, and it is certain that on the W. there are navigable channels from it to Warree and Benin. The whole course of the great river from Mount Loma to the mouth of the Nun, without regard to sinuosities, is about 2000 m.; if traced from the mountains further S.E., and through all the details of its windings, it would fall little short of 3000 m. It was descended by Mungo Park from Sego to Boussa, a distance, on the river, probably of from 1500 m. to 1800 m. But the fruits of that remarkable voyage were unfortunately lost to science. On the other hand, it has been ascended from the sea by Mr. Becroft, in a steamer, as far as Lever, about 40 m. or 50 m. from Boussa; the intervening distance is said to be difficult at all seasons, owing to rocks and rapids.—(Park's *Travels*; Cailli's *Journey*; Lander's *Narrative*; Laird and Oldfield; Allen and Thompson.)

NIGG, two pars. Scot.—1, Kincardine; 3537 ac. P. 1642.—2, Ross; 5000 ac. P. 1426.

NIGHT ISLAND, Australia, N.E. coast, Cape York, S. Cape Direction; lat. 13° 10' S.; lon. 143° 22' E.; 2 m. long by  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, surrounded by a narrow reef of dead coral and mud, and nearly covered with mangroves. Some bombax or cotton trees also occur, from 20 to 30 ft. in height.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*.)

NIGUARDÀ, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 3 m. N. Milan; with a church, three oratories, and a charitable endowment. P. 1761.

NIGUELAS, a hamlet, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 16 m. from Granada; with narrow, irregular streets, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. P. 1272.

NIIHAU, or ONEEOW, one of the Sandwich Islands; lat. 22° 0' N.; lon. 160° 35' W. (R.); about 18 m. long, and 8 m. broad. The E. side is rocky, and unfit for cultivation; on the W. shore there is an anchorage, but no harbour. It is celebrated for its yams, which, besides being excellent, attain an enormous size. The soil is too dry to produce taro. The women make beautiful mats, and some salt is also manufactured, but the people generally are very poor. Pop. 1000.

NIJAR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Almería; with mean houses, a church, two primary schools; manufactures of woollens, and earthenware; several dye-works; and a trade in woollens, corn, barilla, and cattle. Pop. 5090.

NIEHASKE, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 2 m. W. Heerenveen; with a church and school. Turf-cutting, boat-building, lime-burning, and boat-traffic, are the chief occupations. P. 1105.

NIJKERK, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 24 m. N.W. Arnheim; with a townhouse, two churches, two synagogues, several schools, an orphan hospital, a convenient harbour, connected with the Zuider Zee; a trade in grazing, exporting grain, tobacco, &c. Pop. 4077.

NIJMEGEN, or NYMEGEN [anc. *Noviomagus*; German, *Nimwegen*; French, *Nimègue*], a fortified tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 10 m. S.S.W. Arnheim, l. bank Waal, and under 4 m. from the Prussian frontier. It lies along the river in the form of a crescent, the lower part much exposed to inundation; and is entered by 10 gates, and surrounded with numerous towers. It has a townhouse, decorated in the Renaissance style; the remains of an old castle, called Valkhof; a prison, weigh-house, barracks, arsenal, magazine, military watch-house, hospital, theatre, and the Grootemarkt—a spacious market-place, surrounded with fine houses; six churches, an hospital for old men and old women, infirmary, orphan hospital, Bible and tract societies, and Latin and numerous other schools. It has a harbour, protected by a wall from the river floods and floating ice; numerous breweries and flour-mills; manufactures of hardware, stoves, fire-engines, cabinet-work, excellent painted glass, hats, gold and silver work, some soap and salt boiling and book-printing. Pop. (1850), 21,272.

NIJNEI-LOMOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 64 m. N.W. Penza, on the Lomowa. It has four churches, a monastery, a general trade, and an annual fair which lasts about six weeks, at which leather, furs, wax, and colonial produce are sold. P. 3750.



**NIJNEI-NOVGOROD, or LOWER NOVGOROD, an E. gov. Russia;** lat. 54° 30' to 57° 5' N.; lon. 41° 50' to 46° 20' E., bounded, N. by gvs. Kostroma and Viatka, E. Kasan and Simbirsk, S. Penza and Tambov, and W. Vladimir; length, N. to S., 185 m.; greatest breadth, 136 m.; area, 15,383 geo. sq. m. The surface forms an extensive plain, occasionally broken and diversified by low, undulating hills, which nowhere attain a height exceeding 500 ft., and chiefly occur along the banks of the larger streams. These hills are almost invariably composed of limestone, which is largely developed over the whole government. The only metal found is iron; gypsum prevails in every quarter. The entire government belongs to the basin of the Volga, which, entering it on the N.W., and traversing it in one vast curve to the E., drains a considerable portion of it directly, all the other drainage being brought to it by the Oka and its tributaries on the W., the Sura and its tributaries on the E., and the Senets and Vetluga on the N. The porous nature of the subsoil, consisting generally of deep beds of sand, which easily absorb all superfluous moisture, accounts for the general mildness of the temperature and salubrity of the climate; while the sandy subsoil having generally a deep covering of alluvial earth, or vegetable mould, renders this government the granary of Russia. Immense crops of corn are raised at comparatively little expense, and after satisfying the home consumption, leave a large surplus for export. The cultivators are alike distinguished by skill and industry, and much of the land is farmed in a style of which Russia is not able to furnish many other examples. The principal crops, in addition to corn, are hemp and flax. Much attention also is paid to the raising of fruit; pears and plums, apples and cherries, particularly the last two, are everywhere abundant and of excellent quality. The extent of forest is at least equal to that of arable land, and few governments can boast of larger tracts of excellent timber. The trees are of all the ordinary varieties, but the most prevalent appear to be oaks and limes. Both manufactures and trade have made great progress. Several governments possess much larger establishments, but in none is the spirit of activity and enterprise more universal. The principal manufactures are coarse cloth, canvas, cordage, glass, soap, and leather. The same articles form important branches of trade, which includes, besides corn, flour, hemp and flax, iron and ironmongery, &c. In carrying on this trade, vast advantages are given, both by the central position of the government, and its large navigable streams. Pop. (1850), 1,202,000.

**NIJNEI-NOVGOROD, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., r. bank Volga,** where it is joined by the Oka, 255 m. E. Moscow. It is divided into two parts—the high town occupying a steep triangular promontory about 400 ft. high, the apex of which is formed by the confluence, and the adjoining sides by the channels of the rivers; and the low town, probably a suburb, consisting of a long street on the bank of the Volga. The high town, forming the far larger portion of the whole, is chiefly composed of three handsome streets, which converge towards an irregular, open space. Beyond this space rises the Kremlin or citadel, finely situated on the highest point of the triangle, and immediately overhanging the bed of the Volga. It is surrounded by a wall of 30 ft. in height, flanked with thirteen towers, partly round, partly square; and contains the principal edifices of the town, particularly two cathedrals, those of Archangel and Ouspenski, built in imitation of those of Moscow; a handsome Protestant church, a seminary, and the governor's palace. With exception of these, and a few other public edifices, including the elegant Church of the Holy Women, the whole town is built of wood, and contains little to attract attention or gratify curiosity. Nijnei-Novgorod, however, is chiefly noted for the great annual fair held in July and August, and which collects dealers and loungers from the most distant quarters to the number of about 300,000. It is held on a triangular space, formed by the junction of l. bank Oka with r. bank Volga,

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and so low as to be often completely inundated. This danger is avoided by holding the fair between July and August, the driest season of the year. At all other times the space remains unoccupied, and is as silent and lifeless as if it were in the heart of a steppe; but, as the period for the fair



NIJNEI-NOVGOROD, CHURCH OF THE HOLY WOMEN.

From Iremidoff, Voyage Pittoresque de Russie.

approaches, an immense town suddenly starts up as if by magic—not mere booths, where merchandise may be advantageously displayed, but a regular town, with churches, hospitals, barracks, and theatres, built of course of wood, but in a substantial manner. So important is the business of the fair held to be, that a handsome building is erected in the centre, in which, during its continuance, the governor of the town, with a numerous train of officials, resides. The only access from the town is by a long and wide bridge of boats across the Oka, and the scene on the river, as seen from this bridge, is of the most curious and amusing description. So numerous are the vessels of every description, engaged in delivering or securing cargoes, that scarcely any part of the water can be seen; while in other parts regular towns of boats are formed, and occupied by a most heterogeneous aquatic community, to the number of about 40,000 souls. The fair is laid-out in regular quarters, each allotted to a particular species of goods. In one quarter, tea; in another, costly shawls, carpets, and silk goods; and in others skins and furs, from almost every animal that lives within the arctic circle, are sold. A large quarter is set apart for the sale of Siberian iron, and contains long streets lined on either side with that metal, in every variety of form, raw and manufactured. In 1839, the business done is stated to have amounted to nearly six and a half millions of pounds sterling, of which above four millions were Russian products, and nearly one million Asiatic. This sum, immense as it is, only includes the trade of the town during its two busiest months. At all seasons, an internal commerce of almost unparalleled extent is in active operation, including every article which the different quarters of the world interchange with each other. Pop. (1849), 50,710.

**NIKARIA, an isl. Grecian Archipelago.** See NICARIA.

**NIKELSDORF, a vil. Hungary,** Thither Danube, c. Wieselburg, 15 m. S. Pressburg; with a poorhouse. P. 1230.

**NIKOBAR ISLANDS.** See NICOBAR.

**NIKOLAI, or MIKOLOW, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 51 m. S.E. Oppeln;** with two churches, an hospital, manufactures of spoons, a brewery, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3294.

**NIKOLAIEV, a tn. Russia.** See NICOLAIEV.

**NIKOLAIEV, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 59 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen;** with a trade in linen, horses, and cattle. Pop. 1941.

**NIKOLINCZ, a vil. Hungary,** Thither Theiss, c. Krasova, 43 m. S.E. Temesvar; with a church. Pop. 1540.

**NIKOLSBURG, or NIKLASBERG [Moravian, Miletorec], a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 27 m. S. Brinn.** It is a very disagreeable place, with narrow, uneven, ill-paved, and

dirty streets. It has a castle, finely situated on a rock near the centre of the town, and flanked with lofty towers; a handsome church, a philosophical establishment for the education of *Parists*, with a good library and physical cabinet; a *Parist* college, and two synagogues; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 8000.

NIKOLSKAIA STANITZA, or NOVAIA-KARGATA, a tn. Russia, gov. and E.S.E. Orenburg, on the Ural; well-situated for trade, which it carries on to a considerable extent with Persia and Bokhara. Pop. (1849), 2367.

NIKOPOL [anc. *Nicopolis ad Istrum*], an ill-built tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria, cap. sanjak, 55 m. W. by S. Rustchuk; lat. 43° 45' N.; lon. 24° 8' E.; r. bank Danube. It is surrounded by ramparts, on which are large cannon; has an ancient castle, several handsome mosques, baths, and some trade. It was the scene of a battle gained by the Turks over the Christians, in 1396.

NIKESAR, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, 35 m. N.E. Tokat. It is surrounded by a forest of fruit-trees; climate warm. There are here the remains of an old Roman town wall, and of a castle of the same period. Pop. about 5000.

NIL-ST-VINCENT-ST-MARTIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Nil, 21 m. S.E. Brussels. It has a brewery and two mills, but almost all the inhabitants are employed in agriculture. Pop. 1348.

NILAB, a small tn. Punjab, l. bank Indus, a short distance below Attock, and close to the confluence of the Hurroo river; lat. 33° 46' N.; lon. 72° 17' E.

NILE, the river of Egypt, and the most celebrated river of the ancient world. It owed its fame not more to its magnitude than to its fertilizing agency; the productiveness of Egypt, the seat of early industry, art, and civilization, depending entirely upon it. The name Nile, seems to be of Semitic origin, and was probably learned by the Greeks from the Phœnicians. It is found in use at the present day wherever the Arabs have penetrated—its application being confined to rivers that periodically overflow and irrigate their banks, or even to the inundation itself. The Nile is formed by two head-streams—the Bahr-el-Azrek [or Blue River], and the Bahr-el-Abiad [or White River]—which unite at Khartoom; lat. 15° 37' N. For each of these streams has been claimed the honour of being the main source of the river, and the True Nile, or the upper course of the Nile, according to the ancients; a controversy, into the discussion of which our space forbids us to enter. The Nile, however, receives its last tributary—the Atbara, in lat. 17° 42' N., at the N. extremity of the peninsular tract, anciently called the island of Meroe, and thence flows N. (a single stream, without the least accession) through 12° of latitude, or following its winding course, at least 1200 m. to the sea. This portion of the river's course, from Meroe downwards, has never been subject to doubt or controversy, and may, therefore, with advantage, be considered separately. From its junction with the Atbara, the Nile flows N., having, on the W. or l. bank, the desert of Bahiûda; on the E., Mekheyr, which is commonly called Berber. Lower down, it forms several islands, one of which bears the name of Kandake (Candace), and also one or more cataracts; it then bends W. by S., and passes by Jebel Barkal, where stand the remains of a temple, repaired by Tirhaka (700 B.C.), but probably 1000 years older. Resuming its N. course, it enters the plains of Dongola, and forms several islands of great extent. Quitting these plains by a cataract, the river flows through the districts of Mahas, Sukkot, Wadi Kenûz, and Batn-el-Hajar [or the Glen of Rocks], at the head of which is the second or great cataract, and, entering Egypt at Philœ—the Pi-lakh or limit of the Egyptians, it descends the lowest (in ascending, the first) cataract to Syene or Assouan, which is in lat. 24° 5' N.

From Philœ, lat. 24° 3' N., the Nile flows through Egypt in a single stream, as far as Batn-el-Bakara, the ancient Cercasorum, at the head of the Delta, in lat. 30° 15', where it divides into two branches, leading down respectively to Rashid (Rosetta), and Dimyat (Damiatta), and entering the sea in about lat. 31° 35' N. Thus the Nile has a course through Egypt of about 7° 30', or, following the sinuosities of the stream, of about 700 m. The two arms of the Nile, which remain still navigable to the sea, are supposed to coincide with the two artificial branches of the ancients, namely, the Bolbitine and Phatnitic. The other ancient arms, where not

wholly effaced by time, are but partially traceable in the various canals of irrigation which intersect the Delta. The ordinary width of the Nile in Egypt, above the Delta, is about 700 yards. The branches through the Delta are much narrower, and so shallow in the dry season, that vessels exceeding 40 tons burden, cannot pass through them. During the flood, armed brigs can ascend to Cairo.

As rain scarcely ever falls in the Valley of the Nile from the 18th nearly to the 30th parallel, and very scantily even lower down, the river owes its supplies wholly to the copious rains of the countries wherein it rises. It begins to increase in June, attains its greatest height about the vernal equinox, and then subsides as gradually as it rose. The ordinary rise, at Cairo, is about 40 ft. During the flood, a great portion of the Delta and of the Valley of Egypt, higher up, is inundated. In Sennaar, also, and Dongola extensive tracts are watered immediately by the river; but, in general, the banks of the Nile above Egypt, are irrigated by means of the water-wheel.

The Bahr-el Azrek or Blue River, unites with the Bahr-el-Abiad or White River, in lat. 15° 37' N. Its sources are in lat. 10° 58' N.; lon. 36° 50' E.; but its spiral course, traced downwards through all its windings, will probably exceed 800 m. In this distance, it descends with immense impetuosity, from an elevation of 9000 ft., to one of 1500 ft., that is, it has a fall of 7500 ft.; and collects the waters of a basin, the elevated margin of which has an extent of at least 1000 m. The Blue River is navigable up to Fazole, under the 12th parallel, 1500 m. at least from Rosetta.

The sources of the Bahr-el-Azrek or White River are not yet ascertained. Report places them in the mountains of Gomberrat, under the equator, about 250 or 300 m. S.E. of Chanker, a point on the river, in the country of Berry, situate, according to Arnaud's observations, in lat. 4° 42' N.; lon. 31° 40' E. From Berry, the river flows through the countries of the Kyks, Nouers, and some other pastoral tribes, in a very winding and divided channel, inclining N.W. by N., and gradually becomes more slow and tortuous, till, in the 9th parallel, it suddenly bends to the E. At this turn, it expands to a width of 5 or 6 m., forming an open basin, which has been called Lake Nu. A river or drain, entering this lake from the N.W., has been raised into importance by speculative geographers, and named the Keilak. Further E., and just as the river resumes its N. course, between the Dinka on the E., and the Shillûks on the W., it is joined by the Sobat, a considerable river, which is said to have its sources at no great distance from those of the White River itself. On the W., also, a stream, not navigable, named by different tribes the Loori or the Moï, is reported to rise in the Gomberrat mountains, and to join the main stream in lat. 7°. Lower down, about the 13th parallel, it increases much in width, often resembling a great lake; and here, as well as between the 8th and 9th parallels, it has no perceptible current, except during the floods.

The White River has been navigated to some distance above Chanker, 1000 m. at least above its confluence with the Blue River; and its whole course, from Gomberrat to the sea, probably does not fall short of 3000 m. For some hundreds of miles of its upper course, it seems to be only the chief drain of interminable marshes, overgrown with tall reeds. The tributaries, already mentioned, the Sobat and the Loori, flowing nearly parallel to the main stream, cut it off from accessions on both sides. As to the river (the Keilak), supposed to enter it in lat. 9°, there is, in reality, no evidence of its existence. In this part, as well as lower down towards its junction with the Blue River, it stagnates in the dry season, and becomes offensively fetid. The great magnitude of this river, therefore, is but apparent; for velocity of current, which, in rivers, is equivalent to breadth and depth, is here wanting; and in comparison with the Blue River, which is an immense torrent, the White River resembles a great standing water. Its floods reach Khartoom, at the junction of the rivers, usually a month or three weeks later than those of the Blue River; yet it sometimes happens that they precede the latter; and the narratives of Caillaud and Mr. English relate to one of those exceptional years.

It seems quite manifest that the Nile of the ancients, above Meroe, the banks of which were covered with towns, was the Blue River, which has, therefore, a prescriptive right to be entitled the True Nile. But in tracing rivers, the appropriation of names is wholly matter of usage; magnitude avails



nothing; for rivers are named before they are measured; and now, as heretofore, the Blue River is the Nile of the natives. But let it be observed, that, at the actual junction of the two rivers, the mouth of the White River is narrower than the Blue; and here two competent observers (M. Linant, and Capt. Peel, R.N.), measuring breadth, depth, and current, at different seasons of the year, have both assigned the superiority to the Blue River, which is a copious stream at all times.

The sources of the Nile (Blue River) in the country of the Agows, were heard of by Cosmas Indicopleustes early in the 6th century; and they were represented, with many correct particulars, by Fra Mauro, in the middle of the 15th. The companions of Alvarez visited them early in the 16th century; and about a century later, they were viewed by Pedro Paez, whose account of them is copied by Tellez, with little change. Then came Bruce, who, treading in the steps of the Jesuit father, boasted of having discovered the fountains of the Nile. The White River, explored in 1827, by M. Linant, as far as El Ais, was ascended in 1839 by a Turco-Egyptian expedition up to lat. 6° 30' N., and, in the following year, to Chanker, in the country of the Berry, whither trading expeditions are now despatched annually. A fort or factory has been there erected by European traders, and R. Catholic missionaries are located in the neighbourhood.

**NILKANTHA**, a tn. of pilgrimage, Nepal; lat. 28° 22' N.; lon. 85° 4' E. It is visited by pilgrims about the end of July and beginning of August, although even then the road is scarcely passable with snow. During this short season a fair is held, and many temporary shops opened.

**NILTEEN-GRANGE**, par. Irel. Antrim; 2738 ac. P. 1191.

**NIMAR**, or **NEMAU**, an anc. dist. Hindoostan, forming part of prov. Candehis, and bounded N. by the Vindhya chain, W. Chiculda, S. the Satpura hills, and E. Hindia; length, 130 m.; mean breadth, about 40 m. It is situated in the valley of the Nerbudda, and consists chiefly of an undulating plain, naturally fertile, and once highly cultivated, though now a wilderness of brushwood and jungle, owing partly to the ravages of the Pindaries.

**NIMBURG**, or **LIMBURG**, a tn. Bohemia, 28 m. E. by N. Prague, on the Elbe. It has a public square, adorned with a pyramid in honour of Maria Theresa; a handsome church, and an ancient townhouse and hospital. Pop. 2700.

**NIMEGUEN**, a tn. Holland. See **NIMEGEN**.

**NIMES**, a tn. France. See **NISMES**.

**NIMFI**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolía, 26 m. E. by N. Smyrna, near which the very remarkable monument of Sesostris was discovered. This monument consists of a gigantic human figure, sculptured in relief, and sunk in a panel cut into the flat surface of the rock.

**NIMPTSCH**, a walled tn. Prussia, gov. and 27 m. S. by W. Breslau, cap. circle, l. bank Lohe. It has two churches, a castle, townhouse, and hospital; provincial and town courts and offices; manufactures of linen, leather, and tiles; a walk and several other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1979.

**NIMROUD**, an anc. tn. Asia. See **NINEVEH**.

**NIMWEGEN**, a tn. Holland. See **NIJMEGEN**.

**NIMY-MAISIERES**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hamaut. 2 m. N. Mons, l. bank Haine; with manufactures of earthenware, beet-root sugar, pipes, and chicory; a salt-refinery, two breweries, three tanneries, two quarries of paving-stone, and a limkiln. Pop. 2205.

**NINEVEH**, a celebrated ancient and ruined city, capital of the Assyrian empire, in Asiatic Turkey, pash. Mosul, l. bank Tigris, along which, and opposite to the town of Mosul, it appears to have stretched for a distance of about 18 m., with an average breadth of 12 m., in the form of a parallelogram, containing an area of not less than 216 sq. m. The first recorded notice of Nineveh is in Gen. x., where, after an enumeration of the descendants of Ham, including Nimrod, 'who began to be a mighty one in the earth,' and had the beginning of his kingdom at Babel, 'in the land of Shinar,' it is added, v. 11, 'Out of that land went forth Asshur, and builded Nineveh.' The date of its foundation, as thus fixed, is, according to the usual chronology, 2347 B.C. From this date there is a perfect blank in its history for nearly 1500 years; but it is obvious that it must have continued to flourish and make vast progress, for about 865 B.C., when it is brought prominently forward in the

book of Jonah, it is described as a 'great city,' 'an exceeding great city, of three days' journey'; a 'great city, wherein are more than sixscore thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand.' At this time it had provoked the wrath of Heaven, and its doom, which Jonah had been commissioned to preach, was within three days of its accomplishment, when it was saved by a timely repentance. The repentance, however, proved only temporary, and the kings and princes who occupied its palaces having resumed their evil courses, made themselves the terror of surrounding nations, by a series of unprovoked and exterminating wars. About 740 B.C., Tiglath-pileser is seen carrying off the inhabitants of Galilee and Naphtali into captivity. Fifteen years later, his successor, Shalmaneser, after making Hoshea, king of Israel, first his tributary and then his prisoner, subjected the inhabitants of Samaria to the same cruel treatment; and about 713, Sennacherib, invading Judea, made himself master of Lachish and its then fenced cities, and obliged king Hezekiah to gratify his rapacity by pillaging the temple of its treasures. These aggressions, and more especially the last, which was probably witnessed by Nahum, appear to have been in the prophet's view when, referring to Nineveh, he exclaims, 'Woe to the bloody city,' and at the same time gives a high idea of its extent, commerce, and magnificence, saying that its inhabitants were 'many as the locusts,' and its merchants 'multiplied above the stars of heaven,' and that there was 'none end of the store and glory out of all the pleasant furniture.' The woe denounced was ere long executed personally on Sennacherib, when he fell in the house of Nisroch, his god, by the hands of two of his own sons; but a respite was given to the city for nearly another 100 years. At length, 625 B.C., the vengeance which, provoked by its iniquities and cruelties, had long been impending, was accomplished by the instrumentality of the Babylonian Nabopolassar, and the Median Cyaxares. About 30 years after, Ezekiel (chap. xxxi.), in a passage remarkable for the richness of its Eastern imagery, pours rays of its desolation, and brings it out in bold relief, by contrasting it with its former splendour: 'The Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches; all the trees of Eden, that were in the garden of God, envied him; but strangers, the terrible of the nations, have cut him off; upon the mountains and in all the valleys his branches are fallen, and his boughs are broken by all the rivers of the land; and all the people of the earth are gone down from his shadow, and have left him.' The destruction, indeed, was so complete, and the information furnished by profane historians so scanty and defective, that several writers, without venturing directly to impugn the testimony of the sacred volume on the subject, were disposed to consider it highly overcharged. It was known that, opposite to Mosul, and both along the left bank of the Tigris and to a considerable distance inland, on what was usually supposed to be the site of Nineveh, a series of vast mounds existed, and probably occupied the site, if they did not actually contain the remains, of its ancient structures; but no serious attempt was made to ascertain the fact till 1841, when M. Botta, shortly after his appointment as French consul at Mosul, commenced operations on Kouyunjik, immediately opposite to that town. He had only obtained a few fragments of brick and alabaster, when, on information which promised a richer harvest, he removed to Khorsabad, about 12 m. to the N.E., and was soon rewarded by the discovery of the first Assyrian edifice which had been exposed to the view of man since the fall of the Assyrian empire. The attention of Mr. Layard, who had travelled much in the East, and was ardently devoted to the study of its antiquities, had previously been arrested by the mounds, and he had resolved to take the first opportunity of exploring them thoroughly; but his resolution was still slumbering when the discoveries of M. Botta aroused him. After surmounting many obstacles, and obtaining the necessary requisites, he resolved to make the lofty mounds of Nimroud, situated about 18 m. S.S.E. Mosul, in the angle formed by the Tigris and the confluence of the Greater Zab, the scene of his first operations. His success was immediate and complete. The excavations of the very first day put him in possession of a chamber lined with slabs, in good preservation, and covered with cuneiform or arrow-headed inscriptions, and his treasures continued ever after to multiply upon him.

Among others, he has discovered gigantic emblematic figures—winged bulls and lions, with human heads, and winged sphinxes, placed as guardians over the entrances of magnificent palaces. The fire by which the palaces had been destroyed has so calcined the stone and other materials of which they are composed, that in many cases, on the least exposure to the air, they have crumbled to pieces, sometimes before even an accurate sketch of them could be obtained; and hence many objects interesting as works of art, and containing inscriptions in all probability still more interesting, have been seen only to be lost for ever. In other parts, and more especially in the N.W. palace, where the fire has not so much affected the buildings, 28 rooms, in excellent preservation, have been opened, and numerous bas-reliefs, figures, and ornaments, rich in information as to the state of art and progress of civilization at the period when they were made, have been exhumed. From Nimroud Mr. Layard proceeded to Konyunjik, where he has, if possible, been still more successful. In the course of a month, nine chambers were explored, one of them 130 ft. long by 30 ft. wide, and equally rich with those of Nimroud in bas-reliefs and inscriptions. In 1847, Mr. Layard, owing partly to the exhaustion of his funds for excavation, and partly to the state of his health, which had suffered much from his incessant exertions, returned to England; but in 1849, having been furnished with new funds, though with a far too niggardly hand, he resumed his labours, both at Konyunjik and Nimroud, which have continued to yield up their treasures as if they were never to be exhausted. Previous to Mr. Layard's labours, the Assyrian antiquities of the British Museum were contained in a case about three feet square; they now form one of its largest, and, in some respects, one of its most valuable collections. Independent of their intrinsic value as mere antiquities, it is impossible to overlook the higher value which they possess as illustrations and confirmations of the sacred volume. Jonah's city of three days' journey, and 120,000 children, indicative of a population of about half-a-million, can no longer be looked upon as problematical; because it is evident that the series of mounds of Konyunjik, Khorsabad, and Nimroud, though individually large enough to form single cities, are only the different palaces occupied by the sovereigns of successive dynasties, within one vast capital. Actual measurement of the space which is occupied by the ruins, and which, though never completely built over, but partly formed into parks and gardens, was all included within one continuous enclosure, gives an area almost identical with that assigned by Jonah. In proportion, too, as the cuneiform character, and the language embodied in it, is becoming understood, the most striking coincidences between their details and the brief statements of Scripture are discovered. Not only are the names of individuals the same, but the *thirty talents of gold*, which Scripture informs us that Hezekiah was forced to pay, is now proved to have been paid, by an inscription which is to all intents a voucher or receipt of Sennacherib himself. This, however, is only a specimen of the discoveries which may be anticipated as soon as these records, which have so marvellously been brought to light, after a lapse of nearly 3000 years, shall be all unfolded.

NINFIELD, par. Eng. Sussex, 2700 ac. Pop. 563.

NING-HIA, a city of great extent, China, prov. Kansoo, 210 m. N.N.E. Lantchow. It is surrounded with old brick walls in a good state of preservation, and has narrow, crooked, and dirty streets, lined with dilapidated houses, and numerous pagodas. It was formerly a royal city, and continued to be rich and flourishing for more than two centuries; but in 1227, it shared the common ruin occasioned by the victories of Gengis Khan. Though one of the towns of the first order in the prov. of Kansoo, it has no commerce of any consequence, and the inhabitants generally appear to be destitute of the common necessities of life.—(Huc, *Souvenirs d'un Voyage*, &c.)

NING-KOUZ, a tn. China, prov. Nganhoei, on an affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang; lat. 31° N.; lon. 118° 38' E.; with extensive paper manufactures.

NINGOOTA, a tn. Chinese empire, Manchooria, on an affluent of the Amoor; 140 m. N.E. by E. Kirin-Oola. It is a place of considerable trade, and is said to be the original seat of the Tartar dynasty of China.

NING'PO, an important city and seaport, China (one of the five ports opened to foreign trade in 1843), prov. Che-

kiang, 1. bank Takia; lat. 29° 51' N.; lon. 121° 32' E. (R.); in a magnificent plain. It is surrounded by walls 5 m. in circumference, 25 ft. high, 15 ft. wide at top, and 22 ft. at the base, built solidly, but somewhat dilapidated and overgrown with grass; outside the walls are extensive suburbs. Among the Chinese, Ningpo is esteemed one of the most beautiful cities in the Celestial Empire, although greatly inferior in all respects to a European city of even the second rank. The streets are mere alleys, narrow and filthy; and the buildings consist, as usual in Chinese cities, of one story, mostly of brick, but sometimes of stone. The most remarkable edifice in the city is the brick tower of Ningpo, now a mere ruin; a hexagonal, seven-storied building, upwards of 160 ft. high, erected, according to tradition, 1100 years since. Another structure of some note is the temple of Ma Tsupu. Near the river, the streets are lined with shops and immense storehouses. Eating-houses and tea-shops abound, chiefly in the vicinity of the gates and suburbs. A missionary hospital, opened in 1843, has been very beneficial; having, in the first six months of its existence alone, treated 650 surgical cases. Though intended originally for the poor, it is visited by all classes of patients. Ningpo has manufactures of silk, similar to those of Canton; of cottons, carpets, furniture, &c., and a good deal of junk-building. It carries on an extensive native trade, but the imports from Great Britain have been very limited. About 670 junks come annually from Shantung and Leaotong, with oil, brandy, chestnuts, cloth, cordage, provisions of various kinds, and fruit; and about 560 junks arrive from Fokien and Hainan, with sugar, alum, pepper, tea, iron, wood, indigo, rice, &c.; 20 from Canton, with sugar, cotton, and sundries; several ships from the Strait of Malacca and the Philippines; and nearly 4000 by rivers and canals from the interior, bearing imports estimated to amount to £1,721,250; and the exports may amount to a like sum. Ningpo was taken by the English without resistance in 1841. Pop. between 200,000 and 300,000.—(Nautical Magazine, 1848; Middle Kingdom; Martin's China; Parliamentary Returns.)

NINIANS, (St.) a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Stirling. The VILLAGE, 1 m. S. Stirling, consists principally of a narrow, irregular street of antiquated houses, somewhat enlivened by being white-washed; and has a large, substantial parish church, a Free and a U. Presbyterian church, a parochial and several other schools; manufactures of nails, tartans, carpets, and plaidings; two large tanneries, a distillery, and a malting establishment. Extent of par., 16 m. by 6 m. Pop. (1851), 9851.

NINOSE, a vil. Japan, isl. Kiusiu, near which is a camphor-tree, mentioned by Kempter, in 1691, as celebrated for its size, hollow from age, and supposed to measure 6 fathoms in circumference. It was visited by Siebold in 1826, and found to be still healthy, and rich in foliage; he gives 16,884 metres (about 50 ft.) as its circumference.

NINOVE, or NINOVEN, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 20 m. S.E. Ghent, 1. bank Dendre. It has two churches, a townhall, chapel, several schools, and an hospital; manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, leather, earthenware, soap, tobacco, vinegar, refined salt, mustard, oil, &c.; breweries, dyeries, bleacheries, and brick-kilns, &c.; trade in wool, grain, cattle, and manufactured goods. Pop. 4534.

NIO [anc. Ios], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, 13 m. N. Santorin; lat. 36° 46' N.; lon. 25° 24' E.; about 40 m. in circumference. It is rocky and mountainous, having a granitic base, with calcareous summits; but it is in some parts tolerably fertile, producing corn, cotton, wine, oil, wax, honey, and fruit; and affording pasturage for some goats, sheep, and horned cattle. Stockings and caps are manufactured from the cotton grown on the island, and sent to Italy. The port is on its W. side, and is a tolerably fair harbour, with the town at its extremity. At the S.E. end of the island is another harbour called Port Manganori, where vessels may lie in from 10 to 8 fathoms water, sheltered from the N.E. and N.W. winds. Homer is said to have died here. Pop. about 4000.

NIORT [Lat. *Niortum*], a handsomely built tn. France, cap. dep. Deux-Sèvres, on the sides of two hills washed by the Sèvre-Niortaise, 79 m. S.E. Nantes. It has two elegant squares; two parish churches; Hotel de Ville, formerly the palace of Eleonora of Aquitaine, queen of Henry II. of England; the old castle or prison, in one of the apartments of which Madame



de Maintenon was born; public baths, barracks, theatre, prefecture, civil and military hospital, courthouses, courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of arts and manufactures, *conseil de prud'hommes*, agricultural society, atheneum of science and art, philharmonic society, and communal college. The great staple manufactures are leather and gloves, the latter particularly of doeskin, which are made annually to the number of 30,000 dozen, nearly two-thirds of which are exported to the U. States; the other manufactures consist of woollen stuffs, straps, saddle-bows, bone and other combs, &c.; and it has important paper, cotton, and worsted mills, oil and vinegar works, and distilleries; and a trade in the above articles, and horses, mules, and cattle, flour, timber, both for coopers and carpentry, and particularly the claret of the surrounding country, for which this town is the entrepot. It was 14 times besieged. Pop. (1852), 17,177.

NIPE (Bay of), Cuba, N.E. coast, S.E. Naranjo; lat. 20° 45' N.; lon. 75° 30' W.; easy of entrance, and capable of holding all the fleets of Europe.

NIPHON, the largest and most important of the Japanese isls.; lat. 32° 45' to 41° 30' N.; lon. 130° 45' to 142° 30' E. It is of a long, narrow, and curved form, lying N.W. and S.E., the convex side being towards the S.E.; about 800 m. N. to S., by 280 m. in breadth at the broadest part. The coasts, indented with a great number of bays, especially on the S. side, are very difficult of access, not only on account of the numerous rocks and islands by which they are fringed, but from the extreme shallowness of the sea. A ridge of mountains, many of them active volcanoes, passes through its entire length, generally of moderate elevation; but Fusi, the principal peak, is 12,000 ft. high. The island is superabundantly supplied with hot, sulphureous springs; and there are some remarkable lakes, the principal of which are that of Missoo (*which see*), and Fakoue, near the city of Yeddo. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The rivers are numerous, but necessarily of very limited extent. The difference of temperature, in the extreme of summer and winter, is excessive, and storms of rain and thunder are both frequent and terrible; still the island is generally healthy. The soil has been rendered very productive by the untiring industry of the inhabitants. The palm, the banana, the myrtle, &c., are found in Niphon. In some parts the sugarcane is brought to considerable perfection, and two crops of rice are gathered annually. Near Sendai, a town lying in lat. 38° 16' N.; lon. 140° 50' E., rice is produced in such abundance that the locality is termed the granary of Yeddo. Wheat and barley also are grown, the latter mainly for feeding the cattle; the wheat is chiefly used for cakes and soy. Beans are cultivated with great care, as also the mulberry, for feeding the silk-worm. The principal object of cultivation, however, is the tea-plant, which was introduced from China in the beginning of the 9th century. Miaco and Yeddo are the capitals of the island and the empire, besides which Osacca, Simonosaki, and Muru are important places.

NIPissing, a lake, Upper Canada, about midway between Georgian Bay, N.E. part of Lake Huron, and the Ottawa or Grand River. It is 750 ft. above the sea, and its waters flow into the N. part of Georgian Bay by French River, in which several rapids occur. It is of very irregular form; greatest length, about 48 m.; greatest breadth, 25 m. It contains several islands inhabited by Indians (about 200), and is noted for its immense flocks of wild geese.

NISAO, a river, isl. Hayti, which issues from a lake, flows S.S.E., and falls into the sea near a headland of same name, after a course of about 55 m.

NISARI, or NIGERO, an isl. Grecian Archipelago; lat. 36° 35' 30' N.; lon. 27° 11' E.; of a square form, and about 4 m. each way; mountainous, rocky, and generally barren. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is diving for sponges, at which they are very expert.

NISHAPOOR, an anc. city, Persia, prov. Khorassan, 50 m. W. by S. Mashed. In the middle of the 12th century it was destroyed by the Tartars, and has never recovered since. Its ruins are said to cover a circuit of 25 m. Mines,

producing the finest turquoises in the world, have long been worked in the vicinity. Pop. about 15,000.

NISHINII-NOVGOROD. *See* NISINI-NOVGOROD.

NISHOWRA, a large vil. Punjab, 40 m. N.W. Lahore.

NISIBIN [anc. *Nisibis*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, on a tributary of the Khabur, pash. and 315 m. N.W. Bagdad, consisting chiefly of 100 well-built houses, a strong castle or palace, which is a large structure, and still in sufficient repair to be garrisoned; an ancient church, and several interesting ruins. It has manufactures of coarse cotton and woollen goods, which, as well as wheat, pulse, and tobacco, extensively grown in the vicinity, are bartered for dried figs and raisins.

NISITA [anc. *Nesie*], a small isl. Gulf of Naples, 3 m. S.E. Puzzuoli, and not 1 m. from the coast. It is about 1 m. in circuit, high, and surrounded with trees, and on its loftiest eminence is a large fortification. Its port, Pavona, is a quarantine station for vessels bound to Naples.

NISMES, or NIMES [Latin, *Nemausus*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Gard, in a rich and fertile plain, 62 m. N.W. Marseilles; the older part poorly built and irregular; the modern well laid-out in straight and spacious streets. Almost the only modern building worthy of notice is the cathedral, founded at a very early period, but which suffered so much during the religious wars, and has, in consequence, undergone so many repairs, often in bad taste, that its original form is almost lost. No town in France can compare with Nismes for its ancient Roman edifices. The line of Roman walls can easily be traced, and many parts of them still exist in good preservation; but the most remarkable structure is the amphitheatre, which is almost entire, and, with the exception of that of Verona, is the most perfect specimen in existence. Another edifice, from its position and altitude the most conspicuous in the town, is the Tour Magne; it crowns a hill planted with trees, and is of an octagonal shape externally, but conical within, consisting of several stories, the diameter of which gradually diminishes in the ascent; the circumference of the base being about 260 ft., and at the top only 105 ft. The Romans had included it as part of their fortifications, but it is supposed to have existed before them, and to have been a mausoleum of the Gauls. Another edifice of remarkable elegance, is what is vulgarly called, from its shape, the Maison-Carrée; but is, in fact, a beautiful Corinthian temple, consecrated, according to some, in the reign of Augustus, and,



LA MAISON CARRÉE, NISMES. -- Frou France. Monumentale et Pittoresque.

according to others, in that of Antoninus Pius; afterwards used as a Christian church, then as the Hotel de Ville; subsequently degraded into a stable, and now used as a museum, in which many interesting remains of ancient art have been collected. It is surrounded by 30 Corinthian fluted columns. It was at one time supposed that this temple stood isolated, but recent excavations have proved that it was only the centre of an extensive edifice or series of edifices, supposed to have been connected with the forum. The only other objects particularly deserving of notice, are an ancient fountain, called the Fountain of the Nymphs, situated in fine public gardens,

where it bursts forth with great copiousness at the foot of a hill, and is received into a large reservoir, which was originally a Roman bath; and two ancient gates, the one called *Porte d'Auguste*, founded in the reign of that emperor, and consisting of four porticoes, formed by a double arch and two side passages; and the other, called *Porte de France*, consisting of a single arch flanked by two circular towers. Nismes is the seat of a bishop, and possesses an appeal court for depts. Gard, Lozère, and Vaucluse; courts of first resort and commerce, chamber of commerce and exchange, *conseil de prud'hommes*, atheneum, university, academy, college, diocesan seminary, and secondary ecclesiastical school; schools of design and medicine, medical society, agricultural society, &c.

The manufactures consist principally of silk and cotton goods, fancy and mixed, such as taffetas, shawls, cravats, scarfs, hosiery, &c. Cotton handkerchiefs, also, are made to such an extent as almost entitle them to be regarded as the staple. There are likewise numerous tanneries, dye-works, silk, lace-thread, and other spinning mills, and a trade in raw silk, for which this town is the great entrepot of the S. of France; wine, vinegar, oleaginous seeds, medicinal and dye plants, &c. The foundation of the town is attributed to the Iberians, or a colony of Phœceans from Marseilles; but, notwithstanding the importance and number of the ancient buildings which it contains, it is not often mentioned by classical writers, and its early history is very imperfectly known. In more modern times, it became distinguished by the zeal with which its inhabitants embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. They were, in consequence, subjected to much persecution—a persecution which, on the return of the Bourbons in 1815, was savagely renewed, and only terminated by the threatened descent of 30,000 Protestant mountaineers from the Cévennes. Guizot, the historian, is a native of Nismes. Pop. (1852), 47,395.

**NISMES**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 36 m. S.S.W. Namur, on the Eau Noire; with a blast-furnace, two breweries, two mills, and quarries of building-stone. Pop. 1026.

**NISSA** [anc. *Naissus*], a fortified city, European Turkey, prov. Servia, and once its cap., 130 m. S.E. Belgrade, on a plain, l. bank Nissava. Pop. 4000.

**NISSAVA**, a river, Turkey in Europe, which rises on the W. side of Mount Jeshowitz, near the W. frontiers of Bulgaria; flows W.N.W. into Servia, passes Nissa, and, about 12 m. below, joins r. bank Morava, after a course of 85 m.

**NISSUM-FIORD**, a sea-arm, Denmark, W. coast Jutland. It communicates with the sea by a narrow opening, and is separated from it by a narrow belt of land, over or through which the waves often force their way. Its length is about 9 m.; area, 22 geo. sq. m.; depth, in general, not more than 4 ft. to 6 ft., and both it and the Storaa, which falls into it, are navigable only by boats.

**NISTELRODE**, a scattered vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. E. Hertogenbosch, in an extensive barren heath; with a church and chapel; a brewery and tannery. Pop. (agricultural), 1890.

**NITH**, a river, Scotland, which rises on the confines of cos. Kirkcubright and Ayr, to the E. of Dalmellington; flows S. E. past New Cumnock, across co. Dumfries, and, about 8 m. below the town of Dumfries, falls into the Solway; total course, about 45 m. Like most streams of the Solway, it has a *bore*. Its salmon fisheries are valuable.

**NITHEROHI**, or **PRATA GRANDE**, a tn. Brazil, cap. prov. and 3 m. E. Rio-de-Janeiro, E. side of the bay to which the names of Nitherohi and Rio-de-Janeiro are indiscriminately given. It has spacious streets, and generally well-built houses, many of them provided with gardens and orchards. Along the shore are well-constructed wharfs, lined with houses of an imposing appearance, and within are numerous elegant edifices, usually occupying well-chosen sites, so that few places present a more attractive appearance, particularly when approached from the sea. The principal buildings are two churches; a theatre, a townhouse, with prison attached; a palace, where the emperor occasionally resides; and another palace, occupied by the provincial governor. It is the seat of the provincial assembly, and of several important courts and offices, and the head-quarters of a legion of the national guard; and possesses a school of architecture and agriculture, a school of arts, &c. Near it are numerous sugar-houses and distilleries, limekilns, and brick and tile works. The prin-

cipal objects of culture are coffee and fruit. Pop. dist., 7500 free persons, and 22,000 slaves.

**NITI**, or **NETEE GHAT PASS**, a lofty pass in the Himalayas; lat. 30° 55' N.; lon. 79° 55' E.; height, 16,814 ft. above the sea. The mountains on either side are generally composed of rocks scarped perpendicularly, the sides of the chasms, in some parts, approaching so close as to admit of their being crossed on wooden scaffolds, supported from crag to crag. There is a village of Niti a few miles from the pass, on the Hindoostan side. In the beginning of June the thermometer ranges from 40° to 50° in the morning, and from 70° to 80° in the middle of the day, with rain and slight snow at night.

**NITINAT**, or **BERKELEY SOUND**, an extensive inlet filled with islands, N. America, W. coast Vancouver's island; lat. 48° 50' N.; lon. 125° 24' W. It is about 12 m. wide at its entrance, between Terron Point on the N., and Carrasco Point on the S.E., and has nearly the same distance inland.

**NITON**, par. Eng. Hants; 1170 ac. P. (1851), 684.

**NITSHILL**, a vil. Scotland, co. and 4 m. S.E. Renfrew, near the Levern; with bleach and print fields, and extensive mineral and other works. Pop. 823.

**NITENAU**, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, here crossed by the bridge, 15 m. N.N.E. Ratisbon; with a court of justice, a church, and a pearl fishery. Pop. 1020.

**NITTRITZ**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Grünberg; with a church, an oil, and several other mills. Pop. 1006.

**NIVE** (LA), a river, France, which rises in dep. Basses-Pyrénées, near the Spanish frontiers; flows N.N.W., and joins l. bank Adour a little below Bayonne; total course, about 50 m., of which 15 m. are tidal and navigable.

**NIVELLE**, or **NIVONNE**, a river, which rises in Spain, in the Pyrenees, enters the French dep. Basses-Pyrénées, flows circuitously N.W., and, after a course of about 24 m., falls into the Bay of Biscay at St. Jean-de-Luz.

**NIVELLES**, a n. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 17 m. S. Brussels. It is not well built, but contains two large squares and a fine promenade; three churches, one of which, St. Gertrude, is large and handsome, and is said to possess the finest organ in Belgium; a court of first resort, a college, an academy of design and architecture, one of the two state normal schools, a convent, an hospital, a *mont-de-piété*, and several other benevolent institutions. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, hats, common lace, oil, and tobacco; breweries, distilleries, and tanneries, and an important trade in corn, horned cattle, and swine. Pop. 7844.

**NIVERNAIS** (Latin, *Ædvi Nivernenses*), an anc. prov. France, now forming the far greater part of dep. Nièvre.

**NIWNITZ**, or **NIWNICE**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 16 m. from Hradisch; with a church, and a mill. Pop. 1800.

**NIXDORF** (Gross), a tn. Bohemia, circle and 34 m. N.E. Leitmeritz, close on the frontiers of Saxony. It has important manufactures of cutlery, and various articles of hardware, which are sent into all the different parts of Germany; and also manufactures of linen and hosiery, and numerous mills. Near it is a chalybeate spring, over which a bathing establishment has been erected. Pop. 5090.

**NIZA**, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 21 m. S. Castello-Branco. It sends a deputy to the Cortez, and has an annual fair. Pop. 2160.

**NIZAM'S DOMINIONS**, or **HYDERABAD**, the largest native state in Hindoostan, subsidiary to the British, and occupying the centre of the Deccan; lat. 15° to 21° 30' N.; lon. 75° to 81° 30' E., including the old provs. of Hyderabad and Beeder, with part of Aurungabad, Candesh, and Berar; bounded on the N. by portions of the territories on the Nerbuddah, belonging to the British and to Scindia, together with the British dist. of Candesh; W. by the presidency of Bombay, S. and S.E. by that of Madras. On the E. and N.E. it is partly separated from Berar or Nagpoor by the rivers Wurdah and Godavery. Length, N. to S., about 380 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., 320 m.; area, 95,337 sq. m. It is chiefly a table-land, 1800 ft. to 2000 ft. above the sea, with a surface hilly and undulating, rather than mountainous. Some granitic ranges, rising occasionally to 2500 ft., run N.W. to S.E.; and abrupt rocky heights, as also dikes and ravines of greenstone, are interspersed through-



out this region. Hornblende, felspar, limestone, sandstone, and, in some places, columnar basalt, are conspicuous geological formations. The Godavery river flows tortuously through the centre of the country, and the Kistna similarly winds through its S. part; other principal streams are the Payyngunga, Manjera, Beemah, and the Toombudda, forming a part of the S. boundary; all the rivers hold an E. direction. The climate is, on the whole, temperate, and in some parts even cool; near Hyderabad, in the S., the thermometer often descends as low as 40° or 35° Fah.; at Secunderabad, the annual mean is 81° 5'; at Jaulnah, in the hot season, from March to June, the heat ascends to 90° or 100° Fah., though that district is admirably adapted for the culture of most European fruits and vegetables. The soil is, in most parts, very rich and fertile; and, except where the tanks have been allowed to decay, the country is very well watered; much of it, however, is waste. Tanks are formed in the granitic and sandstone tracts by uniting, with causeways or mounds, two projecting points of low hills, by which means sheets of water, from three to ten miles in circumference, are produced for irrigation of the rice grounds. At least eight varieties of rice are grown, and two crops are often raised on the same field in favourable years; but this grain is cultivated only in limited tracts, and it is chiefly sent to the capital for consumption, or elsewhere for exportation. Rice and wheat are consumed only by the upper classes, and the surplus of the wheat produced is mostly sent to the E. coast of India, to be exchanged for salt. Barley, chenna, oil plants, cucumbers, gourds, hemp, cotton, sugar-cane, some betel, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and other culinary vegetables, fruits, and aromatic seeds, are the principal articles of culture, together with jowary (Indian millet) and bajree or bajury (*Holcus spicatus*); which grains form the chief sustenance of the labouring classes. Much of the surface is well adapted to the culture of cotton; and this would probably become the main cotton-growing country in India, if good roads or railways existed to facilitate the transport of cotton to the ports of the W. coast. The territory is not abundantly wooded; except along some of the hill ranges, there are no extensive jungles, and large forest-trees scarcely exist, except in the N., though date and palmyra groves are common. The export of opium, formerly extensive, has ceased since the British have possessed the coast district in the Deccan. The lands are mostly held in jaghire, or by military tenure; and so great has been the oppression of the jaghiredars, or holders of the feudal fiefs, favoured by the weakness of the sovereign power, that in no part of the peninsula are the peasantry so impoverished. The best horses in the Deccan were formerly reared in this territory; the numbers have now greatly decreased, but some are bred in the districts on the Beemah, and an annual fair for their sale is held at Maligong, in the Nandair district. Sheep are pretty numerous. The cattle are generally small; the export of their hides has latterly ceased, a circumstance held to be a favourable index of the spread of agriculture, as leather is used in the construction of nearly every farm implement. The tiger, leopard, panther, bear, antelopes, and wild hogs are numerous; wild buffaloes are met with in the N. Deer and buffalo horns, and the *mylabris cichorei*, an insect with blistering qualities, reported to be superior to those of cantharides, are animal products of some mercantile importance. Iron-ore is plentiful, and in the Nirmal hills it is magnetic. Coal is found near the junction of the rivers Godavery and Wurdah. Near the Godavery, also, are some mines of garnets; at Purteal, near Condapilly, are diamond-mines, from which the treasury of Golconda was formerly supplied; they are mere pits, from 10 to 12 feet deep, and their working is now discontinued. The Nizam possesses a celebrated diamond weighing 1108 grains. At Aurungabad, nearly 1000 looms are employed in the manufacture of silks and brocades; at Warangul about 200 looms are engaged in carpet weaving; at Khummun, in the S.E., calico-printing is carried on by means of wooden blocks, as at Masulipatam, &c., in the Madras presidency. Hand-fans and toys are amongst the manufactures not of prime necessity. Imports from the E. I. Company's territories are copper, broad-cloths, velvets, silks, muslins, chintz, calicoes, ornamented fabrics, sugar, spices, sandalwood, and salt; from Cashmere, shawls; from Malwa, opium; from Marwar, camels and blankets. Chief exports:—steel, cotton, excellent teak timber, which grows near the Go-

davery, and is conveyed down that river to Coringa; and agricultural produce. Although the reigning dynasty is Mahometan, not more than one-tenth of the people are Mussulmen; except in the capital, where they predominate, the majority of the population are Maharrattas and Telingas, with Bheels in the W., Gonds in the E., and some other wild races. Justice is very often contravened by force or favour, and the territory generally is in a deplorable state of misrule. After the capital (Hyderabad), the chief towns are Ellichpooor, Aurungabad, Beeder, Warangul, Jaulnah, Nandair, Kurnool, Golconda, and Secunderabad, the place of a British subsidiary force. The famous sculptured caves of Elora are in the N.W. part of the Nizam's Dominions.

This region formed one of the great soubahs or viceroalties under the Mogul empire. During the decline of that power, after the irruption of Nadir Shah, the soubahdar, Nizam-ul-Mulk, erected it into an independent sovereignty, which at his death, in 1748, extended from the Nerbuddah to Trichinopoly, and from Masulipatam to Bejapoor. In 1766, after a hostile invasion of the Carnatic by the Nizam, the British obtained from him the cession of the Northern Circars; and about 1800 the first subsidiary alliance between the E. I. Company and any Indian state was concluded with the Nizam. In 1808, it was stipulated by treaty, that, while the Nizam nominated his own vizier or premier, the British resident at Hyderabad should appoint the effective minister; a divided responsibility which has never worked well. The pertinacious opposition of the Nizam to the measures suggested by the British resident, has perpetually neutralized the efforts of the latter to promote the well-being of the country; and the embarrassment and disorganization of the state are such, that its ultimate annexation to the Anglo-Indian territories seems inevitable. In addition to a British force, the Nizam is bound to support a subsidiary army of 2750 cavalry, 5700 infantry, and other troops, in all amounting to 9400 men, officered from the several British presidencies, and costing annually 30 lacs of rupees (£300,000). In further addition, he maintains an irregular army of Rohillas, Arabs, Patans, &c., comprising from 30,000 to 35,000 men, at a cost of about 64 lacs, or £640,000 annually, and who are frequently turbulent and clamorous for arrears of pay. The expense of the soldiery is supposed to absorb nearly two-thirds of the whole revenue, which has been estimated at £1,500,000 annually. The pop. has been variously estimated; in the *Rep. on the Trig. Survey of India*, it is given at 10,666,080.—(*Asiatic Jour. of Bengal; Jour. of the Roy. Geo. Soc.*, xii.; *Jour. of the Bombay Geo. Soc.*, xii.; *Rep. on the Med. and Statist. Topog. of the Madras Presid.*, 1844.)

NIZNIOW, a vil. Austrian Galicia, 77 m. S.E.E. Lemberg, r. bank Dniester; with two churches, several mills, a manufacture of gun-flints, and an active river trade.

NIZZA, a city and seaport, Italy. See NICE.

NIZZA MONFERRATO, or NIZZA DELLA PAGLIA, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. and 16 m. S.W. Alessandria, on the Belbo, at the junction of the Nizza; with a silk-mill, and a trade in good wine. Pop. 4376.

NIZZUWAH, a tn. Arabia. See OMAN.

NJURUNDA, the name given to the lower part of the Ijungang, a river, Sweden, which issues from a small lake E. side the Kiölen mountains, läk Östersund, in Herjedalen; flows E.S.E., expanding into lake Stor-Sioen, and, after a course of about 180 m., falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 9 m. S.E. Sundsvall.

NOAILLES, a tn. and com. France, dep. Oise, 9 m. S.E. Beauvais; with manufactures of ribbons, and linen and cotton goods, brick and tile works, limekilns, and a trade in hemp, horses, and cattle. Pop. 1022.

NOAKOTE, or NOACOTE, a tn. Nepaul, 17 m. N. by W. Khatmandoo; lat. 27° 53' N.; lon. 85° 50' E.; in the valley of its name, i. bank Trisoolgunga. It has some of the largest and best-looking houses in Nepaul, and a celebrated Hindoo temple; and it commands the only entrance into this quarter from Upper and Lower Tibet.

NOALE, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 13 m. N.W. Venice; with a church, silk manufactures, two carriage-factories, and two mills. Pop. 2900.

NOALEJO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 22 m. from Jaen; with narrow, but mostly paved streets, a townhouse, two schools, and a church. Pop. (agricultural), 2385.

NOANAGUR, a walled tn., W. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, about 7 m. S. Gulf of Cutch; lat. 22° 55' N.; lon. 70° 14' E.; inhabited chiefly by weavers, who make a considerable quantity of coarse and fine cloth.

NOBBER, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Meath, about 12 m. from Navan; with a neat parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and the remains of a priory. Carolan, the celebrated Irish harper, was born here. Area of par., 10,488 ac. Pop. 3757.

NOBLEJAS, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and E.N.E. Toledo; with a church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of articles in esparto, a flour and several oil mills, and a transit trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 1608.

NOBRA, or NUBBRA, a wild and elevated tract of Ladak or Middle Tibet, in the E. part of the Hindoo Koosh, and on the S. side of the Karakoram mountains, enclosed on the N., E., and S. sides by the river Shy-Yok. The lowest part of the tract has an elevation of not less than 11,000 ft. above sea-level; but, notwithstanding its height, is under tolerable culture, and well peopled. The only place of any consequence is the fort and village of Nobra on the Shy-Yok.

NOBRESSART, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 6 m. N.W. Arlon. P. (agricultural), 1329.

NOCEDA-DEL-VIERZO, a vil. Spain, prov. and 50 m. from Leon; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and a trade in lint, cattle, corn, and fruit. Pop. 1206.

NOCERA, several tns. Italy:—1, (*dei Pagani*), [anc. *Nuceria Alfaterna*], A tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 21 m. E.S.E. Naples; consisting of detached groups of houses, interspersed with trees and gardens. It has a church, built in the style of the Pantheon at Rome; good cavalry barracks, several schools, and some manufactures of linen and other tissues. Pop. 6800.—2, A tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., dist. and 13 m. N.W. Nicastro. Pop. 2898.—3, [anc. *Nuceria Camellaria*], A tn. Papal States, deleg. and 22 m. E. Perugia, in a plain at the foot of the Apennines. It is celebrated by Strabo for its manufacture of wooden bowls, but has dwindled down almost to a village. It has some mineral springs, which enjoy great local repute. Pop. 1114.

NOCETO, a tn. and com. Italy, duchy and 6 m. W. Parma, r. bank Recchio; with a large church, a dilapidated castle, a primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, dairy produce, and cattle. Pop. 5753.

NOCI, a tn. Naples, prov. and 28 m. S.E. Bari. P. 8000.

NOCTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 6340 ac. P. 553.

NODUWEZ-LINSMEAD, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 30 m. E.S.E. Brussels; with a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1451.

NOELGUNGE, a tn. N. Hindoostan, prov. Oude, 15 m. W.S.W. Lucknow; lat. 26° 47' N.; lon. 80° 33' E.; with an extensive manufacture of the different kinds of brass, domestic and culinary vessels.

NOESSA-LAUT, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, S. from Ceram; lat. 3° 40' S.; lon. 128° 50' E. The clove culture is actively carried on; and the inhabitants all profess Christianity.

NOELS, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, on the frontiers of the principality of Lichtenstein, about 2 m. from Feldkirch. It has a church and mineral springs, with a large and handsome bathing establishment, which is much frequented.

NOGAISK, or OBITOSHNEV, a tn. Russia, gov. Taurida, circle and 70 m. S.S.E. Oriekhov, on the Obitosnei, 5 m. above its mouth in the Sea of Azov; in the midst of a steppe, and the residence of a Russian commandant. P. (1849), 1129.

NOGARO, a tn. France, dep. Gers, near the Midou, 33 m. W.N.W. Auch; founded in the 11th century, and for some time the residence of the counts of Armagnac. P. 1390.

NOGAT, an arm of the Vistula, which quits the main stream in prov. W. Prussia, 12 m. N.N.W. Marienwerder, and, proceeding N.N.E. past Marienburg, falls into the Frische-Haff by several mouths, 4 m. N.N.W. Elbing; total course, about 30 m.

NOGENT, several places, France, particularly:—1, (*le-Roi*), [Latin, *Novigentum*], A tn. and com. dep. Eure-et-Loir, 1 bank Eure, about 11 m. S.E. Dreux; with a considerable trade in corn and flour. Pop. 1336.—2, (*le-Roi*), a tn., dep. Haute-Marne, r. bank Treire, about 12 m. E.S.E. Chaumont-Bassigny. It is the central locality for the manufacture of Langres cutlery, in which also it carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 2834.—3, (*le-Rotrou*), A tn., dep. Eure-et-Loir,

33 m. W.S.W. Chartres; at the foot of a steep hill, on the slope of which is an old Gothic castle, formerly the residence of Henri IV.'s celebrated minister Sully. It has three churches and an hospital, near which is the tomb of Sully; manufactures of serge, druggat, and bombazine; cotton and bark mills, numerous tanneries and dye-works; and a trade in linen, hemp, hay, clover-seed, cattle, &c. Pop. 5860.—4, (*sur-Seine*), [Latin, *Novigentum ad Sequanam*], A tn., dep. Aube, on l. bank Seine, where it becomes navigable, 31 m. N.W. Troyes, a clean, thriving place, well, and in general regularly built. It has a handsome Gothic church of the 15th century; manufactures of hosiery and cordage, and a considerable trade in corn and flour, charcoal, slates, salt, hemp, turnery, and timber. Nogent suffered much in 1814, when, after a valiant defence, it was stormed by the Allies. Pop. 3487.

NOGRAD, co. Hungary. See NEOGRAD.

NOGUEIRA, several small places, Portugal. The largest is *Nogueira do Cravo*, a tn. and par. Beira-Baixa, about 40 m. from Coimbra. Pop. 850.

NOGUERA, two rivers, Spain, both rising in the Pyrenees near the Val d'Arán; sources about 25 m. apart:—1, (*rivagoranza*), flows S., forms for a considerable part of its course the boundary between Aragon and Catalonia, and falls into the Segre, 15 m. S. Lerida; total course, 80 m.—2, (*pallaresa*), in Catalonia, flows S.S.W., and joins the Segre, 20 m. N.E. Lerida; total course, about 80 m.

NOHAVAL, pars. Irel. —1, Cork; 2562 ac. Pop. 1175. 2, Kerry; 3204 ac. Pop. 944.—1, (*Nohavaldaly*), Cork and Kerry; 17,373 ac. Pop. 3954.

NOHCACAB, a vil. Mexico, Yucatan; lat. 20° 30' N.; lon. 89° 35' W., in an extensive plain, with a large church, a townhouse, and a large schoolhouse. Near it are remains of an ancient city of same name. Pop. about 6000.

NOIA, two tns. Naples. See NOJA.

NOIR, an isl. S. America, off S.W. coast, Terra del Fuego; lat. 54° 30' S., lon. 73° 5' 40" W.; about 600 ft. in height. In the S.W. it terminates in a lofty rock, like a tower or steeple, which bears the name of Cape Noir. On the E. is an excellent roadstead, with a clean sandy bottom, and safe from all winds between N. and S. by W., but the channel between the island and the mainland is obstructed by numerous rocks, and very dangerous.

NOIRE-FONTAINE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Semois, 33 m. W.N.W. Arlon. It has platinum-works, a brewery, a rolling, an oil, and flour mills. P. 1159.

NOIRMONT, or SCHWARZENBERG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 10 m. S.S.W. Bern; with a handsome church, and consisting chiefly of a well-built street, lining the public road. Pop. 1121.

NOIRMOUTIERS [Latin, *Herius Insula*], an isl. France, N.W. of dep. Vendée, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, almost dry at low water; lat. 47° 0' 5" N.; lon. 2° 24' W. It is of a very irregular shape; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., about 10 m.; breadth, varying from 1 to 3 m. Only about one-fifth of the surface is under the plough, but this portion is of great fertility. The rest of the island is occupied partly by meadows and pastures, on which numbers of cattle are reared, and partly by salt marshes, and partly by mere waste. Noirmoutiers became a station of considerable importance during the war of La Vendée. Pop. 7011.

NOIRMOUTIERS [Latin, *Nigrum Monasterium*], a tn. France, dep. Vendée, cap. above isl.; remarkably clean, and built with considerable regularity. It has a harbour, in which the water rises about 13 ft., admitting vessels of 50 to 60 tons; the roads outside have good anchorage for large ships; trade chiefly in corn, beans, salt, and soda. Oyster-fishing is extensively carried on. Pop. 2338.

NOISY, several places France, particularly:—1, (*le-Sc*), A tn., dep. Seine, 8 m. S.E. St. Denis; surrounded by kitchen gardens. Pop. 1644.—2, (*le-Grand*), [Latin, *Noisicium*], r. bank Marne, about 9 m. from Paris. Pop. 1079.

NOJA, or NOIA, two tns. Naples:—1, Prov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Bari, was a place of some importance till 1816, when it lost nearly a fifth of its inhabitants by the plague.—2, Prov. Basilicata, dist. and 32 m. E. Lagonegro. Pop. 1446.

NOKE, par. Eng. Oxford; 1260 ac. Pop. 153.

NOKÈRE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Zandbeek, 15 m. S.W. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen and yarn, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1723.



**NOKUNDA**, or **NOKUNDEH**, a tn. Persia, prov. and about 80 m. W. Astrabad, in the bay of that name, on the S.E. shores of the Caspian. It is a straggling place, consisting chiefly of wooden cottages covered with thatch, and embosomed among magnificent trees.

**NOLA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 14 m. E.N.E. Naples. It is ill built and ill cleaned, the see of a bishop, and has 16 churches, a college, a seminary, hospital, and barracks. Gerardo Bruno, who, on a charge of heresy and atheism, was burned alive in 1600, was born here. Pop. 8850.

**NOLAY** [Latin, *Nolletum*], a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or, in a fertile district, celebrated for its white wines, 33 m. S.S.W. Dijon. It has a large and handsome church, fine fountain, and ancient tower; manufactures of hats and leather, and a trade in wool, wine, corn, and lentils, casks, timber, &c. Carnot was born here. Pop. 2048.

**NOLI** [anc. *Naulum*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 30 m. S.W. Genoa, in a small bay on the Gulf of Genoa; with a court of justice, a large Gothic church, once a cathedral; an Episcopal seminary, and an hospital; inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing and the coasting trade. P. 545.

**NOLINSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 65 m. S. Viatka, cap. circle, on the Nolin and Dubrouka. It has some general trade, but is mostly agricultural. Pop. (1850), 1981.

**THE CIRCLE** has a flat surface, a soil mostly of strong clay, not very fertile, but well cultivated. Pop. 135,000.

**NOLTON**, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 227.

**NOLYE**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; lat. 23° 3' N.; lon. 75° 27' E.; 29 m. W.S.W. Oojein.

**NOMBELA**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Toledo, near the Alborche, S.E. Madrid; with clean streets, a parish church, townhouse, prison, and primary school, an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in cattle, wine, and silk. Pop. 1233.

**NOMBRE-DE-DIOS** [*Name of God*],—1, A tn. Mexico, dep. and 45 m. S.S.E. Durango. Near it are several silver-mines. Pop. 7000.—2, A port, New Granada, dep. Isthmus, on the Caribbean Sea, N.E. from Panama.

**NOMO**, or **NOMOSAKI**, a remarkable headland, Japan, on W. of isl. Kiusiu, and of great importance in making the Bay of Nangasaki, of which it forms the S. side; lat. 32° 35' N.; lon. 129° 43' E. It is the termination of a rocky peninsula, which stretches S.S.W. for about 20 m., between the bays of Nangasaki and Kiusiu; and has a height of 1600 ft. above the sea. Near this cape are the small island of Kawasima, and, to the N.W., the rocks called by the Japanese Mitsuse; and by the Dutch, *De Hen met de Kuikena*, [or The Hen and Chickens.]

**NONA** [anc. *Ænona*], a tn. Austria, Dalmatia, circle, and 8 m. N.N.W. Zara, on the S.E. side of a peninsula of same name, at the mouth of the Rieina, in the middle of an unhealthy swamp. It was once a place of importance, and the see of a bishop; and has a church, which formerly ranked as a cathedral; and a haven, which is nearly filled up. P. 500.

**NONCOWRY**, one of the Nicobaris. See **NANCOWRY**.

**NONE**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 12 m. S.S.W. Turin, in a fertile plain, between the Chisola and the Lessa. It has two churches, a charitable endowment, several public schools, and a trade in corn, wood, and silk. Pop. 3000.

**NONINGTON**, par. Eng. Kent; 3680 ac. Pop. 860.

**NONNENWEIER**, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the Rhine; with a church and a mill. P. 1080.

**NONTRON**, a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, on the Bandiat, 25 m. N.N.W. Périgueux. It is irregularly built, consisting of mean houses and ill-laid-out streets; has a well-managed hospital; manufactures of cutlery, extensive tanneries, and a trade in iron and cattle. Manganese and iron are extensively mined; and there are blast-furnaces and other iron-works in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2561.

**NOOAHEEVA**, one of the Marquesas. See **NUKA-HIVA**.

**NOORCONDY**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and S.S.W. Beja-poor, overhung by an elevated rock, crowned by a rude stone fort, with lofty, circular bastions.

**NOORDBROEK**, a vil. Holland, prov. and 13 m. E. by S. Groningen; with two churches, two schools, a brewery, rope-work, some weaving, hat-making, several chicory-factories, and corn, walk, and buckwheat mills. Pop. 1521.

**NOORDHORN**, a vil. Holland, prov. and 8 m. W.N.W. Groningen; with a church and school; inhabitants engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 868.

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**NOORDWIJK**, two contiguous vils. Holland, prov. S. Holland, about 1 m. apart—1, (*-aan-Zee*), 7 m. N.W. Leyden, on the North Sea; with a church, school, and hospital for 12 poor people. Inhabitants, engaged in the coast and herring fishing, generally poor. Pop. 700.—2, (*-Binnen*), 6 m. N.W. Leyden; with two churches, several schools, a townhouse, and a curious old edifice, called St. Jorisdoelen, where archery games are held annually. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, horticulture, raising large quantities of beautiful flowers and excellent vegetables. Pop. 1984.

**NOORDWIJKERHOUT**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 8 m. N.W. Leyden, on the sand downs; with two churches and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 832.

**NOORDWOLDE**, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 12 m. S.E. Heerenveen; with a dye-work and corn-mill; but inhabitants chiefly engaged in turf-cutting. Pop. 1792.

**NOORDZEE** (De). See **NORTH SEA**.

**NOORJA**, a considerable vil. Seinde, 14 m. N. Schwan, and 3 m. W. from the Indus; lat. 26° 32' N.; lon. 67° 53' E.

**NOOTKA-SOUND**, a bay or inlet, British N. America, W. coast, Vancouver Island; lat. 49° 35' N.; lon. 126° 35' 30' W. (n.) It extends N.N.E. about 10 m. inland, and has a wooded island in its middle. It branches off into several smaller bays and coves, one of which—where Captain Cook remained some time on his last voyage, and which was called Friendly Cove—has a narrow entrance, but makes a safe harbour, and is bounded on all sides by high and wooded land. Nootka-Sound would seem, however, to have been raised into undue importance. Captain Sir E. Belcher says that, on first entering it, he doubted his senses, that so small a space could have occupied so much type, and that, until he had examined it himself in his boat, he did not think it could afford shelter to two vessels. The greatest distance, he adds, between any two points does not exceed a quarter of a mile, and mostly rocky.

**NORA**, a mining tn. Sweden, län and 17 m. N.W. Örebro, on a lake. It is surrounded on its W. and S. sides by the river Hagby, and is regularly built. Near it is a mineral spring, and it carries on a trade in iron. Pop. 720.

**NORBERG**, a vil. Sweden, län and 33 m. N.N.W. Westerås, cap. dist. It is well built; has a church, and valuable iron-mines, which are extensively worked. Near it is the large smelting-furnace of Nordansjö.

**NORBURG**, a vil. Denmark, on N. side isl. Alsens, on a small lake, 37 m. N.N.E. Schleswig, with a church. P. 1200.

**NORBURY**, three pars. Eng. :—1, (*and Roston*), Derby; 2470 ac. P. 510.—2, Salop; 4880 ac. P. 420.—3, Stafford; 5270 ac. P. 353.

**NORCIA** [anc. *Nursia*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 17 m. E.N.E. Spoleto, with a trade in wine, oil, and swine. St. Benedict was born here. Pop. 4000.

**NORD**, a dep. France, bounded, N.W. by the North Sea, N.N.E. and E. by Belgium, S. dep. Aisne, S.W. and W. Pas-de-Calais; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 117 m.; breadth, varying from 4 m. to 39 m.; area, 2170 sq. m. The coast, which furnishes the two harbours of Dunkirk and Gravelines, is also marked by a long chain of sandy hillocks. With this exception, the whole department may be regarded as one vast, monotonous flat, intersected by sluggish streams, flowing generally N.E. to the N. Sea, and numerous canals. These rivers are the Sambre, the Scheldt, which here receives the Scarpe; the Lys, another affluent of the Scheldt; and the Yser. All these rivers are navigable. The Aa, forming part of the boundary between this department and that of Pas-de-Calais, takes a N.W. direction. The low position of the surface, and the large extent of it occupied by still water, are unfavourable to health, and the climate must be regarded as on the whole not salubrious. The greater part of the soil is a rich alluvium, which, under proper drainage, never fails to yield the richest crops, and the culture partakes a good deal of the nature of that for which Flanders has so long been celebrated. The principal crops are the ordinary cereals and legumes, flax, hemp, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, dye plants and roots, hops, chicory, &c. The meadows are remarkably luxuriant, and rear large numbers of horses, oxen, and cows, almost all of the Flemish breeds. Coal extends over a considerable portion of the surface, and is wrought at Anzin, Raismes, Fresnes, Vieux-Condé, and St. Saulve, supplying a great

variety of manufacturing establishments. The manufactures include all the ordinary tissues, particularly ordinary linen, raw and bleached; table-linen, moleskins, camlet, lace, broad-cloth, and woollen stuffs, calicoes, cottons, &c. Other articles are soap, whitelead, blacklead, turnery; and to these may be added distilleries, breweries, bleachfields, dye-works, machine-works, oil, paper, cotton, hemp, and flax mills, blast-furnaces, iron-works, and all kinds of ironware, cast and malleable; marble saw-works, glass-works, tanneries, potteries, brick and tile works, &c. For administration, it is divided into 7 arrondissements—Lille, the capital; Avesnes, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkirk, Hazebrouck, and Valenciennes; subdivided into 60 cantons and 662 communes. Pop. (1852), 1,158,285.

**NORDEN**, a tn. Hanover, gov. Aurich, 16 m. N. Emden, on a canal, which, at a short distance, communicates with the sea. It is an old place, but tolerably well built; has an ancient church, R. Catholic chapel, synagogue, Latin school, and hospital; manufactures of soap, chicory, and tobacco, and a considerable shipping trade. Pop. 5651.

**NORDENBURG**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 49 m. S.E. Königsberg, on a small stream, where it falls into Lake Aschwin; with a church, and some trade in linen, horses, and cattle. Pop. 2229.

**NORDERNEY**, an isl. Hanover, in the N. Sea, 25 m. N. Emden; about 4 m. long, by nearly 2 m. broad; low, and so sandy, as to be in a great measure barren. The principal village, which bears the same name, is a neat and remarkably clean place, with a church, and is much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 700.

**NORDEROOG**, an isl. Denmark, in the N. Sea, off the coast of Schleswig, and a little W. of isl. Pelworm. It is little more than 1 m. in length, and is frequented by immense numbers of sea-fowl, for whose eggs it is often visited by the inhabitants of the adjacent islands.

**NORDERWYK**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 20 m. E.S. Antwerp, on a small stream; with a brewery, two brick-works, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1136.

**NORDHALBEN**, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 30 m. N. Baireruth; with a chapel, several flax and cotton mills, and a trade in dried fruit, millet, and wooden articles. Pop. 1354.

**NORDHAUSEN**, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 38 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, on the Zorge and the Golden Aue, at the foot of the Seyersberg, belonging to the Harz. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and entered by seven gates; contains seven churches, one of them with two fine paintings by Lucas Cranach, a townhouse, gymnasium, and orphan hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, lacquerware, and chemical products; extensive breweries and distilleries, and a considerable trade in corn and cattle. Pop. (1846), 13,861.

**NORDHEIM**, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, A vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Volkach, on the Main; with a church. P. 1038.—2, A vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, near Heppenheim; with a church. P. 1030.—3, A vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Brackenheim; with a church, and a saw and a flour mill. P. 1242.

**NORDHORN**, a tn. Hanover, gov. and 42 m. W.N.W. Osnabrück, on the Vecht; with two churches, some shipping, and a considerable trade in wood and stone. P. 1411.

**NORDKÖPING**, a tn. Sweden. See **NORRÖPING**.

**NORDKYN**, a cape, Norway, forming the most northerly point of the continent of Europe, the North Cape, about 2° W., being situated on an island; lat. 71° 10' N.; lon. 27° 50' E.

**NORRLAND**, a bail. Norway, prov. Tromsø, bounded, N. by Finmark, E. Sweden, S. Trondhem, and W. the Atlantic and Arctic oceans; greatest length, N. to S., nearly 300 m.; mean breadth, not more than 60 m.; area, 1108 geo. sq. m. The coast is much indented by deep bays and fiords, and lined by numerous islands, of which the Lofodden group, in the N.W., is the most important. The surface is very mountainous, being covered almost throughout by the Koelen Mountains, which stretch throughout its whole length, S.S.W. to N.N.E., and send out lateral branches, which are continued into the isles of Lofodden. The culminating point, Sulitelma, has a height of 6342 ft. Both the climate and soil confine agriculture within very narrow limits; but some butter and cheese are exported, and the fisheries are very productive. Pop. (1855), 77,355.

**NÖRDLINGEN**, a tn. Bavaria, Swabia, on the Goldbach and Eger, 39 m. N.W. Augsburg. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, and is entered by five gates; has several courts and offices; four churches, one of them a handsome Gothic cathedral, surmounted by a remarkable tower, 345 ft. high; a townhouse, an hospital, Latin school, agricultural and industrial school; manufactures of carpets, woollen and linen goods, Cordovan leather, and glue; and a considerable trade in corn, geese, and feathers. P. 6464.

**NORDSTRAND**, an isl. Denmark, separated from the S.W. coast of duchy Schleswig, by a narrow channel, on one part not more than a mile across. Its present area does not exceed 12 geo. sq. m.; but, previously to the 11th October, 1634, its area was ten times greater. On that day a tremendous flood from the N. Sea swept across it, carrying devastation to the W. coast of Schleswig, and drowning 15,000 persons. Of these, 6400 belonged to Nordstrand alone. It besides lost 50,000 head of cattle, more than 1300 horses, and almost all its churches. The far larger part of its surface was buried for ever under the waters. Less than a half of the remainder now belongs to itself; the rest forms the separate islands of Pelworm and Halligen. Its situation is extremely low, but it has a good deal of rich marsh land, held by such precarious tenure as dikes can give against the encroachments of a raging sea. Pop. 2000.

**NORE**—1, A part of the estuary of the Thames, England, about 50 m. below London, and E. of Sheerness. It is encumbered with sandbanks, on one of which there is a floating light.—2, A river, Ireland, which rises in the Sliehbloom mountains, on the borders of Tipperary and Queen's co.; flows S.S.E. through Kilkenny, Thomastown, and Instigate, and joins the Barrow about 2 m. above New Ross. Its rapid current makes navigation difficult, but it admits vessels of considerable size as far as Instigate, and barges to Thomastown.

**NOREÑA (SANTA MARIA)**, a tn. Spain, Asturias, prov. and about 7 m. from Oviedo, near the Noreña, an affluent of the Nora. It has a church, townhouse, primary school, and hospital; manufactures of leather and shoes, and a trade in them, and in cattle and fruit. Pop. 1695.

**NÖRENBERG**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 40 m. E. Stettin, on Lake Erzig, and surrounded by four other lakes. It has a church, an hospital, and a trade in cattle and horses. P. 1547.

**NORFOLK**, a maritime co. England, bounded, N. and N.E. by the N. Sea, S. and S.E. by Suffolk, W. and N.W. Cambridge and Lincoln, and the Wash. Area, 1,338,880 ac., of which about 1,200,000 ac. are supposed to be arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface is generally flat, with some slight swells and depressions in the N. part. The coast consists principally of cliffs, partly chalk, and partly alternate strata of clay, gravel, loam, and sand. These are gradually undermined by the sea, which is everywhere making inroads on the land. Several villages have been at various periods swept away, the sites they occupied now forming part of the bed of the German Ocean. These encroachments of the sea are still in progress. The general appearance of the country in Norfolk is extremely uninteresting; the undulations of the surface not being sufficient to relieve the eye, while the luxuriant effect of rich woodland is not always to be met with. But these deficiencies are compensated by the evidences of careful cultivation, and the pleasing tokens of human industry so frequently and prominently brought before the eye of the traveller. The climate on the E. coast is dry throughout the year, and cold, biting winds prevail during the winter and early in spring. This county has perhaps a higher reputation than any other district in England for its progress in agriculture (although numerous instances of very indifferent husbandry present themselves), yet it has nothing indigenous which commands a first-rate price in the market. The Norfolk sheep are almost superseded in their own district by the Southdown; and the fine cattle which are sent to Smithfield from this county are merely fattened here—the native breed, the 'Norfolks' or 'Homebreds,' being held in little estimation. In the N. and W. districts, the soil is light and sandy; in the central and E. parts generally loamy, varying in quality, being here and there stiff and difficult to manage, but mostly light, and incumbent on a marly clay. Here also extensive marshes occur, some of which are peculiarly favourable for the growth of corn; but their liability



to inundation has induced the inhabitants to prefer the dairy system, and in these parts large quantities of butter are made and exported under the name of 'Cambridge.' The quantity of upland meadow and pasture has been estimated at nearly 127,000 ac., and that of marsh land at upwards of 63,000 ac. The crop raised in greatest perfection in Norfolk is barley, which, indeed, may be considered as the most important portion of its agricultural produce. Most of it is made into malt, and then shipped. Vast numbers of turkeys are reared; pheasants, partridges, and rabbits abound. The manufactures, except for home consumption, consist chiefly of woven goods, which, in a variety of branches, still constitute the staple trade. Norfolk has extensive fisheries of both herrings and mackerel; the former, however, being by far the most important. It returns 12 members to Parliament, namely, four for the county, two for the city of Norwich, and two each for the boroughs of King's Lynn, Thetford, and Yarmouth. Pop. (1851), 442,714.

**NORFOLK**, a tn. and port, U. States, Virginia, r. bank Elizabeth, just below the confluence of its two branches, 8 m. below its entrance into Hampton roads, and 32 m. from the ocean; lat. 36° 55' N.; lon. 76° 6' W. It lies low; has irregular and crooked streets, a courthouse, jail, market-house, theatre, academy, orphan asylum, atheneum, with a respectable library; and, in the vicinity, a marine hospital and a navy-yard, with a dry dock, constructed of hewn granite; and eight churches. The harbour is safe and commodious, having 18 ft. water; and its entrance, which is fully 1 m. wide, is defended by forts Monroe and Calhoun. It has a greater foreign commerce than any other place in the state. The Dismal Swamp canal, which connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound, opens an extensive water communication between Norfolk and the S. P. (1850), 14,320.

**NORFOLK BAY**, a spacious bay, Van Diemen's Land, Tasman's Peninsula, off Storm Bay; about 8 m. long, N. to S., and 5 m. to 5 m. broad, E. to W. It was first entered by the French navigator D'Entrecasteaux.

**NORFOLK ISLAND**, S. Pacific; lat. 28° 58' S.; lon. 167° 46' E. (n.); about 400 m. N.W. New Zealand; about 6 m. long, N.W. to S.E., and nearly 4 m. in breadth; circumference, 15 m. It is a beautiful and valuable island, but is difficult of approach, on account of the heavy sea which constantly beats on its rocky shores; it is also without a harbour or roadstead. The climate is generally delightful and salubrious, being of a medium temperature; but blighting S.E. winds sometimes prevail, which are injurious to vegetation. The soil is extremely fertile, and the whole surface of the island covered with a luxuriant verdure. Trees and plants abound, but the pine is the most numerous. Some of this species (*Aracaria excelsa*) attain a height of 228 ft., and are 18 ft. to 20 ft. in circumference. Wheat and maize are produced in great abundance. The aloe grows in great quantity spontaneously, in many parts of the island. Birds of various kinds are numerous, including pigeons, parrots, rails, and a variety of small birds. Norfolk Island was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, when it was uninhabited. In 1789, a British settlement was formed here from Sydney, but was subsequently abandoned. It has since been made a penal settlement for the worst description of convicts.

**NORGE**, Norwegian name of Norway (*which see*).

**NORHAM**, or **NORHAMSHIRE**, par. England, Durham; 18,810 ac. Pop. (1851), 4289.

**NORIC ALPS**. *See* ALPS, vol. i., p. 102.

**NORMAN**, or **NORMAND'S ISLAND**, one of the Virgin Isls., W. Indies, N.E. St. John, 2 m. long, and under 1 m. broad; lat. 18° 19' N.; lon. 64° 32' W. (n.) Its shores are irregular, and much indented with coves; on its W. side, is Man-of-War Bay, where vessels may ride in 13 to 3 fathoms.

**NORMAN ISLES**, a name given to the Channel Islands (*which see*).

**NORMANBY**, three pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 1420 ac. Pop. 471.—2, York (N. Riding); 2330 ac. Pop. 245.—3, (*On-the-Wolds*), Lincoln; 1980 ac. Pop. 129.

**NORMANDY** (Latin, *Neustria* or *Normannia*), an ancient prov. France, which was divided into Upper and Lower Normandy, and was bounded, N. and W. by the English Channel, S. by Maine and Brittany, and E. by Picardy and the Isle of France; greatest length, about 150 m.; breadth, 75 m.; area, 10,534 sq. m. On the decline of the Roman

empire, it was seized by the Franks, and afterwards, in the 9th century, wrested from them by the Normans, from whom it has derived its name. When William the Conqueror mounted the English throne, it was incorporated with, and long continued to form, an important part of the English monarchy. It became finally united to France under Charles VII. in 1425; and now forms depts. Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, and also dep. Orne, with the exception of arond. Mortagne.

**NORMANTON**, five pars. Eng.:—1, Derby; 1660 ac. Pop. 309.—2, Lincoln; 1540 ac. Pop. 200.—3, Rutland; 2450 ac. Pop. 28.—4, (*Upon-Soar*), Notts; 1500 ac. P. 428.—5, (*Upon-Trent*), Notts; 1110 ac. Pop. 362.

**NORMANTON**, a vil. and par. England, co. York, at the junction of the Manchester and Leeds with the Midland railway, 5 m. E.N.E. Wakefield. It has a neat church with a tower, and since the opening of the railways has acquired much additional importance, more especially by the erection of a magnificent hotel, to accommodate the numerous passengers by the York, Sheffield, Manchester, and Leeds trains. Area of par., 4110 ac. Pop. 1323.

**NORMANTON** (South), a vil. and par. England, co. Derby, 2 m. E.N.E. Alfreton; with an ancient church, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, two schools, collieries, and manufactures of hosiery. Jedediah Strutt, who invented the machine for making ribbed stockings, was born here. Area of par., 1730 ac. Pop. 1288.

**NORR**, a market tn. Russia, gov. and circle Jaroslav, on the Volga; with numerous forges, and manufactures of nails, and other articles in iron, which are sent to Moscow and St. Petersburg. Pop. 1500.

**NORRIDGEWOCK**, a tn., U. States, Maine, on both sides of the Kennebec, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 32 m. N. Augusta; with a church, courthouse, jail, academy, two tanneries, and a considerable trade. P. 1865.

**NORRISTOWN**, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill, here crossed by a bridge, 800 ft. long, 83 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. It has spacious, well-formed streets, a Gothic Episcopal, and a Presbyterian church; an academy, a literary society, with a cabinet of natural history; three cotton-factories, a tannery, two mills, and a trade in lumber. P. 2937.

**NORRKÖPING**, a tn. Sweden, län and 24 m. N.E. Linköping, at the mouth of the Motala Elf in the Bravik, a gulf of the Baltic. The environs are beautiful, and the site of the town is one of the finest in the kingdom. The Motala Elf flows through the town, making several falls within it, and forming two islands, and is crossed by a foot and three other bridges, two of which are handsome, more especially one constructed of iron. It is well and regularly built, has spacious and well-paved streets, and presents a cheerful and substantial appearance; it contains three churches, a synagogue, townhouse, and hospital; and has important manufactures of linen, hosiery, starch, lacquerware, soap, and tobacco; oil, paper, and other mills; sugar-refineries, and building-yards, at which a number of handsome steamers have been fitted out; a considerable trade in the above articles of manufacture, and a valuable salmon fishery in the river. Pop. 10,148.

**NORRLAND**, a bail. Norway. *See* NORDLAND.

**NORRSKA FIELEN**, or **NORWEGIAN RANGE**, a name sometimes employed by geographers to the mountain mass which, commencing near the Dovre Field mountains, occupies more than three-fourths of the S. part of Norway. It still includes the ranges known by the names of Langfeld, Sognefeld, Fillefeld, Bygglefeld, and Yokefeld. Its loftiest summits are in the N., where Snece Braen is 7000 ft. The average height does not exceed 4500 ft., or perhaps 5000 ft.

**NORRTTELGE**, a seaport tn. Sweden, län and 37 m. N.E. Stockholm, on the Telje fiord, and having on its W. side the Lake of Lommar. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and firearms, a fishery, and some land traffic. P. 1000.

**NORT**, a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, r. bank Erdre, 16 m. N.N.E. Nantes; with manufactures of leather, and a small harbour, which is the great entrepot for the wood and charcoal used at Nantes, the iron of Moïsson and Riailé, and coal from the mines of Languin. Pop. 1566.

**NORTE (PASO DEL)**, a tn., U. States, New Mexico, r. bank Rio-Bravo-del-Norte, 3800 ft. above sea-level, 275 m. S. by E. Santa Fé. It stands at the head of a valley, and con-

sists of a long line of adobe houses, with plots of garden and vineyard. The settlement is the oldest in New Mexico, and is fertile, producing abundance of wheat, maize, and other grain, and is particularly adapted for the vine, which is extensively cultivated, and yields a wine of excellent flavour. Wool also forms an important article of trade. Pop. of settlement about 5000, chiefly Indians.

NORTH, four pars. Eng. —1, (*Chapel*), Sussex; 3600 ac. Pop. 843.—2, (*Hales or Covehithe*), Suffolk; 1900 ac. Pop. 186.—3, (*Weald-Basset*), Essex; 3310 ac. Pop. 886.—4, (*Wootton*), Dorset; 530 ac. Pop. 84.

NORTH BERWICK, a burgh, seaport, and par., Scot. See BERWICK (NORTH.)

NORTH CAPE, a celebrated promontory, forming the most N. point of Europe, and situated on the N. of the island of Mageröe, which is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel; lat.  $71^{\circ} 10' 12''$  N.; lon.  $25^{\circ} 46'$  E. It consists of a long row of precipitous rocks jutting out into the sea, and terminating above partly in pyramidal peaks, and partly in a kind of table-land, at the height of about 1200 ft. It is about three-fourths of a mile across, and consists of gneiss, quartz, and other primary rocks. The quartz, in particular, lies strewn about in all directions, and wherever there is a flat spot, reflects its dazzling whiteness; but the face of the precipices exposed to the dashing of the storm, are of a dark

which communicates, through the Kattegat, with the Baltic Sea. The North Sea is deepest on the Norwegian side, where the soundings give 190 fathoms; but the mean depth of the whole basin may be stated at no more than 31 fathoms. The bed of this sea is traversed by several enormous banks, one of which, occupying a central position, trends from the Firth of Forth, Scotland, in a N.E. direction, to a distance of 110 m.; others run from Denmark and Jutland upwards of 105 m. to the N.W.; while the greatest of all, the Dogger Bank, occupies the centre of the sea, from lat.  $54^{\circ} 10'$  to  $57^{\circ} 24'$  N., and lon.  $1^{\circ}$  to  $6^{\circ} 7'$  E. The great oceanic tidal wave, which originates in the Atlantic, after having swept the W. coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, enters the N. extremity of the North Sea, giving high water nearly simultaneously to the opposite shores of Scotland and Norway. Pursuing its course along the coasts of the former and of England, on which it strikes very directly, and with great force, it rules the tides as far S. as the Thames, making the tour of Great Britain in 18 hours. It determines also the tides of Belgium, from Ostend to Dunkirk; and does not cease to affect, though it does not rule, the tides of the Continent through the Channel. On entering the North Sea, on the N. of Scotland, the tidal wave does not exceed 12 ft., but gradually increases to 14, 16, 18, and on the Humber, to 20 ft.; a difference of height depending on the figure of the shore, the form of the bottom, and the direction of incidence of the wave.

The fisheries in this sea are extensive, as well on the Dogger Bank, celebrated for its cod fishery, as on all the shores that bound it: they are still greater at its N. extremity, in the direction of the Orkney and Shetland Isles.—(*Johnston's Physical Atlas*; *Lyell's Geology*; *Mrs. Somerville's Physical Geography*, &c.)



THE NORTH CAPE.—From *Voyages de Commission Scientifique du Nord*.

colour, according better with the general wildness of the scene. On the W. and N. side, the rocks of the cape are so precipitous, that no boat can land; but on the E. side, a small bay hollowed out of the bosom of the rock, gives easy access to the shore. Here, amid the surrounding sterility, marks of vegetation suddenly appear; and the forget-me-not, wild geranium, angelica, and several other plants, are seen blooming.

NORTH FOLDEN, a fiord, Norway, off N.W. coast Nordland, opening from the West Fiord. Its mouth is about 12 m. wide, and a little beyond it divides into two large branches, called respectively the N. and the S. Folden. The former, communicating by some small passages with the Holmæk Fiord, isolates a large tract of Nordland.

NORTH SEA, or GERMAN OCEAN [*anc.*, *Mare Germanicum*; German, *Nord See* or *Deutsches Meer*; Dutch, *Nord Zee*], a large branch of the Atlantic Ocean, lying between Great Britain and the continent of Europe, having the former, and Orkney and Shetland Islands, W.; Denmark, and part of Norway, E.; Strait of Dover, part of France, Belgium, Holland, and Hanover, S.; and Northern Ocean, N.; lat.  $51^{\circ}$  to  $61^{\circ}$  N.; lon.  $2^{\circ} 30'$  W. to  $7^{\circ} 30'$  E. Extreme length, from the Strait of Dover to Unst, the most N. of the Shetland Isles, about 700 m.; greatest breadth, between the coast of Haddingtonshire, Scotland, and the W. coast of Denmark, about 420 m. The shores of all the countries that surround the North Sea are deeply indented with bays, fiords, inlets, and large estuaries; but its most remarkable arm is the Skager Rack, between Denmark and Norway,

NORTHALLERTON, a bor., market tn. and par., England, co. York, cap. N. Riding, 32 m. N.N.E. York, on the railway to Newcastle. It consists of one long and spacious street, with a few smaller back ones, kept in pretty good order; and has a session-house, commodious prison, constructed on the plan of Howard; registrar's office, a plain cruciform church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends; two schools, several charities, including an hospital called the Maison Dieu, founded in 1476. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and some tanning and currying are carried on, though to a less extent than formerly. The borough sends a member to Parliament; constituency (1851), 281. Area of par., 13,100 ac. Pop. 5273. Pop. bor. (1851), 4995.

NORTHAM, par. Eng. Devon; 2740 ac. Pop. 3578.

NORTHAMPTON, or NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, an inland co., England, bounded N. and N.W. by cos. Lincoln, Rutland, and Leicesters; W., Warwick, and Oxford; and S., S.E., and E., Oxford, Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambridge. Area, 650,880 ac., of which about 195,000 are under crop, 30,000 fallow, and 415,000 grass land and meadow. The general aspect of the county is pleasing, being finely diversified by waving hills, gentle slopes, and beautiful vales, copiously watered by numerous streams and rivulets. The highest eminences are in the S.W. part of the county, on the borders of Warwick, but here the most elevated summit is only about 800 ft. The E. border is occupied by the Oxford clay, the rest of the county chiefly by the uppermost formations of the lowest division of oolites. Slaty beds of the forest marble line, and brick clay, occur in various places. The soil is various, but mostly rich and fertile, consisting principally of various descriptions of loam. The pastures are excellent, and the cattle grazed on them in summer yield a profitable return. The principal corn crops are wheat, barley, and oats; the first in largest proportion. Beans and turnips are also extensively cultivated, and hemp is grown to some extent in the fenny district, on the borders of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. The rearing of sheep is a principal object with the Northamptonshire farmers, 100,000 sheep and lambs being annually sent to London, and 15,000 head



of fat cattle. Woodlands, principally the remains of ancient forests, are very extensive in this county. The chief articles of manufacture are shoes, bone lace, and woollen stuffs. Of shoes, about 7000 or 8000 pair are made weekly, mostly for the army and navy. Northamptonshire returns eight members to Parliament—four for the county, two for the city of Peterborough, and two for Northampton. P. (1851), 212,380.

**NORTHAMPTON**, a parl. municipal bor. and tn. England, cap. above co., 60 m. N.W. London, on a slope, rising from I. bank Nene, here crossed by two stone bridges, on a branch canal, connecting the Nene with the Grand Junction, and on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western railway. It is built of a reddish stone, obtained in the vicinity; and consists of four principal streets, meeting in a large open market-place, one of the finest in England; and of a number of minor streets, of very irregular formation. In the immediate vicinity is the Victoria promenade, about 1 m. long, with an avenue of lime-trees. The environs, covered with woods and meadows, and studded with villas, present a very cheerful and attractive appearance. The town is of very ancient date; and immediately after the Norman conquest was surrounded by massive walls, with four gates, and defended by a castle. The walls and gates have altogether disappeared; and of the castle, which possessed considerable historical interest, only a few vestiges remain.

The ecclesiastical edifices include eight churches, and numerous Dissenting chapels, of which the Baptists have five, the Independents three, the Wesleyan Methodists three, and the Friends, Primitive Methodists, R. Catholics, and Unitarians, one each. The churches are All Saints', rebuilt in 1680, after the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, forming a large and handsome, though somewhat incongruous structure, with a portico of 12 lofty Ionic pillars, supporting a cornice and entablature, in the centre of which a statue of Charles II. has been placed; a central cupola, and an ancient embattled tower, which escaped when the original building was burned down; St. Katharine's, a neat edifice, in the Gothic style; St. Peter's, built about the same time as the castle, recently restored, and admired as one of the purest and most beautiful specimens of decorated Norman; St. Giles', with a fine Norman porch; St. Sepulchre's, supposed to have been built by the Templars, on the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and consisting of a circular body, with a central cupola, resting on eight round Norman columns; St. Andrew's, St. Edmund's, and the South Quarter or Ragged School church. Among the Dissenting chapels, that of the Independents on Castle Hill deserves notice, as having been, for 20 years, the scene of the labours of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, who also presided over a theological academy in the town; and that of the R. Catholics, though small, is remarkable for the chasteness and purity of its early English style, and the beauty of its stained glass. The other more important buildings are the townhall, the shire or county hall, the county and borough jails, corn exchange, barracks, infirmary, theatre, &c. The principal literary and educational institutions are the free grammar, blue-coat, green, national, British, infant, and other schools; the mechanics' institute, which possesses a library of 10,000 vols.; the religious and useful knowledge society, with a library of 4000 vols.; an Athenæum, an archaeological, and an architectural society. The benevolent institutions include, in addition to the infirmary, a general and lunatic asylum, the Royal Victoria dispensary, St. John's, and Thomas-a-Becket hospitals, &c.

The staple manufacture is boots and shoes, which are made very extensively for the supply of the army, and of the London and other markets, and also for export. The number of hands employed is about 9000; nearly one-third of the whole inhabitants. The currying of leather is also carried on to a large scale. Hosiery and lace, once important branches of industry, have greatly declined—the lace especially, since machinery was introduced. The only other important industrial establishments are iron and brass foundries, breweries, and paper and corn mills. The races, held on a race-course N. of the town, attract great numbers of visitors. Besides two weekly markets, there are eleven annual fairs.

Northampton existed from a very early period; and in the time of Edward the Elder was in possession of the Danes, who made it their headquarters in 921, and, after being expelled, returned, and burned it down in 1010. It had been

rebuilt, and was becoming prosperous, when it was again nearly destroyed by the Northumbrian insurgents in 1064. Immediately after the Norman conquest it was bestowed, as part of the earldom of Northampton, on Simon de St. Liz, who built its castle and its walls, and, by other improvements, contributed greatly to its progress. In 1258, owing to quarrels between the professors of Oxford and their students, an attempt to make Northampton the seat of a rival university obtained the sanction of the king, but was ultimately abandoned. Several synods and parliaments were afterwards held in it. In one of the latter a treaty was made, by which Edward II. formally renounced his pretensions to the sovereignty of Scotland. The other most remarkable events in its history are the battle between the Roses in 1460, in which Henry VI. was taken prisoner; a destructive flood in 1663, and a still more destructive fire in 1675, causing a damage estimated at £150,000. The borough, originally constituted by prescription, is governed by a mayor, five aldermen, and eighteen councillors, and sends two members to Parliament. Constituency (1852), 1850. Pop. bor. (1851), 26,657.

**NORTHAMPTON**, a tn., U. States, Massachusetts, r. bank Connecticut, 93 m. W. Boston; handsomely built; with a courthouse, jail, and five churches. Pop. 3750.

**NORTHAW**, or **NORTHALL**, par. Eng. Herts; 3180 ac. Pop. 609.

**NORTHBOROUGH**, par. Eng. Northam.; 710 ac. P. 272.

**NORTHBOURNE**, par. Eng. Kent; 3490 ac. P. 885.

**NORTHHEIM**, or **NORDHEIM**, a tn. Hanover, cap. dist., near the Rulm, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. N. Göttingen. It is walled, and has the remains of an old fortress, a handsome church, townhouse, and market-hall; manufactures of linen and ironware, tobacco-factories and breweries, several saw-mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 4033.

**NORTHEN**, or **NORTIENEN**, par. Eng. Chester; 3910 ac. Pop. 1386.

**NORTHERN** and **PETERS-STIFT**, a vil. Hanover, principality and 7 m. N. Göttingen, near r. bank Leine; with a church and an hospital, manufactures of linen, and a trade in tobacco, largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

**NORTHERN CIRCARS**. See **CIRCARS** (NORTHERN).

**NORTHFIELD**, par. Eng. Worcester; 5880 ac. P. 2201.

**NORTHFLEET**, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, near the Thames, 20 m. E. London. It has a large and ancient parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, manufactures of Roman cement, extensive limekilns, and a large building-yard. Area of par., 3980 ac. Pop. 3621.

**NORTH HILL**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 7540 ac. P. 1217.

**NORTHAM**, par. Eng. Sussex; 4100 ac. P. 1329.

**NORTHILL**, par. Eng. Bedford; 4210 ac. P. 1280.

**NORTHINGTON**, par. Eng. Hants; 1580 ac. P. 286.

**NORTHLEACH**, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 19 m. E. by S. Gloucester, in a valley of the Cotswold hills. It has a large and handsome parish church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, free grammar-school, small hospital, and some woollen manufactures. Area of par., 3460 ac. P. 1290.

**NORTHLEW**, par. Eng. Devon; 5050 ac. P. 1051.

**NORTHMAVINE**, par. Scot. Shetl.; 60,000 ac. P. 2504.

**NORTHMOOR**, par. Eng. Oxford; 1910 ac. P. 367.

**NORTHOLME**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 30 ac. P. 140.

**NORTHOLT**, par. Eng. Middlesex; 2230 ac. P. 653.

**NORTHOP**, a vil. and par. Wales, co. and 3 m. S.E. Flint; with a spacious and elegant church, a Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a free grammar, a national, and several other schools; a brewery, extensive lead-mines, and a quay, at which a considerable trade is carried on with Liverpool, London, and Dublin. Pop. 3566.

**NORTHORPE**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2390 ac. P. 141.

**NORTHOVER**, par. Eng. Somerset; 220 ac. P. 114.

**NORTHUMBERLAND**, a N. maritime co. England, bounded S. and S.W., by cos. Durham and Cumberland; E. by the North Sea, and N. and N.W. by Scotland, and a detached portion of Durham. Area, 1,251,980 ac., of which about 800,000 ac. are arable, meadow, and pasture. In some places it is rugged and mountainous, and in others, particularly along the coast, it is level. The highest hills are on the N.W. border, towards Scotland, commonly called the Cheviot hills; clothed in a beautiful green verdure, admirably suited for pasture lands, as which they are extensively used for feeding the well-known excellent breed of sheep to which they

give their name. The other hills are mostly covered with peat-earth, and produce little except heath, which is the case also with some extensive and dreary moors and morasses. It is watered by the Tyne, Wansbeck, Blyth, Coquet, Aln, and Till. Coal-measures occupy an area of 180 sq. m. and lead, iron, limestone, and freestone are wrought; and basalt is met with in various localities. The soil in the S. part of the county, or between Newcastle and Morpeth, is generally a strong clay; N. and W. it is a poor, infertile clay; along the coast it consists of strong wheat land, more or less fertile, but generally of superior quality. Arable and stock husbandry are both prosecuted with great spirit and success, and the short-horned cattle, mostly reared, are much prized. The principal corn crops are wheat and oats, the latter of excellent quality; a good deal of barley also is grown. The staple manufactures are principally derived from, or connected with the coal trade and mines; they include ship-building and rope-making, forges, foundries, copperas-works, soda or marine alkali manufactories, white-lead works, potteries, glass-works, &c. The manufacture of straw-plait is also carried on to a considerable extent. The trade is greatly facilitated by the numerous harbours on the coast, and by the railways, which connect Newcastle with Carlisle, Berwick, Shields, and the cos. of Durham, York, &c. The coast abounds in fish, cod, ling, haddock, soles, turbot, herrings, and a variety of others; cockles and oysters, the latter of excellent quality, are also plentiful. Northumberland (exclusive of Berwick) returns eight members to Parliament; four for the county, two for the borough of Newcastle, and one each for Morpeth and Tynemouth. Principal towns—Newcastle, Tynemouth, North Shields, Morpeth, and Alnwick. Pop. (1851), 303,568.

**NORTHUMBERLAND CAPE**, Australia, S. coast; lat. 38° 5' S.; lon. 140° 37' E.

**NORTHUMBERLAND INLET**, British N. America, E. coast, between Davis Strait and Frobisher Strait. Its N. point or entrance, Cape Albert, in lat. 65° 5' N.; lon. 64° 43' W. (n.); its S. entrance, Plummer Island, lat. 64° 30' N.; lon. 65° 10' W. (n.). It is about 180 m. long, S.E. to N.W., and about 50 m. wide at the broadest part.

**NORTHUMBERLAND ISLES**, Australia, N.E. coast, between lat. 20° 45' and lat. 21° 50' S.

**NORTHWICH**, an ancient market tn. England, co. and 15 m. N.E. Chester, i. bank Weaver, near the confluence of the Dane. It has a handsome and spacious church, Weaver Navigation free-church, and chapels for Independents and Methodists; a well-endowed grammar-school, a national association, and Weaver Navigation schools. Near it are numerous brine springs, and extensive mines of rock-salt, which give employment to a great number of hands; their produce forming the commercial staple of the place. Upwards of 400,000 tons of salt from the springs alone are said to be exported annually; and the number of vessels employed in conveying it to Liverpool is estimated at about 300, of from 90 to 100 tons burden each, many of which are likewise built here. Pop. 1368.

**NORTHWOLD**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 5200 ac. P. 1140.

**NORTHWOOD**, par. Eng. Hants; 4270 ac. P. 5612.

**NORTON**, numerous pars.

Eng.—1, Gloucester; 1980 ac. P. 427.—2, Herts; 1780 ac. P.

403.—3, Kent; 840 ac. P. 107.

—4, Northampton; 3260 ac.

P. 582.—5, Wales, Radnor.

P. 291.—6, Suffolk; 2340 ac.

P. 879.—7, Worcester; 2420 ac.

P. 385.—8, (-*burat*), Wilts;

2370 ac. P. 285.—9, (-*Bishop*),

Lincoln; 4240 ac. P. 475.—

10, (-*Brize*), Oxford; 3140 ac.

P. 687.—11, (-*under-Cannock*),

Stafford; 4470 ac. P. 755.—

12, (-*Canon*), Hereford; 2300

ac. P. 282.—13, (-*Chipping*).

See CHIPPING-NORTON.—14,

(-*Coleparle*), Wilts; 1050 ac.

P. 116.—15, (-*Disney*), Lincoln;

1960 ac. P. 206.—16,

(-*Fitzwarren*), Somerset; 1270 ac.

P. 606.—17, (-*in-Hales*),

Salop; 1910 ac. P. 312.—18, (-*under-Ilambdon*), Somerset; 820 ac. P. 527.—19, (-*Hook*), Oxford; 3730 ac. P. 1525.—20, (-*by Kempsey*), Worcester; 2095 ac. P. 601.—21, (-*King's*), Leicester; 1990 ac. P. 172.—22, (-*King's*), Worcester. See KINGS-NORTON.—23, (-*Lindsey*), Warwick; 590 ac. P. 176.—24, (-*Malreward*), Somerset; 2180 ac. P. 130.—25, (-*Maudville*), Essex; 2180 ac. P. 134.—26, (-*on-the-Moors*), Stafford; 3940 ac. P. 2891.—27, (-*St. Philip*), Somerset; 1850 ac. P. 775.—28, (-*Pudding*), Norfolk; 600 ac. P. 25.—29, (-*Subcourse*), Norfolk; 1990 ac. P. 356.—30, (-*justa-Twygros*), Leicester; 2910 ac. P. 526.

**NORTON**, a vil. and par. England, co. Durham, 2 m. N. Stockton; with a parish church, a Wesleyan, and a Friends' chapel; a free grammar-school, a glue-factory, brick and tile works, and a tannery. Area of par., 4890 ac. P. 1628.

**NORTON**, a vil. and par. England, co. and 16 m. N.E. York, on the Derwent, opposite to Malton, with which it communicates by a handsome stone bridge. It has a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, and freestone quarries. Area of par., 2510 ac. Pop. 1644.

**NORTON**, a vil. and par. England, co. Derby, 4 m. S. by E. Sheffield; has a fine old church, of the 15th century; Wesleyan and Unitarian chapels; an endowed, and a national school; and manufactures of scythes, nails, files, and similar articles for the Sheffield manufacturers. Sir Francis Chantrey, the sculptor, was born and is buried at Norton. Area of par., 4630 ac. Pop. (1851), 1908.

**NORTON (MIDSEMER)**, a vil. and par. England, co. Somerset, 9 m. S.W. Bath; with a large and handsome parish church, three schools, extensive breweries, and coal-works. Area of par., 3370 ac. Pop. 3509.

**NORTON SOUND**, a large bay, Russian America, S.E. side of Behring's Strait, about lat. 63° N.; lon. 165° W. It is formed by Cape Rodney, on the N., and Cape Romanoff, on the S., between which its width is about 200 m. It penetrates inland for about 200 m., gradually narrowing, till it terminates almost in a point. It was discovered by Cook.

**NORWAY** (KINGDOM OF) [Norwegian, *Norgé*; Swedish, *Norrige* or *Norrike*; French, *Norvège*; German, *Norwegen*; Latin and Italian, *Norvegia*], a country in the N. of Europe, and now forming the W. portion of the Swedish monarchy; lat. 51° to 71° 11' 40" N.; lon. 3° 50' to 30° 50' E.; bounded, N.E. by Russian Lapland, and E. Sweden, and washed on all other sides by the sea—by the Arctic Ocean on the N., the Atlantic and the North Sea on the N.W. and W., and the Skager-Rack on the S. It is very irregular in shape; taking the Naze or Cape Lindesnae on the S., and a point adjoining the North Cape, as the opposite extremities, the length, S.S.W. to N.N.E., is about 1080 m.; greatest breadth, measured nearly on the parallel of 60°, is about 275 m.; but, towards the N., it narrows so much as to be in some places not more than 20 m. For administrative purposes, it is divided into five provinces or dioceses, subdivided into seventeen bailiwicks. These, with their area, population, &c., are exhibited in the following Table:—

PROVINCES OR DIOCESES.	AMT OF BAILIWICKS.	Area, in Geo. sq. m.	Population, 1845.	Population to Geo. sq. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	Population, 1845.
Aggershusus .. or Christiania ..	Aggershusus ..	1,520	109,432	15.9	Christiania ..	26,141
	Snareshus ..	1,264	73,422	7.5	Friedrichshall ..	5,503
	Hedemans ..	7,792	87,118	9.26		
	Christiania ..	7,856	102,730	7.93		
	Biskud ..	4,352	83,918	9.28	Drammen ..	8,095
Christiansand	Jarlsberg and Laurvig ..	672	63,070	11.11	Laurvig ..	3,827
	Bredberg ..	4,064	72,891	7.5	Skien ..	2,958
	Nedeneas ..	3,488	53,932	15.34	Arendal ..	2,186
	Mandal ..	1,832	61,918	11.60	Christiansand ..	8,548
	Stavanger ..	2,656	78,210	15.56	Stavanger ..	5,513
Bergen ..	Sondre Bergenhus ..	4,368	116,989	7.99	Bergen ..	26,611
	Nordre Bergenhus ..	5,072	77,978	10.17		
Trondhjem ..	Romsdal ..	4,544	81,314	11.78	Christiansund ..	2,634
	Sondre Trondhjem ..	5,448	89,329	12.16	Trondhjem ..	13,818
	Nordre Trondhjem ..	6,624	66,570	11.22		
Tromsøe ..	Nordland ..	11,003	65,512	11.48		
	Finnmark ..	20,560	43,938	17.15	Tromsøe ..	901
		92,795	1,328,271	11.18		
Population, 1835 ..			1,194,827			
— 1855 ..			1,051,318			
— 1815 ..			885,430			

The coast, of the length of which it is almost impossible to form even an approximate estimate, consists, for the most



part, of bold precipitous cliffs; and is remarkable, both for the innumerable islands by which it is lined, and the bays or fiords, which cut deeply into it in all directions, but far most frequently from W. to E., in the direction in which the great ocean-wave is dashed upon it. The number of islands makes the navigation dangerous; but that of the fiords gives it unusual facilities—not only making it easy to penetrate into the interior, but also furnishing an almost uninterrupted series of excellent natural harbours of refuge.

The surface is very mountainous, particularly in the W. and N., where the summits are often lofty, and rise very abruptly from the surrounding levels; but even there mountain chains, properly so called, have no existence, and the true character of the surface is that of a series of elevated plateaux, from which mountain masses rise with the greatest irregularity, and so isolated from each other, that it is impossible to point out any central axes of which the other mountains in their vicinity can be considered as ramifications. The plateaux referred to seem to admit of being reduced to six:—1, The plateau of Finmark. Its most elevated summits are situated in the vicinity of the lake of Torneå-Troesk, near the gulfs of Lyngen and Quevenangen. 2, The plateau of Nordland and Trondhjem, extending to the Gulf of Trondhjem and Lake Storsjön. Its loftiest summits are in the vicinity of the icy mountain of Sulitelma, the top of which is 6342 ft.

Though not one of the loftiest, yet one of the most remarkable-looking mountains in this plateau, is that of Kilhorn, shooting up in a pyramidal form, with a bare, jagged, and sharp peak; at about three-fourths of its height occurs a large

extremity of the island of Bremanger, which lies at the entrance to Vaags Fjord, in lat.  $61^{\circ} 45' N.$  5, The plateau of



MOUNTAIN OF THE HORNELEN, NORWAY.

From an Original Sketch by G. Balke.

Fillefield, situated between the Sogne Fiord, the valley of Valdre, the fiords of Rand Tyri and Christiania, the Skager-Rack, and the German Ocean. This plateau is much less elevated than the others already mentioned; the whole country gradually sloping from the N., where it is highest, towards the E. and S.E., and ultimately subsiding so much as often to assume the appearance of moderately-elevated plains. Its loftiest summits—the Skogshorn, Høgloftsteg, and Gousta—are all about 6000 ft., and several others exceed 5000 ft.; but the average height is very much lower. 6, This, which may be called the E. plateau, lying still more in the direction of the general slope, is the lowest of all, and is continued into Sweden, where its direction may be traced by the chain of lakes which stretch across that country, and by several wide valleys, with so little declivity as to make the streams which water them comparatively sluggish. In general, however, the face of the country is rugged; the valleys are short and abrupt; and the streams, dashing down impetuously through rocky gorges, form numerous cascades; while the fiords, overhung by lofty precipices or towering forests, and the deep and extensive lakes, embosomed among the mountains, furnish alpine scenes of the wildest magnificence.

The short distance at which the W. slope of the above plateau lies from the W. coast, leaves little room for the development of large rivers, but gives rise to an immense number of minor streams, which proceed directly to the shore, or the numerous fiords which penetrate it. On the E. slope, again, the streams do little more than commence their course in Norway, and do not properly assume the character of rivers till they have run a considerable part of their course in Sweden. To this it is owing that Norway cannot claim any large river as exclusively her own, and that the few of them which are of importance have a S. direction, in accordance with the general slope already referred to, and discharge themselves into the Skager-Rack; of these, the most deserving of notice are the Glommen, and its affluent the Lougen; the Beina, Lauven, Skien-Nid, and Torrisdal. The most important rivers in the N. are the Tana, which forms part of the boundary between Russia and Norway, and falls into the Arctic Ocean; and the Namsen, which falls into the Atlantic. The same causes which prevent Norway from having large rivers



MOUNTAIN OF THE KILHORN IN NORDLAND, NORWAY.

From an Original Sketch by G. Balke.

perforation, producing a very extraordinary effect when the sun is seen streaming through it. 3, The Dovre Field plateau, with its lofty peaks of Sneehøten (8115 ft.), Skrimkolla, Stenkolla, and Nunsfield, the lowest of which is nearly 7000 ft. 4, The plateau of Langfield, from which the loftiest summits of Norway rise, and transcend the limits of perpetual snow. Among these summits are the Skagastølstind (8390 ft.), generally considered the loftiest in the country, but, according to De La Roquette, considerably exceeded by the Galdhøpiggen, in the parish of Lom, Gudbrandsdal, to which he assigns the height of 2635 metres (about 8785 ft.) The mountain of Hornelen, 2705 ft. high, in N. Bergenhuus, in this plateau, a curious isolated mass, is quite characteristic of many of the peaks to be seen in Norway; it forms the E.

are favourable to the formation of lakes; the isolated bases of the mountains forming numerous and extensive reservoirs, in which the waters are, in the first instance, accumulated; accordingly, they are scattered over every part of the country. A complete enumeration, even of those whose magnitude might entitle them to notice, is impossible; and it may, therefore, suffice to mention the Rys Vand, Snaassen Vand, and Miosen Vand.

The prevailing rocks of Norway are gneiss and mica-slate, of which all the loftier mountains are composed. Granite is of comparatively rare occurrence. On some of the plateaux, blocks of conglomerate occupy a large part of the surface. Porphyry, argillaceous schist, and limestone occur, but in very limited quantities; and rocks of volcanic formation are so rare, that their existence was at one time altogether denied. It would seem, however, that trap, apparently formed out of ancient lava, does occur; and some geologists have even thought that they have discovered visible traces of volcanoes.

That the climate of Norway must, on the whole, be severe, seems necessarily to follow, both from its high latitude and the elevation of its surface. Nearly one-third of the whole country is situated within the frozen zone, and one-thirty-eighth within the region of perpetual snow. Various causes, however, contribute to modify the temperature, and make it milder than might have been anticipated in the circumstances. One of these is the great extent of sea-coast, and the large extent of surface occupied by water, and more especially by the fiords which are in immediate communication with the ocean; the temperature of which, naturally higher than that of the land during the season of winter, is further increased by the gulf stream, the influence of which is sensibly felt on the W. coast. There, in consequence, the harbours are never blocked up with ice; while in places more inland, though much farther S., as at Christiania, this regularly happens. The following Table gives the mean temperature at several places in Norway, in different latitudes, for the year, for the winter, and for the summer:—

	North Lat.	Year.	Winter.	Summer.
North Cape .....	71°	32°·1	23°	44°
Trondhjem .....	63° 30'	40°	24°	59°
Ullensvang .....	60°	45°	30°	60°
Christiania .....	59° 54' 42"	42°	41°	60°

The large portion of the country situated within the limits of perpetual snow, and the sterile and rugged nature of a still larger portion, greatly limits the range of vegetation and of regular culture. In general, however, the mountain slopes, up to a certain height, are clothed with magnificent pine forests; and at lower elevations, the oak and the beech are by no means uncommon. Where, from the combined causes of a high latitude and great elevation, the ordinary pasture grasses become scanty, mosses supply their place, and furnish a valuable source of subsistence, and even of wealth, in the numerous herds of reindeer which they maintain. Among the crops cultivated for food, the first place is due to barley, which ripens at 70° of latitude; rye is successfully cultivated up to 69°; oats to 68°; but wheat not beyond 64°, and that only in the most favourable seasons. Another most valuable crop is potatoes, grown with success even in Finmark. Hemp and flax, particularly the latter, are generally cultivated; and in the S. part of the country, some tobacco is grown. Fruit, too—particularly the apple, pear, and cherry—is raised generally in all the lower localities of the S., and the centre. The quantity of land capable of being brought under culture has been roughly estimated at one-sixth of the whole; yet, in 1845, according to the evidence of official documents, the actual cultivation did not exceed  $\frac{1}{13}$ th of the whole. Most of the land thus cultivated is of a light, sandy texture, which, even under good management, could not yield heavy crops; and under the antiquated routine which the Norwegians generally pursue, often fails to return much more than the seed. The grain raised, accordingly, falls very far short of the consumption; and the quantity which requires to be regularly imported has nearly doubled since 1799. One of the most extensive and profitable branches of rural economy is the rearing of cattle, for which many parts of the country are well adapted. The breeds, however, have not undergone much improvement, and are, consequently, very inferior. The milk of the cows is said to be very rich, and enters largely into the food of

the inhabitants; but the produce must be deficient, as both butter and cheese, as well as beef, form large and increasing articles of import. Sheep are less numerous than goats, and yield a coarse, though abundant and warm wool; swine appear not to be viewed with much favour. The horses are vigorous and sure-footed, but of a diminutive size; the ponies, in which large size is of less consequence, or is rather considered a drawback, are among the best of their kind, and are often exported to other countries. Another domestic animal of great value is the reindeer, which forms the principal stock of the N. provinces. The whole number in the country, in 1845, was 90,273; of which Finmark possessed 74,480. This, however, must necessarily be understood only of those domesticated; many still exist in a wild state, whose numbers, of course, cannot be known. Among other wild animals are the wolf and bear, which exist in such numbers as often to cause great destruction among the flocks; deer, once abundant, have become comparatively rare; game, of the smaller kinds, exist in great variety, and include vast numbers of water-fowl; among birds of prey, the eagle occupies the first place.

The fisheries of Norway are of very great value. Whales still occasionally appear; but are too few to be of much economical importance. A far more valuable source of revenue is furnished by the cod and herring, which frequent the coast in vast numbers, and have been estimated to yield a gross amount of nearly £1,000,000 sterling. The cod fishery is carried on chiefly in the N.; the herring fishery, from the point of Stadt, lat. 62° 10' N., and all along the coast to the S. The rivers and lakes abound with salmon and salmon-trout, and make Norway one of the best angling countries in the world.

The minerals are both numerous and abundant; and where the means of transport exist, can generally be worked to great advantage, both from the facilities which the nature of the ground affords for draining mines, without expensive engines, and the inexhaustible supplies of fuel furnished by the forests; the very refuse of which, after the finer timber has been carried away, thus forms an item of no small value. The most important metals are iron, copper, silver, and cobalt; all of which are worked to a limited extent. The only other minerals worthy of notice are chrome, alum, and marble.

Manufactures have made very little progress. Cotton, woollen, flax, and silk tissues, are made to some extent, but only for home use, and without any idea of competing with the cheaper and better products of manufacturing nations. Distilleries, brick-works, saw and flour mills, are numerous; and there are several large tobacco-factories and sugar-refineries. The export trade is necessarily confined to raw produce, either in its original state, or with such slight preparation as may be necessary to fit it for the market. The principal items are fish, smoked and dry; timber, whale and seal oil, metals, skins of wild animals, fashions, furs, &c. The chief imports are grain, butter, beef, various tissues of wool, cotton, flax, and silk; raw wool, hemp and flax, salt, sugar, coffee, tobacco, wine, brandy, and vinegar. This trade is chiefly concentrated in the towns of Bergen, Christiania, and Trondhjem, though Drammen, Christiansand, and Arendal, likewise have a considerable share; and employs, in addition to foreign shipping, about 2730 Norwegian vessels of all sizes, carrying about 100,000 tons. This was the amount in 1845; but as the number of vessels in 1816 was only 1640, and the increase has ever since continued without interruption, a considerable addition to the number must have been made since 1845. Besides the shipping trade, an internal trade of great importance is carried on with Sweden. The following Table gives the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at ports in Norway, in each of the following years:—

YEARS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	VESSELS.	TONS.	VESSELS.	TONS.
1845	7,797	805,859	7,868	808,043
1846	8,715	838,923	8,593	831,812
1847	8,590	804,382	8,590	806,980
1848	7,754	745,466	7,737	732,897
1849	7,969	772,885	8,160	806,768

Norway being only a portion of the Swedish monarchy, its finances, army, and navy, do not require to be separately con-



sidered; but as it still retains the name, and many of the realities of an independent kingdom, just as Scotland does in the British Empire, it will be necessary to attend to its peculiar form of constitution. This, in all its leading features, was fixed at Eidsvold, May 17, 1814; and subsequently, on the union of the two crowns, was adopted, with some necessary modifications, in an extraordinary diet or *storting*, held on the ensuing 7th November at Christiania. By this constitution, Norway is a limited hereditary monarchy, united with Sweden as a free, independent, indivisible kingdom, under one common male sovereign, of the Lutheran, or, as it is called, Evangelical Lutheran religion, declared to be the religion of the state. The king possesses the usual executive powers. His person is sacred, and he is responsible only through his ministry; but as he resides in Sweden during the greater part of the year, though bound to a partial residence in Norway, he can place at the head of the government a viceroy and stadtholder, one or both subject to the somewhat unusual regulation, that they must be foreigners. The ministry is composed of seven councillors, each at the head of a separate department; and of a president or minister of state. The latter, together with two councillors who are annually changed, reside with the king in Sweden; the remaining five, with the viceroy or stadtholder, reside in Norway. On a new succession, the sovereign must be crowned king of Norway at Trondhjem. The legislative assembly, or, as it is called, *Storting*, (from *stor* [great], and *thing* [court]), is elected by the citizens possessing a certain qualification, and exists for three years, when a new election must take place. It subdivides itself into two chambers—one, consisting of one-fourth of the members, and called the *Lagthing*; and the other, of the remaining three-fourths, and called the *Odelsting*. These chambers meet separately, and each nominates its own president and secretary. Every bill must originate in the *odelsting*, but may be proposed either by the members or by the government. When carried in that court, it is sent to the *lagthing*, and thence to the king, whose assent makes it a law. If the *lagthing* disapprove of the bill, they must return it, with their reasons of disapproval, to the *odelsting*. If carried there again, with or without modification, it comes, as before, to the *lagthing*. If the *lagthing* reject the measure a second time, the whole *storting* meet in one chamber, and the final adoption or rejection is determined by a majority of two-thirds. The veto of the king is subject to a very important limitation; for it becomes ineffectual against any measure which has been adopted without modification by three successive *storthings* or parliaments.

The Lutheran is, as already observed, the religion of the state, and is professed by the great body of the people. Unhappily the principles of religious toleration are not well understood; and though no express law prohibited other religious bodies from meeting for public worship, the popular feeling was so decidedly opposed to it, that a law, permitting them so to meet, and form regular congregations under their own pastors, was passed for the first time in 1845. Even yet government offices are open only to members of the Established church. The country is divided into five bishoprics [*stiftene*], corresponding, in name and extent, with the administrative provinces; and into 813 parishes. With exception of the cathedral of Trondhjem, founded A.D. 1180 or 1183, and a few other churches which are stone edifices, the churches in Norway are generally built of wood. Many of them are very ancient structures, dating as far back as the 11th and 12th centuries; evidencing a wonderful degree of durability in the Norwegian pine, of which they are constructed. 'Generally built in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre terminating in a cupola or spire, with high-pitched roofs, often covered with scale-shaped shingles, and of large proportions, the general effect is massive in a degree which one should not expect from the material employed.'—(Forester). That of Hiltedal in Telemarken is one of the finest specimens of timber-building in the country. Education is very generally diffused, and is conducted on a national system, according to which gratuitous instruction, of an elementary kind, is placed within the reach of all capable of receiving it; and all children, of seven years complete, in towns, and eight years in the country, are required to be in attendance at school till confirmation, which usually

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takes place between the ages of 14 and 17. The schools, designated by the name of *almue skoler*, or people's schools, are stationed in all towns and parishes. In towns, the instruction is not only elementary, but, in certain degrees, varying



HILTEDAL CHURCH, NORWAY.

From A. Smith's sketches in Norway and Sweden.

according to circumstances, superior also. In the country, the instruction is only elementary; but in the schools themselves, an important distinction is made, some being what is called *fast skoler*, or stationary schools, and others *omgangs skoler*, or ambulatory schools. The latter, as their name implies, shift about at certain periods of the year from place to place, in the more thinly-peopled and isolated districts; and thus have the effect of bringing education to those who, but for this wise and benevolent arrangement, would be doomed to live without it. Towns possess, in addition to these people's schools, what are called middle schools, middle and royal schools, burgher schools, Latin or learned schools, in all of which superior instruction is given. There are also four cathedral schools; one each in the towns of Christiania, Bergen, Trondhjem, and Christiansand. At the head of all the educational establishments is the university of Christiania, at which complete courses of lectures are delivered, to qualify for the different learned professions, and the higher grades of official employment. The complete machinery thus established has produced the happiest results, and Norway ranks high among educated nations.

The population of Norway, amounting to 1,328,271, is divided as follows:—Norwegians Proper or Normænd, 1,309,582; Finns or Lapons, 14,464; and Qvaens, 4425. The Norwegians Proper are generally tall and vigorous, and distinguished by the lightness of their hair, particularly in childhood. They show a strong passion for a sea-life, and make excellent sailors; in this respect proving themselves the descendants of those who, under their sea-kings, equipped powerful fleets, and spread the terror of their name over all the shores of N. Europe. Their most marked national virtues are, respect for the laws, love of liberty, and respect for religion, unalloyed by degrading superstition. The Finns or Lapons dwell in Nordland, and more especially in Finmark, and bear little resemblance to the Norwegians Proper (see LAPLAND). Qvaens, though dwelling in the same localities with the Finns, are very easily distinguished from them both by physical features and habits; being generally tall and well-proportioned, and remarkable for their cleanliness. A vice, common to all these classes, is an excessive fondness for ardent spirits. The Norwegian language, which is sometimes represented as merely

a Danish dialect, justly claims for itself a more venerable origin, and is radically identical with the Icelandic, which still bears so much affinity with it, that, in some districts of Norway, the inhabitants have no difficulty in reading and understanding Icelandic books. In other districts, where Danish or Swedish influence has prevailed, the language has become so adulterated as almost to lose its original character. No works of very high reputation have appeared in it, unless it be allowed to claim the writers of Iceland, which having been originally settled from Norway, must also have derived its language from it.

The early history of the Norwegians is enveloped in fable; but many circumstances, strengthened by affinities of language, concur in proving that they came from Asia. The historic period commences with the reign of Harald, Harfagar, or Haarfager, who died in 933, and was succeeded by his son Erick, surnamed Blödöxe [Bloody Axe], because of his cruelties to his own brothers, and his incessant wars. He was ultimately driven from the throne; and, having found an asylum with Athelstan of England, died in possession of the fief of Northumberland. His throne was seized by his brother, Hako I., who was brought up in England with Athelstan, and had embraced Christianity. He governed wisely, and, for the most part, peacefully, enacting many valuable laws; and, though he failed in a direct attempt to make his subjects renounce paganism, undoubtedly paved the way for its final overthrow. The first distinguished name which occurs among his successors, is that of Magnus I., surnamed Den Gode [the Good], the son of St. Olaf and Alfhild, an English lady of distinguished birth. He was called to the throne, by election, in 1036; and having, in 1042, succeeded also to the throne of Denmark, united both under one monarchy. He possessed great talents, military and civil; studied the interests of his subjects; and died, universally regretted, of a wound which he had received in hunting. The crowns of Norway and Denmark now passed to different individuals; but so close a connection continued to subsist between them, that their history often becomes blended. Harald III., the successor of Magnus, is known, in English history, as the leader of the expedition which landed on the coast, and, after pillaging the town of York, was defeated by Harold, son of Godwin, shortly before his own more signal defeat at Hastings. Norway had now embraced Christianity, and with it many of the abuses which the Papacy had introduced; and, accordingly, in several of the subsequent reigns, we find the clergy playing a conspicuous part, and not unfrequently taking the lead in intestine dissensions. In the 12th century, the Norwegians had carried the terror of their arms to distant lands and islands; and swayed the sceptre not over Norway merely, but over many parts of the coasts of Britain and the adjacent islands, more especially the Orkneys, on the N., and the Hebrides, on the N.W. of Scotland. They not only paid frequent visits to its E. shores, but sailed round its W. coast, and up the Clyde as far as Largs, where, in 1262, an incursion, headed by Hako IV., one of their most celebrated kings, was valiantly repulsed. Hako IV. died shortly after in the Bay of Kirkwall, after a flourishing reign of 46 years; and was succeeded by his son Magnus IV., surnamed Laga-bæter (the Lawgiver), in consequence of the many beneficial laws which he introduced, though, during his reign, the foreign dominions of the Norwegians were considerably abridged by the sale of the Hebrides and the Isle of Man to the Scottish king Alexander, and their commerce crippled by an injudicious treaty with the Hanse towns. During the reign of Magnus IV., the clergy had been permitted to make numerous encroachments; but his successor, Erick II., who came to the throne in 1280, was a man of a different stamp, and, from the determination with which he opposed their encroachments, bears the surname of *Praestehader* or Priest-hater. He married first a daughter of Alexander III. of Scotland, in whose right he afterwards laid claim to the Scottish crown; and secondly Isabella, sister of King Robert the Bruce. In 1319, the crowns of Norway and Sweden became, for a short time, united in the person of Magnus V.—a feeble prince, who had favourable opportunities of establishing a powerful dynasty, but failed to improve them, and the union of the crowns was dissolved. The next name of importance among the sovereigns of Norway is that of Erick of Pomerania. He succeeded, by separate titles, to Norway, Sweden, and

Denmark; and, in 1397, was formally crowned king of the three kingdoms of the North. The union was never very complete; each State retaining the right to act independently, and accept or refuse the sovereign who might have been elected by the others. Sweden again became a separate kingdom; but the union between Denmark and Norway was drawn closer and closer, very much to the disadvantage of the latter, which was robbed of its rights, and ultimately degraded into a mere dependency of the former. In a diet held at Copenhagen, in 1537, during the reign of Christian III., a formal Act was passed, declaring that Norway had forfeited its independence. This act was not permitted to remain a dead letter; and the subsequent history of Norway becomes merely a part of that of Denmark. During the wars consequent on the French revolution, the Danes, having leagued themselves with the oppressor, the Norwegians were obliged to follow in their train. They were thus brought into collision with Great Britain, which blockaded their ports, and almost annihilated their trade. When the great coalition to free Europe from French domination was formed, Denmark kept aloof, and refused to join it. Sweden pursued a wiser policy, and stipulated that, in the event of success attending the arms of the Allies, Norway should be united with her under one monarchy. After the battle of Leipzig, when the success of the Allies was no longer doubtful, effect was given to the stipulation, in 1814, by the treaty of Kiel. The summary manner in which Norway was thus bartered away, could not but be extremely grating to its inhabitants, who, under the most untoward circumstances, had never ceased to cherish a love of freedom, and a determination to resist was soon manifested. At a diet held at Eidsvold, and attended by deputies from all the districts, a limited monarchy, with a strong infusion of the democratic principle, was almost unanimously adopted as the form of government; and Christian Frederick, who had previously been the regent, and was presumptive heir to the throne of Denmark, accepted the crown. His obvious want of ability soon brought matters to a crisis; and the Swedish king, who had used his military success with great moderation, having offered to accept the constitution of Eidsvold, with such slight modifications as the change of dynasty rendered necessary, all resistance to him ceased. His foreign origin, and inability to speak the language of Norway, notwithstanding the general ability, justice, and success of his measures, were serious obstacles to his popularity; but these have disappeared in the person of his son, Oscar I., who succeeded in 1844, and, having acted as viceroy since 1824, had proved himself not unworthy to govern. (*De la Roquette, in Encey. Moderne*; Forester, *Norway* in 1848-49; Forsell, *Statistik von Schweden*; Sköldbörs, *Beskrifning öfver Skandinaviska Halön*.)

NORWELL, par. Eng. Notts; 3720 ac. P. 954.

NORWICH [anc. *Venta Icenorum*], a city, municipal and parl. bor., and bishop's see, England, cap. co. Norfolk, agreeably situated on the sloping banks of the Wensum, which is here crossed by nine bridges, and immediately below joins the Yare, and on the Eastern Counties and the Eastern Union railway, 93 m. N.N.E. London. It was formerly surrounded by walls, fragments of which still exist, flanked with numerous towers, and entered by 12 gates. Owing to the quantity of ground occupied by gardens and orchards, the town has much more of a rural appearance than usual in places of the same magnitude, and covers a much larger area than might suffice if it were closely built up to accommodate its population. Advantage has been taken of this in the numerous improvements which have been effected recently, and many new streets and handsome rows of houses have risen up in different quarters, particularly in the suburbs beyond the precincts of the ancient walls; but much remains to be effected, and Norwich, taken as a whole, is still very indifferently built. Not a few of its streets are narrow, winding, and either unpaved or paved badly; and the houses, generally of brick, which line them, or rather overhang them, with their rude pointed gables, are far more remarkable for their antiquity than for the merits of their architecture. An exception, however, should be made in favour of the marketplace, which is so spacious, that it ranks as one of the largest in the kingdom; and presents, particularly on market-days, a picturesque and animated appearance.

Many of the public buildings are well deserving of notice,



on account both of their intrinsic merits, and of the interesting associations connected with them. The cathedral, founded in 1094, and originally Norman, though now exhibiting a somewhat incongruous mixture of styles, is a cruciform structure, with a lofty tower and spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts to the height of 315 ft. Few cathedrals surpass it in the imposing effect produced by its interior, in the grandeur of its roof, divided by 14 semicircular arches, and rendered almost unique by the 328 figures of scriptural subjects, elaborately sculptured upon it, and in the embellishments and dimensions of its cloisters. Besides the cathedral, Norwich possesses 40 churches, and about 22 Dissenting chapels. Of the churches, the most remarkable are St. Peter's, Mancroft, a large and handsome cruciform structure of the 15th century, with a noble tower, 98 ft. high, containing a peal of 12 bells, considered one of the finest in the kingdom; St. Andrew's, a large edifice in the later pointed style, completed in 1506; St. Clement's, remarkable chiefly for its antiquity; St. George's, Colegate, with a lofty tower, built about 1459; St. Giles', one of the finest churches of the town, wholly rebuilt in the reign of Richard II., in the later pointed style, with a tower surmounted by a battlement and cupola, 116 ft. high; St. Michael's, Coslany, a large and handsome building, with a lofty tower and a chapel; St. Gregory's; St. John's, Maddermarket; St. Lawrence's, an ancient, large, and handsome structure, in the pointed style; and St. Stephen's, the only city church completed after the Reformation. Among the Dissenting chapels, the most deserving of notice are those of the Independents, Princes Street, a handsome edifice, with a well-proportioned Doric portico; Particular Baptists, Southergate and Colegate; the Swedenborgian, formerly the French Church, having been used by the French Protestants, called the Walloon company, a small edifice, with a square tower; the Friends, in Goat Lane, a handsome structure of white brick, with a Doric portico; the R. Catholics, in Willow Lane, a handsome white brick building in the Corinthian and Ionic styles, with an elegantly fitted up interior; and the Unitarians, a spacious and elegant octagonal edifice, crowned with a dome resting on eight Corinthian columns. Among the other public buildings and establishments, are the castle, a noble feudal relic, apparently of Norman origin, finely situated near the centre of the city, on a lofty eminence with precipitous sides, and still surmounted by its massive donjon tower, but otherwise so altered, to adapt it to its present use as a jail, that little idea can be formed of its original appearance; the Shirehall, built on the inner vallum of the castle; the bishop's palace, and the deanery, large irregular piles adjoining the cathedral, and like it, approached through what is called the Erpingham Gate, a remarkable structure, consisting of a lofty pointed arch, flanked by semi-octangular buttresses, and enriched with columns, mouldings, and 38 male and female statues in canopied niches; the Guildhall, a large building at the N.W. corner of the market, partly fitted up as a courthouse, where the assizes and quarter sessions are held; St. Andrew's Hall, a noble fabric, originally the nave of the church of the Black Friars' Convent, but now fitted up so as to form one of the largest and most splendid halls for municipal purposes in this country, and adorned with a large and interesting collection of civic portraits; the training college of schoolmistresses, and the diocesan training institution; the grammar-school, situated within the precincts of the cathedral, and occupying what was formerly the charnel-house; the Government school, for modelling and design; the children's hospital, Norman's charity, city charity, British and foreign, national, infant, and various other schools; St. Giles', Doughty's, Cooke's, and the Norfolk and Norwich hospitals, the last occupying a spacious structure of red brick, well fitted up for the convenience and comfort of patients; the lunatic and blind asylums; the infirmary; the new jail and house of correction, presenting a massive front, supported by rusticated Tuscan columns; the workhouse, originally the choir of the Black Friars' church; the corn exchange, a large building in the Grecian style; the cavalry barracks; the theatre, assembly-rooms, several public gardens and bowling-grounds, &c. In addition to the benevolent endowments already mentioned, are numerous parochial, voluntary, and other charities; the literary and scientific institutions include a public library of about 18,000 vols.; a literary institution, with a well-selected library of about 11,000 vols.; a mechanics' in-

stitute, a young man's institute, a people's college, and a museum, occupying a handsome modern building, and possessed of several valuable collections.

Manufactures are very extensive, and employ the far larger part of the population. Worsteds goods, of which a coarse description appears to have been made even before the Norman conquest, were greatly improved by the arrival of Dutch and Flemish settlers at different times; and have ever since continued to form the most important staple of the town, though they have assumed a vast variety of forms, and become greatly intermixed with other materials, as cotton and silk. The leading articles at present are shawls, crapes, and bombazines; and to these may be added mousseline de laine and other imitations of French fabrics, light cotton goods, damasks, camlets, Gros de Naples, and Bandana handkerchiefs, and Paramatta cloth, by which bombazine has been greatly superseded. The looms employed in the town and neighbourhood are estimated at upwards of 14,000. The other industrial establishments include extensive worsteds factories, silk-mills, dye-works, corn-mills, vinegar-works, breweries, iron-foundries, &c. The trade, in addition to the large export furnished by the above manufactures, and by agricultural produce, consists of considerable imports, chiefly of wine and oil from the Continent, and of yarn from Ireland. In carrying on this trade, facilities are afforded both by the railways already mentioned, by the river, navigated chiefly by wherries of from 15 to 40 tons, and by regular steamers to Yarmouth, and by the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation, by means of which vessels of small tonnage have direct access to the town from the sea. Besides two weekly markets—of which that held on Saturday for corn and cattle is very important, being for cattle the largest in the kingdom, with the single exception of that of London—there are two annual fairs.

The site of Norwich has undergone a remarkable change since the 5th century. It had previously been washed by a large arm of the sea, the bed of which may still be distinctly traced; but at that period the waters began to recede, and by the middle of the 11th century, left only the channel of the river in the form which it now presents. The foundation of the modern town cannot be fixed earlier than 446. On the departure of the Romans, it was seized by the Saxons; and by 575, had risen to be the capital of the kingdom of East Anglia. Its castle, originally founded by Uffa, at the date last mentioned, was greatly improved, first in 642, by Anna; and afterwards in 872, by Alfred the Great. By the middle of the 10th century, it had become a large and wealthy town, and been divided into several distinct parishes; but in 1002, it was attacked by the Danish fleet, commanded by Sweyn their king, captured, and laid in ashes. It was shortly after rebuilt by the Danes themselves, who, having conquered the country, made it one of their settlements. It increased rapidly, but was chiefly distinguished as a great fishing town. In the 11th century, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, it had become a large and affluent borough, and contained 25 parochial churches. It had hitherto owed its chief importance to its castle, which was then deemed impregnable; but in 1294, it acquired new importance by the building of its walls; and in 1296, it began to send representatives to Parliament. In 1328, the foundation of its prosperity was laid by Edward III., who made it a staple town for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, conferred upon it other important privileges, and induced great numbers of Flemings to settle in it. A still greater number arrived at a later period during the reign of Elizabeth; and the inhabitants, not only profiting by the lessons thus taught them, but improving upon them, ultimately surpassed their masters, and made their manufactures famous throughout the world. In the more modern history of Norwich, there is no event of much interest; but it has given birth to several distinguished individuals—among others, Dr. Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury; and Dr. Samuel Clarke, the celebrated divine. It sends two members to Parliament; constituency (1851), 5390. Pop. (1851), 68,706.

NORWICH, a city, U. States, Connecticut, at the head of navigation on the Thames, 40 m. E.S.E. Hartford; lat. 41° 33' N.; lon. 72° 5' W. Norwich city or Chelsea Landing, as it is sometimes called, is built on a steep declivity of a high hill, between the Shetucket and the Yantic, where

these rivers unite to form the Thames. It contains a court-house, jail, a townhall, a high school, a female academy, and seven churches. Steam-boats ply between New York and Norwich; and it is connected with Worcester and Boston in Massachusetts by railway. Pop. 4200.

**NORWOOD**, a vil. and dist. England, co. Surrey, beautifully situated in an elevated and salubrious district, studded with elegant villas, 6 m. S. London. It has two district churches, two chapels of ease, an Independent chapel, several industrial and other schools; manufactures of earthenware, and a mineral spring, a fine cemetery; and pleasure-grounds, elegantly laid-out, which attract numerous visitors. Pop. 6046.

**NOS-BEH, NOSSI-BÉ, or VARIOU-BÉ**, an isl., N.W. coast Madagascar, belonging to France, forming the N. entrance of the Bay of Passandava; lat.  $13^{\circ}20'$  S.; lon.  $48^{\circ}20'$  E. It is the largest island on this part of the coast; has a finely diversified surface, and is evidently of volcanic formation. The culminating point, situated near the S., about 1700 ft. high, is clothed to the summit with magnificent timber. Its coast-line is much indented, and at several points affords good anchorage. The best cultivated spots are along the shore, and produce rice, maize, potatoes, bananas, and manioc, far beyond the wants of the inhabitants. Pop. (1849), 15,178.

**NÖSCHENRODE**, a vil. Prussia, Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circle, and so near Wernigerode as to be properly its suburb. It has a church. Pop. 1069.

**NOSSEHEAD**, a lofty promontory, Scotland, E. coast Caithness, forming the S. entrance of Sinclair Bay; lat.  $58^{\circ}28'$  N.; lon.  $3^{\circ}4'$  W. It rises 577 ft. above the sea, and has a revolving light.

**NOSSE-ISLAND**, a small isl. Scotland, Shetland group, E. of isl. Bressay, from which it is separated by a narrow and dangerous sound; greatest length, N. to S., about 2 m.; breadth rather more than 1 m. It slopes gradually W. to E., where it terminates in a remarkable headland called Noss, Noop, or Hang Cliff, which has a height of 577 ft., and is in lat.  $60^{\circ}8'18''$  N.; lon.  $1^{\circ}0'33''$  W. (n.) The greater part of the surface is fit only for pasture.

**NOSSEN**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 45 m. S.E. Leipzig, l. bank Mulda, here crossed by two bridges. It has a castle, an hospital; manufactures of ribbons, leather, and shoes; a trade in these articles, and in wool, and cattle. Pop. 2141.

**NOSZLOP**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Veszprim; with two churches, and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1398.

**NOSZVAJ**, a vil. Hungary, co. Borsod, with a church, a castle, and a trade in corn, wine, and timber. Pop. 1923.

**NOTARESCO**, a vil. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I., 10 m. E.S.E. Teramo. Pop. 1680.

**NOTGROVE**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1530 ac. Pop. 181.

**NOTLEY**, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*Black*); 2370 ac. Pop. 520.—2, (*White*); 2020 ac. Pop. 470.

**NOTO** [anc. *Nectum*], a tn. Sicily, prov. and 14 m. S.W. Syracuse, on a height above l. bank Noto, near its mouth in the Ionian Sea. It is one of the most agreeably-situated and best-built towns in the island, and contains several churches and convents, an hospital, college, and museum, rich in rare Greek, Roman, and Moorish coins; and some trade in corn, wine, and oil. Its site is said to be unhealthy. Pop. 11,065.

**NOTO (VAL DI)**, an ancient division, Sicily, now forming the whole of prov. Syracuse, and parts of those of Caltanissetta and Catania.

**NOTRE-DAME**, a bay, N.E. coast, Newfoundland, formed by Cape St. John on the N.W., and the N. Headland on the S.E.; a width at entrance nearly 30 m.; it penetrates deeply into the land by numerous creeks and indentations, and is studded with islands.

**NOTRE-DAME**, numerous places, France, particularly:—1, (*de Bondeville*), a tn., dep. Seine-Inférieure, about 3 m. N. Rouen; with manufactures of calico, machine-works, dye-works, and cotton-mills. P. 1918.—2, (*de Cenilly*), a tn. and com. dep. Manche, 9 m. E.S.E. Coutances. P. 2087.—3, (*de Mont*), a tn. and com. dep. Vendée, 42 m. N.W. Les Sables. P. 2768.—4, (*de Lièze*), a tn. and com., dep. Aisne, 9 m. E.N.E. Laon, l. bank Souche; with a church of the 12th century, and manufactures of numerous articles of jewellery, as crucifixes, hearts, rings, &c., for pilgrims

attracted here by an image of the Virgin. P. 1354.—5, (*des Vertus*), a vil. See AUBERVILLIERS.

**NOTRE-DAME-DES-MILLIERS**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. Upper Savoy, l. bank Isère, 6 m. E. Evian; with a church, a trade in corn, hemp, and chestnuts. A considerable number of the inhabitants are idiots. Pop. 1030.

**NOTTERÖE**, an isl., S.E. coast, Norway, on W. side entrance of the Bay of Christiania, opposite the town of Tongsberg, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel; greatest length, N. to S., 7 m.; breadth, about 3 m. It forms a single parish. Pop. 3215.

**NOTTING-HILL**, a suburb to the W. of London, par. Kensington, about 4 m. from St. Paul's. It consists of a number of handsome terraces and detached villas.

**NOTTINGHAM, or NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**, an inland co. England, bounded, N. by York and Lincoln, E. Lincoln, S. Leicester, and W. Derby and York. Area, 535,680 ac., of which about 500,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture. The general surface, with exception of the Vale of Trent, is, for the most part, hilly and uneven, but none of the eminences reach any great elevation. The highest grounds are Beacon Hill, the Wolds, and Sherwood Forest. The E. and S.E. border is chiefly occupied by the lias rocks; the Vale of Trent and the Uplands to the W. of it are, for the most part, composed of rocks of the red marl or new red sandstone group. The chief minerals are coal, gypsum, and stone of various kinds. The soil consists of three different kinds—sand and gravel, sandy loam, and clayey loam. The last, which forms the soil of the Vale of Belvoir, is extremely fertile. The ancient forest of Sherwood, which extended about 25 m., with a breadth varying from 6 to 9 m., the principal scene of the adventures of Robin Hood and his companions, covered the greater part of the sandy and gravelly soil on the W. side of the county, which is still called the forest district. The crops usually cultivated are wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans and pease, and an inferior species of oats called 'skegs,' almost peculiar to the county. Hops also form a considerable article of produce in the clay districts. There is a considerable breadth of excellent grass land and meadows on the banks of the Trent and the Soar, employed partly for feeding and partly for the dairy. The cattle are now mostly short horns, and the sheep, Leicester and other improved varieties. Cotton and silk stockings are manufactured in this county to a very large amount, particularly in the town of Nottingham and neighbourhood. Nottingham is famous also for bobbin-net. The bleaching trade and malting business are likewise carried on to a great extent. The county returns four members to Parliament, and two each for the boroughs—Nottingham, Newark, and E. Retford. Pop. (1851), 270,427.

**NOTTINGHAM**, a tn. Eng., cap. above co., on the Leen, near its junction with the Trent, which is crossed by an ancient bridge of 17 arches, and also on the Nottingham canal and the Midland railway, 108 m. N.N.W. London. It occupies a picturesque site on the broken declivities and occasionally abrupt precipices of a sandstone rock overlooking the green meadows and vale of Trent; and from whatever quarter it is approached, but more especially on descending Ruddington hill from the London side, presents a striking and attractive appearance; its castle, which is rich in historical associations, always forming a prominent object in the view. The town, however, is on the whole very indifferently built, consisting of houses almost all of brick, huddled together, more especially in the central and more ancient quarters, without any order, in narrow streets, and often placed back to back, without any interval between them, as if the greatest want felt in their construction had been a want of space. New streets and handsome villas have, however, recently risen up in all quarters, and are still continuing to spread with wonderful rapidity. It is worthy of notice that the burgess-land, which formed a belt round the town of about 1000 ac., has been recently inclosed, under the General Inclosure Act, and part of it sold for building-ground; a large portion has, however, been reserved for pleasure-grounds, promenades, &c., and tastefully planted; and, in addition, 18 ac. have been formed into an Arboretum for the use of the inhabitants, to whom it is open three days each week, free of charge. Considerable progress has already (1853) been made in supplying the Arboretum with plants, which are arranged



alphabetically. The inhabitants have also the free use of a park of 130 acres, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, which is much resorted to as a promenade by all classes of the community. Another open space much frequented as a public resort, is the market-place, which, covering a triangular area of nearly six acres, surrounded by lofty houses and arcaded shops, strikingly contrasts with the confined streets in its vicinity, and almost deserves the description given of it by Leland in the reign of Henry VIII., that 'it is the fairest without exception in all England.'

Among the remarkable buildings the castle is conspicuous. It crowns the summit of a precipitous rock rising 133 ft. above the level of the meadows, which stretch from its base

and highly decorated structure, with numerous windows of richly-stained glass, and a central tower terminating in a spire 150 ft. high. Immediately adjoining the chapel is a large convent, built in 1846. Other buildings deserving of notice are the Exchange, a large building fronting the market-place, and consisting partly of a large and elegant hall, much used for public meetings and exhibitions; the County-hall, with county jail attached; the Guildhall, built of brick faced with stucco; the House of Correction, a large edifice built on the site of a convent of the Knights of St. John, and though well suited for its purpose, devoid of outward decoration; the Union workhouse; Corn Exchange; the Barracks; Assembly-rooms, forming a large and commodious structure of the

Corinthian order, partly occupied as a hotel; Mechanics' Hall, a handsome stuccoed building; and a very paltry theatre. In the vicinity of the town, on Sion Hill, a general cemetery, containing 12 ac., was formed in 1836.

The principal educational and literary institutions are the free grammar-school, well endowed, and occupying a large and handsome building, with a Gothic front; the Blue-coat School, which clothes and educates 60 boys and 20 girls; the people's college, founded by subscription in 1846, to afford superior instruction to the working-classes, and occupying a large brick building of Gothic architecture; the Unitarian free school, the British, national, infant, and ragged schools, the Government school of design, the mechanics' institute, the Bromley House subscription, law, artizans', and other libraries. Among charitable institutions, are the general hospital, the dispensary, the general lunatic asylum, with accommodation for 160 patients, the Midland institute for the blind, Plumtree's, Collins's, and Lambley's hospitals, and Wiloughby's, Handley's, and various other

almshouses and benevolent foundations.

The staple manufactures to which the town owes its prosperity and rapid increase, are hosiery and lace. The former first began to assume importance about the middle of the 18th century, and the latter about 30 years after, in 1778, when the point-net machine was invented. The bobbin-net machine was invented about 1799, but having been patented in consequence of subsequent improvements, did not come into general use till 1823. These manufactures were long carried on exclusively in the homes of the workmen, but large factories, employing steam-power, have recently been erected, and will soon apparently almost entirely supersede domestic labour. In addition to the staple manufactures, including the machine shops, and other industrial establishments more immediately dependent on them, a considerable number of hands is employed in the cotton and woollen manufactures, in silk, worsted, and cotton spinning mills, and in making articles of malleable and cast iron, wire, pins, brass fenders, &c. The trade in corn and cattle is very important, the malting business is extensively prosecuted, and the breweries have long been famous for their ale. The two weekly markets are abundantly supplied with all kinds of provisions; and of four annual fairs—chiefly for horses, cattle, cheese, geese, and other agricultural produce—two last each three days. One of them held on the 2d, 3d, and 4th October, and called the Goose Fair, is celebrated, and forms such an era, that a large portion of the inhabitants date all the events of the year from it.

Nottingham was in early times a great resort of the Druids, and is thought to have afterwards become a Roman station. Under the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, and after its dissolution ranked as a Danish borough. It was walled by Edward the elder, and acquired a great addition to its importance on the erection of its castle by William the Conqueror. Its part in the civil war has already been referred to in the history of its castle. In more modern times, it has acquired a rather unenviable notoriety by the frequency and violence of its riots. The most memorable of these were the so-called Luddite riots, which were so skillfully organized, so successful in escaping the vigilance of the law,



NOTTINGHAM.—From the Illustrated News.

to the banks of the Trent, and perforated by numerous holes and vaults supposed to have been made by the Druids. Its naturally strong position appears to have marked it out for a fort in the time of the Danes, but it first assumed its form of a castle in the time of William the Conqueror, who erected it as a means of overawing and repressing the bold outlaws frequenting the recesses of the old forest. In the great civil war it was selected by Charles I. to erect his standard, after he had decided on an open contest with the Parliamentary forces; and not long after, when he had evacuated it, it stood a memorable siege, and effectually resisted all the attempts of the Royalists to regain possession. It was dismantled during the Protectorate, and subsequently became the property of the Duke of Newcastle, who covered its site with a large mansion, erected in 1674, having nothing of a castle but the name. Even this is now a ruin, having been destroyed by a body of rioters during the excitement connected with the Reform Bill, and nothing remains of the ancient castle but a few vestiges which it requires the skill of an antiquary to trace. The places of worship include 8 churches, and about 23 Dissenting chapels; of which 7 are Baptist, 6 Methodist, 4 Independent, and Friends, Unitarian, R. Catholic, Irvingite, and Swedenborgian, 1 each. The Jews also have a synagogue, and the Latter-Day Saints, or Mormons, hold meetings in an old Methodist chapel. Among the churches are St. Mary's, an ancient and venerable structure, supposed to have been erected in the 7th century, originally pure Gothic, though now defaced by a modern alteration, in which the Doric has been incongruously introduced, so large as to be capable of accommodating 2000 persons, and rendered conspicuous above all the other buildings of the town, both by the eminence on which it stands, and a lofty, massive, and majestic square tower; St. Nicholas, a plain brick building; St. Peter's, an ancient Gothic edifice, surmounted by a clumsy tower, terminating in a plain spire; St. James's, with a square pinnacled tower; St. Paul's, in the Doric style, with a handsome portico; Trinity, St. John's, both handsome modern structures, in the early English style. Among Dissenting chapels, the most conspicuous is that of the R. Catholics, a spacious, cruciform,

and so ruthlessly and pertinaciously persisted in for a period of years, that Parliament was obliged to pass an act, making it death to break a stocking or lace frame. The riots of 1831, for which the rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Lords, was made the pretext, destroyed property above the value of £50,000. Colonel Hutchinson, the gallant defender of the castle in the civil war, and Henry Kirke White, were natives of Nottingham. The borough is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and sends 2 members to Parliament. Pop. of par. bor. (1851), 57,407; pop., including suburbs of Radford, Sneinton, Hyson Green, &c., upwards of 100,000.

**NOTTOWAY**, a river, U. States, which rises in the S. of Virginia, near the village of Nottoway; flows S.E., enters N. Carolina, and after a course of about 110 m., unites at Winton with the Chowan in forming the Meherrin.

**NOTTULN**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and circle Münster; with a church, a poorhouse; an iron-mill, stone quarries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1140.

**NOTTWEIL**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 10 m. N.W. Luzern; with a church. Pop. 1123.

**NOUCELLO**, a river, Austrian Italy, which rises in prov. Friuli, about 3 m. N.E. Pordenone; passes that town, where it becomes navigable; receives the Maduna and several small streams, and joins l. bank Luzza at Tremaequei.

**NOUGHAVAL**, two pars. Irel. —1, Longford and Westmeath; 15,152 ac. P. 4489.—2, Clare; 4661 ac. P. 450.

**NOUKO**, or **NUCKO**, an isl. Russia, S.W. entrance Gulf of Finland, between the mainland of gov. Esthonia and isl. Worms; about 9 m. long, by 3 m. wide. Pop. 450.

**NOUNIAGMO**, a cape, forming the N.E. extremity of Lawrence Bay, N.E. coast of Asia, near the point where it approaches nearest to the coast of America, about lat. 65° 20' N.; lon. 171° W. At the mouth of a river, about 2 m. from the cape, is the village of Nouniagmo, occupied by stationary Tchukcheis.

**NOURA**, or **NURA**, a river, Siberia, which rises among the mountains near the S.W. frontier of gov. Omsk, flows N.W., and unites with the Little Noura from Lake Kurgaldjim, and with the Kuzakutch in forming the Ishim, after a course of about 220 m.

**NOUSHERA** —1, A vil. and fort, Punjab, 20 m. S.E. Mazafurabad; lat. 34° 7' N.; lon. 73° 7' E. —2, A vil. Afghanistan, Peshawur territory, on the Cabool, 18 m. N.W. Attock; lat. 34° 3' N.; lon. 72° 2' E. —3, A vil. Scinde, division Khyerpoor; lat. 27° 48' N.; lon. 68° 39' E.

**NOUVIONS** (Le), a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 15 m. N.W. Vervins, on the Noirieu; with manufactures of twine used in the making of lace, a glass-work, and cotton-mills. Pop. 2071.

**NOUZON**, a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, 20 m. E.S.E. Mezières. It has manufactures of ironmongery; and there are blast-furnaces and other iron-works in the neighbourhood. P. 2575.

**NOVA-FRIBURGO**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 120 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro; with a townhouse, a superior English academy, a primary school; and a trade in butter and cheese. The S. part of the district being mountainous, persons suffering from ague, in other parts of the country, often resort to it with good effect.

**NOVA SCOTIA** [French, *Acadie*], a colonial prov. British N. America, forming a peninsula connected with the mainland by an isthmus only 8 m. broad, having the Bay of Fundy on the one side, and Northumberland Strait on the other. It lies between lat. 43° and 46° N.; and lon. 61° and 67° W.; and is bounded, N. by Northumberland Strait, which separates it from Prince Edward's Isle; N.E. by the Gut of Cansau, flowing between it and the island of Cape Breton (now a county of Nova Scotia), S. and S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by the Bay of Fundy, and N.W. by New Brunswick. Greatest length, S.W. to N.E., 280 m.; greatest breadth, about 120 m.; area, 15,617 sq. m., or 9,994,880 ac.; chief town, Halifax. Its S.E. coast is remarkable for the number and capacity of its harbours; there being no fewer than 12 ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and 14 of sufficient depth for merchantmen, between Halifax and Cape Cansau, a distance of not more than 110 m. There are no mountains of great magnitude or remarkable elevation in the province; ranges of high lands, seldom exceeding 500 ft.

above sea-level, run through the country, generally E. to W., and, with less prominent hills and undulations, give a pleasing variety to the scenery. There are few large lakes or rivers; the largest of the former is lake Rosignol, about 30 m. in length; and of the latter, Shubenacadie, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide at its mouth, draining into Mines Bay, off the head of the Bay of Fundy, an extensive chain of small lakes, of which nearly 100 occur within a space of 20 miles square.

The mines and minerals of Nova Scotia, though but slightly explored, are known to be valuable. Granite, trap, and clay-slate rocks predominate; the most abundant variety is the gray granite, which prevails along the shore, and is well adapted for mill-stones. Clay-slate, of fine quality, is of extensive formation in the E. section of the colony; and gray-wacke-slate along both shores of Chedabucto Bay; several extensive and beautiful grottoes are to be found on different parts of the coast; and grindstones, much esteemed in the U. States, are obtained from a stratum of sandstone, found between the coal and limestone. Coal, and iron in combination with it, abounds in many places. Copper-ore also exists, but the attempts to work it have been hitherto unsuccessful; gypsum is plentiful, and furnishes an active and profitable trade. The soils of Nova Scotia are various along the S. shore; the granite forms the basis, extending, in many places, 20 m. into the interior. This region is the least fertile, and being that which strangers first see, is apt to create an unfavourable impression; but there are elsewhere extensive alluvial tracts, producing the most abundant crops. Many fine fertile districts also are met with on the N. coast, along the banks of rivers and the heads of bays. The climate of Nova Scotia is affected by its almost insular position, and is characterized by a remarkable salubrity. The springs are tedious, but the summer heats being for a brief season excessive, vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful. In winter, there is sometimes sledging, and hard frost for weeks before Christmas; and perhaps in the following year, the plough may be seen in the fields as late as the 10th of January. The thermometer ranges from 18° to 70°. It is estimated that about 9,000,000 ac. are still covered with primeval forests, and that the land under cultivation does not much exceed 400,000 ac. Wheat, potatoes, and oats, are the most important crops; but buckwheat, rye, barley, Indian corn, and field pease, are extensively cultivated, and in seasons when the wheat and potatoes fail, are of great value. Nova Scotia, however, does not yet supply her population with bread even in good seasons; large importations of fine flour being yearly made from the U. States. The apple orchards of the W. counties are very productive, and extend along the roadside in an unbroken line for 30 m. Apples and cider are annually exported, and the domestic supply is cheap and abundant. Cattle and sheep are raised in considerable numbers, and are exported both to New Brunswick and Newfoundland; but the breeds are inferior, and little attention is paid to their improvement. The cod and haddock fisheries are actively prosecuted all along the S. coast. Mackerel and herrings are also taken in great quantities; but the salmon fishing has greatly fallen off, from the erection of grist and saw mills on the streams. The total value of fish exported, in 1848, was £244,056, above a half of which was cod. Several attempts have been made to prosecute the whale and seal fisheries, but hitherto with no great success. The manufactures of Nova Scotia are yet but very limited. Coarse cloths, called 'homespuns,' are made by the peasantry, and are generally worn by that class. Coarse flannels, bed-linen, blankets, and carpets, are also manufactured. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages, boots, shoes, saddlery, harness, household furniture, and agricultural implements, are made in large quantities. Bonnets of bleached grass, and hats of straw, are made in many of the rural districts; and in the neighbourhood of Halifax, tobacco, confectionary, printing and wrapping paper, hats, and some other articles, are manufactured. There are several distilleries there also. The houses of Nova Scotia are mostly constructed of timber, excepting in Halifax and the larger towns, where some good stone and brick houses are to be seen. Yet stone for building abounds in the province—granite of the finest quality, on the S. coast; freestone all along the N. shore, and excellent slate in the central region.

The foreign trade of Nova Scotia was very limited previous



to 1824; since that period it has extended to the Baltic, Mediterranean, China, Mauritius, East Indies, the Brazil, and the Havana. The imports consist principally of British manufactures; and spirits, sugar, wines, coffee, &c., from our colonies. The principal articles of export are fish, timber, beef, pork, flour, grindstones, and gypsum. The whole imports for 1848, amounted to £746,748; the exports to £431,546, of which above a half were fish; of the former, the largest proportion was from Great Britain; of the latter, the greater went to the U. States.

The population of Nova Scotia is now chiefly composed of a native race, sprung directly or indirectly from the three great families of the United Kingdom—English, Irish, and Scotch. The Irish are found in large numbers only in the capital; the Scotch chiefly in the eastern counties. The western and midland counties are principally occupied by the descendants of the loyalists, whose blood is English. The county of Lunenburg is inhabited by a race sprung from a body of German and Swiss Protestants, who emigrated from Rotterdam in 1758. There are also several settlements of French Acadians. But the descendants of all form but one race, and are known by but one name, the whole living in perfect harmony. The Indians are still a distinct people; but there are only a few hundreds of them left in the province. The religious divisions here are those of the United Kingdom, and of N. America generally. The five largest religious bodies are—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, R. Catholics, Methodists, and Baptists. Of these, the most numerous are the Presbyterians, next the Episcopalians, then the R. Catholics, and Baptists. Education has been pretty widely and equally diffused over the colony. The public affairs of the colony are administered by a Governor (styled Lieutenant-Governor), Council, and House of Assembly; the last, consisting of 40 members, has entire control over the provincial revenue. The laws are dispensed by a Court of King's Bench, and district courts as in Canada. The laws in force are the common and the statute law of England, and the statute law of Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia was first visited by the Cabots in 1497, but was not colonized by Europeans till 1604, when De Monts, a Frenchman, and his followers, and some Jesuits, attempted for eight years to form settlements in Port Royal, St. Croix, &c., but were finally expelled from the country by the English governor and colonists of Virginia, who claimed the country by right of the discovery of Sebastian Cabot. In 1621, Sir William Alexander applied for, and obtained from James I., a grant of the whole country, which he proposed to colonize on an extensive scale, and in 1623 the attempt was made; but the proposed colonists finding the various points where they wished to establish themselves thronged by foreign adventurers, did not think it prudent to attempt a settlement, and therefore returned to England. During the reign of Charles I. the Nova Scotia baronets were created, and their patents ratified in parliament; they were to contribute their aid to the settlement, and to have portions of land allotted to them; their number was not to exceed 150. In 1654, Cromwell sent out an armed force, and took possession of the country, which remained with the English till 1667, when it was ceded to France by the treaty of Breda. But the English from time to time attacked the French colonists at various points, and ravaged their settlements, continuing to harass and annoy them till 1713, when the country was finally ceded to England. Pop. (1848), estimated at 300,000.

NOVA ZEMBLA (Russian, *Novaya Zemlia*), two large isls. Arctic Ocean, belonging to Russia, and forming a dependency of gov. Archangel; lat. 71° to 77° N.; lon. 53° to 77° E. They are separated from each other by the narrow strait, Matochkin Shar; and from the isle of Vaigatz on the S. by the Strait, and from the mainland on the E. by the Sea of Kara; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 635 m.; breadth, 170 m. The far greater part of the interior is unexplored; and even the N. and E. coasts, where ice makes access almost impossible, are very imperfectly known. The S.W. and W. coasts which have been examined, are in the former direction generally low and flat; and in the latter, bordered by sandstone cliffs, which, though not elevated, are very precipitous. The general slope of both islands appears to be towards Matochkin Strait, on which the mouths of at least 15 small streams have been counted. Lakes also are numerous. The whole territory is wild and desolate in the

extreme. The coasts swarm with seals, various kinds of fish, and vast flights of water-fowl. The interior, which is partly covered with stunted shrubs, short grass, and moss, is frequented by reindeer, white bears, ermines, and Arctic foxes. Nova Zembla has no permanent inhabitants, but is visited by Russian hunters and fishers.

NOVALAISE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. Savoy Proper, 8 m. W. Chambery; with a very handsome church, a primary school, manufactures of silk stuffs, and a trade in corn, wood, and chestnuts. Pop. 1890.

NOVALESA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, 3 m. N. Susa; with a church, a celebrated monastery, and a trade in wood. Pop. 985.

NOVARA (Latin, *Novaria*), a walled tn. Sardinian States, cap. div. and prov. of same name, between the Agogna and the Terdoppio, 53 m. E.N.E. Turin. It is beautifully situated, well built, and, though several of the streets are narrow, they are kept remarkably clean. It has three large squares, a cathedral, an ancient and magnificent structure, surmounted by a lofty square tower, which terminates in a cupola, and richly decorated with sculptures and paintings by some of the first artists of Italy; an episcopal palace, and diocesan seminary, with a library of 12,000 volumes; several churches, a townhouse, courthouse, and public offices; an old castle, in a ruinous condition; a register-office, in a suppressed monastery; two colleges, and several other superior schools; the general hospital, *mont-de-piété*, theatre, barracks, and market, the last one of the largest and most costly edifices of the town, commenced in 1817, and not finished till 1842. The manufactures, not of very much importance, consist chiefly of cotton goods, plain and printed; leather, wax-cloth, starch, earthenware, majolica, candles, and a kind of sweet biscuits called *biscottini*, which have a large sale in many parts of Italy. The staple article of trade is grain and rice, for both of which Novara has the most important markets in Piedmont. Pop. 10,000.—The division is bordered by lofty mountains, and in the N.W. is partly covered by ramifications of the Lepontine Alps; but consists generally of a large and fertile plain, watered by the Po and its tributaries the Sesia, Terdoppio, Agogna, Ticino, and numerous minor streams. Lake Maggiore is partly within its territory. The soil is very productive; and in the lower grounds, where irrigation is available, large quantities of rice are grown. On the hills and slopes the vine is extensively cultivated, and wine forms a considerable article of export. Pop. 186,159.

NOVATE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 6 m. N.W. Milan; with a church, two oratories, and a saltpetre-factory. Pop. 1943.

NOVAWETZ, or NEUENDORF, a tn. Prussia, gov. Potsdam, on the Havel; with two churches, manufactures of cotton and needles; and spinning-mills. Pop. 1712.

NOVEGRAD, or NOVIGRAD, a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 30 m. N.E. Zara, on a large bay; with a church, courthouse, and valuable fishery, particularly of oysters; and, on a hill, the ruins of an ancient fortress. Pop. 860.

NOVELDA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 16 m. W. Alicante; having streets generally well formed, and houses mostly of stone. In a square of considerable size are the townhouse and the prison, and several other buildings of respectable appearance. Novelda likewise possesses two endowed schools, an hospital, a parish church, with chapels of ease; brandy distilleries, corn and oil mills; and some trade in fruit, and other produce. P. (agricultural), 8095.

NOVELLARA, a tn. duchy and 16 m. N.W. Modena; with silk-mills and tanneries. Pop. 4070.

NOVELLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. Alba; with two handsome churches, an old castle, a charitable endowment, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1800.

NOVENTA, three places, Austrian Italy, gov. Venice:—1, A vil. and par., prov. Padua, 18 m. S.W. Vicenza; with a church, seven oratories, tile-works, and distilleries.—2, A vil. and par., dist. and 4 m. N.W. Sta Dona, on the Piave; with a church and a chapel.—3, A vil. and par., prov. and 16 m. S.W. Vicenza, in an extensive plain on the Piavego; with a church, and several oratories. Pop. 3890.

NOVES, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and W. Toledo; houses, generally of earth, small and ill built; with a townhouse, prison, hospital, two endowed schools, and a church; manufactures of baize and serges, and six oil-mills. P. 2394.

NOVES [Latin, *Castrum de Novis*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 12 m. N.E. Arles; with a manufactory of beet-root sugar. Pop. 1027.

NOVGOROD, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by gov. Olo-netz, N.W. and W. St. Petersburg, S.W. Pskov, S. Tver, S.E. Jaroslav, and E. Volodga; lat. 57° 10' to 61° N.; lon. 30° 20' to 40° E.; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 390 m.; greatest breadth, 150 m.; area, 41,254 geo. sq. m. It is generally flat, a considerable portion of it, particularly in the W. and N.E., being covered with lakes and marshes. In the S.W., the Valdai hills enter from gov. Pskov, and stretch N.E. They are generally composed of limestone of a comparatively recent formation, and though they nowhere attain a height exceeding 1000 ft., have a much greater apparent elevation from the general flatness of the surrounding country. The surface of the government is covered with an immense number of granite boulders; though there is no granite *in situ* within the government, and none in those immediately adjoining. The Valdai hills form the principal water-shed, separating the basin of the Baltic from that of the Volga. To their basins the whole of the government belongs, with exception of a small portion of the N.E., which is drained by a tributary of the Onega, and belongs, through it, to the basin of the Arctic Ocean. The chief rivers are the Lovat, Volkhov, Msta, Mologa, and Cheksna, with its tributaries Kolp and Suda. The lakes are numerous, and three of them of great extent—Vosje, Bielo-Ossero, and Ilmen. The climate is cold, and somewhat more severe than that of St. Petersburg. A great part of the surface is covered by forests, chiefly of pine, beech, and birch. Oak is seldom seen. Fruit-trees do not generally thrive, but apples and cherries are not uncommon in more favoured spots. The soil is generally of very indifferent quality, and not well adapted for wheat. The principal crops are rye, barley, and oats. Flax and hemp are raised in sufficient quantities to satisfy the home consumption, and leave a surplus for export. The lakes and rivers are well supplied with fish, which are taken in great quantities, and form a considerable article of export, particularly to St. Petersburg and Moscow. The minerals include a little iron and coal; salt is tolerably abundant; limestone, sandstone, and gypsum, to an unlimited extent. Both manufactures and trade are unimportant. Novgorod is divided into 10 districts. Pop. (1850), 926,000.

NOVGOROD, or VELIKI-NOVGOROD [*Great Novgorod*], a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on the Volkhov, near the point where it issues from Lake Ilmen, 103 m. S.S.E. St. Petersburg. It stands in a plain, and is divided by the river into two parts, which communicate by a handsome wooden bridge, supported by pillars of granite. The portion on the r. bank occupies a

which in many places are grown over with grass, and almost without exception unpaved. The only buildings here which attract notice are a kind of palace, forming the governor's residence; a sailcloth and a tallow factory. The portion of the town on the l. bank is surrounded by an earthen rampart, and contains in its centre the Kremlin or citadel. Within it is the cathedral of St. Sophia, built after the model of St. Sophia at Constantinople; besides which there are other sixty-one churches, and several monasteries, one of which, the monastery of the Annunciation, is a remarkably elegant structure. The manufactures are of little importance, and consist of sailcloth, leather, tobacco, candles, and vinegar. The trade in corn, flax, and hemp, carried on chiefly with the capital, is considerable; and there are two large annual fairs. Novgorod was in early times the capital of an independent state, and had a magnitude which justified its surname of *Veliki*. Its population is said to have once amounted to 400,000, and it carried on an extensive trade. So great was its riches, that in 1480, John III., after he had conquered the republic of Novgorod, despatched from the city to Moscow three hundred chariots laden with articles of silver and gold. Pop. about 15,000.

NOVGOROD-SIEVERSKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 108 m. E.N.E. Czernigov, cap. dist., r. bank Desna. It is surrounded with a rampart, and was defended by a fortress, still existing, but almost a ruin. It has numerous churches, a convent, and a considerable trade in corn, hemp, and lime. P. 8000.

NOVI.—1, A tn. duchy and 17 m. N. Modena, pleasantly situated, and well built. Pop. 2400.—2, A market tn. Austria, Croatia, on the sea-coast, 45 m. S.W. Carlsstadt; with a castle, church, Pauline monastery, and a small harbour. Pop. 2000.—3, (or *Castelnovo*), A tn. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 24 m. from Cattaro, cap. dist.; with a R. Catholic church, a courthouse, manufactures of brassware, a mineral spring, and some trade.—4, (*Bazar*), A tn. European Turkey, prov. Bosnia, 130 m. S.E. Bosna-Serai; with some warm baths, and a small trade. Pop. 8000 to 10,000.

NOVI, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 24 m. N.N.W. Genoa, cap. prov., N. side of the Apennines. It is surrounded by an ancient wall, once flanked with towers, and enclosed by a fosse. It has several irregular but tolerably spacious streets; a handsome square, adorned with a beautiful marble fountain; an ordinary court of law, a court of commerce, and several important public offices; three churches, one of them a fine ancient structure, with a façade flanked by two towers; and two monasteries, a gymnasium with a library, a handsome new theatre, a founding hospital; manufactures of fustian, bombazine, hemp, cotton, and mixed goods, earthenware, and majolica; numerous silk-mills, dye-works, and an

important trade in silk, for which Novi is perhaps the largest mart in the kingdom. Pop. 10,278.—The PROVINCE, about 33 m. long, E. to W., and about 9 m. broad, is hilly throughout, and in the S., is covered by lofty summits of the Apennines. The principal rivers are the Scrivia, Orba, Lemmo, Pioto, and Borbera. Soil generally thin, and of no great fertility; many of the inhabitants emigrate annually, to procure the means of subsistence. The most important product is silk, which is here raised in large quantities and of the finest quality, and is much in demand, both for London and Lyons. Pop. 61,847.

NOVIGRAD, a market tn. Austria, Croatia, genship Warasdin, cap. dist., on the Komarnetza, about 2 m. from Kopreinitz; with a church and a castle. Pop. 2500.

NOVILLE-LES-BOIS, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Namur; with three bleachfields, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1131.

NOVITA, a tn. New Granada, dep. Cauca, cap. prov. Choco, r. bank Tamina, 175 m. W. by N. Bogota; lat. 5° 4' N.; lon. 76° 16' W. Houses mostly of wood; population chiefly negroes, mulattoes, and sambos, employed in working the gold-mines. Pop. 2000.



NOVGOROD, MONASTERY OF THE ANNUNCIATION.  
From Vennidloff, *Voyage Pittoresque de Russie*.

large extent of surface, indicating at once its former importance, and present comparative insignificance. It contains a great number of mean houses or rather huts, and has streets



**NOVO**, a river, Brazil, which rises in prov. Minas-Geraes, flows E. between the rivers Prito and Barros, and in a course nearly parallel with them, and, a little above their junction, joins the r. bank of the latter. The united streams form the Parahibuna. The channel of the Novo is so rocky throughout as to be nowhere navigable.

**NOVO-ARKHANGELSK**, an isl., N. Pacific. See **SITRA**.

**NOVO-DUBOSAR**, a tn. Russia. See **DUBOSSAR**.

**NOVO-REDONDA**, a seaport tn. and fort, S.W. Africa, belonging to the Portuguese, coast of S. Guinea; lat. 11° 32' S.; lon. 13° 45' E. The town occupies the summit of a rock, and is inhabited chiefly by free negroes.

**NOVODMITRIEVSKOE**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 105 m. W.S.W. Saratov, at the confluence of the Jelán and Bere-zovga. Pop. 2100.

**NOVOGRODEK**, a walled tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. E. Grodno, cap. dist., on a height washed by a small affluent of the Niemen. It is tolerably well built, has several churches, a synagogue, and gymnasium. Pop. 1200.

**NOVOI-OSKOL**, a tn. Russia. See **OSKOL**.

**NOVOI-TCHERKASK**, a tn. Russia. See **CHERKASK**.

**NOVOKHOPERSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 108 m. E.S.E. Voronej, cap. dist., on the Vorona. It is enclosed by a fosse, and a rampart flanked with four bastions; and has two churches, and an hospital; some trade, and in its docks are built vessels to navigate the Black Sea. Pop. 1800.

**NOVOLI**, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 7 m. W.N.W. Lecce. Pop. 3487.

**NOVOMESTO**, or **NOVOMIASTO**, a tn. Russia, gov. Czernigov, cap. circle, on the Iput; with several fairs. P. 1050.

**NOVOMIROGOD**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 103 m. N.N.W. Kherson, l. bank Vissa, which, below the town, forms a small lake. It is the see of a bishop, has three churches, and a considerable trade in fruit. Pop. 3000.

**NOVOMOSKOVSK**, a fortified tn. Russia, gov. and 22 m. N.E. Ekaterinoslav, r. bank Samara. Pop. 2300.

**NOVOROSSIISK**, a small seaport tn. Russia, on E. coast Black Sea, at the mouth of the Tsemessé, and S. of Anapa. The town is built on a slope rising gradually from the shore, and terminating in lofty heights, and is defended by two forts.

**NOVOSIL**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 84 m. S. Tula, on the Narutcha. Pop. 2000.

**NOVOSILZOV**, a cape, Japan, W. coast, isl. Yesso; lat. 43° 14' 30" N.; lon. 140° 25' 30" E. It projects about 20 m. into the sea, having Strogonoff Bay N., and Suchtelen Bay S., and is only separated from Volcano Bay on the opposite side of the island by an isthmus of about 20 m.

**NOVOSZELLO**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bars, l. bank Danube, 4 m. from Vukovar. It has a church, and a trade in grain, wine, cattle, butter, and fish. P. 1079.

**NOW-CHOW**, an isl. China, Gulf of Tonquin, off N.E. part peninsula of Loui-tchou; lat. 20° 58' N.; about 6 m. long, by 5 m. wide; N.W. coast lined with rocky shoals, stretching, in some places, 300 to 400 yards into the sea. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and pilotage, and have a little trade. The harbour, though difficult of entrance, is well sheltered, and has long been a noted resort of Ladrone pirates.

**NOWAGUR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, at the junction of the Hatsoo with the Mahanuddy river, 110 m. S.W. Sumbhulpoor; lat. 20° 49' N.; lon. 82° 43' E.

**NOWEMIASTOW**. See **NEUSTADE**.

**NOWOSIL**, or **NOVOZIL**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 84 m. S. Tula, cap. circle, on the Zuchka; with a church, and some transit trade. Pop. 1300.

**NOWTON**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1320 ac. P. 171.

**NOWZER**, a vil. Seinde, 7½ m. S.E. Shikarpoor; lat. 27° 50' N.; lon. 68° 40' E.

**NOYA**, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 48 m. S.W. Coruña; lat. 42° 50' N.; lon. 8° 50' W.; on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Tambre. It has a townhouse, two schools, three churches; a hermitage, an hospital, and other charitable institutions. Curing sardines, curriery, paper-making, corn-grinding, and shoe-making, are carried on. Pop. 1888.

**NOYA (SAN SATURNINO DE)**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 18 m. from Barcelona; with a church, courthouse, prison, small hospital, primary school; and manufactures of paper and hempen shoes, a distillery, several flour-mills, and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 1299.

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**NOYEN**, several small places, France, particularly:—1. (-sur-Sarthe), A tn., dep. Sarthe, r. bank Sarthe, 10 m. N. La Flèche; with a handsome Gothic church, a Romanesque market-hall; and manufactures of linen. Near it is a chalybeate spring. P. 1247.

**NOYERS**, a tn. and com. France, dep. Yonne, on the Serain, 22 m. E.S.E. Auxerre. It is walled, flanked with towers; and has a communal college, an hospital; manufactures of serge, coarse linens, cotton stuffs, leather, wax, and common caudles; and a trade in corn, wine, and wool. Pop. 1764.

**NOYON** [Latin. *Noviodunum Succionum*], a tn. France, dep. Oise, on the Vorse, 44 m. E.N.E. Beauvais. It is a very ancient, but regularly and well built town, adorned by numerous fountains; and has a cathedral, a fine Romanesque edifice, begun in the 12th, and completed on a uniform plan early in the 13th century; an ancient Hotel de Ville; manufactures of leather, and tissues of hemp and flax; and a trade, chiefly in corn, sent to Paris from a small harbour on the Oise, at Pont L'Eveque. Noyon was the birthplace of Jean Cauvin [John Calvin]. Pop. 5089.

**NU-GARIEP**, a river, S. Africa. See **ORANGE RIVER**.

**NUBBRA**, a district, Ladak. See **NOBRA**.

**NUBIA**, a name given, in a more or less restricted sense,

to the countries on and around the Valley of the Nile, above Egypt, up as far as Abyssinia, and the hilly districts still occupied by Blacks. This name, as now applied, had no place in ancient geography. The Ethiopia of Greek and Roman writers began immediately above Egypt, and the Nubæ or Nobatæ of Strabo and Ptolemy were evidently the natives of Kordofan. The statements which seem to set them E. of the Nile admit of an easy explanation, and need not be here discussed. The name itself evidently originated in Egypt, where the word *nûb* or *nûb*, signifying *gold*, lent an appellation, at an early period, to those countries whence the precious metal was derived. It is nowhere a native appellation, though Nubah is the general name given to the natives of the gold countries immediately beyond the limits of Nubia.

It was under Diocletian that the Romans, finding the rocky valley of the Nile, above Egypt, not worth the cost of defending from the restless Blemmyes [*Blemmyes*, *blin-eyed*], gave it up, to a distance of seven days' journey, to a colony of Nobatæ, brought from an oasis in the western desert. In truth, the water-carriers of that desert are, to this day, all originally from Kordofan. After some struggles with the Blemmyes, the Nobatæ obtained the upper hand on the Nile, in the 6th century, and the spread of Christianity among them aided their national progress. In the following century, therefore, the Arab conquerors of Egypt found a nation of Nubah on the Nile, immediately above that country. This was the original Nubia; a name subsequently extended, without regard to race or government, to all the Christian states on the river, up to the wild country. This wide and indiscriminate application of the name has been revived of late years, and all the countries in the S., subjugated by the Turco-Egyptians, are collectively called Nubia; which, in this sense, therefore, comprehends:—1. Nubia proper, or the Valley of the Nile, actually peopled by Nubah, extending from the limits of Egypt to the S. bounds of Dongola. 2. The ancient Meroe, the modern capital of which is Shendi, and the domain of which may be considered as extending along the Nile from Dongola to the confluence of the Blue and White rivers. 3. Sennaar, higher up. To this last seems to be annexed Kordofan, on the W., and Taka, E. of the Abarba.

Nubia proper extends through 6° of lat., from Philæ (24°), to the S. limit of Dongola (18°), nearly 600 m., perhaps, along the river. The first portion of it, the Wadi-el-Kuniz, reaches up about 70 m.; then follows Wadi-Nubah, to the second cataract. The average width of this part of the valley does not exceed ½ m. It presents to view a glaring, reddish desert, studded with pointed black rocks, and with narrow strips of green and palm trees along the river. Above the second or great cataract of Wadi-Halfah, which is, in fact, a succession of distinct falls, the Batn-el-Hajr [or Glen of Rocks], reaches up about 50 m. Here there is scarcely a trace of vegetation. To this follows Sukkot, where the valley opens, and repulsive sterility begins to disappear. The date here attains perfection. Malas succeeds, and then comes

the fertile level of Dongola, where the river forms several large islands; that of Argo being 30 m. in length. Remains of ancient edifices occur throughout this whole extent, but chiefly below Dongola. The most remarkable are the temple of Kelabshi (anciently *Talmis*), the sculptures of which represent the expedition of Sesostris; that of Dakka; the excavated temple of Ipsamboul, a little below Wadi-Halfah; and the temple of Semne, a little above it. In Dongola, some colossal figures of granite lie prostrate in the isle of Argo. The inhabitants throughout speak, in various dialects, a language fundamentally the same, and which radically agrees with that of Koldagi, in Kordofan. They are a handsome



NUBIANS.—From St. John's Oriental Album.

mulatto race, of dark-brown complexion, bold, frank, cheerful, and more simple and incorrupt in manners than their neighbours, either up or down the river. In Egypt, where they are called Beräber (Berbers), they are preferred as porters and domestic servants. The chief town of Lower Nubia is Derri, a large village of 200 huts. The new capital, Dongola or Maraka, contains 5000 or 6000 inhabitants. The whole population of Nubia proper does not probably exceed 150,000 souls. See SENNAAR and SHENDY.

**NUBLADA**, or **ST. BENEDICTO**, an isl., N. Pacific, Revillagigedo group; lat. 19° 22' 40" N.; lon. 110° 44' W.; length, N.E. to S.W., 6 m.; breadth, about 3 m. It is rugged and barren.

**NUBLE**, a river, Chile, which rises in the W. slope of the Cordillera of the Andes, near lat. 36° N.; flows W.S.W., and, after a course of about 80 m., unites with the Chilian in forming the Itata.

**NUDDEA**, a tn. Hindoostan, dist. same name, prov. Bengal, at the confluence of the Jellinghy and Cossimbazar, branches of the Ganges, where their junction forms the Hooghly, about 60 m. N. Calcutta. It was the capital of a Hindoo principality, anterior to the Mahometan conquest; and, in more recent times, has been the seat of Brahminical learning.—The district lies immediately N. Calcutta; area, 2942 sq. m. It is extremely fertile in all the more valuable productions of India, including sugar, tobacco, mulberries, flax, hemp, &c. Pop. 298,736.

**NUDLINGEN**, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. and near Mündenstadt; with a church, a chapel, several mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1220.

**NUEVA-CACERES**, a tn. Philippines, cap. prov. S. Camarines, in S.E. of isl. Luzon, on the Naga or Santa Cruz, at its mouth in the Bay of San Miguel. It is built with considerable regularity; is the see of a bishop; and has, at Santa Cruz, in its vicinity, a fine mansion, where the governor resides. Pop. 12,000.

**NUEVA-CARTEYA**, a vil. and com. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 24 m. from Cordova; with a church, primary school, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1083.

**NUEVA-ECIJA**, a prov. Philippines, isl. Luzon, extending along part of its E. coast, and backwards nearly to Lake

Bay. It is the largest province in the island, having a length N. to S., of about 300 m., with a breadth of about 70 m.; but is also the poorest, consisting, for the most part, of a very elevated and rugged surface, partly traversed and partly enclosed by lofty mountains. Its forests, many of them furnishing excellent naval timber, constitute its chief wealth. The most important cultivated products are tobacco and indigo. Its minerals include iron and coal, said to be both abundant and of superior quality. Part of the province is still in the possession of independent native tribes. Bongabon is the capital. Pop. 23,308.

**NUEVA-PROVINCIA**, a prov. Philippines, isl. Luzon; bounded, W. by the Ilocos, E. by Cagayan and Nueva-Vizcaya, and consisting chiefly of part of the mountain chain which traverses the island centrally, N. to S. It is about 150 m. in length; but is very imperfectly known, the greater part of it being still in the hands of independent and very uncivilized native tribes.

**NUEVA-VIZCAYA**, a prov. Philippines, isl. Luzon; bounded, N. by Cagayan, E. and S. Nueva-Ecija, and W. Nueva-Propincia and Pangasinan. It was formerly included in prov. Cagayan, from which it was separated in 1839; and is both limited in extent, of indifferent fertility, and thinly peopled. Its staple product is tobacco; and some gold is gathered from the sands of its torrents. Pop. 22,233.

**NUEVITAS-DEL-PRINCIPE**, a port, N.E. coast, Cuba; lat. 21° 22' N.; lon. 75° 30' W.; a large bay, with many shoal places, but capacious enough for any number and class of vessels. It is the port of Santa Maria del Principe; and has, on that account, a considerable trade.

**NUEVO-LEON**, a dep. Mexico. See LEON.

**NUFFIELD**, par. Eng. Oxford; 2280 ac. P. 216.

**NUGGEENA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 98 m. N.E. Delhi. It is a large place, with some native fortifications in its vicinity, called Kuloo Khan's Fort. Pop. about 18,000.

**NUGGUR**.—1, A tn., N.W. Hindoostan, prov. Ajemeer, 67 m. S. Jeypoor, strongly fortified, and further protected on the W. by a lake.—2, A ruined city, Hindoostan, prov. Mysore; lat. 13° 54' N.; lon. 75° 6' E.; on a wide plain, surrounded by hills. The fort is one of the strongest in the Deccan, and there are various handsome buildings, mosques, and palaces, within and about it. The gardens of Nuggur are celebrated throughout the W. side of India, for their beauty and produce.

**NUGHEDU**, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. and S. of Ozieri; with a church, a primary school, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1736.

**NUHAHIVA**, an isl. Marquesses. See NUKA-HIVA.

**NUITS** [Latin, *Natium*], a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or, on the Menzin, 15 m. S.S.W. Dijon; with manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and vinegar; and a considerable trade in Burgundy wine, fruit, vegetables, building stone, &c. Pop. 3404.

**NUJIBABAD**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 96 m. N.E. Delhi, in a low and swampy district. It consists of regular, broad streets, enclosed by barriers at intervals, and forming distinct bazars; and carries on an extensive traffic, chiefly in wood, bamboos, copper, and tincal, brought from the hills. About 1 m. E. is the fort of Putturgurh.

**NUJIFGHUR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad, dist. and S.E. of Cawnpor, r. bank Ganges. It is a busy commercial place, which has recently sprung up in consequence of an extensive indigo-work established in its vicinity.

**NUKA-HIVA**, the principal isl. of the Marquesas Archipelago, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 9° S.; lon. 140° W.; greatest length, E. to W., 17 m.; breadth, 10 m.; circuit, above 60 m. The S. coast consists of lofty, rugged, and precipitous rocks, from many of which the water is seen tumbling in beautiful cascades. The interior is very elevated, and, in its loftiest summit, attains the height of 3840 ft. Its N.W. coast is flatter, and rises gradually from the shore towards the centre. The principal places of resort, and the best anchorages, are on the S. side, on which there are at least three havens; the most important called Port-Tschitschagoff, where ships may lie in perfect safety. The inhabitants are notorious for cannibalism, licentiousness, and treachery, which all combine to make the population much less than the island is naturally able to maintain. The highest estimate makes it 18,000; the lowest and latest, only 8000.



NUKERKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 18 m. S. by W. Ghent; inhabitants mostly engaged in weaving, rearing of cattle, and husbandry. Pop. 2411.

NULES, a walled tn. Spain, prov. and 28 m. N. Valencia, about 3 m. from the sea. It is badly built; has five squares, a townhouse, a small hospital, a boys' and a girls' school, a very ancient church of the Tuscan order, several hermitages, and a cemetery. Agriculture, distilling brandy, and oil-pressing, are the chief employments. Pop. 2873.

NULVI, a tn., isl. Sardinia, 10 m. E.S.E. Sassari; with several churches, a primary school, and a trade in corn, flax, hemp, wine, cattle, hides, and dairy produce. Pop. 3239.

NUMANSDORP, or BUTENSLUIS, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 14 m. S.W. Dordrecht, on Hollands Diep; with two churches, one of them a very elegant structure; a neat school, and a harbour. Pop. (agricultural), 1275.

NUMMUL, a tn. Punjab, on the Indus, 24 m. E.N.E. Kala-Bagh; lat. 32° 52' N.; lon. 72° E. It is a thriving place, with indications of coal in its vicinity.

NUN.—1, (or *Akassa*), a river, N. Africa, forming part of the S. boundary of Morocco. It descends from a ramification of Mount Atlas, prov. Susa, passes near Wadnoun, and falls into the Atlantic 30 m. S.S.W. Cape Nun.—2, (or *Nou, Noon, or Noun*), a cape, Morocco; lat. 28° 46' N.; lon. 11° 3' W. (R.—3, for *Noun*, or *Nou*), a river, China, Manchuria, which, after a course, chiefly S., of about 600 m., during part of which it forms the boundary between Manchuria and Mongolia, falls into the Songari, 150 m. N.W. Kirin-Oola. Its principal affluents are the Hojoor, Noomin, Yalo, Tchola, and Toro.—4, One of the principal branches or outlets of the Niger, passing into the Atlantic from between Capes Nun and Formosa; about lat. 4° 21' N.; lon. 6° 5' E. See NIGER.

NUN-BURNHOLME, par. England, York (E. Riding); 2120 ac. Pop. 263.

NUNDERBAR, a tn. W. Hindoostan, prov. Candeish; lat. 21° 25' N.; lon. 74° 15' E.; formerly of great extent, and still surrounded by an old wall, mostly in ruins. Near it are many ancient tombs and pagodas.

NUNDYDROOG, a strong hill fort, S. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore, 31 m. N. by E. Bangalore; lat. 13° 22' N.; lon. 77° 44' E.; on the top of a hill 1700 ft. high, accessible on one side only, by a steep and slippery path, mostly cut in steps out of the rock, and about 1½ m. in length. There is a Hindoo temple on the apex; and a barrack, magazine, &c., are still standing, although no longer used.

NEUNTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Warwick. The town, agreeably situated 1 bank Anker, across which are two bridges; 17 m. N.N.E. Warwick, on the Trent Valley railway; has a neat church, with a square embattled tower, places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and R. Catholics; a free grammar and several other schools. Ribbon-weaving is carried on to a considerable extent. Area of par., 7020 ac. Pop. tn. (1851), 4859.

NEUNHAM COURTNEY, par. England, Oxford; 1740 ac. Pop. 351.

NUNEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 19 m. S.E. Eindhoven; with two churches; a tannery, a wool, two corn and two oil mills. Pop. 707.

NUNEZ (Rio), a river, W. Africa, which rises on the frontier of Fouta Jallon; flows W.S.W., and falls into the Atlantic Ocean about lat. 10° 40' N.; lon. 14° 40' W. Its banks are densely wooded, and the climate is extremely unhealthy. A considerable trade is carried on here in gold, ivory, hides, and wax.

NUNIWACK, an isl., E. part of Behring's Sea, separated from the mainland by a channel about 20 m. wide; lat. 60° 16' N.; lon. 165° 16' W.; greatest length, E. to W., 70 m.; mean breadth, about 30 m. On approaching it from the W. it presents a coast of moderate elevation, with reddish cliffs, and some hills, rising gradually from the shore towards the centre. No tree nor bush, but several villages, are seen. On several parts of the coast there is good anchorage over a gravel bottom in six to eight fathoms.

NUNKEELING-WITH-BEWOLME, par. England, York (E. Riding); 2220 ac. Pop. 291.

NUNKUNONO, or DUKE OF CLARENCE, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 9° 5' S.; lon. 171° 38' W.; length, 7 m. N. to S.; breadth, 5 m. It is covered with cocoa-nut and other

trees, and encloses a lagoon, with no visible entrance, and apparently of little depth. It is said to be inhabited.

NUNNEY, par. Eng. Somerset; 2360 ac. P. 1185.

NUNNINGTON, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 1600 ac. Pop. 470.

NUNTON and BODENHAM, par. Eng. Wilts; 1040 ac. Pop. 307.

NUORO [Latin, *Augurum*], a tn., isl. Sardinia, div. and 41 m. N.N.E. Cagliari, cap. prov. of same name. It is poorly built, very dirty, and has a cathedral, several minor churches, a monastery, a diocesan seminary, gymnasium, several elementary schools; manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, and a trade in oil, silk, cattle, wool, hides, and dairy produce. Pop. 3755.—The prov. area about 1100 sq. m., is generally covered with mountains, in which the prevailing rocks are granite, basalt, and other volcanic formations, and limestone; has several large and fertile valleys, is watered by the Cedrina and other small streams; contains a number of lagoons along the coast, which make the neighbouring districts very unhealthy; is well wooded, and has generally a cold, sandy soil, of little inherent fertility, and very imperfectly cultivated. Pop. 32,697.

NURA, a river, Italy, duchy of Parma, rises in the N. slope of the Apennines, frontiers of div. Genoa in Sardinia, flows N.N.E. past Betola, and joins r. bank Po about 9 m. above Cremona, after a course of about 50 m.

NURAGUO, a vil., isl. of Sardinia, prov. Isili, in a valley between the Giara di Gestun, and the Sursadano. It has several churches, and a primary school, and a trade in corn, fruit, and cheese. Pop. 1000.

NURAMINIO, a tn., isl. Sardinia, div. and N.N.W. Cagliari, with several churches, a convent, a primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, and wood. Pop. 1525.

NUREMBERG, a tn. Bavaria. See NÜRNBERG.

NÜRNBERG [English and French, *Nuremberg*; Dutch, *Neurenburg*; Latin and Italian, *Novimbergia*], a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, the third city in the kingdom, and once the greatest and most wealthy of all the free imperial cities of Germany, on the Pegnitz, the Ludwig canal, and the great Bavarian railway, from Augsburg to the frontiers of Saxony, 95 m. N. Munich. It stands in a somewhat sandy, but well-cultivated plain; and from whatever point it may be viewed, but more especially from the surrounding heights, and the towers of several of its churches, presents a very striking appearance. It is surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and enclosed by a ditch 100 ft. wide, and 50 ft. deep; is nearly in the form of a square, and, exclusive of suburbs, has a circuit exceeding 3 m. The Pegnitz, traversing the town from E. to W., divides it into two nearly equal parts—the N. or Selalderseite, and the S. or Lorenzseite, which communicate by numerous stone and wooden bridges. The characteristic feature of the town is the venerable air of antiquity which invests it. Its arched gates are flanked by four massive, cylindrical watch-towers; and the stranger who threads its narrow and irregular streets, lined with solid but quaint gable-faced houses, standing entire, as they were originally built, might fancy himself carried back several centuries. It is only lately that some of the streets have been widened and renewed, so as to wear a modern appearance. Of the public squares, which are numerous, the largest is the Haupt (or Green Market), adorned with the Beautiful Fountain in the form of an open Gothic obelisk or spire; and containing on its W. side the house in which Albert Dürer and Wilbald Pirckheimer were born. Another square, called the Aegidien Platz (St. Giles' Square), is adorned with a statue of Melancthon by Burgschmiet. The most remarkable edifice is St. Sebald's church, which gives its name to the N. division of the town, a Gothic structure of great elegance externally and internally, with a richly-carved portal, a massive crucifix of bronze, one of the earliest specimens of Nürnberg art, a curious bronze font, numerous old paintings, fine stained glass, and above all, the tomb or shrine of St. Sebald, executed in bronze by Peter Vischer, who, with his five sons, laboured upon it for 13 years, and adorned it with nearly 100 figures, among which those of the Apostles are conspicuous for size and beauty. Other buildings deserving of notice are the church of St. Lorenz, with a fine porch flanked by two lofty towers, and containing a remarkable pix, by Adam Kraft,

exquisitely sculptured in white stone, 64 ft. in height; the townhouse, an Italian building of three stories, with a fine front, and a great hall, the walls of which are decorated with paintings in oil, many of them by Dürer; the Reichs-



KAROLINEN STRASSE [CAROLINE STREET] AND CHURCH OF ST. LORENZ.—From *Allemagne, Monumental et Pittoresque*.

schloss, or imperial castle, in the N.W. corner of the town, towering above all its other houses, and containing within its court a remarkable lime-tree said to have been planted by the hands of Queen Kunigunda, and now above 700 years old; the Aegidien church [church of St. Giles], a handsome modern Italian building, enclosing a very ancient chapel, originally founded by the Emperor Conrad III. for some Scotch Benedictine monks, and containing an altar-piece by Vandyck; the parsonage of St. Sebald's, with a beautiful oriel window, and near it the Gothic chapel of St. Maurice, now converted into a picture-gallery. There are numerous benevolent and educational institutions. Among the former are the general and military hospitals; the orphan and founding hospital; the deaf and dumb asylum, and asylum for destitute children; among the latter are a gymnasium, school of arts, polytechnical, industrial, and many other public and private schools. The manufactures and trade were at one time very extensive, and almost all the streets derived their names from the particular branches of industry carried on in them, and many important inventions had their first existence here. Of these inventions may be specified wire-drawing, watches, and firearms. The industry of the town has greatly declined, but it still manufactures and carries on an extensive trade in wire, musical and mathematical instruments, toys, lead pencils, needles, pins, &c.

Nürnberg, though an ancient city, does not carry its origin so far back as Roman times. It had acquired considerable importance in the 10th or 11th centuries, and has been frequently visited by the emperors of Germany. It was greatly enlarged by Conrad III., and received several embellishments and important privileges from Frederick Barbarossa. In 1219, it was raised to the rank of a free city of the empire. It early took part in the Reformation. Subsequently it suffered during the great European wars, and being repeatedly laid under contribution by both parties, became so exhausted, that the sources of its prosperity were almost dried up, and the population rapidly decreased by extensive emigration. Having

finally incurred a load of debt, which made it an acquisition of little value to any state, it was formally taken possession of in 1806 by Bavaria, which undertook the settlement of its debts, and, by judicious arrangements, has considerably increased its trade. Many distinguished individuals have been born here. Among others may be mentioned the poets Fenzing and Hans Sachs, the mathematician Behaim, the painter Albert Dürer, and the sculptors Peter Vischer and Adam Kraft. Pop. 45,331.

NURNEY, three pars. Irel.—1, Par. and tn. Carlow; 2723 ac. Pop. 905.—2, Par. and tn. Kildare; 1798 ac. 735.—3, Par. Kildare; 2130 ac. Pop. 651.

NURPUR, a tn. in the N.E. of the Punjab, on the lower slopes of the Himalaya; lat. 32° 12' N.; lon. 75° 40' E. It is defended by a fort built of stones and mud, situated on an eminence 200 ft. high, but commanded on all sides by loftier heights, and has a good and well-stocked bazaar, and manufactures of shawls which employ a large number of the inhabitants. Its position makes it a place of considerable importance. Pop. about 8000.

NURRI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 5 m. E. Isili. It has uneven, twisted, and extremely filthy streets; several churches, a Capuchin convent, a primary school, brick and tile works, and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, hides, wool, and dairy produce. Pop. 2325.

NÜRTINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, on the Neckar, 14 m. S.S.E. Stuttgart; with an old church, castle, hospital, Latin and general school; manufactures of woollens, Turkey dye-works, cotton and other mills. P. 3982.

NUS, or Nuz, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 8 m. N.E. Aosta, l. bank Dora; with two churches, an old castle, manufactures of ironware, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2059.

NUSCO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 5 m. W.S.W. Angelo de' Lombardi. It is the see of a bishop, and has a seminary and hospital. Pop. 3560.

NUSLAU, or NUSILAW, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 10 m. S.S.E. Brünn, at the foot of a hill near l. bank Schwarza. It has a chapel. Pop. 1198.

NUSLOCH, a market tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. and 1 m. S. Heideberg; with three churches. P. 2054.

NUSSBACH, or ALUN, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, dist. and about 24 m. from Cronstadt, near the Alt; with a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1097.

NUSSDORF, numerous places, Austria, particularly:—1, A vil. below the Ens; so near Vienna as to be almost one of its suburbs. It produces a famous wine which bears its name, and is much visited by the citizens of the capital on holidays. Pop. 2000.—2, (*Deutsch, or Ober*), a market tn. Hungary, co. Pressburg; with a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 1306.—3, (*Unter, or Windisch*), a market tn. Hungary, co. Pressburg, about 8 m. from Modern; with several mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. P. 1096.

NUSSERABAD:—1, A tn. N.W. Hindoostan, prov. and about 12 m. S. Ajmeer; with extensive cantonments for British troops. It is considered healthy, but is one of the most expensive places of residence in all India.—2, A small tn. E. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, r. bank Brahmapootra; lat. 24° 26' N.; lon. 90° E.

NUTFIELD, par. Eng. Surrey; 3510 ac. Pop. 872.

NUTHALL, par. Eng. Notts; 1900 ac. Pop. 669.

NUTHURST, par. Eng. Sussex; 3460 ac. Pop. 768.

NUTLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 1210 ac. Pop. 176.

NUYT'S ARCHIPELAGO, an assemblage of islands, W. coast, S. Australia, between lon. 132° 35', and 134° E.; the principal ones are St. Francis and St. Peter.

NYARASD (ALSO PAR), two nearly contiguous places, Hungary, co. Pressburg, in the Schutt Island, 20 m. from Somerein; with a church, and a castle. Pop. 1705.

NYASSA, or NYASSI [the Sea], a great lake, in the S. part of Equatorial Africa, the southern end of which appears to be in about lat. 12° S.; lon. 35° E. The direction of the lake is probably S.E. and N.W.; its breadth is, in general, a three days' voyage in a canoe (perhaps 40 m. or 50 m.), the nights being spent on islands, which are numerous. As to its length, we have no direct or conclusive testimony. Old accounts make it 100 leagues; and, indeed, to this extent the lake may be now traced with tolerable certainty. Some native reports give it a length of two months' voyage in a canoe. But the fact is, that its northern end is



unknown to the natives on its southern shores, from whom we obtain our information. The people who dwell near it often speak of it as if it were a river. The remarkable elongation of this narrow lake has caused some doubt of its continuity; and it has been suggested that the lake on the W. of Monomoezi is quite distinct from Nyassa or the Sea, in the Mucamango country, W. of Jao. But these doubts must yield to the following considerations:—1st, All the reports gathered for three centuries, on the E. coast, chiefly at Kilwa, relate to a great lake of the interior, and not to lakes, although a constant communication is maintained between Kilwa and the inland tribes of the Mucamango, and the Mucaranga of Monomoezi; 2d, The shores of Nyanja, as Nyassa is called on its W. side, are distinctly traceable on that side, from native reports, as far as the river Luapula, within the 9th parallel, and therefore to the limits of Monomoezi. That the name Nyassa is not applied to it in the last-named country, is obviously owing to the difference between the Mucamango and Mucaranga languages.

The nations dwelling on the shores of Nyassa are called generally, in the Sawāhili or language of the E. coast, Wanyassa [Sea-people]. This name, however, does not appear to be applied to the tribes of Monomoezi, on the E. side of the lake, probably because they do not in fact occupy its shores; for a distance of three or four days' journey intervenes between the populous districts of Monomoezi and the lake—the journey being over a waterless country, probably a steep descent. To the Mucaranga of Monomoezi succeed, in the 9th or 10th parallel, the Mucamango, of whom the Muchiva are a branch. These occupy the S.E. and S. shores of the lake, and are scattered over the country further W. But we believe that the Manguro, on the S.W. shores of the lake, are, as well as their W. neighbours the Moviza, to be considered as Mucarango. Beyond the Manguro, on the W. side, are the Aueumbe; and, beyond them, the Musocuma, who extend N. to the mouth of the Luapula, in about lat. 8° 30' S. Here terminates our information respecting the shores of the lake. We know, however, that copper and ivory are brought across the lake, a three days' voyage, to Oha, in Monomoezi (lat. 7° 30'), from Zanganyika, a town on its W. shores, and N. apparently of the Luapula.

The tribes at the S. end of the lake, and further S. (the Mucamango?), entitle their chiefs Maravi. Hence the Portuguese called the country N. of the Zambeze, and towards the lake, the Maravi country; and they named the lake itself Lago Maravi. The Mucaranga, on the other hand, entitle an independent king Mambo; hence their invading hordes have been called the Mumbos. The Portuguese landed, early in the 16th century, that the river Cuavi, at Kilwa, was thought to issue from the great inland lake. They supposed that the Zambeze, also, descended from the same lake; and as the name of the latter river was originally written (by De Barros and his followers) Zambere or Zambre, the lake also received, from geographers, the name of Zambre; so that, when the name of the river was corrected by João dos Santos (1609), the S. relations of the lake were soon lost sight of, and Lake Zambre figured, in later times, only in connection with the river of Kilwa.

The first graphic account of the lake was given by the missionary Luiz Mariano (1624), from native information. He says—'The river Chierim (he meant, probably, the Mosato, which enters the sea opposite the Querimba Islands) issues from it, at first very quietly, but afterwards, meeting with rocks, it becomes so furious that no boat can descend it. Maravi (the town of a chief) lies between the lake and the Zambeze. Then follow two of the chief kings, namely, Massi, distant 15 days from Maravi; and the other, Rouenza, five days' journey further. As to the further end of the lake, the people of Rouenza know nothing of it, so distant is it. The lake is 4 or 5 leagues wide; and, in some places, the opposite shore cannot be seen across it. It is all sprinkled over with islands, on which those who navigate it can rest. It abounds in fish, has a depth of 8 or 10 fathoms, and is much tossed by the winds of Mosambique (S.E.); so that whoever would attempt to explore it, must go there in April or May. The borders of the lake abound in millet, sheep, and ivory, which latter may be had cheap. There are many boats on it, called cochi.' This account appears to be accurate, so far as it goes. The word cochi (koki) belongs to the Mucaranga

language; the Mucamango call a canoe *galúca*. The sheep of the Wanyassa are all black and four-horned. The trade and navigation of Nyassa seem to be active only towards its S. extremity, owing, probably, to the inhospitable character of its E. shore in Monomoezi, and to the wildness of the tribes occupying the opposite or W. lowlands. At its S. end, the lake penetrates into a region of hills, equally populous on both sides. Here recent accounts indicate to us the great market of Moila, on the E. side; and, four days further N., Ngombo, a still more important place; opposite to which, at a distance of three days' voyage, is the town of the sultan of Nyassa (Manguro?), perhaps the Maravi described by Mariano.

NYBORG (New castle), a tn. and seaport, Denmark, isl. Funen, on a bay of the Great Belt, 17 m. E.S.E. Odense. It is strongly though irregularly fortified; and has a harbour, admitting vessels drawing 13 ft.; good building-docks, and a considerable trade in grain. All vessels which pass the Great Belt, pay their dues here. In 1659, the Danes gained here an important victory over the Swedes, and thereby freed their country from a foreign yoke. Pop. (1851), 3059.

NYHAMM, a port, E. coast, Sweden, län Gefleborg, at the mouth of the Ljusna, in the Gulf of Bothnia. It is capable of holding 40 ships, is sheltered, and is much used for refuge by vessels sailing between Stockholm and Finland.

NYINTIAH, a tn., W. Africa, dist. Koranko, N.E. Sierra Leone; lat. 8° 45' N.; lon. 11° 28' W.; on the route between Rokelle and Falaba; houses large, and well built.

NYIR, several places, Hungary:—1, (-Achm), A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, 9 m. from Hadhaz, with a church. Pop. 1370.—2, (-Tas Feri), A vil., co. Szathmar; with a church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1124.—3, (-Bathor), A market tn., co. Szabolcs, 39 m. N.E. Debreczin; with two churches, a monastery, and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 3250.—4, (-Beltek), A vil., co. Szalad, about 9 m. from Nyir-Bathor; with a church, a trade in corn, cattle, and timber, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1345.

NYIRAD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Szalad, 8 m. from Sümegh; with a church, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1289.

NYIREGHYZA, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, 29 m. N. Debreczin; with a Greek, a R. Catholic, and two Protestant churches; soda and salt-petre works, mineral springs, and a trade in agricultural produce, and important annual fairs. Pop. 15,740.

NYKERK, a tn. Holland. See NIJCKER.

NYKJÖBING, [Lat. *Norvegia Fildstriæ*], a tn. and seaport, Denmark, on the Guldborgund, isl. Falster; with a harbour and three quays, at one of which vessels drawing 10 ft. can lie. A great deal of corn is shipped here. P. 1200.

NYKÖPING, a seaport tn., Sweden, cap. län of same name, on a bay of the Baltic, 54 m. S.W. Stockholm. It is traversed by the Nyköping, is regularly built, has several courts and public offices, three churches; a new castle, an old castle, now in ruins; an hospital; manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen cloth, hosiery, tobacco, needles, and various articles in steel and brass; machine-works, building-yards, and a paper and several other mills. P. 3486.—The LÄN is bounded on the N. by Lake Mälär, separating it from Westerås, Upsal, and Stockholm; N.E., Stockholm; E. and S., the Baltic and Linköping; and W., Örebro. It is well wooded in the loftier districts, and in the lower so fertile as to have a surplus of corn for export; rears great numbers of excellent cattle, and possesses valuable minerals, including iron, copper, lead, and cobalt. The principal exports, for which the bays on the coast afford great facilities, are corn, cattle, metals, and timber. Pop. 105,072.

NYLEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Antwerp, 5 m. N.E. by E. Lier; inhabitants chiefly occupied in weaving. Pop. 1766.

NYMET-ROWLAND, par. Eng. Devon; 2970 ac. P. 102.

NYMPHENBURG, a tn. Upper Bavaria, 3 m. N.W. Munich; with important manufactures of porcelain and painted glass; and a royal palace, the usual summer residence of the court, with fine gardens attached. P. 1119.

NYMPHFIELD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1870 ac. P. 466.

NYMPTON,—1, (-Bishops), A vil. and par. England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Molton; with a handsome parish church, and manufactures of serge. Area of par., 10,000 ac. P. 1325.—2, (-St. George), A par. Devon; area, 2240 ac. P. 272.

**NYNEHEAD**, par. Eng. Somerset; 1510 ac. P. 349.  
**NYON**, or **NEUS**, a tn. Switzerland, can. Vaud, N.W. bank, lake and 13 m. N.N.E. Geneva. It is an old, irregularly-built place; has several educational establishments, an old Gothic castle, on a height; manufactures of leather, an important pottery for porcelain and delftware, and a good trade. Pop. 2464.

**NYONS** [anc. *Neomagus*], a walled tn. France, dep. Drôme, once one of the strongest places in Dauphiny, on the Eygues, here crossed by a bridge. It is poorly built, but has a large square, with arched piazzas, forming an agreeable promenade; manufactures of soap, leather, woollen stuffs, and pottery; and a good deal of silk is both raised and spun. The bridge over the Eygues is a remarkable Roman structure, built of hewn stone, and consisting of a single arch of about 100 ft. in span, and 65 ft. in height. Pop. 2559.

**NYSLOTT**, a tn. Russia. See **NEUSCHLOTT**.

**NYSTAD**, a tn. and seaport, Russia, Finland, gov. and 36 m. N.W. Åbo, on the Gulf of Bothnia, where it has a good harbour. It has manufactures of linen, coarse woollens, and hosiery; and a considerable trade in linen, provisions, and timber. A peace was concluded between Russia and Sweden in this town in 1721, and bears its name. P. (1856), 2731.

**NYSTED**, a seaport tn. Denmark, isl. Lolland, bail, and 13 m. S.E. Maribo, on a small bay. It has a good and capacious haven, admitting vessels which draw 10 ft., and protected against silting by a high breakwater of stone. Pop. 1000.

**NYUSTYA**, or **HUNSTA**, a vil. Hungary, co. and 19 m. N.W. Gömör. It has a Protestant church, a trade in corn and cattle, and an iron-mill. In the vicinity are mines from which some gold is obtained. Pop. 1125.

## O.

**O-BECSE**, a market tn. Hungary. See **RACZ**.

**O-BESSENOVA**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Torontal, on the Aranka, about 9 m. from Nagy-Szent-Miklos. It has a trade in corn, and several annual fairs. Pop. 7217.

**O'BRENNAN**, par. Irel. Kerry; 6547 ac. P. 992.

**O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE**, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Clare, 7 m. N.E. Limerick, on the Shannon, here spanned by a bridge of 12 arches. It has a church, grain-mill, and school. Area of par., 11,425 ac. Pop. 4995.

**O'DAGH**, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 4542 ac. P. 1402.

**O'DORNEY**, par. Irel. Kerry; 7227 ac. P. 3142.

**O-ZOLYOM**, or **ZVOLEN**. See **ALTSOL**.

**OADBY**, par. Eng. Leicester; 1560 ac. P. 1085.

**OAHTOOAH**, an isl., S. Pacific. See **UROLU**.

**OAHAU**, one of the Sandwich isls. See **WOAHOO**.

**OAJACA**, or **OAXACA**, a dep. Mexican Confederation, comprehending the S. portion of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the table-land of Mixtecapan; lat. 15° 40' to 18° 20' N.; lon. 94° 15' to 98° 15' W.; length, 270 m. along the shores of the Pacific; breadth, at the widest part, 170 m.; area, 31,822 sq. m.; bounded, W. by dep. La Puebla, N. Vera Cruz, E. Tabasco, Chiapa, and the Central American state of Guatemala, and S. by the Pacific. It is of uneven surface, and, in many parts, mountainous; but is one of the most beautiful and best-cultivated districts in Mexico. Its principal rivers are the Alvarado, which rises near the centre of the department, and, after a winding course, terminates in a lake in Vera Cruz; the Rio Grande and Verde, both of which fall into the Pacific, near the W. extremity of the department. At the E. end are several smaller streams, most of which fall into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. The mines of silver and gold are not important. The climate is agreeable and salubrious, and the soil remarkably fertile. Its productions are wheat, indigo, cochineal, cotton, sugar, honey, cocoa, plantains, and other fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. Pop. (1850), 525,101.

**OAJACA**, or **OAXACA**, a tn. Mexico, cap. above dep., near l. bank Verde, 210 m. S.S.E. Mexico, 4800 ft. above the sea. It is well built, of an oblong form, about 2 m. in length, by 1½ m. in breadth, including the suburbs, which are full of gardens and plantations of cochineal, for which this city is celebrated. It has wide and well-paved streets, houses of freestone, some good squares, a number of handsome and richly-decorated churches and monasteries, a town-house, and bishop's residence. The inhabitants are industrious, manufacturing silk, cotton, sugar, and chocolate. Pop. (1850), 25,000.

**OAKE**, par. Eng. Somerset; 840 ac. P. 174.

**OKAFORD**, par. Eng. Devon; 5240 ac. P. 641.

**OKHAM**, or **OKEHAM**, a market tn. and par. England, cap. co. Rutland, pleasantly situated in the vale of Catnos, on the Melton-Mowbray canal, and the Syston and Peterborough railway, 85 m. N.N.W. London. It has a fine old church, with a tower, terminating in a lofty spire; Baptist, Calvinistic, Independent, and Wesleyan chapels; national

model schools, in a handsome Elizabethan building; a free grammar-school, an old castle, partly fitted up as a county-hall; a handsome agricultural hall and news-room; and manufactures of silk shorn for hats. Geoffrey Hudson, the celebrated dwarf, was born here. Area of par., 3130 ac. P. (1851), 2800.

**OAKHAMPTON**, a decaying market tn. and par. England, co. Devon, in a valley, 20 m. W. Exeter, near Dartmoor forest; with a parish church, about ¼ m. from the town; a small chapel; places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; a townhall and market-house; and three schools. Area of par., 12,570 ac. P. (1851), 641.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**OAKINGTON**, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1757 ac. P. 619.

**OAKLEY**, eight pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 1740 ac. P. 492.—2, Bucks; 2250 ac. P. 391.—3, Suffolk; 900 ac. P. 355.—4, (*Church*), Hants; 1640 ac. P. 335.—5, (*Great*), Essex; 8090 ac. P. 1145.—6, (*Great*), Northampton; 2810 ac. P. 225.—7, (*Little*), Essex; 800 ac. P. 254.—8, (*Little*), Northampton; 1070 ac. P. 139.

**OAKMALGEE**, a river, U. States. See **OCMULGEE**.

**OAKOVER**, par. Eng. Stafford; 810 ac. P. 67.

**OAKSEY**, par. Eng. Wilts; 1490 ac. P. 614.

**OABRE**, two pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 770 ac. P. 186.—2, Somerset; 4540 ac. P. 59.

**OATAFU**, an isl., S. Pacific. See **DUKE OF YORK**.

**OATHLAW**, par. Scot. Forfar; 5 m. by 2 m. P. 420.

**OBAD**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvár, on the Temes, 2 m. from Zsebelly; with two churches, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1192.

**OBALIX**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 19 m. E.N.E. Mons; with manufactures of nails, a brewery, two flour-mills; and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1093.

**OBAN**, a parl. bor. and seaport tn. Scotland, co. Argyll, 20 m. N.W. Inverary; in the form of a crescent, bending round the Bay of Oban. It has an Established, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church; a Scottish Episcopal and an Independent chapel; three schools, a benevolent society, and a literary and scientific association. It has an extensive carrying trade with the Clyde, being the seaport and market town for a large portion of the surrounding country. The bay is well sheltered and deep. The borough unites with Ayr, Irvine, &c., in sending a member to Parliament. Near it are the interesting ruins of the royal palace of Dunstaffnage, and of the castle of Dunolly. Pop. (1851), 1742.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**OBANOS**, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, S.S.W. Pampe-luna; with a church, townhouse, prison, school, flour-mill, salt-works, and a trade in salt, corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1294.

**OBODRSK**, a tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. and 560 m. N. by W. Tobolsk, on the Polui, near its confluence with the Obé, 60 m. above its mouth; lat. 66° 30' N.; lon. 70° E. It consists of a wooden church, dark Cossack log-houses, and Ostyak yurts, picturesquely scattered over the hills, separated by narrow glens, forming the r. bank of the river; and has an important trade in peltry, ready-made clothing of reindeer skin, venison, deer for slaughter, fossil ivory, or tusks of the



mammoth, down, and whole skins of various kinds of geese; done chiefly at the great annual fair.

**OBE, Obi, or Obv**, a large river, Siberia, having its sources in the Altai mountains; lat. 50° 25' N.; lon. 89° E. From this point it flows N.W. and N.N.W. to Katunsk, under the name of the Chouya, or Tchuia, in the first instance, and, subsequently, of the Katunia. At Katunsk it is joined by the Bii, and is thenceforth called the Obe. Its course is now very tortuous, but with a general tendency to the N.W., till it reaches Samarova; lat. 60° 30' N.; lon. 68° E.; whence it flows N., in a double channel, to the Gulf of Obe. The area of its basin is estimated at 1,357,000 sq. m., and its total course to be 2000 m. Its principal tributaries are the Irish, Tobol, Tom, and Tchnlim.

**OBEID, EL OBEID, LOBEID, or LABAYET**, a tn. E. Africa, cap. Kordofan; lat. 13° 15' N.; lon. 30° 7' E. It is a straggling collection of mud huts, composing six different villages, each forming a separate quarter, inhabited by a distinct class of men, and standing in a vast plain. The houses are mere huts of straw and mud, with exception of a few built of clay; and have to be rebuilt almost annually, after the rainy season. There are five mosques in the town, only one of which is built of brick; three barracks, an hospital, and governor's residence, one of the largest buildings in Obeid; and a market place, which, during the day, presents a scene of great bustle and animation. As soon as night sets in, there is a furious howling of wild beasts, leopards, and hyenas, all round, who are kept off by strong abattis of thorns, with which the houses are surrounded, and behind which the dogs yell them defiance. Water sometimes is very scarce, and the wells are nearly 100 ft. deep. Pop., exclusive of the military, estimated at 12,000.

**OBER-ACHERN**, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Achern; with a church, oil, paper, and other mills. P. 1126.

**OBER-CEREKWE, or CZEKIEWITZ**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Tabor, on the Igla, 4 m. from Battelau; with a church, a school, an hospital, a saw and other mills. Pop. 1769.

**OBER-DRAUBURG**, a market tn. Austria, Illyria, circle and 40 m. W.N.W. Villach, l. bank Drave; with a church, and the ruins of the castle of Drauburg. Pop. 3000.

**OBER-GESTELN**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Valais, r. bank Rhone, 8 m. from its source, in a glacier, 49 m. E.N.E. Sion, 4360 ft. above the sea. It has a handsome church, the remains of an old castle, and some transit trade. Pop. 237.

**OBERBURG**, a vil. Switzerland, can. and 11 m. N.E. Bern; with manufactures of fire-engines, and smitheries. Near it are the mineral springs of Fonsbad. Pop. 1907.

**OBERDERDINGEN, or DERDINGEN**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, near Maulbronn; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1320.

**OBERDORF**, a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, 37 m. N.W. Würzburg; with two churches, a castle, Latin school, hospital; manufactures of linen and articles in wood; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1001.

**OBERKIRCH**, a walled tn. Baden, circle Mittelrhein, on the Keutthal, 7 m. N.E. Offenburg; with a bathing establishment; manufactures of paper, starch, and tiles. P. 2000.

**OBERLAIBACH (NEU)**, a market tn. Austria, Carniola, circle Adelsberg, 13 m. W.S.W. Laybach. It has two churches; manufactures of linen, and some transit trade. Pop. 1346.

**OBERMÖRLEN**, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, circle and near Friedberg; with a church and a manor-house. Pop. 1728.

**OBERNAI, or OBERNEHMEI**, a once fortified and poorly-built tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 14 m. N. Schelestadt. It has a large townhall, communal college, hospital, and near it the remains of an imperial palace, and a monastery; manufactures of calicoes, leather, hats, soap, lime, bricks, tiles, potteryware, glue, nails, caudles, and brandy. Pop. 4823.

**OBERNBERG**, a market tn. Upper Austria, circle Inn, r. bank Inn, 12 m. N.W. Ried. It has a market, a church, chapel, castle, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1740.

**OBERNBERG**, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main and Mümling, 36 m. W. Würzburg; with a church, two chapels; some shipping, and a trade in wood; oil, gypsum, and flour mills. Pop. 1773.

**OBERNDORF**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, l. bank Neckar, 43 m. S.W. Stuttgart; with an hospital,

manufactures of firearms, leather, woollen, cotton, and linen cloth; a saw and polishing mill. Pop. 1654.

**OBERNKIRCHEN**, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, on the Ane, 28 m. W.S.W. Hanover; with a townhouse, and the seat of a mining directory. Pop. 1862.

**OBERNZELL**, a tn. Bavaria. See HAFNERZELL.

**OBERPERFUSS**, a vil. Tyrol, circle Imst; with a church, sulphur springs, and a bathing establishment. P. 1063.

**OBERRAD**, a vil. belonging to the free town of Frankfurt. It lies on the Main, and on the road to Offenbach; and has a church, and a number of handsome villas. Pop. 1378.

**OBERRIED**, several places, Switzerland, particularly, a vil. and par., can. and 12 m. S.E. St. Gall; with a church, and hard by the remains of the ancient castle of Blatten, and also the ruins of the castle of Wichenstein. Pop. 3890.

**OBERSTITSKO, or OBERSTOKO**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 26 m. N.W. Posen, on the Wartha; with two churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, and earthenware. Pop. 1696.

**OBERSTORF**, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, near the sources of the Iller, E.S.E. of Lindau; with a castle, and iron and steel works. Pop. 1904.

**OBERSTEIN**, a market tn. Germany, duchy Oldenburg, 8 m. E.N.E. Birkenfeld, on the Nahe; with two churches, a castle, and courthouse. Agate, and other valuable stones and pebbles, are found near it, and polished. Pop. 2261.

**OBERSTENFELD**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, on the Bottwar, near Marbach; with a church, and, on a height in the vicinity, the feudal castle of Lichtenberg. P. 1432.

**OBERUZWEIL**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 7 m. N.W. St. Gall; with a church, an orphan hospital, and some cotton manufactures; but the inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Pop. 2175.

**OBERWEIL, or OBERWYL**, several places, Switzerland, particularly, a vil. and par., can. and 20 m. S. Bern, 2710 ft. above the sea; with a finely-situated church and schoolhouse. Near it are mineral springs. Pop. 1423.

**OBERWEISSBACH**, a vil. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, bail. and near Rudolstadt; with a church and a chapel. P. 1716.

**OBERWESEL**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, l. bank Rhine; 24 m. S.S.E. Coblenz; with a highly-decorated church, picturesque round tower, and hard by the ruined castle of Schönberg. Pop. 2300.

**OBERWIESENTHAL**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 31 m. S.E. Zwickau, 2800 ft. above sea-level; with a townhouse, and manufactures of lace, fringe, tinsel, ribbons, and articles in iron, steel, and wood. Pop. 1897.

**OBERWINTERTHUR**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 15 m. N.E. Zürich; with a large church. P. 2089.

**OBERWISSEL**, a tn. Nassau, bail. Königstein, on Mount Taunus; with iron, copper, snuff, paper, and other mills. P. 1952.

**OBI**, a river, Siberia. See ONE.

**OBIDOS**, a walled tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the lagoon of Obidos, where it receives the Arnoia, 47 m. N. by W. Lisbon. It possesses an aqueduct of more than 100 arches, and several other antiquities. Pop. 2930.

**OBIDOS**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 700 m. W.N.W. Para, r. bank Amazon, near the confluence of the Oriximina. It is regularly built, the streets all centering in a large public square; and contains a handsome parish church; and exports cacao and cotton; inhabitants mostly Indians. P. of dist., 6000.

**OBION**, a river, U. States, rises in N.W. of Tennessee; flows W.S.W., and joins l. bank Mississippi; total course 80 m.

**OBITOCHEI**, a tn. Russia. See NOGAISK.

**OBOJAN**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 36 m. S. Koursk, at the confluence of the Obranka and Psiol; well built, with two stone and five wooden churches, and a considerable trade in corn, cattle, wax, and hogs-lard. Pop. (1849), 4986.

**OBOL**, a river, Russia, in gov. Vitebsk; flows S.W. past Dubovski, and after a course of about 75 m., joins r. bank S. Dwina, 12 m. above Polotzk.

**OBORNE**, par. Eng. Dorset; 720 ac. Pop. 131.

**OBORNIK, or OBORNIKI**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 17 m. N.N.W. Posen, r. bank Wartha, here crossed by a bridge; with two churches and a courthouse. Pop. 1685.

**OBRA**, a river, Prussia, which rises near town of same name, prov. Posen; flows circuitously N.W., through extensive marshes, expanding into several lakes; and joins l. bank Wartha a little below Schwerin; total course, 140 m.

**OBRESCHA**, or **OBRESA**, a vil. Hungary, co. Temesvar, on the Bisztra, 5 m. from Karansebes. It is the headquarters of a Walachian-Illyrian frontier regiment. Pop. 1362.

**OBTRITZ**, or **OBRECHTS**, a vil. Lower Austria, near the Pulkau, about 10 m. from Jetzeldorf; with a church, a limestone quarry, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1030.

**OBROVACZ**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Baes, 8 m. from Illok; with a church, and a trade in wood, corn, and cattle. Pop. 1462.

**OBROWITZ**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, so near Brünn as to be properly one of its suburbs. It has a church, a castle, and a mill. Pop. 913.

**OBSCHA**, or **MEGA**, a river, Russia; rises in gov. Smolensk, flows W., enters Vitebsk, and joins l. bank Dwina, 20 m. above Vetij; total course, 80 m., part of which is navigable.

**OBSERVATZII**, a cape, E. Asia, Gulf of Anadir; lat. 64° 47' 58" N.; lon. 177° 39' 55" E.

**OBVA**, a river, Russia; rises on the frontiers of gov. Viatka and Perm; flows N.E. through Perm, and joins r. bank Kama 50 m. above the town of Perm; total course, 100 m.

**OBY**.—1, (or *Obi*). A small isl. Gulf of Siam, 15 m. S. off the point of Camboja; lat. 8° 25' N.; lon. 104° 54' E. It is formed of different hills, the highest of which is in the centre, and may be seen from a distance of 45 m. to 50 m. A few families, banished from the continent, subsist here on vegetables and maize, which they cultivate.—2, An isl. Gulf of Siam, called False Oby, 48 m. N. the former; lat. 8° 56' N.; lon. 104° 38' E. (n.); about 18 m. from the mainland. In the dry season, junks are employed in carrying water thence to the adjoining continent, where it is at times extremely scarce.

—3, Two isls. Pitt's Passage, Indian Archipelago, called, respectively, Great and Little Oby. Great Oby is about 50 m. long, W. by N. to S. by E.; breadth, 10 m. to 20 m. It is lofty, very mountainous, thickly wooded, and yields spices and sago; coasts mostly high, and safe to approach. Little Oby is situated off the W. end of Great Oby; lat. 1° 28' S.; lon. 127° 17' E.

**OCAÑA**, two places, Spain:—1, A tn. New Castile, prov. Toledo, 35 m. S. Madrid. It has numerous squares, a spacious prison, several schools, an hospital, nine convents, and two churches; manufactures of hard soap of excellent quality, earthenware, bricks and tiles, cloths, worsted stockings, and oil. In the plain between Ocaña and Los Barrios, the Spaniards, 55,000 strong, and commanded by Arceiza, were signally defeated by 25,000 French, under Soult. Ocaña was mercilessly sacked by the French, who also destroyed its precious archives. Pop. 3127.—2, A vil. Andalusia, prov. and 31 m. N. Almería; poorly built, with a church, an oil and a flour mill; and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 4000.

**OCAÑA**, a tn. New Granada, dep. Magdalena, in a part of the chain of the Andes, to which it gives its name, and on the Oro, a small affluent of the Lebrija or Canavieles, by means of which it is enabled to carry on some trade. There are mines of copper in its vicinity. Pop. about 5000.

**OCATAHOOLA**, a lake, U. States, Louisiana, 40 m. W. Natchez; formed by the expansion of a river of same name. Greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 24 m.; breadth, 6 m.

**OCCHIOBELLO**, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, l. bank Po, 15 m. S.W. Rovigo; with a court of justice, and several public offices, a parish church, and an oratory. Pop. 1163.

**OCCEMIANO**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and W.N.W. Alessandria, l. bank Grano; with a court of justice, a parish and three other churches, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2020.

**OCOLD**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1430 ac. Pop. 578.

**OCLEAN**, several islands, Pacific—1, (or *Cure*); lat. 28° 77' N.; lon. 178° 23' 30" E.; small, low, and very dangerous, with a reef which, commencing about 4 m. from its W. point, extends N. for 6 m.—2, A group of three islets, sometimes called the Kivadelen or Catherine Islands; lat. 9° 14' N.; lon. 167° 2' E.—3, (or *Panmya*). An isl.; lat. 10° 52' 2" S.; lon. 168° 24' 25" W.; 10 to 15 m. in circuit, of a round shape, high in its centre, and with deep water all round, though without any harbours or anchorage. It is well covered with cocoa-nut trees, and of great fertility. Pop. 450.

**OCEANIA**, a name which has been given to a fifth division of the world, and includes all the islands of the Pacific, between Asia on the N.W., the Indian Ocean on the W., the Antarctic Ocean on the S., and America on the N. and W. A

subdivision of Oceania adopted by some geographers is into W. Oceania or Malasia, corresponding with what is better known by the name of the Indian or Eastern Archipelago, Micronesia or N. Oceania, Polynesia or E. Oceania, and Melanesia or S. Oceania.

**OCHA**, or **OSHA**, a river, Siberia; issues from Lake Tenis, gov. Tobolsk; flows E.N.E., then N.N.W., and joins l. bank Irtysh about 30 m. below Tara; total course, 140 m.

**OCHAGAVIA**, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, 32 m. E.N.E. Pampeluna; with a church, hermitage, townhouse, school, old palace; manufactures of woollen cloth and shoes; a flour-mill, and a trade in wool, cheese, and skins. Pop. 1342.

**OCHANDIANO**, a tn. Spain, prov. Biscay, S.W. Bilbao; with a church, a handsome townhouse, courthouse, and hospital; iron-works, and manufactures of ironware. P. 1164.

**OCHEOU**, HEYOT, HARPE. See BOW ISLAND.

**OCHIL HILLS**, a mountain range, Scotland, near Stirling, co. Perth, extending from N.E. about 24 m. into Fifeshire; average breadth, about 12 m.; highest summit, Benclench, in the S.W., about 2300 ft. above sea-level. The Ochils are of basalt and greenstone, and contain copper and iron ores.

**OCHILTREE**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Ayr, 3 m. W.N.W. Old Cumnock; with a parish church near the centre of the village, a school, and manufactures of scythes and embroidering of muslin. Area of par., 6 m. by 5 m. Pop. 1601.

**OCHRIDA**, a tn. and lake, European Turkey, Albania. The town is situated on the declivity of a hill at the N. extremity of the lake, 45 m. E. by N. El-Bassan; inhabitants employed chiefly in the neighbouring sulphur and silver mines. P. 2500.—The LAKE, 18 m. long, by 8 m. to 10 m. broad, is surrounded by lofty mountains, and gives rise to the Black Drin.

**OCHSENDORF**, or **BORTZA**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, on the frontiers of Walachia; with a Greek church, and a trade in timber, and fat cattle. Pop. 1955.

**OCHSENFURT**, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, l. bank Main, here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. S.E. Würzburg; with two churches, an hospital, infirmary, school of design, and an old Capuchin monastery; manufactures of woollen cloth, tile-works, some shipping, and a trade in wine, corn, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 2250.

**OCHSENHAUSEN**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, bail, and 8 m. E.S.E. Biberach; with a church, a mineral spring, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1350.

**OCHSENWÄRDER**, a free tn., territory and S.E. Hamburg, on a marshy island of the Elbe; with a church. P. 2000.

**OCHTA**, or **OKHTA**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 1 m. E. St. Petersburg, of which it may be considered a suburb, at the confluence of the Ocha with the Neva. It has two churches, a large powder-mill, a mill for boring cannon, and a saltpetre-refinery. Most of the inhabitants are carpenters, employed in the docks at St. Petersburg. Pop. about 3000.

**OCKBROOK**, a vil. and par. England, co. and 5 m. S. by E. Derby, on the Midland railway and the Derby canal; with a Norman parish church, a Wesleyan and Moravian chapel, several schools; manufactures of bobbin and lace thread, and extensive cotton-mills. Adjoining the village is a Moravian settlement. Area of par., 1730 ac. Pop. 1765.

**OCKENDON**, two pars. England, Essex:—1, (North); 2760 ac. Pop. 306.—2, (South); 2050 ac. Pop. 968.

**OCKER**, or **OEKER**, a river, Germany, which rises in the Harz mountains, in the N. of princip. Grubenhagen, Hanover, flows N.N.W. past Brunswick, and joins l. bank Aller 25 m. above Celle; total course, 75 m.

**OCKHAM**, par. Eng. Surrey; 2310 ac. Pop. 640.

**OCKLEY**, par. Eng. Surrey; 4150 ac. Pop. 748.

**OCLEASEER**, a tn. Hindostan, prov. Gujerat, 5 m. S. Baroach, l. bank Nerbudda, near its embouchure; lat. 21° 41' N.; lon. 73° 13' E. Pop. about 8000.

**OCLE-PITCHARD**, par. Eng. Hereford; 1520 ac. P. 219.

**OCMULGEE**, or **OAKMULGEE**, a river, U. States, rises in the N. of Georgia, about lat. 34° N.; flows first S.S.E. past Macon, Hartford, and Jacksonville, then E.N.E., and unites with the Oconee in forming the Altamaha; total course, 200 m.; navigable for steam-boats to Macon.

**OCONEE**, a river, U. States, Georgia, rises in the N. of the state, a little N.W. Athens, whence it flows S.S.E., pass-



ing Milledgeville, and unites with the Ocmulgee in forming the Altamaha; length, about 150 m.

**ODAHR**, or **ODARHA**, a tn. kingdom of Oude, 80 m. N. Lucknow. Pop. 3000.

**ODAWARA**, or **WODAWARA**, a bay, Japan, isl. Nippon, forming the entrance by which the town of Yeddo is reached. It is formed by two promontories, and lies in lat. 35° 16' N.; and lon. 139° 6' E.

**ODCOMBE**, par. Eng. Somerset; 940 ac. Pop. 666.

**ODDINGLEY**, par. Eng. Worcester; 1060 ac. P. 205.

**ODDINGTON**, two pars. Eng. —1. Gloucester; 1660 ac. Pop. 52.—2. Oxford; 1410 ac. Pop. 126.

**ODELL**, par. Eng. Bedford; 2980 ac. Pop. 501.

**ODEMIRA**, a tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, com. and 16 m. W.S.W. Ourique, l. bank Mira, which here becomes navigable. It has a considerable trade in grain. Pop. 2270.

**ODENBACH**, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, circle Lauter-ecken; with a church, and near it coal-mines. Pop. 1113.

**ODENHEIM**, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 21 m. N.E. Carlsruhe; with a church, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1924.

**ODENKIRCHEN**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 15 m. W.S.W. Düsseldorf, l. bank Niers; with a church, manufactures of cotton, linen, and silk goods, a Turkey-red dye-work, and a tannery. Pop. 1364.

**ODENSE** [Danish, *Odins-Gy*, 'Odin's Island'; Latin, *Othensia*], a tn. and seaport, Denmark, cap. isl. Funen, on the N. bank of the Odense-Aue, near the fiord of same name. It is one of the most important provincial towns in the kingdom, the see of a bishop, and the residence of the authorities on the island. It is well built, has a small royal palace, a large Gothic cathedral, one of the finest in Denmark, founded in 1086, completed in 1301, and the burial-place of several of the Danish kings; two other churches, a fine old council-house or state-hall, a large and richly-endowed hospital, an arsenal, and barracks; important manufactures of cloth, an extensive iron-foundry, and a considerable trade, much facilitated by water communication, and several harbours, one near the town, for vessels drawing only 8 to 15 ft. Odense is said to have been founded by Odin, n. c. 70. It early received the Reformation, and in the 17th century was thrice ravaged by the plague. Pop. (1851), 11,122.—The **ODENSE-FIORD**, N. coast, isl. Funen, has a length of about 9 m., with a breadth varying from 1½ m. to nearly 5 m. Its entrance is about 1000 yds. wide, and 18 ft. deep. Within, its navigation is much cramped by a projecting point of land, and several small islands. The small canal of Odense connects the town with the fiord, but only admits vessels drawing 8 ft.

**ODENSHOLM**, an isl. Russia, off the coast of gov. Esthonia, about 45 m. W. Revel. A lighthouse has been erected on its N. extremity.

**ODENWALD**, a range of mountains, or rather hills, in W. Germany, forming the N. continuation of the Schwarzwald, and extending in a N. direction from Heidelberg to Darmstadt. The Königstuhl (2240 ft.) is sometimes considered the culminating point of the range; but improperly, as its position to the S.E. of Heidelberg, and S. of the Neckar, as well as its geological structure, point it out as belonging to the Schwarzwald. The true culminating point is the Katzenbuckel (2060 ft.), N.E. of Eberbach. The Odenwald is characterized by gentle slopes and rounded forms; the tops covered with wood, and the bases well cultivated. The W. slopes of the Odenwald are composed of granite and gneiss; the E. slopes are covered with sandstone. The S. slope sends its waters to the Neckar, the E. and N.E. to the Main, and the W. directly to the Rhine.

**ODER**.—1. A river, Germany, which rises in the N. of Moravia, E. of Olmütz; flows circuitously N.W. to the confines of Prussian Silesia, past Oderberg; then generally N.W., though with numerous windings past Ratibor, Oppeln, Breslau, Glogau, Frankfurt, and Küstrin, to Stettin. At some distance above Stettin, it throws off several branches, which unite and fall into the Stettiner-Haff at Damm. The main branch is carried N., and expands into the Grosse-Haff, which communicates with the Baltic by three different branches. The whole course of the Oder is about 550 m., of which nearly three-fourths, commencing at Breslau, are navigable. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Malapane, Bartsch, and Warta, augmented by the Netz; and

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on the l., the Oppan, Silesian Neisse, Weitzitz, Katzbach, Bober, and Bohemian Neisse. A canal between the Netz and the Braa, at Bromberg, connects the basins of the Oder and Vistula.—2. A river, Germany, which rises in the Harz mountains, W. of the Brocken, gov. Hildesheim, Hanover; flows first S. and W., passing Lauterberg and Sharzfeld, and falls into the Rhume 2 m. N.W. Lindau; total course, 36 m.

**ODERAU**, a walled tn. Austrian Silesia, circle and 20 m. S. Troppau, r. bank Oder; with a church, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloths. Pop. 2896.

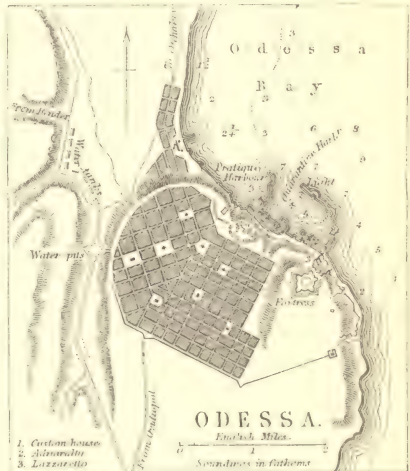
**ODERBERG**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 55 m. Potsdam, on the old Oder; with two churches, and some trade in cattle. Pop. 2459.

**ODERHELIEN**, or **SZERELY-UDVARELY** [Latin, *Arco-polis*], a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, 64 m. N.E. Hermannstadt, on the Great Kokel; with three churches; a townhouse, college, gymnasium, seminary, and orphan hospital; and a trade in tobacco, wax, and honey. Pop. 2999.

**ODERNHEIM**. See GAU-ODERNHEIM.

**ODERZO** [anc. *Opitergium*], a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 25 m. N. by E. Venice, on the Merlicano. It has several district courts and offices; a parish church, and numerous oratories; a courthouse, and elementary school. Pop. 5000.

**ODESSA**, a tn. and seaport, Russia, gov. and 90 m. W.S.W. Kherson, 390 m. N. Constantinople, on the N. shore of the Black Sea; lat. 46° 28' 54" N.; lon. 30° 44' 30" E. (n. It stands on an acclivity, and is well fortified; houses generally



of two stories, well built, of soft calcareous stone; streets laid-out with great regularity. There are several public squares, which are large and well planted; but many of them unpaved, and consequently, after heavy rains, dirty, and in dry weather excessively dusty. Good water is scarce. Artesian bores have been made to the depth of 600 ft. without success; the whole district being, with the exception of a verdant strip along the shore, a dreary, arid steppe, where springs are almost as rare as in the desert. The principal place of public resort is the Boulevard, in the line of which the more important edifices and monuments are placed. Among the last, the first place is due to a bronze statue of the Duke of Richelieu, a French emigrant noble, whose merit ultimately made him governor of the town, and whose judicious administration is universally acknowledged to have laid the foundation of its commercial prosperity. Near this statue is the governor's house, a large mansion, containing, in addition to public offices, a small but select library, and a museum, particularly rich in the antiquities dug up from the sites of the numerous colonies which the ancient Greeks planted in this part of the country. The only other buildings

deserving of notice are the church of St. Nicolas, with a cupola; the R. Catholic church; the Lyceum, an important educational establishment; the hospital and barracks; two theatres, a French or Italian, and a Russian; the princely mansion of Count Woronzow, finely situated on a cliff at one extremity of the Boulevard; and the Exchange, situated at the other. The harbour is formed by two moles, one of them in the form of a quadrant, with regular parapets and embrasures for cannon, and subdivided by two smaller moles, forming separate docks, and capable of containing 300 vessels. The harbour is defended by strong works, and has at one extremity the citadel, and at the other the lazaretto. The roads are large, afford good anchorage, and are sheltered from all winds except the S.E. Odessa has comparatively few manufactures; but, as a commercial town, holds the first rank in S. Russia. It was declared a free port in 1817, and has since continued to make almost unexampled progress, not only distancing all its competitors in the Black Sea, but carrying off their trade, and thus reducing several once flourishing towns to insignificance. The trade includes, among other articles, corn, linseed, wool, iron, hides, copper, wax, caviar, isinglass, potash, furs, cordage, sailcloth, tar, beef, butter, and tallow. The last is the second great staple; but the first, and that which has made the name of Odessa familiar in this country, is corn, for which Great Britain has long been an important, and, since the repeal of the corn laws, has become by far the most valuable customer. The following Table gives a good idea of the progress of the trade of Odessa:—

*The NUMBER, TONNAGE, and VALUE OF CARGOES OF VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED at the PORT of ODESSA, in 1840-1849.*

Years	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes
1840	611	154,214	962,000	711	175,400	2,383,700
1842	568	143,232		558	141,283	1,149,080
1843	745	204,006	822,374	737	201,325	2,066,918
1844	919	255,316	940,432	895	247,673	3,208,573
1845	1192	301,113	1,288,210	1181	297,900	3,190,000
1846	1425	369,616	1,239,265	1356	351,738	4,006,297
1847	1581	417,338	1,631,901	1616	434,010	6,269,691
1848	1663	283,475	1,435,750	1641	277,610	3,587,559
1849	878	233,916	1,608,272	893	238,779	2,973,275

Steamers now ply from Odessa to Constantinople, the ports of the Danube, Kherson, the ports of the Crimea, and Redouktale. Pop. (1840), 60,055; (1850), 71,392.

**ODEYPOOR**, or **ODEYPORE**, a city and principality, Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer. The city, lat. 24° 35' N.; lon. 73° 44' E., stands on the border of a large lake, which, on the other sides, is enclosed by ranges of wild and rugged hills. The palaces and garden residences on the lake are all of marble, and the sculptural decorations display considerable taste. Images, toys, and a great variety of articles of marble, rock-crystal, and statelike, are sent from this place to the neighbouring provinces.—The principality has, N. Joud-poor; E. the territories of Kotah, Scinde, &c.; S. many small principalities, including Matwah, Guzrah, &c.; and W. Sarowy. Area, 2306 sq. m. It is hilly, and intersected by many streams and rivulets; and produces sugar, indigo, tobacco, wheat, rice, and barley. There are also mines of iron, and fuel is abundant. Pop. 133,748.

**ODIHAM**, a market tn. England, co. and 37 m. N.E. Southampton; with a large, ancient church, places of worship for Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, and for Independents; a free school, and an almshouse; inhabitants chiefly employed in spinning worsted and winding silk. Area of par., 7550 ac. Pop. 2817.

**ODOBERE**, a vil. of considerable size, W. Africa, Foata-Damga, l. bank, Senegal; lat. 15° 14' N.; lon. 12° 42' W.

**ODOJEU**, or **ODOIEV**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 41 m. S.W. Tula; with seven churches and an hospital, manufactures of soap, and a trade in corn, hemp, and deals. Pop. 3200.

**ODOWARA**, a seaport tn. Japan, E. coast, isl. Nippon, and at the mouth of the Facon, which issues from a lake of same name, 40 m. S.S.W. Yeddo. It consists of about 1000 houses, and has a castle, a temple, and extensive manufactures of porcelain.

**ODKAN**, a walled tn. Austria, Moravia, 27 m. E.N.E. Olmütz; with a castle, a church, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and hosiery. Pop. 2230.

**ODSAK**, a market tn. Hungary. See HODSAK.

**ODSTOCK**, par. England, Wilts; 1220 ac. Pop. 149.

**OEBERGÄSSLING**. See EBERGASSING.

**OEBISFELDE**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 34 m. N.W. Magdeburg, l. bank Aller; with a church, two schools, an hospital, and almshouse, a brewery, and distillery. P. 1525.

**OEDELEM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 3 m. E. by S. Bruges; with two breweries, three flour-mills, a tannery, an oil-mill, and a trade in wool, grain, and cattle. Pop. 4730.

**OEDELSHEIM**, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle Hofgeismar; with a church, and a mill. Pop. 1022.

**OEDENBURG** [anc. *Sempronium*, or *Sopronium*], a tn. Hungary, cap. co. of same name, in an extensive plain, near the S.W. shore of the Neusiedler See, on the Ilkva, 36 m. S.S.E. Vienna. It is tolerably well built, and well paved. Near the Vorderthor suburb stands the town steeple [*Stadtthurm*], lined with copper, and one of the loftiest in the kingdom. The principal edifices are two R. Catholic churches, the Protestant church, a Dominican nunnery, and Ursuline convent. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, refined sugar, glass, potash, cutlery, and earthenware; a trade in these articles, and also in honey, wax, tobacco, wool, wine, corn, and cattle. For the two last particularly, there are a weekly market, and several annual fairs, at which



THE MARKET-PLACE, OEDENBURG.  
From Herring's Sketches on the Danube.

a great deal of business is done. Near it, several coal-mines are worked. Oedenburg was an important Roman station, and many Roman antiquities have been found in it. Pop. (1846), 14,900.—The county, bounded, N. and W. by the Archduchy of Austria, S. co. Eisenburg, E. Raab, and N.E. Wieselburg; area, 925 geo. sq. m., is mountainous in the W., being traversed by three lower branches of the Styrian Alps, but in the E. is almost entirely flat. Coal, extensively, and alum, sulphur, and iron, are worked. It contains nearly the whole of the Neusiedler See, which receives almost all the drainage. Extensive swamps prevail on the E. side of the lake, but the soil, though very unequal in different districts, is on the whole fertile, and yields large crops of corn, fruit, flax, chestnuts, and wine. Cattle, swine, poultry, and sheep, particularly the last, are raised in vast quantities, and form one of the principal sources of supply to the Vienna market. Wood also abounds, and the lake affords ample supplies of fish. The county is one of the best cultivated and best peopled in Hungary. Pop. 207,800.

**OEDENRODE (Str.)**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. S.S.E. Hertogenbosch, r. bank Dommel; with two large beautiful churches, a school, and a spacious marketplace. Pop. (agricultural), 1231.



**OEDERAN**, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 30 m. W.S.W. Dresden, on the Hölzelsbach; with manufactures of woollens and calico, tanneries, bleachfields, dye-works, a tobacco-factory, and a pottery. Pop. 4629.

**OEDHEIM**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Neckarsulm; with a church, and an old feudal castle. P. 1592.

**OEDT**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, r. bank Niers; with a church, a mill, and manufactures of silk and velvet. Pop. 1195.

**OEFFELT**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 27 m. E. Hertogenbosch, l. bank Maas; with a church, a school; a brewery, tan-work, and meal-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 910.

**OEKGTEEST**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. N.W. Leyden; with two churches, and a townhouse. Pop. (agricultural), 631.

**OEHRINGEN**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Ohr, 34 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart; with a palace of the princes of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, a church, lyceum, and superior school; and manufactures of woollens, linen, and jewellery. P. 3150.

**OEIRAS**:—1, A tn. Brazil, cap. prov. Piauí, on the Mochla, 320 m. S.S.E. Maranhão. It is the seat of the provincial legislature, and the residence of the president of the province, of a military commandant, and a vicar-general of the bishop of Maranhão; has wide but unpaved streets, and white-washed houses of wood and earth, three churches, a primary, and a superior school; and some trade in cattle, and the ordinary agricultural produce of the district. Pop. dist., 5000.—2, A tn. Brazil, prov. Para, on the Araticu, about 20 m. above its junction with the Amazon; with a church. Pop. dist., 4000.—3, A tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 12 m. W.S.W. Lisbon, near the N. extremity of the mouth of the Tagus, where the Oeiras, navigable at high water, falls into it. It is well built; and contains a grammar-school, and an hospital. Pop. 3600.

**OELAND**, an isl. Sweden. See **ÖLAND**.

**OELDE**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 24 m. E.S.E. Münster, with a church and chapel, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1749.

**OEELEGHEM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 9 m. E. Antwerp; with manufactures of tobacco, and wax tapers; a bleachfield, a flour-mill; and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1153.

**OELS**, two places, Prussia:—1, A walled tn., gov. and 17 m. N.E. Breslau, on the Oels. It has a castle, built in the form of a square; a R. Catholic and three Protestant churches; a gymnasium, synagogue, hospital, poorhouse, several schools; manufactures of woollen, linen, and silk goods; and several oil and other mills, belonging to the Duke of Brunswick. Pop. (1846), 6472.—2, (or *Oelse*), A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. and S.W. Breslau, circle Striegau; with two churches, a castle with a park, a paper and several other mills. Pop. 1120.

**OELSNTITZ**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 25 m. S.S.W. Zwickau, r. bank Elster. It has two churches, and a castle; manufactures of silk and leather, a trade in cattle, and a pearl fishery of some value in the Elster. Pop. 4416.

**OESEL**, an isl. Russia, in the Baltic, stretching across the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, forming a dependency on gov. Esthonia; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 57 m.; greatest breadth, 30 m.; area, about 1200 geo. sq. m., being the largest island of the Baltic after Seeland. Its coast is generally high and bold, and its interior presents an undulating surface, broken by low hills, and watered by numerous small streams. The climate in summer and winter is more temperate than on the mainland, but violent storms are frequent in spring and autumn. The rocks are generally calcareous, and the soil is in many places a sharp gravel, which can only be made productive by careful culture. Corn, however, is raised in sufficient quantity to leave a surplus for export; and forms, with hemp and flax, the principal crop. The forests are of considerable extent, and numbers of cattle and sheep are reared on the pastures. The fisheries on the coast are good; seal fishing is perhaps the most important of all. The only manufacture deserving of notice is tar. Pop. 34,000, almost all professed Lutherans.

**OESSELGEM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 22 m. S.S.E. Bruges; with brick-works and limekilns; but inhabitants mostly linen weavers. P. 1183.

**OESTERREICH**. See **AUSTRIA**.

**OESTORF**, or **OESDORF**, a vil., Germany, princip. Waldeck, dist. and a little E. of Pyrmont. It has a salt pit,

from which large quantities of salt are annually made; and two mineral springs. Pop. 1163.

**OESTRICH**, a vil. Nassau, on the Rhine, 8 m. W. Mainz; with a church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1751.

**OESTRINGEN**, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 3 m. N.W. Odenheim, in a vine district; with a church. P. 2267.

**OETA**, a mountain chain, Greece, which, connected in the E. with the Pinus, stretches W. under the modern names of Aninos and Katavothra, forming the water-shed between the Etilada and the Mavro-Potamo, and terminates near the Straits of Thermopylae, on the Gulf of Molo or Zeitoun. Its loftiest summit is 7000 ft. above sea-level.

**OETINGHIEN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, Brabant, on the frontiers of E. Flanders, 16 m. S.W. Brussels; with a brewery, and a flour-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1552.

**OETISHEIM**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 11 m. S. Maulbronn; with a church, and a market. Pop. 1125.

**OETTING**, two tns. Upper Bavaria:—1, (*Alt*), near r. bank Inn, 43 m. S.W.W. Passau; with six churches, a Capuchin monastery, and an English female institute. Tilly is buried here. Pop. 1466.—2, (*Neu*), 3 m. N.E. Alt-Oetting, near the Inn, here crossed by a bridge. It is well built, and has five churches, an hospital, a brewery, and a trade in corn, and cattle. Pop. 1681.

**OETTINGEN**, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, r. bank Würnitz, here crossed by a bridge, 26 m. S. Anspach. It is well built; has a palace, in which the princes of Oettingen-Spielberg reside; a castle, two churches, and several chapels; a synagogue, Latin school, and orphan asylum; manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods; and a trade in yarn, horses, and cattle. Pop. 3270.

**OETTINGEN (NEU)**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and about 18 m. from Tabor; with a church, castle, and school; manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton cloth, worsted and cotton twist; and a trade in cloth. Pop. 1306.

**OETZ**, a vil. and par. Tyrol, circle and 8 m. E.S.E. Imst, in a wild valley of same name; with a church. P. 1292.

**OEUEGHIEN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 20 m. W.N.W. Mons; with manufactures of linen, two flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2007.

**OFALU**, or **ALTDORF**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Zips, 30 m. N.N.E. Leutschau, near the Dunajecz; with a very important annual fair. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving linen, and fishing salmon in the Dunajecz. P. 1156.

**OFANTO** [anc. *Aufidus*], a river, Naples, which rises in the Apennines, prov. Principato-Ultra, a little E. of Mount Marano; flows E.N.E. to the Adriatic, forming the boundary-line between provs. Principato-Ultra and Basilicata, and between Capitanata on the N., and Basilicata and Bari on the S.; total course, 90 m.; principal affluents, the Olivento and Locone. The battle of Cannæ was fought near its banks.

**OFEN**, a tn. Hungary. See **BUDA**.

**OFEN (Alt)**, a tn. Hungary. See **ALT-OFEN**.

**OFFANENGO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Lodi, r. bank Serio-Morto; with a church, and several mills. A celebrated congress was held here in 1524. Pop. 2122.

**OFFCHURCH**, par. Eng. Warwick; 2200 ac. Pop. 367.

**OFFENBACH**, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. domain of the princes of Isenburg-Irstein, l. bank Main, which is here crossed by a bridge of boats, 5 m. E.S.E. Frankfurt. It is partly surrounded with walls, and well built; has a palace, four churches, a synagogue, casino, theatre, and two poorhouses; several courts and public offices; manufactures of woollen, cotton, and silk goods, gloves, wax-cloth, lacquer, leather, and japanned goods, soap, earthenware, carriages, and various articles in gold and silver; and a considerable wine and general trade. Pop. 9634.

**OFFENBACH**, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, 5 m. E. Landau, r. bank Spiegel; with a church, and three mills. P. 1984.

**OFFENBANYA**, **OFFENUNYA**, or **SCHWENDBERG**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, near the Aranyos, 36 m. from Nagy-Enyed; with a R. Catholic, and two Greek churches, and mines of gold, silver, and antimony. Pop. 1506.

**OFFENBERG**, a tn. Baden, circle Mittelrhein, on a hill near r. bank Kinzig, 42 m. S. Carlsruhe. It is walled; has a townhouse, merchants'-hall, gymnasium, nunnery, and well-endowed hospital; manufactures of mops and glass, tanneries, and several mills. Pop. 3705.

**OFFENHAM**, par. Eng. Worcester; 1000 ac. P. 353.

OFFERLANE, par Irel. Queen's co.; 48,927 ac. Pop. 10,491.

OFFHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 670 ac. Pop. 353.

OFFLEY, two pars. Eng. —1, Herts; 5160 ac. Pop. 1110.—2, (High), Stafford; 3520 ac. Pop. 658.

OFFORD, two pars. Eng. Hunts —1, (Cluny); 960 ac.

Pop. 301.—2, (Darey); 1920 ac. Pop. 306.

OFFTON, with LITTLE BRICETT, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1530 ac. Pop. 417.

OFFWELL, par. Eng. Devon; 1200 ac. Pop. 438.

OGADHEN, a prov. E. Africa, Somali country; lat. 7° to 8° 30' N.; lon. 45° to 49° E.; bounded, N. by the fertile valley of the Nagal, N.W. and W. by the country of the Burtirri and Girri, S. by the Webbe, and S.E. and E. by Murreyhan. It is generally level, and covered with rich pasture, on which immense flocks and herds are reared, yielding large quantities of *ghee* for export to the Galla tribes, dwelling S. of the Webbe Shebeyli. The other principal exports are gums, ostrich feathers, and ivory, which the inhabitants barter for white and blue cloth, cowries, and beads.

OGBOURNE, two pars. Eng. Wilts —1, (St. Andrew); 5350 ac. Pop. 511.—2, (St. George); 2790 ac. Pop. 522.

OGDENSBURG, a vil. and river-port, U. States, New York, 170 m. N.N.W. Albany, r. bank St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie. It has five places of worship, and an academy; is at the lower limit of sloop navigation; but steamers go to the rapids 40 m. farther down. The ferry between Ogdensburg and Prescott in Canada,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. broad, is crossed by a steam-boat. Pop. (1840), 2526.

OGECHEE, a river, U. States, rises in the N.E. of Georgia, flows S.S.E. past Louisville, to which it is navigable for boats of 30 tons, and, after a course of about 200 m., falls into the Oseabaw Sound, 17 m. S. Savannah. When opposite to Savannah, it is connected with it by a canal.

OGGAU, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 10 m. N. Odenburg; with a church, and some trade in wine. Pop. 1296.

OGGEBIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, 5 m. S. Canobio, on Lake Maggiore; with a church, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1030.

OGGERSHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, circle Pfalz, 13 m. N.N.W. Spire; with a church, and townhouse. Pop. 1645.

OGGIONO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 13 m. E. Como, cap. dist., S. bank Lake Oggiono, or Annono. It has a number of elegant mansions, a very ancient church, with a baptistery; and a considerable trade. Pop. 2908.

OGLIANICO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and about 20 m. N. Turin. It has two churches, a palace with extensive gardens, and a trade in corn, fruit, and wine. P. 1200.

OGLIASTRO, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Palermo, in a tolerably healthy district. Pop. 1400.

OGLIO, or OLIO, [anc. *Ollius*], a river, Austrian Italy, which rises in the Lake of Nero, Rhetian Alps, and proceeds S. through Val Camonica, and enters N. extremity, and issues from the S.W. extremity of Lake Iseo; flows S. and S.W., and joins I. bank Po, 12 m. S.W. Mantua; total course, about 150 m., of which 36 m., beginning at Pontecivo, are navigable for small vessels. The principal affluents are the Mella and Chiese, both on the left.

OGONNELLOE, par. Irel. Clare; 9926 ac. Pop. 3162.

OGOÑO, a cape, Spain, Bay of Biscay, in E. of prov. Biscay, 17 m. N.W. Bilbao; lat. 43° 25' N.; lon. 2° 35' W.; a high bluff, perpendicular, and of a reddish colour.

OGULIN, a market tn. Austria, Croatia, 23 m. S.S.W. Carlstadt, on the Dobra; with a church, and a castle. P. 2400.

OGULLA, par. Irel. Roscommon; 6214 ac. Pop. 1826.

OGWELL, two pars. Eng. Devon —1, (East); 730 ac. Pop. 356.—2, (West); 1020 ac. Pop. 51.

OGY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Aude, 25 m. N.N.W. Mons; with manufactures of linen, and chicory, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1364.

OHAIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 11 m. S.S.E. Brussels; with a brewery, and two mills. Pop. 2336.

OHANEA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Almeria, on a stream of same name. It has unpaved, dirty, and irregular streets; a courthouse, two public granaries, a primary school, a hermitage, an extra-mural cemetery, and a church; an iron-work, fulling-mills, corn-mills, and woollen manufactures. Pop. 2404.

OHASAKA, a tn. Japan, isl. Niphon, bay of same name, at the mouth of one of its largest rivers; lat. 34° 41' N.; lon. 135° 22' E. It is one of the busiest seaports of Japan, being the port of Miako.

OHETEROA, or ROUBOUTON, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 22° 34' S.; lon. 150° 13' W. (u.); about 12 m. in circumference, and without either harbour or anchorage, having no reef of coral surrounding it. It was discovered by Cook.

OHIO, a large navigable river, U. States, formed by the confluence of the Alleghany from the N., and the Monongahela from the S., at Pittsburg in the W. part of Pennsylvania; lat. 40° 28' N.; lon. 80° 8' W., 1138 ft. above the sea. It flows W.S.W., separating the states of Virginia and Kentucky on the S., from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the N.; and enters the Mississippi at lat. 37° N.; lon. 88° 58' W. Its length, from Pittsburg, to its junction with the Mississippi, following its windings pretty closely, is 948 m.; but in a direct course it is not more than 614 m.; area of basin, 2,000,000 sq. m. It has a descent, in its whole course, of 395 ft., making an average descent of not quite 5 inches in a mile. The width of the river varies from 400 to 1400 yards; its average width is about 800 yards. At its mouth it is 900 yards broad. It has no considerable falls, excepting at one point, where it descends 22½ ft. in 2 m. Its principal affluents are the Miami, Kentucky, Wabash, Great Cumberland, and Tennessee.

OHIO, one of the U. States of N. America; lat. 38° 34' to 42° N.; lon. 80° 35' to 84° 57' W.; bounded, N. by Lakes Erie and Michigan, W. state Indiana, S. Kentucky, S.E. and E. Virginia, and N.E. Pennsylvania; length, N. to S., 230 m.; mean breadth, 210 m.; area, 39,628 sq. m. It is very compact in form, and, in relation to the more important states of the Union, very centrally situated. In the N., both towards the shores of Lake Erie and in the interior, the surface is generally level, and in some places marshy; in the E. and S.E., it is rugged and broken by hills, but never rises into mountains. The most extensive prairies are near the sources of the Muskingum, in the E.; and of the Scioto, near the centre; rich alluvial stripes are found along the margins of the Ohio and its tributaries; and large, level tracts, of great fertility, in the valleys of the Scioto, and of the Great and Little Miami. In its natural state, Ohio was covered with dense forests; the trees now most abundant are several varieties of oak, maple, ash, black and white walnut, chestnut, beech, poplar, sycamore, linden, &c. The drainage is divided between the Ohio and Lake Erie. The former, which receives the far larger share, bounds the state partly on the E., and wholly on the S.; and is augmented from within it by the Mahoning, Beaver, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, and the Great and Little Miami; the latter, which washes the N. frontier for 160 m., receives the Maumee, Portage, Sandusky, Huron, Cuyahoga, Grand, and Ashtabula. The climate, equally free from the extremes of heat and cold, is one of the healthiest in the Union, and peculiarly favourable for agricultural operations. The only exceptions to the general salubrity are some low marshy tracts, where fevers and fluxes of various types prevail, particularly among new settlers. The chief crops are wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, and potatoes. Hemp and tobacco have lately begun to attract considerable attention; and horses, sheep, cattle, and swine, have long been reared in great numbers for export. Coal and iron are abundant, particularly in the N.E.; and salt, marble, limestone, freestone, and gypsum, are found in many districts. In 1850, of 52,658 tons of pig-iron produced, 37,399 tons were used as castings, and 14,416 tons as wrought iron. The more important manufactures are machinery, hardware, and various articles in metal; leather, woollen cloth, paper, and spirits. Cotton, silk, flax, and mixed goods are also made to some extent. The foreign trade, carried on chiefly with Canada, across Lake Erie, is comparatively small; but a very extensive inland trade is carried on both by the Ohio and by numerous canals and railroads, which traverse the country in every direction. Of the 27 railways begun or completed in 1850, 690 m. were open, and 1341 m. in course of construction. The prevailing religious denominations are Episcopal Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians; but Episcopalian Protestants, Congregationalists, and R. Catholics, are also numerous. Among the higher establishments are the university at Athens,



Miami university at Oxford, and several colleges; the common schools, 5042 in number, are attended by 90,464 scholars. The legislature consists of a senate, chosen for two years; and a house of representatives, chosen annually; both by universal suffrage. Columbus is the capital; and other principal towns are Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland. Previous to 1788, Ohio was a wilderness. It became a state in 1802; and has no slaves. P. (1840), 1,519,467; (1850), 1,981,940.

**OHIO**, a city, U. States, Ohio, 130 m. N.N.E. Columbus, on Lake Erie, mouth of the Cuyahoga, opposite Cleveland; with several churches. Pop. (1850), 6375.

**OHIVA-OA**, or **LA-DOMINICA**, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, in the Marquesas Archipelago; lat.  $9^{\circ} 43' 30''$  S.; lon.  $138^{\circ} 50'$  W.; length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., about 22 m.; mean breadth, 7 m. It is the most fertile and best-peopled island of the archipelago, and has several bays with good anchorage. The interior is mountainous, and traversed by a lofty ridge, which attains the height of 4130 ft. Between the mountains are valleys, clothed with rich vegetation. At the W.N.W. point is a double bay, with good anchorage, sheltered from the trade-winds; and with some cheerful-looking houses on its shore. The E. part of the island is steep, high, and barren. P. 5000.

**OHIAU**, a tn. Prussia. See **OLAU**.

**OHOMURA**, a tn. Japan, isl. Kiusiu, prov. Fizen, on the E. side bay of same name; lat.  $32^{\circ} 55' 27''$  N.; lon.  $129^{\circ} 56'$  E.; inhabited by a great number of the families of military officers and impoverished nobility. It has a trade in rice, tea, wax, and pearls; and near it a small harbour. P. 20,000.—The bay is about 20 m. long, and 14 m. broad; but so shallow towards the shore, as only to be navigable for small craft.

**OHHRDRUF**, a walled tn. Saxe-Coburg, principality Gotha, cap. dist., l. bank Ohr, 8 m. S. Gotha. It contains the castle of Ehrenstein, two churches, townhouse, and lyceum; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, porcelain, and organs; and copper, wire, and other mills. Pop. 4311.

**OHRE**, a river, Germany, issues from a small lake, Hanover, in E. of gov. Luneburg, flows S.S.E., enters gov. Magdeburg, in Prussian Saxony, where a portion of its stream has been canalized; and, turning suddenly N., joins l. bank Elbe, 23 m. below Magdeburg; total course, about 80 m.

**OIAT**, a river, Russia, which rises on the frontiers of gov. Novgorod and Olonetz, flows very circuitously W.N.W., and, after a course of about 100 m., joins l. bank Svir, 9 m. above its mouth, in the E. shore of Lake Ladoga.

**OIBO**, or **Ibo**, a tn, isl. Ibo (*which see*), belonging to the Portuguese, S.E. Africa; lat.  $12^{\circ} 20'$  S.; lon.  $40^{\circ} 30'$  E. It is defended by a large and two smaller forts, and has a harbour approached by a creek sufficiently deep within, but encumbered at its mouth by a bar on which the depth is only 9 ft. The site is very unhealthy.

**OICH** (Loch), a lake, Scotland, co. Inverness, between Lochs Ness and Lochy; about 4 m. long, by  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, and forming a link in the Caledonian Canal.

**OIGNIES**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 32 m. S.S.W. Namur; with a malt and a flour mill, and very important slate quarries. Pop. 1128.

**OIGNON**, or **OGNON**, a river, France, which rises in N.E. of dep. Haute-Saône, flows first S.W. across that dep., then W.S.W., separating it from the N. from depts. Doubs and Jura on the S., and after a course of about 90 m., joins l. bank Saône, on the E. confines of dep. Cote-d'Or.

**OIKEL**, a river, Scotland, which rises in par. Asynt, co. Sutherland, flows principally E., forming the boundary between cos. Sutherland and Ross, and falls into the Dornoch Firth after a course of about 35 m.

**OIN**, a tn. Punjab, on the Jailam, near the base of the mountains enclosing Cashmere on the S., 80 m. W.S.W. Serinagar. Here the navigation of the river, after being interrupted, again becomes practicable, and a considerable trade is carried on in the cedar and other timber cut down in the neighbouring mountains, and transported on rafts to the lower towns.

**OIRSCHOT**, a market tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 13 m. S. Hertogenbosch; with a fine townhouse, three churches, one of them large and elegant; a synagogue, several schools, an hospital, and two castles. Brewing, tanning, and dyeing, are carried on; and there are several mills for malt, grain, and oil. Pop. 1914.

**OISE** [Latin, *Isara*], a river, France, which rises on the frontiers near Selogne, prov. Hainaut, Belgium, in the forest of Thierache, among the Ardennes, flows S.W. across depts. Aisne-et-Oise, and in dep. Seine-et-Oise, joins r. bank Seine, about 6 m. below Pontoise; total course, about 180 m., of which 100 m., beginning below Chauny, are navigable; affluents, on the l., the Tou, Serre, Lette, and Aisne; and on the r., the Noiriet, Brèche, and Therain.

**OISE**, a N. dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Somme, W. Seine-Inferieure and Eure, S. Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne, and E. Aisne; greatest length, E. to W., 64 m.; greatest breadth, 41 m.; area, 2218 sq. m. The surface is undulating, but has no hills more than 850 ft. above sea-level. A considerable part of the soil is a strong clay, well adapted for wheat; where the mixture of sand is considerable, the other cereals, as barley, oats, and rye, are considered the most profitable crops. The higher plateaux, where the surface is usually a good deal broken, are devoted to pastures, which rear great numbers of excellent cattle. Several districts, particularly one in the neighbourhood of Compiègne, remain covered with wood, which occupies nearly one-seventh of the whole surface. The quantity of grain produced greatly exceeds the home consumption. In some districts the culture of the vine is attempted, but the success is very partial, and the wine produced is very indifferent. The ordinary orchard fruits succeed much better, and are extensively grown, and much cider is made. The only metal found is iron, in small quantities, and of indifferent quality. It is nowhere worked. Building-stone and pavement are extensively quarried, and potters'-clay, both for ordinary and finer purposes, is common in many districts. Manufactures have made considerable progress; they consist chiefly of all kinds of woollen tissues, more especially carpets, broad-cloths, molekins, woollen covers, dannel; also linen, plain and coloured, hempen cloth, blonde and lace, fans, telescopes, mirrors, turnery, pottery, leather, paper, cordage, bricks and tiles, beet-root sugar, &c. These various articles furnish the materials of an important trade, which includes, in addition, corn, fruit, cider, cattle, poultry, hewn stone, turf, and lignite. For administrative purposes, Oise is divided into four arrondissements.—Beauvais, the capital; Clermont, Compiègne, and Senlis; subdivided into 35 cantons, and 700 communes. The peasantry are in general sober and frugal, but deficient in spirit and enterprise, very ignorant, and hence prone to all kinds of superstitious practices; in the rural districts four-fifths of the population can neither write nor read. Pop. (1852), 403,857.

**OISSEL-SUR-SEINE** [anc. *Ocellus*], a vil. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, r. bank Seine, 7 m. S. Rouen, a station on the railroad to Paris; with a considerable manufacture of cotton prints, and some trade in grain and cattle. P. 3149. Near it is isl. Oissel, which formed one of the principal winter stations of the Normans when they invaded France.

**OISTERWIJK**, a market tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 10 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch; with a small townhouse, a church, convent, synagogue, and three schools. Pop. (agricultural), 1560.

**OISY**, a vil. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 17 m. W.S.W. Arras. It has several limekilns. Pop. 2159.

**OJEN**, a tn. Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 25 m. W.S.W. Malaga; with a church, townhouse, primary school, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and brandy. Pop. 1351.

**OJOS-NEGROS**, a vil. and com. Spain, Aragon, prov. and about 30 m. from Teruel; with a church, townhouse, primary school, salt-works, and iron-mines. Pop. 1066.

**OKA**—1, A river, Russia, which rises in gov. Orel, and flows N., waters the S.W. part of Tula, and a few miles W. the town of Kaluga, in gov. of that name, turns E., passes Kaluga, separates gov. Tula from Moscow, and flowing E.N.E. crosses gov. Riazan, the E. portion of Vladimir, and joins the Volga at Nijnei-Novgorod; total course, about 600 m. It becomes navigable at Orel, and continues so without interruption to its mouth. It is of vast commercial importance, and is well supplied with fish. Its principal affluents are, on l. bank, the Ongra, Nara, Moskwa, Pra, and Kliasma; and on r. bank, the Pronia, Para, Mokcha, and Tzma.—2, A river, Siberia, which rises in the mountains, separating the N. frontiers of China from the S. of gov. Irkutsk; flows circuitously N.N.E., and joins l. bank Angara, at Bratsk; total course, 400 m.; chief affluents, the Tatchina, Tes, and Ija.

OKANDA, a tn. Japan, N.E. coast, isl. Niphon, 50 m. N.E.E. Yeddo.

OKE-LOCK-ONNE, or OCKLOCKNEY, a river, U. States, which rises in the S. of Georgia, flows S.S.W. into Florida, and, after a course of about 130 m., falls into a creek of its own name, forming a branch of Appalachie Bay.

OKFORD-FITZPAINE, par. Eng. Dorset; 1860 ac. Pop. 675.

OKEHAMPTON, Eng. Devon. See OAKHAMPTON.

OKER, a river, Germany. See OCKER.

OKHAMUNDEL, or OKAMUNDEL, a dist. India, forming the W. extremity of the peninsula of Gujerat, Guicowar's dominion; lat. 22° to 22° 30' N.; lon. 69° 10' to 69° 30' E. It is a poor sandy or jungly tract, about 30 m. in length, by 15 m. in breadth; bounded, N. by the Gulf of Cutch, W. by the Indian Ocean, and E. by a small *runn* or morass, and thus nearly insulated. It contains the towns Dwaraka, and Bet or Bate, with about 50 villages; its inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos. A few inferior kinds of grain are raised, and some salt is manufactured; these articles, with ghee, and conchshells, a great many of which are sent into Bengal, constitute the principal exports. Most of the land belongs to the Guicowar, to whom the district was transferred in 1816, and by whom it is mainly prized on account of the sanctity of its temples. See DWARAKA. Point Jugguth or Okhamundel forms its W. termination. Pop. 11,620.—(*Bombay Geographical Journal*, vi. 57.)

OKHOLM, a vil. Denmark, duchy Schleswig, bail. and 7 m. N.W. Bredstedt, protected by strong embankments from the sea. It has a church, and good landing-places, though somewhat deficient in shelter, outside of the dikes. Pop. 500.

OKHOTSK, a gov. E. Siberia, forming a comparatively narrow tract, about 1000 m. long, with a breadth, varying from 80 m. to about 200 m., stretching along the Sea of Okhotsk, which washes it on the S., and partly separates it from the peninsula of Kamtschatka, and bounded on the E. and N.E. by the country of the Tchukchis, and on the N.W. and S.W. by gov. Yakutsk. Its coast-line is indented by several large sea-arms, among which are those of Penjinsk, Gijiginsk, and Tanish; and its interior is traversed centrally, and nearly throughout its whole length, by the chain of the Stanovoi mountains, which here form the water-shed between the Pacific and the Arctic Oceans; sending to the former numerous comparatively short and rapid streams, which fall into the Sea of Okhotsk, and giving rise to several large rivers—the Omolon, Kolima, and Indighirka, which flow N. into the latter. Notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, there are considerable tracts of heathy pasture and scattered clumps, chiefly of alder and birch, frequented by numerous animals valuable for their furs. The coasts are well supplied with fish, and are often visited by large shoals of the whale tribe. The only domestic animals are reindeers and dogs. Amber is occasionally found along the shores of the Gulf of Penjinsk. The government is chiefly used as a penal settlement for the most hardened offenders, and the inhabitants consist, for the most part, either of them, or of their descendants. Pop. about 7000.

OKHOTSK, a tn. E. Siberia, cap. above gov., on a narrow tongue of land projecting into the Sea of Okhotsk, at the mouths of the Okhota and Kuchitui. It consists of several irregularly-placed clusters of indifferent log-houses, including a large magazine belonging to the Russo-American Trading Company; a church, several government offices, a school of navigation, and an infirmary. The building-yards annually turn out or repair a considerable number of small vessels; and the harbour, though so shallow as not to admit large vessels, being the best in the Sea of Okhotsk, has a considerable trade. Pop. about 800.

OKHOTSK, or MORE-OKHOTSKOF, a sea in the E. of Siberia, forming a branch of the North Pacific Ocean, and extending from the Kurile Islands N.W. to the coast of Siberia, about 1000 m., with a breadth between the N.E. coast of China and the peninsula of Kamtschatka, of about 550 m. It contains several islands, the largest of which, Sagalin, is situated near its S.W. shore; forms a number of large gulfs, chiefly on the N., among others, those of Tanish, Gijiginsk, and Penjinsk, and receives numerous rivers, of which, however only one, the Amoor or Sagalin, is of great magnitude. The shores are covered with ice from November to April, but

the main expanse continues open throughout the year, and being generally deep, without shoal or sandbank, affords a safe navigation, notwithstanding the fogs and storms with which it is often visited.

OKHOTA, a river, Siberia, which rises in the S.E. slope of the Stanovoi mountains, flows S.E., and falls into the sea at the town of Okhotsk; total course, 220 m. It is navigable only by small barges, and even by them merely within the influence of the tide, which gives an additional depth of from 6 ft. to 8 ft.

OKHRIIDA, a tn. Albania. See OCHRIIDA.

OKI, an isl. group, N. Pacific, belonging to Japan, about 50 m. N. Cape Itsunno, W. coast Niphon. It is composed of four large and several smaller islands, extending about 45 m. S.S.W. to N.N.E. The largest island is penetrated in the S. by a large bay, on which is its chief town, called Yematoso.

OKLADNIKOVO, a lake, Russia, gov. Archangel, 40 m. E. Mesen; length, E.N.E. to W.S.W., about 30 m.; breadth, nearly 9 m. It receives several small streams, and discharges itself by the Loktura into the Peza, an affluent of the Mesen.

OKNA, a small tn. European Turkey, Moldavia, l. bank Tatros, on the borders of Transylvania, 93 m. N.W. Galatz. It is well built, and has an extensive salt-mine.

OKNA-MARE, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, 9 m. S.W. Rimnik; with five churches, three chapels, and very valuable salt-mines, which are extensively worked. P. 2000.

OKORMEZŐ [Walachian, *Valova*], a vil. Hungary, co. Marmaros, about 50 m. from Szigetih; with a Greek church, and a saw-mill. Pop. 1655.

OKOSIV, a small uninhabited isl., Japan Sea, off the S.W. coast of Yesso; lat. 42° 4' N.; lon. 139° 24' E. (u.)

OKSU, a tn. Little Bokhara. See AKSOU.

OKUKSANE, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, on the Szlobosztina, 1 m. from Podgray. It is the headquarters of a frontier regiment, and has a church, and two mills.

OLAH-SZENT-GYÖRGY, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, military dist. Bistriz, about 16 m. from Borgo-Prund. It is the headquarters of a frontier regiment, in which the greater part of the inhabitants are soldiers, and has a handsome church. Pop. 1930.

ÖLAND, or ÖRLAND, an isl. Sweden, län Kalmar, in the Baltic, and separated from the mainland by the Kalmar Sound, which, opposite to the town of Kalmar, where it is narrowest, does not exceed 3 m. broad; but at the S. extremity of the island is 10 m., and at the N. extremity not less than 15 m. broad. The island is long and narrow, stretching N. to S. 85 m., with an average breadth of not more than 8 m., and consists almost throughout of limestone rocks, which, at several spots on a line parallel with the W. shore, form a range of steep, chalky cliffs; but the island is generally low, and between the cliffs and the beach there is a stretch of flat and fertile land, though in other parts marsh and sand prevail. There are a few small lakes in the N., but neither there nor elsewhere are there any streams of the least importance. Wood is scarce. The pastures are extensive, and a good many cattle and sheep are reared. The wool of the latter is retained and woven into cloth, which forms a considerable article of export. The island contains numerous villages, but scarcely anything which can be called a town. Borgholm, which may be regarded as its capital, has only a pop. of 481.

ÖLAND ISLANDS, Baltic Sea. See ÄLAND.

OLASZY, OLASZEMUN, or WOLLENDORF, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Zips; with two Protestant churches. Pop. 3400.

OLAU, OHLAU, or OLAWA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 18 m. S.E. Breslau, on the Olau, and on the railway to Cracow. It is defended by a castle; has two churches, an hospital, provincial courts and offices; and manufactures of cloth, tobacco, and paper; tile-works, breweries, and distilleries. Pop. 5999.—The river rises in a mountainous district, in the S. of Silesia, near Bernsdorf; flows first N.N.E., past Strahlen to Olau, then turns suddenly N.W., and, after a course of nearly 60 m., joins l. bank Oder, at Breslau.

OLAVE-ST-MARY-GATE, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 2120 ac. Pop. 1580.

OLBA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and about 50 m. from Teruel, l. bank Mijares; with a church, a primary school; manufactures of linen, a paper and a flour mill, and a trade in corn, indifferent wine, and a little silk. Pop. 1445.



**OLBEGA**, a vil. and com. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 24 m. E. Soria; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1366.

**OLBERNHAU**, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, on the Flohe, 23 m. S.E. Chemnitz; with manufactures of firearms, lace, and cabinet-work. Pop. 2503.

**OLCENENGO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, 3 m. from San Germano; with an old church, the remains of an ancient castle, and a trade in corn and rice. P. 1020.

**OLCESE (SAN)**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, near Ripalto, on a slope of the Apennines. It is occupied chiefly by peasants, and has a parish church. P. 3239.

**OLD, or WOLD**, par. Eng. Northampton, 1650 ac. P. 497.

**OLD CALABAR**, a river, Africa. See CALABAR.

**OLD PROVIDENCE**, an isl. Caribbean Sea, belonging to New Granada, E. coast, Central America, about 125 m. from the nearest part of the Mosquito coast, visible from a distance of 33 m. to 36 m. Highest peak, 1190 ft., near the centre; lat. 13° 21' N.; lon. 81° 21' 50" W. It is nearly 4½ m. long, and 2½ m. greatest breadth, of an irregular oval shape; has bold shores, and on the N. separated by a narrow channel from the small isl. of San Catalino. The soil is exceedingly fertile, yielding plentifully all kinds of tropical products; but cotton is the staple, forming the great object of export, along with hides and tortoise-shell, in exchange for calicoes, cloth, &c., brought from Jamaica. The chief anchorage is on the N. side, at the village of Isabel. Old Providence was long celebrated as a favourite resort of the buccaners.

**OLDBERROW**, par. Eng. Wor'ter; 1320 ac. P. 56.

**OLDBURG**, a tn. and township, England, co. Salop, in the heart of an important mining district, on the Birmingham canal, 5 m. N.W. Birmingham. It is irregularly built, but has several spacious modern streets, lined with good houses and shops, and lighted with gas; a district church, in the later English style, with a tower; Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels; an endowed school, a prison; manufactures of chemical products, iron, and steel-works, and extensive iron and coal mines. Pop. (1851), 5114.

**OLDBURY**, two par. Eng. — I, Salop; 1140 ac. P. 142. — 2, (on the Hill), Gloucester; 1870 ac. Pop. 483.

**OLDCASTLE**, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Meath. The town, 20½ m. N.W. Trim, has a church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a school. Pop. 1508. Area of par. 7908. P. 5079.

**OLDCASTLE**, par. Eng. Monmouth; 900 ac. Pop. 58.

**OLDCONNAUGHT**, par. Irel. Dublin; 1978 ac. Pop. 1939.

**OLDCONNELLI**, par. Irel. Kildare; 3987 ac. P. 745.

**OLDEBOORN**, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 12 m. S.S.E. Leeuwarden. It is a scattered place; with three churches, a school; some trade in butter, cheese, and cattle; a copper-work, iron-work, three building-yards, and several mills. Pop. 1485.

**OLDEMARKT**, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 17 m. N.N.W. Hasselt; with two churches; and a considerable butter market. Pop. 823.

**OLDENBURG**, a grand duchy in the N. of Germany, forming the 20th State of the German Confederation; bounded, N. by the N. Sea or German Ocean, E. Hanover and Bremen, S. and W. Hanover; greatest length, N. to S., 61 m.; greatest breadth, 44 m.; area, 1587 geo. sq. m. This forms Oldenburg proper; but, in addition to it, the duchy possesses three separate patches of territory, distinct both from it and from each other, namely, two in Holstein, forming the principality of Lübeck, with an area of 128 geo. sq. m.; and Birkenfeld, in the S. of Rhenish Prussia, with an area of 108 geo. sq. m.; thus making the whole area 1823 geo. sq. m. Oldenburg proper is flat throughout, excepting in the S. extremity, where some low hills appear. The principal rivers are the Weser, the Hunte, its affluent; the Jahde, Haase, Soeste, Vehn, and Leda. There are no lakes of great extent. Storms often blow from the sea; and frequent fogs produce a cold, damp air, which occasionally robs even summer of its proper warmth. The surface, in respect to soil, is divided into marshy and sandy land. The former has, in many instances, been recovered from the sea, and still is only protected from it by means of dikes similar to those erected in Holland and Holstein. It consists generally of a heavy alluvium, capable, when properly laid dry, of yielding heavy

crops of wheat, beans, and hay. The sandy land is very light, and of little fertility, and not unfrequently is left in a state of nature, forming extensive tracts of barren heath. A considerable part of the sandy districts were once covered with wood. Much of it has disappeared, but there are still several extensive forests. Agriculture, employed in raising not only corn, but rape, hemp, and flax, and including the rearing of horses and cattle, is the principal source of subsistence. Manufactures and trade have made comparatively little progress. Oldenburg is governed by a grand duke, whose power, theoretically, is almost absolute. The inhabitants are generally a patient and industrious race, but habits of intoxication are very prevalent. For administrative purposes, the duchy proper is divided into seven circles—Oldenburg, the capital; Neuenburg, Ovelgönne, Delmenhorst, Vechta, Klippenburg, and Jever. Pop. (1852), 252,699. Pop. Lübeck (1850), 22,146. Pop. Birkenfeld (1849), 30,966.

**OLDENBURG**, a tn. Germany, cap. above grand duchy, 24 m. W.N.W. Bremen, on the Hunte, which here receiving the Haaren, forms a harbour. It has a castle, with palace, several churches, college, library of 15,000 volumes, picture-gallery, gymnasium, barracks, normal and military schools, several hospitals; manufactures of refined sugar, soap, and musical instruments; numerous breweries and distilleries; and a trade in wood, wool, and cattle. Pop. 7829.

**OLDENBURG**, a tn. Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Little Brökaue, 30 m. N.N.E. Lübeck. Its trade, once considerable, has greatly fallen off, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 2400.

**OLDENDORF**, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, r. bank Weser, 26 m. S.W. Hanover; with manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, vinegar, tobacco, and leather; and a trade in linen and cattle. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1363.

**OLDENZAAL**, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 33 m. E.N.E. Deventer. It has a townhouse, two churches, a synagogue, and several schools; wool-combing, spinning, and weaving; and manufactures of calicoes, sacking, and dye-works. Pop. 2862.

**OLDESLOE, or ODESLO**, a tn. Denmark, duchy Holstein, at the confluence of the Beste with the Trave, 16 m. W.S.W. Lübeck; with important manufactures of salt, obtained from brine springs; a paper-mill, and a considerable transit trade with Lübeck and Hamburg. Pop. 3000.

**OLDHAM**, a parl. and mun. bor. and market tn. Eng. land, Lancashire, on a height near the source of the Irk, a little above its junction with the Medlock, and on a branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 6 m. N.E. Manchester. It is of comparatively recent origin, and has risen up with wonderful rapidity, chiefly in consequence of the valuable coal-mines in its vicinity, and the facilities thereby afforded for the establishment of numerous and extensive cotton-factories. In 1760, it contained only 60 dwellings, almost all merely straw-thatched huts; and has since increased so as to become a large and leading manufacturing town, irregular in its construction, but containing many well-built and several handsome streets. It continues, however, to be rather poor in public buildings. The more important are the churches of St. Mary, a handsome modern structure, in the early English style, with a square tower, containing 12 fine-toned bells, and a window of richly-stained glass; St. James, a neat edifice, with a tower and composite turret; and St. Peter, not particularly deserving of notice; various chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive-Methodists, Independents, Moravians, Baptists, Friends, Kilhamites, R. Catholics, and Unitarians; and the Townhall, which is at once handsome and commodious. The chief educational and literary establishments are the Blue-Coat School, occupying an elegant building, in the early English style, erected by subscription, and liberally endowed by bequests of Thomas Henshaw; the free grammar-school; the national and infant schools, for which commodious buildings have recently been erected; the lyceum, mechanics' institute, hall of science, and subscription-library.

The cotton is by far the most important manufacture of the town, and employs the greater part of the mills, which, including those of the vicinity, amount to about 150, and are all moved by steam. They are, for the most part, only spinning-mills; but there are also numerous weaving-factories, producing fustians, velveteens, calicoes, twills, and corduroys.

flats, which once formed an important staple, are still made to a considerable extent; and there are several large machine shops, iron and brass foundries, tanneries, roperies, bleach-works, gas-meter works, &c. Oldham, first erected into a borough by the Reform Act, sends two members to Parliament; and is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four councillors. Pop. of mun. bor. 52,820; of par. bor., including townships of Chadderton and Crompton, and chapelry of Royton, 72,357.

**OLDHAMSTOCKS**, par. Scot. Hadding., 6 by 3 m. P. 694. **OLDISLEBEN**, a vil. Saxo-Weimar, circle and N.N.W. Weimar, on the Unstrut; with an old monastery, manufactures of beet-root sugar, saltpetre-works, tile-works, and limekilns; an oil and flour mills; and a trade in cattle. P. 1396.

**OLDLEIGHLIN**, par. Irel. Carlow; 9920 ac. P. 3658. **OLDNEY**, an isl. about 1 m. long, W. coast, Scotland, co. Sutherland, at the S. side of Loch Assynt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the mainland.

**OLDROSS**, par. Irel. Wexford; 10,653 ac. P. 2571. **OLEGGIO**, a tn., div. and 10 m. N. Novara; with a court of justice, and several public offices; two parish churches, a college or seminary, several public schools, an hospital, and ancient belfry tower; manufactures of cotton and fustian goods, several cotton and silk mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and timber. Pop. 7420.

**OLEIRO**, a tn. and seaport, Spain. See **CUDIILERO**. **OLEIROS**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, near Castello-Branco. Pop. 1690.

**OLEKMA**, a river, Asia, which rises near the N.W. extremity of the Jablonnoi Mountains, on the frontiers of China; flows N. into Russia, gov. Yakutsk, and, after a course of above 400 m., joins r. bank Lena, a little below the town of Olekminsk; chief affluents, the Tungurka, Ikimda, and Oioun; the Tugur, Miakli, and Tochara.

**OLEKMINSK**, a tn. Siberia, gov. and 350 m. W.S.W. Yakutsk, l. bank Lena, founded in 1783. Pop. 1059.

**OLENEK**, a river, Siberia, gov. Yakutsk. It rises near lat. 64° N., and lon. 117° E.; flows circuitously N., and, after a course of about 800 m., falls into the Arctic Ocean, to the W. of the mouths of the Lena.

**OLERON (GAVE DE)**, a river, France, formed by the junction of the Gaves of Ossan and Aspe, which, descending from the N. slope of the Pyrenees, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, meet at the town of Oleron. The united stream, flowing N.W., joins l. bank Pau, on the frontiers of dep. Landes; total course, 45 m.

**OLERON** [Latin, *Oliarius*], an isl. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 1 m. from the mainland, and separated, by the Pertuis d'Antioche, from isl. Ré, on the N.; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 18 m.; greatest breadth, 7 m. The W. side is very much exposed, and has a wild and somewhat desolate appearance; but, with this exception, the greater part of the surface is fertile, and yields oats, rye, barley, beans, maize, red and white wine, and excellent vegetables. There are also some extensive marshes, from which a good deal of salt is made. The island is divided into two cantons, and contains the two towns of Chateau and St. Pierre d'Oleron. The former ranks as a fortress of the third class, being defended by a strong castle, and otherwise fortified. A good many vessels are built here; distilleries, also, are numerous; and there is a considerable trade in corn, salt, wine, and brandy. The laws of Oleron, forming a kind of maritime code, which is said to have been drawn up in the 12th century, long enjoyed great authority, and were used in guiding the decisions of other countries as well as France. Pop. 16,000.

**OLESA-DE-MONTSERRAT**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Barcelona; with two squares, a church, a primary school, and an hospital; manufactures of baize, blankets, flannels, &c.; a flour and 12 oil mills. Pop. 2756.

**OLESKO**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 11 m. N. Zloczow, on an arm of the Sty. It has two churches, and a castle, and is the birth-place of king John Sobieski. P. 1250.

**OLETTE**, a tn. and com. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, in a gorge, l. bank Tet; with thermal springs; temperature 190° Fah., though occasionally much lower; efficacious in paralysis, rheumatism, &c. Pop. 1209.

**OLETZKO**, or **MARGRABOWA**, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Gumbinnen; with a castle, church, townhouse, infirmary, educational establishment, and an extensive market-place. Pop. 2922.

**OLEVANO**, three places, Italy:—1, A tn. Papal States, 25 m. E. Rome. It is entirely a town of the Middle Ages; and contains an old baronial castle, built, by the Colonna, on a massive rock of limestone; and, among other churches, a very handsome one dedicated to St. Margaret. Pop. 3000. —2, A tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. and E. Salerno. Pop. 2100.—3, A vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, l. bank Agogna, about 3 m. S. Mortara; with a church, a modern castle, and a trade in silk, rye, and rice. Pop. 1165.

**OLFEN**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. S.W. Münster; with a church; manufactures of linen, and wooden clogs; a printfield, and dye-works. Pop. 1200.

**OLGIATE**, several places, Austrian Italy:—1, A vil. and com., prov. and 6 m. W.S.W. Como; with a church. Pop. 1671.—2, ( *Olonia* ), A vil. and com., prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Milan; with a church, a magnificent mausoleum, erected to Count Greppe, and two cotton-mills. Pop. 1423.

**OLGINATE**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 15 m. E. Como, near r. bank Adda, where the channel expands into a lake, which takes the name of Olginate. It has two churches. Pop. 1430.

**OLHÃO**, a tn. and par. Portugal, on the sea-coast, 4 m. E. Faro; with an annual fair of three days. P. 5900.

**OLIAROS**, an isl., Grecian Archipelago. See **ANTIPAROS**.

**OLIENA**, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Nuoro; with a church and school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; limekilns, brick and tile works; and a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Pop. 3075.

**OLIETE**, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel, 55 m. S. Saragossa; well built; with three squares, regular, spacious, paved, and clean streets; a church, townhouse, prison, two schools; and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1722.

**OLIFANT'S**, or **ELEPHANT'S RIVERS**, Cape Colony, S. Africa:—1, Dist. George, formed by the junction of several head streams, which unite at lat. 33° 25' S.; lon. 23° 28' E.; whence the river flows W. by S. to lon. 21° 43' E., when it suddenly proceeds due S., and falls into the Indian Ocean, under the name of the Gauritz, about 20 m. S.W. from Mossel Bay. For a considerable part of its course, it forms the boundary-line between the districts of George and Zwelendani; its whole length is probably about 140 m.—2, Dist. Clan William; has its sources in a mountainous region in the district of Worcester, about lat. 32° 50' S.; lon. 19° E.; from which it flows N. by W. to about lat. 31° 29' S., where, after various windings, which include some directly opposite courses, it proceeds due S. to lat. 31° 41' S., where it falls into the Atlantic. It is joined, in its progress, by two large affluents, called, respectively, the Great Doorn, and Karre Doorn; length, about 125 m.

**OLINDA**, a city, Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, 3 m. N. Recife, forming, with that city, what is generally called Pernambuco, on the Atlantic; lat. 8° S.; lon. 34° 50' W.; consists generally of good houses, having paved, though not very regular streets; but has not a thriving appearance. Many of the fine houses are untenanted and falling to decay; and several of the streets are grown over with weeds and grass. It has a cathedral, the church of São Salvador, episcopal palace, a townhouse, ecclesiastical seminary, school of law, several superior and many primary schools, an hospital of mercy, a convent, and four monasteries; a public library and a botanical garden. The trade is chiefly in cotton, sugar, and rum. A lake, close to the town, abounds with alligators. P. 8000.

**OLITE** [anc. *Ologitum*], a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, 27 m. S. Pampeluna, r. bank Zidacos; with two squares, a courthouse, school, two churches, the one remarkable for a very high Gothic tower; two convents, a flour-mill, and five oil-presses. Pop. 1998.

**OLIVA**, two places, Spain:—1, A tn. Valencia, prov. and 47 m. N.E. Alicante. It contains the palace of the Duke of Gandia, an hospital, two schools, two parish churches, a monastery of Franciscan nuns, a barrack, two hermitages, and a cemetery. Agriculture employs many of the inhabitants; and a yearly fair is held. Pop. 5615.—2, ( *de Jerez* ), A tn. Estremadura, prov. and 37 m. S. Badajoz. The houses are wretchedly built; but it has extensive and regular squares, though badly paved; a courthouse, prison, four schools, a church, and considerable manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, and 20 flour-mills. Pop. 3410.



**OLIVA.**—1, A tn. in the N. of isl. Fuenteventura, one of the Canaries, at the foot of a mountain of same name. It has a church with a tower, two schools, manufactures of ordinary woollen and linen cloth; and a trade in corn, fruit, and some cochineal. Pop. 2132.—2, A tn. Prussia, gov. and 6 m. N.W. Danzig, 2 m. from the Baltic; with a palace, and an old Cistercian abbey with a handsome church; near it are a paper-mill, and steel, iron, and copper works. Pop. 1500.

**OLIVARES,** a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 8 m. E. Seville. It has well-paved and clean streets; a courthouse, two churches, four schools; and several oil-mills and rope-works. Pop. 2066.

**OLIVARES,** a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Cuenca. It has a church and a school; flour-mills; and a trade in corn, fruit, wine, and saffron. Pop. 1122.

**OLIVEIRA,** several places, Portugal, particularly:—1, (*-d'Azeméis*), A tn. and par., prov. Douro, l. bank Antua, 24 m. S. Oporto. Pop. 2000.—2, (*-do Bairro*), A tn. and par., prov. Douro, 12 m. S.E. Aveiro. Pop. 1602.—3, (*-de Conde*), A tn. and par., prov. Beira-Alta, 13 m. S.S.W. Viseu. Pop. 2900.—4, (*-do Hospital*), A tn. and par., prov. Beira-Baixa, about 30 m. from Coimbra. Pop. 1200.

**OLIVEIRA,** a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, traversed by a stream of same name, from the sands of which gold is washed, 40 m. S. Tamandua; with a church, built of marble obtained in the district; inhabitants employed in cultivation, rearing cattle, and mining. Pop. tn., 1600; dist., 4000.

**OLIVENÇA,** a tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, near the sea, 12 m. S. São Jorge; with a handsome stone church, and a primary school; inhabitants, Indians, engaged in making articles of turnery. Pop. dist., 1500.

**OLIVENZA,** a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 15 m. S. Badajoz, l. bank Guadiana. It is protected by a strong wall, in the form of a polygon, with nine sides, and is entered by three gates. The town is laid-out into squares and streets of moderate breadth, and has a townhouse, prison, two barracks for infantry, one for cavalry, and another for artillery; a military hospital, hospital for indigent persons and foundlings, two schools, an ex-convent, two hermitages, and two parish churches—that of St. Mary Magdalene is a sumptuous temple, with a magnificent portico of white marble. Expressing oil, grinding corn, weaving, and making earthenware, are carried on. Pop. 2921.

**OLIVET,** a vil. France, dep. Loiret, 3 m. S. Orleans, near the source of the Loiret; with manufactures of cotton fabrics and hosiery, and an active trade in wine. Pop. 1179.

**OLIVETO,** two tns. Naples:—1, A tn. prov. Basilicata, dist. and 25 m. W.S.W. Matera. Pop. 1111.—2, A tn., Principato-Citra, dist. and 6 m. E.N.E. Campagna; with an annual fair of five days. Pop. 4370.

**OLIVERI,** a vil. Sicily, prov. and 27 m. W.S.W. Messina, N. coast, r. bank Elicona; with a castle, and a tunny fishery. A little N.W. are the ruins of ancient Tyndaris.

**OLIVOPOL,** a tn. Russia, gov. and 122 m. N.N.W. Kherson, on a hill near the confluence of the Siniuka and Bug. It is defended by a fortress. Pop. (1842), 3300.

**OLKANSKAIA,** a fort, Russia, gov. Orenburg, circle and 9 m. W. Buzuluk, on the Olkanka. It forms part of the military line of Samara, and consists of several well-formed and regularly-built streets; and is garrisoned partly by regular troops, and partly by Cossacks.

**OLKASZ,** a tn. Austria, Poland, 23 m. W.N.W. Cracow, formerly a large and wealthy place, which furnished a considerable revenue to the kings of Poland, from its lead and silver mines. Pop. 1200.

**OLKHON,** an isl. Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, W. shore, Lake Baikal, the largest in the lake; length, 50 m.; breadth, nearly 18 m., and not 1 m. from the coast. The shores are generally steep, and the interior consists chiefly of an elevated plateau. The soil is, for the most part, stony or sandy; but considerable portions are covered by forests of pine and birch; and others have good pastures, on which the inhabitants, Bourriats, feed numbers of cattle. Game is abundant, and the fisheries in the lake very productive.

**OLLALLA (SANTA),** two places, Spain:—1, A tn. Andalusia, prov. Huelva, 36 m. N. Seville; with a church, a prison, and an hospital; several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1081.—2, A tn. New Castile, prov. and W.N.W. Toledo; poorly built; with a church, prison, hos-

pital, primary school, manufactures of corks, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1039.

**OLLERIA,** a tn., prov. and 39 m. S. Valencia; with a townhouse, prison, two endowed schools, a church, and some trade in horses and mules bought in Catalonia, Galicia, and Andalusia. Pop. 3664.

**OLLERTON,** a market tn. and chapelry; England, co. and 18 m. N.N.E. Nottingham, in the forest of Sherwood. It has a modern chapel-of-ease, and a Wesleyan chapel, a weekly market, and an annual cattle fair. Pop. 777.

**OLLIGNIES,** a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Dender, 17 m. N.N.W. Mons; with manufactures of linen, a brewery, a distillery, two flour-mills, and a trade in corn and wood. Pop. 1493.

**OLLIOULES** [anc. *Oliolis*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 4 m. N.W. Toulon, at the mouth of a wild and barren gorge, called the Pass of Ollioules; well built; with a manufactory of glue, and an active trade in fruits and olive-oil. P. 1920.

**OLLON,** a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Valais, cap. circle, 2 m. S.E. Aigle, on a height overlooking a large and fruitful plain, which slopes to the Rhone. It has a church; chief employment, rearing of cattle. Pop. 2692.

**OLMEDO,** a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 25 m. S. Valladolid, once surrounded with strong walls, of which there are some remains. It has a townhouse, a prison, two hospitals, a theatre, and six churches, several of which are fine edifices; manufactures of earthenware, wax candles, and brandy. Pop. (agricultural), 2024.

**OLMEN,** a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 33 m. E. by S. Antwerp, on the Great Nèthe. It has manufactures of common woollens; a dye-work, a brewery, a distillery, two flour-mills, and a trade in butter. Pop. 1358.

**OLMETO,** a tn. France, isl. Corsica, 12 m. N.W. Sartene; well built, clean, thriving. It has a neat church, and a chapel. Near it are the ferruginous thermal baths of Boraci; temperature, 86° Fah. Pop. 2010.

**OLMISCH,** or **OLMIS.** See **ALMISSA.**

**OLMÜTZ,** [Moravian, *Holomauce*; Latin, *Olomacium* or *Eburum*], a city, Austria, formerly cap. of Moravia, 103 m. N.N.E. Vienna, with which it is connected by railway, on the March, which forms almost a complete circle around it. It is extensively and strongly fortified, and rises gradually on all sides towards its centre; is well-built; has a cathedral, a fine Gothic building, erected by King Wenzel III., who was murdered here in 1306, and is buried within the church; the church of St. Maurice, with the largest organ in Moravia; the church of St. Michael, surrounded by a handsome cupola; a townhouse with a lofty tower; a university, possessing a fine library of 50,000 vols.; bishop's palace, arsenal, barracks; manufactures chiefly of linen and woollen cloth, ironmongery, and articles in iron-wire, and a very unimportant trade. Olmütz is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of several courts of law and public offices; and possesses, in addition to the university already mentioned, a diocesan seminary, gymnasium, academy, high school, Capuchin and Ursuline monastery, an hospital, and poorhouse. It is one of the strongest fortresses in the Austrian dominions, but was taken by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' war. Frederick the Great besieged it for seven weeks without success. Lafayette was confined here in 1794. Pop. 12,512.—The circle is watered by the March, Sazawa, Betschwa, Hanna, Oslova, and Fistriz. Towards the N. and W. it is traversed by hills of considerable elevation, particularly by the Sudetes and Schneeberg; but in other directions is level, and fertile in grain, hemp, and flax. The mountainous districts are rich in iron, which is extensively worked. Area, 152 geo. sq. m. Pop. 366,000.

**OLNE,** a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 8 m. E.S.E. Liège, on the Vesdre. It has a church, a chapel, primary school; and workshops for furnishing firearms. A good many of the inhabitants are nailers. Pop. 3156.

**OLNEY,** or **CUNNEY,** a market tn. and par. England, co. and 19 m. N.E. Buckingham, l. bank Ouse, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It is generally built of stone; and has a large, ancient church in the English style, with a handsome tower and spire; places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and the Society of Friends; national and Lancasterian schools, and a set of almshouses. The making of bone-lace forms the principal business of the town. Area of par., 3140 acs. Pop. 2437.

**OLONA**, a river, Austrian Italy, rises N. of Varese, prov. Como, flows S.E., passing Varese and Milan; at the latter, divides into two branches, the one of which joins I. bank Lambro, at St. Angelo, while the other joins I. bank Po, at St. Zenone, about 12 m. S.E. Pavia; total course, about 60 m.

**OLONETZ**, a gov. Russia; lat. 60° to 64° 30' N.; lon. 30° to 42° 50' E.; bounded N. and E. by Archangel; S.E., Vologda; S., Novgorod; S.W., St. Petersburg and Lake Ladoga; and W., Finland; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 370 m.; breadth, 250 m.; area, 60,594 geo. sq. m. The surface of this government is generally flat; but in the N.W. some hills of moderate elevation occur, and take the name of the mountains of Olonetz, while part of the S. is traversed by the dorsal ridge which forms the water-shed between the basins of the Baltic and the Volga. The nucleus of these hills is granite, overlain by conglomerate and clay-slate. The drainage of the government is shared, in unequal proportions, between the Baltic, White Sea, and Volga; the first, through the medium of Lake Onega, receives the far largest share; and the second, chiefly by the Onega, receives the next largest; the share received by the Volga is confined to a small portion of the S. The most marked natural feature of the government is the immense number of its lakes, streams, and morasses. The number of lakes—one of them Onega, of the first magnitude—has been calculated to amount to 1500; and that of the rivers, great and small, to 800. The climate is rigorous in the extreme. The winter is long, and so severe, that quicksilver occasionally freezes; and the summer heat, though of short duration, is very great. Timber constitutes almost the whole wealth of the government; the lakes and rivers are in general well supplied with fish; porphyry and marble are extensively quarried between Lakes Ladoga and Onega; iron-ores are worked to such an extent as to supply ten blast-furnaces; copper is also partially worked; and hemp and flax thrive in many of the swampy districts where corn would fail, and may be regarded as, after timber, the most valuable vegetable products of the government. Trade and manufactures have made little progress; and the want of home employment is so generally felt, that great numbers of the inhabitants, amounting in some summers to nearly a third of the whole, emigrate temporarily into the adjoining governments. Education is under the superintendence of the university of St. Petersburg; but the very little progress which it has made may be estimated from the fact, that the government possesses only one printing-press, which is in the hands of the state, and nothing that deserves the name of a bookseller's shop. Olonetz is divided into seven districts. One military governor presides over both Olonetz and Archangel. The capital of the government is Petrozavodsk. Pop. (1850), 268,000.

**OLONETZ**, a tn. Russia, above gov., E. shore, Lake Ladoga, where it receives the Olonka, 125 m. N.E. St. Petersburg. It has eight churches, four chapels, and a prison; a great number of saw-mills on the Olonka, and a considerable trade in fox-skins. The first building-dock in the Russian empire was established here by Peter the Great, and some vessels are still built at it. Pop. (1849), 106L.

**OLORON**, or **OLERON** (Latin, *Illuro*), a tn. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the side and summit of a hill near the Gave d'Oloron, here crossed by a lofty stone bridge, communicating with the large suburb or separate town of St. Marie. It has a church, a seminary; manufactures of checked handkerchiefs, much worn as a head-dress by the peasantry of Aragon and Gascony; woollen bonnets, and a trade chiefly in Spanish wool, Bayonne hams, and other salt provisions, cattle and horses. Oloron is also a general depot for the masts and other marine timber cut on the Pyrenees. P. 545E.

**OLOT**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. Girona, 55 m. N. Barcelona, I. bank Fluvia, at the foot of the volcanic hill Montsacopa, which, with six others, likewise volcanic, form nearly a small circle, in the S. part of which the town is built. It has regular, but narrow and ill-paved streets, lined with ill-built houses; two large squares, schools for primary education, Latin, drawing, &c.; two dilapidated prisons, an hospital for infirm paupers, public baths, barracks, a large handsome parish church, with several other churches and chapels; a cabinet of natural history, a pretty theatre, and a small circus for bull-fights. Besides its extinct volcanoes, Olot presents a very singular phenomenon in its *bufadors*; a

name given to certain apertures beneath the houses situated at the base of Mount Batot, from which issue subterranean gusts of wind. They blow with greatest violence in hot weather; and are then so cold, that they make the thermometer fall from 89° or 94° (the maximum summer heat at Olot) down to 53° Fah. In winter the reverse is the case; for, during the keenest frosts, the thermometer rises to 53° when placed in these subterranean funnels. They are turned to account, in summer, for preserving meats, and for cooling drinks. Coarse woollens and cottons, linen, paper, leather, ribbons, and dyes, are made. Olot was destroyed in 1427 by an earthquake, but was soon rebuilt. Pop. 2193.

**OLPE**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Arnsberg, on the Bigge, cap. circle; with three R. Catholic churches, a townhouse, copper and iron smelting-furnaces, and a trade in ironware. Pop. 1936.

**OLRICK**, par. Scot. Caithness; 4 m. by 2 m. P. 1584.

**OLSA**, a river, Austria, which rises in the Jablunka mountains, on the N.E. extremity of Moravia; flows N.N.W. through Austrian Silesia, passing the towns of Teschen and Freystadt, and joins r. bank Oder, after a course of about 60 m.

**OLSENE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 13 m. S. Ghent, r. bank Lys, near the railway and canal from Ghent to Courtray. It has three distilleries, two breweries, several corn and oil mills, and a tobacco-factory; but weaving and husbandry are the chief employments. Pop. 2180.

**OLSHANA**, or **OLCHANA**, a market tn. Russia, gov. and 15 m. W. Kharkov; with well-frequented fairs. P. 2000.

**OLSONSK**, a vil. Siberia, gov. and about 80 m. N.N.E. Irkutsk, on the road to Yakutsk, and on an elevated and humid tract, forming part of the water-shed between the Angara and the Lena, to both of which it sends its waters.

**OLST**, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 6 m. N. Deventer; with two churches, and a school; and some trade in bacon. Pop. 823.

**OLSTYNEB**, a tn. Prussia. See HOHENSTEIN.

**OLTEN** (Latin, *Ultinum*), a tn. Switzerland, can. and 20 m. E.N.E. Soleure, cap. dist., at the confluence of the Dunner with the Aar, which is here crossed by a bridge. It is well built; has a handsome church, a Capuchin convent, and two educational establishments; manufactures of worsted and cotton hosiery, and leather; and a trade in wine, paper, groceries, and cloth. Pop. 1500.

**OLTI**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, cap. of the Daikh country, pash. and 70 m. N.E. Erzeroom; beautifully situated among gardens, on the banks of the Olti, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is a very ancient, but decayed place, defended by a citadel, partly surrounded by a dilapidated wall; and once the residence of the atabegs who ruled the country. Numerous ruins attest its former magnificence. Pop. about 1500.

**OLUTORSKOI**, or **OLUIORSK**, a cape and gulf, Behring's Sea, E. coast Kamtschatka. The cape, lat. 59° 58' N.; lon. 170° 28' E., rises with a steep ascent, and is rendered conspicuous by a mountain with three summits, the loftiest 2537 ft. high. The gulf, W.N.W. of the cape, has lofty shores, lined with precipitous cliffs.

**OLVERA** [anc. *Hippa*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 63 m. N.E. Cadiz; on a lofty height encircled by others, one of which is crowned by an old castle. It is indifferently built; consisting of houses of poor appearance, arranged in steep but spacious and well-paved streets; and has a handsome parish church, adorned with marble sculptures; two primary schools, a large courthouse and prison, manufactures of earthenware, several flour and oil mills, and a trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Pop. 6000.

**OLYKA**, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, about 100 m. N.W. Jitomir; with a collegiate church, and a seminary. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1752. Pop. 3600.

**OLYMPUS** (MOUNT), a celebrated mountain, European Turkey, prov. Trikala, about 10 m. from W. shore Gulf of Saloniki, and 25 m. N. Larissa. It rises with two peaks called St. Stephano and St. Elias, to the height of 9754 ft. above sea-level; lat. 40° 5' N.; lon. 22° 21' E. The ridges forming its S. base are separated from Mount Ossa by the famous Vale of Tempe, a deep gorge through which the Salambria has forced its way to the sea.

**OLZAI**, a vil., isl. Sardinia, 33 m. N. Cagliari; with a church, school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in corn, flour, and dairy produce. Pop. 1060.



OM, a river, Siberia, which rises in the N. of gov. Tomsk, traverses the steppe of Baraba, passes the town of Kainsk, and at Omsk joins r. bank Irtysh, after a W.S.W. course of about 380 m. Its principal affluents, which it receives on the right, are the Ugakla, Itcha, Kama, and Tartas.

OMAGH, a market tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 27 m. S. Londonderry, on a steep acclivity; has tolerably well-kept streets, lighted with gas; houses generally of stone, and much improved of late years; a handsome county courthouse, county jail, barracks, and poorhouse; a church, a Methodist and two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and R. Catholic chapel, and numerous schools. About a mile from the town there is a large lunatic asylum of recent erection, intended for the incurable lunatics of the N. counties. Pop. 2947.

OMAN, a principality, Arabia, between the most E. angle of the peninsula and the entrance of the Persian Gulf, and bounded on three sides by the sea. Ras-el-Had, the most E. point on the coast of Arabia; lat. 22° 23' 30" N.; lon. 69° E.; is generally regarded as the S. commencement of Oman; but in the interior, at least, the limits of this country go as far S. as lat. 22° N. From Ras-el-Had the coast runs, with an incurvation W., in a general direction N.W., for about 100 geo. m. to Muscat; thence it sweeps again in a similar curve, for about 250 m. to Ras Mussendom, lat. 26° 22' N., at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. From this point, the Pirate-coast, as it is named in the maps, runs S. for 150 m., but it is not properly included in Oman; the sea-coast of which, 350 m. in extent, lies wholly on the Indian Ocean. About half-way between Ras-el-Had and Muscat, a chain of mountains runs for nearly 100 m. E. to W., then winds N.W. and N., following the curve of the coast, from which it is generally 25 m. to 40 m. distant. The most S. and elevated portion of this chain bears the name of Jebel Akhdar, or the Green Mountains.

The principality of Oman comprises the provinces of Dhorrah, Oman, Jailan, and Batn, or Batna. S. of Muscat the hills approach the shore, which they border with inhospitable cliffs of bare rock; but at some distance in the interior, S.W. of Ras-el-Had, and behind the hills, lies a fertile tract, which forms the province of Jailan. N.W. of this, round the Jebel Akhdar, and embracing Muscat on the sea-coast, is Oman, properly so called. A few miles N. of Muscat, the barren hills recede from the coast, and leave a narrow, low tract, watered by periodical torrents, which convert it into a garden and date-grove. This is the province of Batn [narrow valley]. On the opposite, or S.W. side of the mountains, a similar chain of oases in the hollows which receive the torrents, forms the province of Dhorrah. The provinces of Dhorrah, Oman, and Jailan, are bounded towards the interior by sandy deserts, wandered over by tribes of Bedouins, who keep the adjacent cultivated districts in perpetual alarm.

Limestone appears to be the prevailing rock in the Jebel Akhdar, and S. hills of Oman. Near Muscat, the cliffs are formed of serpentine or of clay-slate. At the N. extremity of the peninsula, round Ras Mussendom, the rocks are all of volcanic origin, steep walls of basalt or trachyte enclosing the numerous deep inlets. The hills or mountains near the coast, sometimes attaining a height of 3000 ft., are uniformly baro and sterile; and it is only round the Jebel Akhdar, which is supposed to have an elevation of 6000 ft., that soil has been collected, and cultivation spreads over a considerable expanse. At Kothra, on the S. side of this mountain, are copper-mines, of little value in their present state.

It is said that the Jebel Akhdar is covered with snow in winter; it is more certain, however, that while in the low tracts of Oman rain falls only four or five times in a month, from October till March it is abundant on the elevated ridges, whence torrents descend to the plains below, and give to all the slopes the verdure from which the mountains take their name. The climate of the plains is intensely hot; and the cultivated fruits—the banana, mango, sugar-cane, &c., are those of India. But in the higher valleys of these mountains grow the apricot, fig, and grapes. A great quantity of wine, resembling that of Shiraz, is made in this district.

The maritime province of Batn is crossed by numerous periodical streams, and two said to be constant, which, spread out in irrigation, have rendered that tract a continued garden. In the interior, the rivers sink in the thirsty earth, and disappear, but they are not thereby wholly lost. Provision for irrigation in the interior of Oman is

made, on a system characteristic of this part of Arabia, and introduced probably from Persia. The water is collected, and led through the cultivated tracts in tunnels or subterranean canals, called *feltj*. These canals extend often for miles, and considering the general low state of industry in the country wherein they are found, they must be regarded as very remarkable works. Abundantly watered by means of these canals, the fields and plantations exhibit a rare luxuriance; and all the fruits and grains of Persia and India, as well as of Arabia, are found in perfection. The inhabitants, in order that they may enjoy the light and air above the dense foliage of the tall trees, build their houses very high; and their watch-towers also, well built of stone, often rise to a height of 150 ft. In Nizzuwah are two towers 170 ft. high.

Besides Muscat, the capital of the country, and Sohár (which see), there are no towns in Oman, respecting which we are enabled to offer any estimate of population. Rostak, on the N. slope of the Jebel Akhdar, and formerly the sultan's residence, is said to be a large and well-built town. Nizzuwah, on the S. side of the same mountain, stands in the midst of the most populous and most productive country. Minnah, a little way to the S., is nearly as large as Nizzuwah; Súr, on the sea-coast (lat. 22° 37'), is but a collection of huts, made with the leaves of the date-palm; but its inhabitants, nevertheless, own about 200 bagalas or coasting vessels, and carry on a brisk trade. Further N., on the coast, are many similar villages, apparently very poor, yet possessing in trade and fishery abundant resources. Fish is so plentiful as to be used for manure; the cattle are fed on it in the dried state. Dates, and other fruits, are exported to India, where the reputation of the fruits of Oman insures them a good price, and cheaper kinds are imported in return. Cotton is cultivated and manufactured for home use; the sugar-cane is cultivated to some extent, and attempts have been made to instruct the people in the art of manufacturing sugar.

The inhabitants of Oman may be distinguished into three classes—Bedouin, Cabaile or clans, cultivating the soil, and merchants on the coast. The latter class includes many strangers, particularly Jews and Banians; and, indeed, the antiquity of the intercourse between this country and India, might be inferred from the circumstance, that the Hindustani is commonly understood by the inhabitants of the coast. The several tribes are ruled by their own Sheikhs, who do not acknowledge the paramount rights, however they may respect the power of the Sultan of Muscat. (Niebuhr; Wellsted's *Travels*; Aucher Eloy, *Voyages dans l'Orient*.)

OMANOOAU, one of the Navigator's Isls. See MANUA.

OMBAY, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, N.W. isl. Timor, from which it is separated by Ombay Passage, about 18 m. wide, one of the best routes from Europe to China;



WARRIORS OF OMBAY.—From Freycinet, *Voyage aux terres Australes*.

lat. (N.W. end) 8° 9' S.; lon. 124° 27' E. It is about 50 m. in length, E. by N., and W. by S.; consists of high land, particularly at the E. part; its coasts all around appear bold and safe to approach. It is populous; but the race by which it is

inhabited are said to be fierce and treacherous. They are reputed to be cannibals, and when on predatory expeditions attire themselves in pieces of buffalo hide, and adorn themselves with pigs' teeth, shells, and goats' tails. Their arms are bow and arrow, and they carry their food in bags formed of leaves. Fish, cocoa-nuts, rice, honey, and fowls, constitute their chief food. The island produces pepper. Some traffic is carried on with Timor, exchanging birds'-nests and provisions, for iron-work, Chinese wares, and linen.

**OMBERGSHEDEN**, a vil. Sweden, län. Carlstad, in the Fryksdal, on the W. side of a lake; only deserving of notice on account of the fair annually held at it for eight days, which is one of the largest in Sweden, and attracts from 12,000 to 13,000 persons.

**OMBERSLEY**, a vil. and par., co. and 6 m. N. Worcester, on the Severn, here crossed by a bridge, consisting of a gigantic iron arch, with stone piers. It has a modern and very elegant parish church, an independent chapel, and an endowed school. Area of par., 6740 ac. Pop. 2267.

**OMEGNA**, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, N.N.W. Novara, on Lake Orta; with an ancient church, an hospital, and a trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 1460.

**OMEKON**, a river, Siberia, which rises in gov. Yakutsk, in the W. slope of the Stannovoi mountains, flows W.N.W., and joins r. bank Indighirka, after a course of nearly 100 m.

**OMER (St.)** (Latin, *Audomaropolis*), a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, in a marshy district, on the Aa, which is here navigable, and at the mouth of the canal of Neuf-Fosse, 23 m. S.E. Calais. It ranks as a fortress, being surrounded by ramparts, and defended by several out-works; but its most important defences are its marshes, and the extent to which they can be laid under water. It is a dull place, though its streets are spacious. It contains a great number of well-built houses; and has a spacious market-place or Place d'Armes; a fine cathedral, showing the transition from the round to the pointed style; the ancient church of the Jesuits, whose convent is now occupied by the college; the abbey church of St. Bertin, at one time the noblest Gothic monument of French Flanders, and though greatly dilapidated in 1794, only made the miserable ruin it now is by the barbarism of the town magistrates in 1831; public library, barracks, and several well-endowed hospitals; a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a communal college, a secondary ecclesiastical school, and an agricultural society; manufactures of woollen cloth, woollen covers, thread, starch, oil, glue, earthen pipes, fishing-nets, salt, leather, paper, beer, and brandy; and an important trade in wool, corn, wine, oil, flax, coal, &c. A seminary here for the education of English and Irish R. Catholics, had at one time acquired considerable celebrity, several of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot having been pupils in it; Daniel O'Connell also attended it, when being educated for a priest. P. 18,424.

**OMERKOTE**, a tn. and fort, Scinde. See **AMERKOTE**.

**OMERKUNTUC**, or **AMARA CANTACA**, a celebrated place of pilgrimage, Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, 28 m. N.N.W. Rutenpoor, in a wild, thinly inhabited country; rarely visited, except by Hindoo pilgrims; to whom its site, at the source of the Sone and the Nerbudda, is the chief attraction.

**OMETEPE**, **OMETEPEPET**, or **OMOTEPE**, an isl. Central America, W. side Lake Nicaragua, about 3 m. long, N.W. to S.E., with a maximum breadth of nearly 2 m.; connected in the S.E. with the island of Madera, by a narrow neck of land, which, in a strong breeze from the N.E., is frequently overflowed. Its most characteristic feature is a lofty mountain 5100 ft. high, and distinguished at a great distance by mariners on the Pacific. It presents the form of an almost perfect cone, and is said to have a deep crater on its summit. It is inhabited by an industrious race of Indians, who raise maize, and possess some cattle; and has a small town, called Moyagalsa, with a church and resident curate, who manages the whole community by the aid of an Indian council.

**OMEY**, an isl. Ireland, co. Galway, in the Atlantic, 6 m. N.W. Clifden;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, by  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth. The female portion of the inhabitants are generally engaged in spinning wool and knitting stockings.

**OMEY**, par. Irel. Galway; 20,836 ac. P. 7953.

**OMMEN**, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 22 m. N.E. Deventer, r. bank Vecht; with a church, a school, some blue-dyeing, and saw, walk, oil, and corn mills. Pop. 1048.

**OMOA**, a small seaport tn. and fort, Central America, state Honduras; lat.  $15^{\circ} 47' N.$ ; lon.  $88^{\circ} 3' 0'' W.$  (R.); on a small bay, forming a good harbour, by which most of the European goods destined for Guatemala and San Salvador are imported; an unhealthy place; chiefly inhabited by a few mulattoes.

**OMÖE**, an isl. Denmark, about 5 m. long, by 1 m. broad, on the coast of Seeland, separated from Aggersø, by a narrow but deep channel, 65 m. S.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 200.

**OMOLON**, a river, Siberia, which rises in the N. slope of the Stannovoi mountains, about lat.  $62^{\circ} N.$ ; flows first N. N.W., then W., then N.W. past Kolimsk, and, after a course of about 500 m., unites, by several mouths, with the Kolima, about 90 m. above its mouth in the Arctic Ocean. Its chief affluents are the Tchekutchkanika, on the l.; and the Ulanda, Shelonikova, Travianka, and Kadutina, on the r.

**OMOROVICZA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Baes, 4 m. from Bajmok; with a Protestant church; and a trade in corn and fine cattle. Pop. 3622.

**OMOULEV**, or **OMULEFF**, a river, E. Prussia, gov. Königsberg; rises 18 m. N.N.E. Neidenburg; flows S.E., expanding into several lakes; enters Poland, and joins r. bank Narev; total course, about 70 m.

**OMRAUTTE**, a tn. India. See **AMRAWUTTY**.

**OMSK**, a prov. or gov. W. Siberia; lat.  $44^{\circ} 50'$  to  $55^{\circ} N.$ ; lon.  $61^{\circ}$  to  $82^{\circ} E.$ ; bounded, N. by gov. Tobolsk, N.E. gov. Tomsk, E. and S.E. the Chinese Empire, S. the Chinese Empire and Independent Tartary, and W. gov. Orenburg; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., about 1100 m.; mean breadth, about 300 m. It is traversed in different directions by mountain chains, the loftiest of which are in the centre, and on the S. and W. frontiers; but its general character is that of a steppe which, though interrupted by these chains, occupies a very large proportion of the whole; and is, with few exceptions, so very unfertile, particularly in the S., as to convert a considerable part of the province into a mere desert. The principal river is the Irtysh, which flows across the N.E. part of the province, and drains the whole of it, either directly or by its affluents, of which the Ishim is the principal. The lakes are both numerous and of great extent. The largest is the Tengis, in the S., and only partly in Omsk. The most fertile tract is along the l. bank of the Irtysh, and near the town of Omsk. There corn, hemp, and flax are raised; but the rest of the province is poorly wooded, and yields only a scanty herbage. Various valuable minerals are found, especially in the central mountains. The inhabitants are composed of Russians, Cossacks, and Kirghizes. Omsk is divided into four circles—Omsk, the capital; Ust-Kamenogorsk, Petropavlovsk, and Semipalatinsk.

**OMSK**, a tn. W. Siberia, cap. above prov., r. bank Irtysh, at the confluence of the Om, 250 m. S.E. Tobolsk. It has modern fortifications in the form of a regular polygon, flanked with five bastions; and is the most important military station on the line of the Irtysh. It is, on the whole, well built; and has three churches, governor's house, barracks, and military school. The trade, carried on chiefly with the Kirghizes, is of considerable extent, and consists chiefly in brandy, tobacco, &c.; for which cattle are given in exchange. P. 11,428.

**OMUN**, a tn. W. Africa, on isl. of its name, Old Calabar river, about lat.  $6^{\circ} 11' N.$ ; lon.  $8^{\circ} 15' E.$  It contains about 5000 inhabitants, who are represented as a happy, simple, and hospitable people. There is also a territory called Omun, extending along the l. bank of the stream.

**ONA**, a river, Siberia, which rises in a mountainous district on the S.W. frontiers of gov. Irkutsk, enters gov. Yenisei, flows circuitously N.N.W., and, after a course of about 280 m., unites with the Tchuna in forming the Tasieva.

**ONASEUSE**, an isl. Feejee group. See **HUNTER ISLANDS**.

**ONATE**, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 19 m. S.W. Tolosa. It has a townhouse, two primary schools, an abattoir, an hospital, several churches and convents; and manufactures of locks, nails, anvils, agricultural and other implements, which are exported, woollen cloths, and plain linens. The court of Don Carlos was long stationed here. Pop. 4605.

**ONCHAN**, or **CONCHAN**, par. Isle of Man. Pop. 10,980.

**ONDA**, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. Castellon-de-la-Plana, and 37 m. N. Valencia, in a hilly locality. It has broad and mostly paved streets, and a considerable number of squares,



in one of which stands the townhouse, with strong prisons attached. It also has an hospital for the indigent, two endowed schools, four parish churches, several chapels, and an extra mural cemetery; manufactures of fine and common earthenware, tiles, paper, a fulling-mill, 18 flour and 32 oil mills. On the summit of a hill, to the E., the town is defended by a large and very ancient fortress; formerly hanged, according to historians, five encircling walls, and 300 towers. Pop. 4517.

**ONDARA**, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and about 60 m. from Alicante; with a church, a suppressed convent, a townhouse, prison, and primary school; several oil and flour mills; and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1280.

**ONDAREE**, a small isl. Hindoostan, outside the harbour of Bombay, about 1 m. from the mainland, and opposite to the village of Thull.

**ONDARROA**, a seaport, Spain, prov. Biscay, and 20 m. N.E. Bilbao, accessible only to fishing smacks. It has a townhouse, prison, small hospital, an endowed school for boys, a church, and seven hermitages. Shooting hares, partridges, and sea-fowl, in winter, and fishing are the sole occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. 1173.

**ONDOD**, a tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and about 9 m. from Stuhlweissenburg; with two churches. The district is generally sandy and unfertile. Pop. 2034.

**ONE AND A HALF DEGREE CHANNEL**, a passage through the Maldiv Islands, in the Indian Ocean. It is formed between Adumatis-Atoll, on the N., and Suadiva-Atoll, on the S.; has a width of about 50 m., and, being the safest channel of the Maldives, is frequently used by vessels proceeding to Ceylon, in the W. monsoon.

**ONEA HALGAN**, or **HIVZ**, an isl., S. Pacific, forming the most N. of the large islands of Loyalty group; lat. 20° 33' 33" S.; lon. 166° 26' 14" E. It occupies about the third part of a basin 15 m. in diameter; is an upheaved coral island, and presents several tufts of cocoa-nut and pine trees. On the N. side is a large bay, open to the E.

**ONEATA**, one of the smaller Feejee islands; lat. 18° 24' S.; lon. 178° 31' W.

**ONEGA**, several places, Russia:—1, A tn., gov. and 90 m. S.W. Archangel, cap. dist., r. bank Onega, at its mouth in Bay or Gulf of Onega. It has a small harbour, from which a little corn, and considerable quantities of wood and fish, particularly herrings, are exported. Pop. 1800.—2, A river; issues from N.E. extremity of Lake Latcha, gov. Olonetz, flows N.E., and on reaching the frontiers of gov. Archangel, turns to N.W., and ultimately falls nearly into the centre of the Bay of Onega, in the White Sea; total course, about 270 m., but so broken by falls and rapids that it cannot be considered as navigable. It is much used, however, for floating timber, and in spring the descent is sometimes hazarded by boats. Its principal affluents are the Volochka and Mocha on the r., and the Keua on the l. bank.—3, A gulf, forming the S.W. branch of the White Sea; length, about 75 m.; width at entrance, about 60 m.; it contains a great number of islands, of which Solyet is the largest. At its S.E. extremity it receives the river Onega.—4, A lake, near the centre of gov. Olonetz, and E.N.E. Lake Ladoga, after which it is the largest lake in Europe; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 130 m.; greatest breadth, 50 m.; area, about 4000 sq. m. It is of a very irregular shape, particularly towards the N., where it is much indented, and forms numerous creeks, bays, and islands. Its shores are generally rocky, and its waters beautifully clear, well supplied with fish; navigation much impeded by shoals and sandbanks. The principal streams which it receives are the Migra, the Shuia, the Vodla, and the Vytegra. Its only outlet is the Svir, by which it discharges itself into Lake Ladoga; but the Murinskoi Canal, by connecting its affluent the Vytegra with the Kayla, an affluent of Lake Bielo, has brought it into communication with the basin of the Volga.

**ONEGLIA**, a seaport tn. Sardinian States, cap. prov. of same name, on the Gulf of Genoa, and 55 m. from Genoa, near the mouth of the Impero, here crossed by a magnificent bridge. It is partly surrounded by walls, and otherwise defended; has a court of justice and several public offices, several squares lined by handsome palaces or mansions, a magnificent church, four convents, a college or gymnasium, a penitentiary, a large general hospital; and manufactures of soap, playing-cards,

and leather. It is well situated for trade, but the harbour is very indifferent. The only export of any importance is oil. Pop. 5500.—The province, in the N., is covered by the chain of the Apennines, from which it slopes down to the Gulf of Genoa. The staple product is the olive, the culture of which occupies nearly three-fourths of the available land. Pop. 57,475.

**ONEHOUSE**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1300 ac. Pop. 303.

**ONEIDA (LAKE)**, U. States, New York, about 30 m. E. Lake Ontario. It lies nearly E. and W., is 20 m. long, and 4 m. broad. Its waters find a vent by Oneida river into Lake Ontario, at its S.E. corner, after they have united with the Seneca, and formed the Oswego river. It is a very beautiful sheet of water, and abounds in fish.

**ONEKOTAN**, or **ANAKUTAN**, one of the Kurile islands, N. Pacific, off S.W. extremity of Kamtschatka; lat. 49° 32' N.; lon. 154° 58' E. Length, 30 m.; breadth, 15 m. It contains one active volcano, Amka-ussury, and two of doubtful activity.

**ONEMEN**, a river, Siberia, in the country of the Tchukchis, in the N.E. extremity of Asia, which flows N.E., and, after a course of about 90 m., falls into the gulf of same name, forming the estuary of the Anadir, in Behring's Sea.

**ONGAR (CHIPPING)**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Essex. The town, 10 m. S.W. Chelmsford, pleasantly situated l. bank Roding, here crossed by a bridge; has a church, a Dissenting chapel, a school, and a townhall; but no manufactures of any kind, the inhabitants being chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par., 480 ac. Pop. 870.

**ONGAR (HIGN)**, par. Eng. Essex; 4130 ac. Pop. 1240.

**ONGHIN**, a river, Mongolia, rises about lat. 46° N.; lon. 104° E.; flows S.E., and discharges itself into Lake Kuragan-Ulan-Nor, on the N. of the desert of Gobi; total course, 200 m.

**ONGLAHY**, a river, Madagascar. See **DAINTMOUTH**.

**ONGOLE**, or **ANGULA**, a tn. Hindoostan, 172 m. N. Madras. It is a mean, irregular place, composed of mud huts; but has a detached fort faced with stone, and flanked by round bastions. The district is not very fertile, but remarkably rich in copper-ore.

**ONGOLOGUR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, 59 m. W. Cuttaek; lat. 20° 32' N.; lon. 85° 11' E.; cap. of an extensive zemindary, fertile in rice, and most of the Indian grains; also oil, cotton, wax, honey, iron, and timber; but much of it is still covered with jungle.

**ONIBURY**, par. Eng. Salop; 2220 ac. Pop. 368.

**ONIL**, a tn. Spain, prov. and 20 m. N. Alicante. It has three squares, a townhouse, an hospital, the ancient palace of the Marquis of Dos-Aguas, two churches, and two schools. The inhabitants are scattered over the whole peninsula, as dealers in fruits, both indigenous and colonial, and particularly drugs, in knowledge of which they excel. Pop. 2690.

**ONION**, a river, U. States, formed by several small streams in the N. of Vermont; flows first S.S.W. to Montpelier, where it is augmented by a large affluent; turns N.W., and ultimately falls into Lake Champlain, 5 m. N. Burlington. Part of its course is through the Green Mountain range. Total course, about 70 m.

**ONIS**, or **ONSA**, an isl. Spain, off the coast of Galicia, at the N.W. entrance of the Rio de Pontevedra, about 3 m. long, and nearly 2 m. broad. It has precipitous shores, and a small harbour defended by a battery.

**ONKERZEELE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, r. bank Derender, 27 m. S.S.E. Ghent; with a flour-mill; inhabitants employed chiefly in weaving linen. Pop. 1157.

**ONNAING**, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 4 m. N.E. Valenciennes, on the Scheldt; with active manufactures of linen, sugar, clay-pipes, bricks, nails, beer, and chicory. P. 3420.

**ONO**, one of the smaller Feejee isls., a considerable distance S. from the main group; lat. 20° 45' S.; lon. 179° W.

**ONOD**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Borsod, r. bank Sago, 46 m. N.W. Debreczin; with two churches, a synagogue, and the ruins of an old castle. The Turks were defeated here in 1582. Pop. 2840.

**ONON**, a river, Mongolia; rises in mountains which mark the N. boundary of Mongolia; lat. 43° 30' N.; lon. 110° E.; whence it flows N.E., enters Russia, gov. Irkutsk, and joins the Ingoda, 30 m. S.W. Nerchinsk, forming, with the river just named, the Shilka; total course, about 370 m.

**ONONDAGA**, a lake, U. States, New York, E. of Anttrim, 8 m. long, N.N.E. to S.S.W., and from 2 m. to 4 m.

broad. Its water is fresh, but it is famous for the salt springs found along its shores. In 1852, the quantity of salt obtained from these springs was 4,922,533 bushels, being an increase, over 1851, of 308,416 bushels.

ONORE, a seaport in Hindoostan, prov. Canara; lat. 14° 16' N.; lon. 75° 32' E.; near the entrance of a salt-water river. It was formerly a place of great commerce, and has still a considerable trade in pepper, rice, &c.

ONRUST, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, N. coast Java, 9 m. N.N.W. Batavia. It is nearly circular, about 4800 ft. in circumference, and about 6 or 8 ft. above sea-level. The Dutch had formerly fortifications here, and also extensive works for the repairing and building of ships.

ONSLow BAY, U. States, N. Carolina, between Cape Lookout; lat. 55° 27' N.; lon. 85° 20' W. (N.); and Cape Fear; lat. 33° 48' N.; lon. 77° 57' W. (N.); distance between the two points, upwards of 90 m. The indentation forming the bay is very slight. A chain of narrow, long, and low islands, with shallow inlets intervening, stretch along its front.

ONSTWEDDE, a picturesque vil. Holland, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Groningen; with a church and school. P. 693.

ONTARIO (LAKE), one of the great lakes of N. America, lying along the N.E. side of the state of New York, and forming part of the boundary between the U. States and Canada; length, 180 m.; greatest breadth, 50 m.; circumference, about 480 m. It receives the waters of Lake Erie, by the Niagara, and discharges its waters by the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic, 1000 m. distant. Its surface is 334 ft. below that of Lake Erie, with which it is connected also by the Welland canal. It is navigable throughout its whole extent, and at all seasons; as, on account of its depth—in some places more than 600 ft.—it rarely freezes. Many ships and steamers are employed upon it. The most important places on its shores are Oswego and Sackett's Harbour, in the U. States; and Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and Coburg, in Canada. The Hudson, and the Oswego and Erie canals, form a connection, through the U. States, between it and the Atlantic.

ONTENIENTE [anc. *Fontinente*], a tn. Spain, prov. and 46 m. S. Valencia, r. bank Clariano. It has a good town-house and prison, a palace of the dukes of Almodovar, several endowed and various other schools, an hospital for the poor, and several other charitable institutions; three parish churches, one of which, St. Mary's, has a beautiful square tower of great elevation. Near it jasper, granite, and marble are found. Machines for carding and spinning wool are made; and there are 5 fulling, 5 paper, 19 corn, and 33 oil mills; considerable manufactures of cloth and linen, brandy, and delftware, but all in a declining state. Pop. 9529.

ONTONAGON, a river, U. States, which issues from a lake in the N. of the Wisconsin territory; flows N.N.W., and, after a course of above 100 m., partly navigable, falls into the S.W. shore of Lake Superior.

OOANEE, a small vil. W. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, 50 m. S.E. Surat. Near it is a hot spring, held sacred and resorted to by Hindoo pilgrims.

OOCH, a tn. N.W. Hindoostan, principality and 40 m. W.S.W. Bahawalpore; lat. 29° 11' N.; lon. 70° 50' E.; near the junction of the Chenab and Sutlej. It is formed of three distinct towns, a few hundred yards apart from each other, and each encompassed by a wall of brick now in ruins. The country around is richly cultivated; the tobacco plant, in particular, grows most luxuriantly; and, at the season of inundation, the tract is one sheet of green fields and verdure. The fig, vine, apple, and mulberry are raised, and indigo is successfully grown. Pop. 20,000.

OODANA, a large vil. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch Gundava; lat. 28° 30' N.; lon. 67° 49' E.; surrounded by a mud wall. There is some cultivation near it. Forage is abundant, but other supplies are scarce.

OODPEER, a tn. W. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, 20 m. E. of S. Baroda; lat. 22° 12' N.; lon. 74° 7' E.; on the road from Malwah to Baroach, on the Gulf of Cambay.

OODPEER, a tn. W. Hindoostan, prov. Malwah; lat. 23° 52' N.; lon. 78° 9' E.; formerly a place of considerable importance, as is indicated by its extensive ruins.

OODOO-DA-KOTE, a vil. Punjab; lat. 30° 30' N.; lon. 71° 14' E.; on the route from Moultan to Leia; inhabitants peaceable, industrious, and skilful agriculturists.

OODUNPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, 30 m. N.E. Furruckabad.

OOJEIN, a tn. W. Hindoostan, prov. Malwah, 350 m. N.N.E. Bombay; lat. 23° 11' N.; lon. 75° 35' E. It is of an oblong form, 6 m. in circumference, and surrounded by a stone wall, with round towers; houses of brick, and roofed with tiles sloped after the European manner. The bazaar or principal street is spacious, and paved with granite. The principal buildings are the mosques, temples, and Sindia's palace—the latter a poor edifice, and so surrounded with houses as to be little observed. The wooden fronts of many of the chief buildings are elaborately carved. About 1 m. N. from the present town, stood the ancient city of Oojein or Oujein, which, together with 80 other large towns in the provinces of Malwah and Bagur, were, according to tradition, buried 'by a shower of earth,' about half a century before the Christian era—Oojein being, at that time, the seat of empire, of art, and of learning. On digging on the spot where the latter is supposed to have stood, to the depth of 15 or 18 ft., there are frequently discovered entire brick walls, pillars of stone, and pieces of wood of an extraordinary hardness, besides utensils of various kinds, and ancient coins.

OOLA, par. and tn. Irel. Limerick; 6859 ac. P. 3377.

OOLEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 21 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the Little Nèthe. It has a distillery, rope-works, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1675.

OOLTGENSPLAAT, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, isl. Overflakke, 18 m. S.S.W. Rotterdam, near the junction of Hollands-Diep, the Haring-Vliet, and the Volkerak; with a townhouse, church, school, and a harbour; inhabitants much engaged in madder-growing. Pop. 1583.

OOMNAK, or OUMNAK, one of the Aleutian isls., N. Pacific, and next to Onalashka, the largest of the group; lat. (S.W. extremity) 52° 50' N.; lon. 168° 42' W.; about 66 m. long, S.S.W. to N.N.E., and its height increases in the same direction, till towards the N. it becomes covered with very high mountains, among which is an extinct volcano, covered with perpetual snow. Two active volcanoes are also seen; the one near the centre of the island Veevidonskoi, and the other about 10 m. from the N.E. shore, called Tonlek-skoi. Hot springs, resembling the Geysers of Iceland, occur in different quarters. Its inhabitants, who occupy several villages—of which that of Retchchnoi, about 8 m. from its S.W. extremity, is the largest—cultivate potatoes and turnips; and fish are very abundant.

OON, a tn. W. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat; lat. 24° 15' N.; lon. 71° 45' E. It has one long bazaar street, and was once noted for the thievish disposition of its inhabitants.

OONALASHKA, OONALASKA, or UNALASHA, the largest of the Aleutian isls., N. Pacific; lat. 53° 52' N.; lon. 166° 45' W.; about 75 m. in length, and averaging 20 m. in breadth. It is mountainous; and in the centre rises the volcano Makouchinsk, about 5491 ft. above sea-level. It contains a depot of the Russian fur company. See ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

OONERPOOR, a large vil. Scinde, 20 m. N. Hyderabad, r. bank Indus, considerably elevated above the water.

OONGA, or OUNGA, one of the Aleutian isls., N. Pacific Ocean, off the peninsula of Aliaska; lat. (N. point) 55° 42' N.; lon. 160° 50' W. It is the largest and most W. of the Schumagin group, and extends, N. to S., about 26 m., with an average breadth of 13 m. Its N.W. side is level, and terminates in a low cape, called Tonkoi. Its S. coast is lofty, and presents some very bold cliffs. There are three bays where anchorage may be had—the largest on the N.E. side, with sufficient depth of water, but deficient shelter; another on the E. side, which penetrates far inland, but is shallow; and a third on the S. coast. The inhabitants grow turnips and potatoes; and rear pigs and poultry. Veins of workable coal are said to have been discovered.

OONIMAK, or OUNIMAK, one of the Aleutian isls., N. Pacific, the most E. of the Fox Island group; about lat. 54° 40' N., and lon. 164° W. It is separated by the Strait of Isanotskoi from the peninsula of Aliaska, and is about 55 m. long, by 25 m. broad. It is traversed by a lofty mountain chain, containing a number of active volcanoes; the loftiest of which, called Chichaldinskoi, is a regular cone, and has a height of 8935 ft. The whole island, indeed, appears to be one vast volcano; and, notwithstanding the numerous vents by which the volcanic products are continually dis-



charging themselves, earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The only part which is low and level, and apparently not volcanic, is the N.E., where a broad bed of gravel extends along the shore; and a village has been built along the banks of a stream abounding with fish.

**OONJARA**, a large tn. N.W. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, 8 m. S.W. Rampoor; lat. 25° 51' N.; lon. 75° 52' E.; surrounded by a wall, partly of mud and partly of stone, with round towers. The houses are mostly built of stone, and the palace is neatly constructed, and well fortified.

**OORCHA**, an ancient tn. Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad, l. bank Betwa, about 8 m. S. Jhansi; lat. 25° 26' N.; lon. 78° 38' E. In remote times, this was a city of great note.

**OORDEGEM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 10 m. S.E. by E. Ghent; inhabitants chiefly engaged in weaving. Pop. 2133.

**OORMIA**, a tn. and lake, Persia. See URUMIYAH.

**OOSAKI**, a tn. Japan, isl. Niphon, S.E. extremity, near the Kino Channel, 250 m. S.W. Yeddo.

**OOSIMA**—1, A tn. Japan, isl. Niphon, E. coast, at its S. extremity, near the entrance to Kino Channel.—2, A small, but populous island, Japan, off the S.E. coast of Niphon.

**OOST-EECLOO**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 31 m. N. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen; and a trade in corn, wood, and cattle. Pop. 1954.

**OOSTACKER**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 2 m. N. by E. Ghent; with manufactures of starch, chocolate, tobacco, mustard, charcoal, and oil. Pop. 5260.

**OOSTBURG**, a tn. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 13 m. S.S.W. Middelburg; with two churches, several schools, a townhouse, and a small market-place, where the four principal streets terminate. It has manufactures of starch and malt, and a trade in grain. In former times it lay on a sea-arm, now silted up and drained; and had a harbour and a considerable trade. Pop. 1660.

**OOSTCAMP**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 3 m. S. Bruges, near the railway and canal to Ghent; with six flour-mills, and a salt-refinery; but weaving and husbandry occupy the bulk of the inhabitants. Pop. 4623.

**OOSTDUYNKERKE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the canal from Furnes to Nieuport, 24 m. W.S.W. Bruges. It has a flour-mill. P. (agricultural), 1057.

**OOSTENALAH**, or **OOSTENALA**, a river, U. States, rises in Tennessee, on the N.W. frontiers of Georgia; flows S.W. into Alabama, and, after a course of about 100 m., unites with the Etowah in forming the Coosa.

**OOSTERBEEK**, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 3 m. W. Arnhem; with a church, and four schools; a water and two corn mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1524.

**OOSTERHOUD**, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. N.E. Breda. It has a townhouse, two churches, Latin, French, and other schools; potteries, breweries, tanneries, corn-mills, a building-yard, and a hat-factory; and some trade in grain, cloth, and timber. Pop. 4366.

**OOSTERLAND**, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. Duiveland, 6 m. E.N.E. Zierikzee; a closely-built, good-looking place; with a church, and a neat townhouse in the market-place. Pop. (agricultural), 917.

**OOSTERZELE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. S.S.E. Ghent; with two breweries, two candle-factories, two flour-mills, an oil-mill, and distillery; jute-weaving, and tillage. Pop. 2911.

**OOSTKERKE**, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. N. Beveland, 9 m. E.N.E. Middelburg; with two churches and a school. Pop. 895.

**OOSTMALLE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Antwerp; with manufactures of woollens, cordage, and earthenware; brick and tile-works, a brewery, dye-works; and a trade in corn, wool, and wood for fuel. Pop. 1115.

**OOSTNIEUWKERKE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 20 m. S. by E. Bruges. Brewing and the manufacture of tobacco are carried on. Pop. 2347.

**OOSTVLETEREN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Yser, 28 m. S.W. Bruges; with three breweries and two flour-mills. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen and sailors. Pop. 1638.

**OOSTWINKEL**, or **OOSTWYNKEL**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Liège. It has manufactures of linen, a trade in corn, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1086.

**OOTACAMUND**, a sanitary station, S. Hindoostan, prov. Malabar, in the Neigherry hills, 70 m. S. Mysore; lat. 11° 20' N.; lon. 76° 50' E.; 7400 ft. above sea level. Climate temperate and healthful.

**OOTEGHEM**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 27 m. S. by E. Bruges. Weaving, grinding corn, expressing oil, and husbandry, are carried on. Pop. 2587.

**OOTMARSSUM**, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 33 m. E.S.E. Zwolle. It has a small but suitable townhouse, two churches, a synagogue, several schools; manufactures of calicoes, bombazines, and chicory; a bleachery and two corn-mills. Pop. 1474.

**OOTRADROOG**, a tn. and fort, S. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore, 48 m. N.E. Seringapatam; lat. 12° 57' N.; lon. 77° 12' E. The rock of Ootradroog forms the N. termination of a chain of hills that intersects the table-land of Mysore.

**OOTUL**, a small tn. Belochistan, prov. Lus; lat. 25° 44' N.; lon. 66° 33' E.; 25 m. N. Sonmeenuah. It is clean and well built, and occupies a pleasant situation amidst groves and fields of grain and cotton; honey is remarkably abundant and excellent. The inhabitants have large flocks of sheep and goats, besides herds of black cattle and camels. Pop. 2000.

**OOUTERAGH**, two pars. Irel.—1, Tipperary; 1548 ac. Pop. 554.—2, Leitrim; 21,690 ac. Pop. 9255.

**OPARO**, or **RAPA**, an isl., S. Pacific; lat. 27° 37' 40" S.; lon. 144° 15' W.; about 6½ m. long, and 18 m. in circuit. It presents a cluster of high, craggy mountains, some of them terminating in remarkable peaks, and descending, almost perpendicularly, to the water's edge, with ravines between them, clothed with shrubs and dwarf-trees. Pop. about 1500.

**OPATAU**, or **OPATOW**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 11 m. S.E. Igla, l. bank Brtniczka; with a parish church, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1201.

**OPATOW**, a tn. Russian Poland, 100 m. S. Warsaw; in a pleasant and fertile district on the Opatowka; with four churches, a synagogue, and an important fair. P. (1841), 3416.

**OPBRAKEL**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 16 m. S. Ghent; inhabitants chiefly employed in linen weaving, agriculture, and cattle-rearing. Pop. 2120.

**OPELOUSAS**, a tn. U. States, Louisiana, near the head of the Vermilion, about 210 m. W.N.W. New Orleans; with two churches, a college, and a considerable trade. P. 1500.

**OPENSHAW**, a vil. and township, England, co. Lancaster, on the Stockport canal, and the Sheffield and Manchester railway, 3 m. E.S.E. Manchester. It has a church in the early English style; Wesleyan and New Connexion Methodist chapels, several endowed schools, extensive dye-works, brick-works, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 3536.

**OPHESELDT**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 21 m. S.S.E. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen, a brewery, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1236.

**OPHIR**—1, An isolated mountain, peninsula and about 45 m. E.N.E. the town of Malacca; about 5700 ft. in height; with a nucleus of granite, traversed by quartz veins, from which much of the gold found in that part of the peninsula appears to have been washed.—2, A gold district, New S. Wales, Bathurst co., between the rivers Macquarie and Lewis, 118 m. W.N.W. Sydney.

**OPHOVEN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, l. bank Meuse, 24 m. N.E. Hasselt. It has three breweries, a distillery, a brick-works, a saw and two flour mills. P. 1135.

**OPOCZNO**, or **OPOCZNO**, a tn. Russian Poland, 68 m. S.S.W. Warsaw, l. bank Drewica; with four churches, and several well-frequented fairs. A battle was fought here in 1655, between the Poles and Swedes. Pop. 1475.

**OPORTO** [Portuguese, *O Porto*, The Port], a large city and seaport, Portugal, prov. Douro, on a steep declivity, r. bank, and about 2 m. from the mouth of the Douro; lat. 41° 11' N.; lon. 8° 37' W.; 160 m. N. Lisbon. The appearance of the city, on a first approach, is very prepossessing: the houses rise one above another in terraces, and being all white-washed, give it an air of great cleanliness; but in reality most of the streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty, and the houses irregularly constructed. Still there are quarters of the town where the houses are well built, light, neat, and regular, and the streets broad and straight, and finely diversified with gardens full of vines and orange-trees. In one of the principal streets is situated the British Factory-house, a

handsome building of white granite, with a beautiful façade; the theatre, also, is a very tasteful structure. There are 11 public squares, called *campos*; 15 convents; 10 hospitals; and 90 churches and chapels, including a spacious cathedral.

some manufactories of hats, silks, linen stuffs, and pottery, besides rope-walks and dock-yards; but none are thriving. The climate is damp and foggy in winter. The unhealthy season is from the beginning of July to the end of August.

The heat during the day is quite oppressive, although a cold wind prevails on the river, and a chilling sea-fog comes up the Douro every evening at the turn of the tide. Oporto was capital of Portugal till 1174, when the seat of government was transferred to Lisbon. It was taken and sacked by the French in 1805, who retained possession of it till 1809, when the British crossed the Douro, and compelled them to retire. Having sided with Don Miguel, it was besieged in 1831–2 above a year by the troops of Don Pedro, when much of it was destroyed, and its trade was for the time annihilated. In 1847, it declared in favour of the insurrection against the government of Donna Maria. Pop., including suburbs, 80,000.

OPOTSCHKA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 78 m. S. Pskov; with a wooden church, and a considerable trade in flax. Pop. (1849), 2098.

OPOTSCHNA, or OPOTSCHNA, a tn. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, r. bank Goldbach; with two churches, a school-house, Capuchin monastery, and a fine old castle, with a chapel and theatre. Pop. 1436.

OPPA, a river, Germany, which rises in the Sudetes, on the N. frontiers of Moravia; flows circuitously E.S.E. past the towns of Jugerndorf and Troppau, and forming part of the boundary between Moravia and Prussian Silesia, and joins l. bank Oder, a little W. of Ostrau; total course, nearly 60 m.

OPPELN, a gov. Prussia, forming nearly the whole of Upper Silesia, and bounded, N. by gov. Posen, N.E. and E. Poland, S.E. Galicia, S. and S.W. Moravia, and W. and N.W. by gov. Breslau; area,

575 geo. sq. m. The surface is generally hilly, particularly in the N. and E., and is extensively covered with forests. It belongs chiefly to the basin of the Oder, which traverses it from S. to N., but partly also to the Vistula, which forms its boundary on the S.E. The lakes are both large and numerous. The climate is generally cold and moist, and the soil is by no means fertile, though particular districts produce corn beyond their own immediate wants; also flax, hops, and fruit. The minerals are numerous, and include argentiferous lead, iron, tin, alum, copperas, and coal. Manufactures, with the exception of iron, have not made much progress. The principal

trade is in wood. The government is divided into 16 circles. Pop. (1849), 965,912.

OPPELN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. above gov., l. bank Oder, here crossed by two bridges, 53 m. S.E. Breslau, on the railway thence to Cracow. It is walled; and has four churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, and several other schools; a deaf and dumb asylum, two hospitals, an infirmary, and arsenal; manufactures of linen, and famous gingerbread; a tobacco-factory, and some shipping-trade. P. 7750.

OPPENAU, a tn. Baden, circle Mittelrhein, 10 m. E. Offenburg. It is walled; has a parish church, and hospital; manufactures of mugs, a brewery, a tile-work, three dye-works, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 2100.

OPPENHEIM, a walled tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, 15 m. S.W. Darmstadt, l. bank Rhine. It has three churches, one of them a beautiful Gothic structure, in a dilapidated state; a synagogue, hospital, ruined castle, and a trade in wine. P. 2446.



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|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Cathedral.               | 4. Church of dos Congregados.  | 7. Lapa Convent.      |
| 2. Church of San Francisco. | 5. Church of de St. Tildonoso. | 8. Suspension-Bridge. |
| 3. Church of dos Clerigos.  | 6. Church of de S. Carmo.      |                       |

The churches are said to be in a very filthy state, and from the custom of burying the dead within their walls, they are most unwholesome. One of the most striking architectural objects in Oporto is the Torre dos Clerigos [Tower of the Clergy], attached to the church of same name. Near it is the market called Cordoaria, which is well supplied with fish, fruit, and vegetables—the venders all women.

Oporto has a good harbour when once gained, but a shifting bar across its entrance renders it difficult of access. There is a quay extending the whole length of the town, on



OPORTO.—From Vivians, scenery of Portugal and Spain.

one side of which is a street, and on the other a wall, raised for the purpose of fastening ships' cables. The river Douro is subject to extraordinary and dangerous freshes by the rains or melting of the mountain snows. On these occasions booms are placed on the quay to secure the safety of vessels, as no cables will then hold them. During the summer months, the best anchorage is off the city. The principal trade of Oporto is in wine, white and red, but chiefly the latter. The lesser articles of export are oil, sumach, lemons, oranges, wool, refined sugar, cream of tartar, salt, leather, cork, and linen. The chief imports are corn, beef, sugar, coffee, deals, woollen, cotton, and hardware from England; fish, both from England and Newfoundland; hemp and flax from the Baltic, and rice from N. America. The shipments of red port wine, in 1848, amounted to 30,624 pipes; of which 23,354 were for Great Britain. In 1849, the shipments amounted to 41,588 pipes; of which 25,424 were for Great Britain. There are



**OPPIDO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., dist. and 4 m. E.S.E. Palmi, the see of a bishop, and near the site of a former town, which was almost entirely destroyed by the great earthquake of 1783. Pop. 8000.

**OPPOVA**, a vil. Hungary, Banat of Temesvar, on the Temes, 15 m. N. Belgrade; with three churches, and seven mills. Pop. 3130.

**OPPREBAIS**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Great Goete, 22 m. S.E. Brussels; with a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn, cattle, and wood. P. 1613.

**OPWYCK**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the confines of E. Flanders, 10 m. N.W. Brussels; with several breweries, a distillery, flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3566.

**OR**, a river, Asia, rises in Independent Tartary, in the Kirghiz steppe, near lat. 49° 30' N.; lon. 59° E.; flows N., and, after a course of about 160 m., joins l. bank Ural, near Orsk.

**ORAGAWA**, a tn. Japan, on a bay, S.E. side isl. Nippon, about 25 m. S.S.E. Yeddo. It is a place of considerable importance, and has a custom-house, at which all the junks proceeding to the capital must pass. Its harbour could contain 1200 junks, and from the complete command which it has over the trade of the capital, may almost be considered as the key of the empire. Pop. about 20,000.

**ORAISON**, or **ANTHONY KAAH**, an isl. S. Pacific, off E. coast, New Ireland; about 15 m. in circuit, lofty, well wooded, particularly with cocoa-trees, and well cultivated.

**ORAN**, a tn. Algeria, cap. prov., and on a bay of same name, 209 m. W.S.W. Algiers; lat. (right) 35° 44' 18" N.; lon. 0° 41' W. It stands on both sides of the Oued-el-Rakhi, and at the foot of the peak of St. Croix or Mergiaio, one side of which rises in the form of an amphitheatre; is surrounded with fortifications of considerable strength; is tolerably well built, consisting of two principal divisions, separated by a well-formed street lined with poplars; and has a handsome parish church, formerly a Mahometan mosque; another ancient

copiously supplied, still by no means clean. Some magnificent Roman remains still exist, and attest the importance of the ancient Arausio. The principal are the theatre, of which the colossal wall that formed the scena, and the chord of the semicircle is still conspicuous for miles around, overtopping all the modern buildings in its neighbourhood; adjoining the theatre are some remnants of the circus or hippodrome; and near it is a triumphal arch. The manufactures consist of linen prints, napkins, and serge; and there are also silk and madder mills. The trade is in corn, wine, brandy, oil, truffles, saffron, honey, wax, madder, &c. The title of Princes of Orange, borne by the house of Nassau, is derived from this town. Pop. 5786.

**ORANGE**, a dist. in the S.E. of France, which originally formed part of Gallia Narbonensis, and at the end of the 7th century became an independent county. The last count bequeathed it as an inheritance to the founder of the United Provinces, William III. of England, on whose death Frederick of Prussia obtained the succession, in right of his mother, William's eldest sister, and ceded it to Louis XIV. by the peace of Utrecht, in 1715. It has since remained with France, and forms part of dep. Vaucluse. Its capital was the above town, Orange.

**ORANGE**, a bay, Terra del Fuego, E. side, Harly Peninsula; lat. 55° 31' S.; lon. 68° 2' 30' W. It is one of the few excellent harbours on this coast; and, while large enough to contain a squadron of line-of-battle ships, is not more commodious than safe. The depth, close to the shore, is 3 fathoms, and nowhere exceeds 20 fathoms, with a fine sandy bottom. Both wood and water are abundant.

**ORANGE RIVER**, **GARIEP**, or **GAREEP**, a river, S. Africa, forming the N. boundary of Cape Colony, and falling into the Atlantic, in lat. 28° 37' S.; lon. 16° 18' E. It is formed, in lat. 29° 6' S.; lon. 27° 20' E., by the junction of the Ky Gariep, or Vaal Yellow River, with the Nu Gariep, or Black or Cradock River; and flows in long sweeps S.W., N.W., and S.W., to its mouth in the Atlantic, where it is about 400 yds. across; total course, about 650 m. The Ky Gariep, or Vaal or Yellow River, rises in the Drakenberg or Quathamba mountains, W. of Port Natal; flows, with a great N. sweep, E. to W., to its junction with the Nu Gariep, receiving numerous affluents in its course of above 400 m. The Nu Gariep, or Black or Cradock River, rises in the same range of mountains, and near the same locality, as the above river; and flows, with a long S. sweep E. to W., to the junction with the Ky Gariep; total course, also about 400 m.

**ORANGE RIVER STATE**, a recently-settled portion of S. Africa, beyond the N.E. frontier of Cape Colony. It is comprised between the Nu Gariep on the S., and the Ky Gariep or Vaal on the N.W. and N., and borders on Natal on the E.; length, 375 m.; greatest breadth, 290 m.; lat. 27° to 31° S.; lon. 24° to 28° 40' E.; area, about 70,000 sq. m. It forms a high table-land, having a mean elevation of probably 5000 ft. The W. and N. part stretches out into immense flats, which rise gradually S. to the Wit Mountains, and E. to the Blue Mountains. It enjoys a temperate climate, is intersected by numerous streams, and is admirably adapted for the rearing of cattle and wooded sheep. In 1848, it was declared British territory; but was subsequently given up, and now forms a republic. P. (of European origin), about 15,000; (native), about 7000.

**ORANGO ISLAND**, one of the Bissagos, W. coast, Africa; lat. (W. end) 11° 10' N.; lon. 16° 20' W. It is of volcanic origin, and very barren, with a sandy soil.

**ORANI**, a vil. Isl. Sardinia, div. and 40 m. N. Cagliari; with a church, convent, and primary school; lime-kilns, and a trade in corn, wool, skins, and cheese. Pop. 1840.

**ORANIDO**, a valley in N. of Montenegro, near the frontiers of Herzegovina. It is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. long, by 1000 ft. broad; and it has been the scene of many desperate combats between the Montenegrins and Turks.

**ORANIENBAUM**, a tn. Anhalt-Dessau, 9 m. E.S.E. Dessau; with two churches, a castle, and three mills. P. 2010.



THE GATE OF ORAN.—From Bertragers' Algeria.

church, built by the Spaniards in the time of Charles V., and now attached to a large modern hospital; an old castle, arsenal, &c., and several fine gardens. The water near the town is shallow, and the anchorage very limited; but about 3 m. to the N. of Oran, Mers-el-Kebir has a large and commodious harbour, on which great improvements have recently been made, and at which a considerable trade is carried on; the aggregate value of the imports and exports amounting to about £700,000. Pop. (1849), 24,845; of whom 17,281 were Europeans.—The province forms a long belt of land stretching along the Mediterranean, bounded, E. by prov. Algiers, S. the Sahara desert, and W. Morocco. It is divided into the four departments of Oran, Arzew, Mostaganem, and Mazagan; area, 38,899 sq. m. Pop. 600,000.

**ORAN**, par. Irel. Roscommon; 5181 ac. Pop. 1397.

**ORANGE** (Latin, *Arausio*), a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 13 m. N. Avignon. It has tolerably well-built houses; narrow and irregular streets, adorned with several fine fountains

**ORANIENBAUM**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 18 m. W. St. Petersburg, S. shore, Gulf of Finland. It has a handsome imperial palace, built by Menzikoff, long the favourite of Peter the Great; a Greek church, a Lutheran chapel, marine hospital, and a fort in a ruinous condition. P. (1849), 1015.

**ORANIENBURG**, a tn. Prussia, gov. Potsdam, r. bank Havel, 19 m. N.N.W. Berlin; with two churches, an orphan hospital, and manufactures of calico and chintz, earthenware, and chemical products. Pop. 3368.

**ORANIENBURG**, or **RANENBURG**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 90 m. S.S.E. Riazan, at the confluence of the Yagodnaia and Riazai; with a considerable trade in corn. Pop. 2500.

**ORANMORE**, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Galway.—The town, 5 m. E. Galway, on an inlet of the sea, has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two schools; and was at one time celebrated for its woollen manufactures, by hand-spinning and weaving. Area of par., 17,700 ac. Pop. 5082.

**ORAVICZA**, two places, Hungary, nearly adjacent to each other, co. Krassova, 53 m. S.S.E. Temesvar. The less has pop. 1901. The larger, called also Nemet-Oravica, is a mining town; contains two churches; and has in its neighbourhood silver, iron, and copper works. Pop. 3793.

**ORB**, a tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 41 m. N.N.W. Würzburg; the seat of a mining directory, and several other public offices. It has a church; salt-works, producing annually about 1500 tons of salt; paper, oil, bark, and other mills; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4469.

**ORB** (Latin, *Orbis*), a river, France, which rises in the Cevennes, dep. Aveyron; flows S.W., then S.S.E., passes Beziers, and falls into the Gulf of Lion; total course, 80 m.

**ORBANSAY**, an islet, Scotland, Hebrides, between Barra and South Uist. Length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.

**ORBASSANO**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 9 m. S.W. Turin, r. bank Sangone; with two handsome churches, a monastery, an old castle, and silk-mills. P. 3000.

**ORBE**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Vaud, r. bank Orbe, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 15 m. N.W. Lausanne. It is well built, has a church, supposed to date from the 6th century; and two towers of an old castle. Cardinal Perron and the reformer Viret were born here. Pop. 1872.—The river rises in Lake Rousses, France, dep. Jura, enters can. Vaud, traverses the valley of Joux, forming the lake of that name, and the Lake of Brenet; flows E. to Orbe, then turns N.E., and falls into the lake of Neufchâtel at Yverdon; total course, about 35 m.

**ORBEC** [anc. *Orbecum*], a tn. France, dep. Calvados, 13 m. S.E. Lisieux. It has bleachfields, tanneries, and manufactures of hosiery, cloaks, light woollen stuffs, thread, ribbons, and woollen yarn; and some trade in wool, in woollen fabrics, and in linen thread. Pop. 2910.

**ORBETELLO**, or **ORBITELLO**, a walled tn. Tuscany, prov. and 24 m. S. by E. Grosseto, on a tongue of land projecting into the lake of same name. It has a small harbour, defended by several batteries, and is supposed to be identical with the Roman Subeosa. Pop. 3052.—The lake, about 5 m. long, by 3 m. broad, communicates with the Tyrrhenean Sea, by a narrow artificial opening.

**ORBEY**, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. W.N.W. Colmar, at the foot of a granite mountain, on which are situated two lakes, Blanc and Noir; the former 3425 ft., the latter 3090 ft. above sea-level. Printed calicoes, and other cotton fabrics, are manufactured. Pop. 1705.

**ORBÝ**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2088 ac. Pop. 405.

**ORCA**, a river, Sardinian States, Piedmont, which flows E.S.E. from the Alps to the Po, which it joins, 13 m. N.E. Turin; total course, 50 m.

**ORCADES**, isls. Scotland. See **ORKNEY ISLANDS**.

**ORCE**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and N.E. Granada; with a townhouse, a castle, two schools, a church, and six hermitages. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 2308.

**ORCHA**, or **ORSHA**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 47 m. N. Mohilev, r. bank Dnieper, at the confluence of the Orchitza. It is one of the oldest Russian towns; and contains four Greek churches, a synagogue, a college, four monasteries, a nunnery, founded by the Princess Sophia, sister of Peter the Great; and a considerable general trade. Pop. about 2000.

**ORCHARD**, a bay, N. Pacific Ocean, Oregon Territory; lat. 47° 33' N.; lon. 122° 34' W. It is one of the series of creeks, which, penetrating deeply into the mainland, from the

S.W. of Vancouver Island, and terminating at Paget Sound, forms a large and beautiful well-wooded harbour, with good anchorage for the largest vessels, and completely protected from the winds. The only danger is a reef near the middle of the entrance from Admiralty Inlet.

**ORCHARD**, three pars. England:—1, (*East*), Dorset; 860 ac. P. 219.—2, (*Portman*), Somerset; 635 ac. P. 49.—3, (*West*), Dorset; 607 ac. P. 121.

**ORCHARDLEIGH**, par. Eng. Somerset; 715 ac. P. 32.

**ORCHESTON**, two pars. Eng. Wilts:—1, (*St. George*); 2363 ac. P. 228.—2, (*St. Mary*); 1737 ac. Pop. 175.

**ORCHIES**, a walled tn. France, dep. Nord, 14 m. S.S.E. Lille. It has several tanneries, breweries, distilleries, manufactures of linen, soap, oil, and potteryware; and an active trade in cattle and grain. Pop. 3285.

**ORCHILLA**, a group of uninhabited islets, Caribbean Sea; lat. (W. point) 11° 50' 12" N.; lon. 66° 14' W. (E.); about 90 m. off the coast of Venezuela, by whom and by Holland they are claimed. They yield grass, some wood, and innumerable eggs of sea-fowl.

**ORCOP**, par. Eng. Hereford; 2403 ac. Pop. 631.

**ORCZYDORF**, **ORCZIFALVA**, or **KOKATA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 13 m. N. Temesvar; with two churches. Pop. 1603.

**ORDIQUHILL**, par. Scot. Banff; 4 m. by 3 m. P. 644.

**ORDSALL**, a vil. and par. England, co. Nottingham, on the Idle, near East Retford. It is old, and irregularly built; and has a parish church, with a lofty tower, and a paper-mill. Area of par., 1989 ac. Pop. 1342.

**ORDUÑA**, an anc. tn. Spain, prov. Biscay, and 20 m. S. Bilbao; with a good substantial custom-house, occupying one of the sides of the principal square; two churches, and several convents and hermitages; four linen and glazed earthenware factories, and a tile-work. Pop. 2240.

**ORE**, par. Eng. Sussex; 2149 ac. Pop. 1745.

**ÖREBRO**, a tn. Sweden, cap. län of same name, on the small river Svart-Elf, at the head and W. extremity of the Hjelmar lake, 101 m. W. Stockholm. It contains a handsome church, with interesting monuments; an ancient but noble castle, a townhouse, assembly-house, with a reading-club; an hospital; and an old house, of some historical interest as the residence of Gustavus Vasa and of Charles IX., the place where an assembly of the States was held in 1540, and Bernadotte was elected crown-prince in 1810. The manufactures consist of linen cloth, wax-cloth, hosiery, paper, and tobacco; and there is a considerable printing establishment, from which some of the best Swedish works are issued, and, in connection with it, a type-foundry. There is a small haven in the lake. Örebro was the first Swedish town in which the Reformation was formally established (1529). The mineral springs of Adolfsberg are in the vicinity. Pop. 4227.—The län, greatest length, N. to S., 98 m.; greatest breadth, 57 m., consists generally of undulating plains, watered by numerous streams, and containing many lakes. The only hilly district is in the N., where there are several forests, and valuable iron and other mines. The pastures rear fine cattle. The only exports of any consequence are iron and timber, transmitted either to Stockholm or Gottenburg. Pop. 118,342.

**OREGON**, a territory of the U. States, W. coast, America; lat. 42° to 49° N.; lon. 103° to 124° W.; bounded, N. by British America, E. the Rocky Mountains, separating it from the Indian possessions; S. Utah and California, and W. the N. Pacific Ocean; length, E. to W., 600 m.; breadth, 480 m.; area, 341,463 sq. m. The coast-line, which has an extent of 650 m., is generally rugged and precipitous; but so little indented, as not to contain above three or four harbours. The interior consists of wide and elevated plateaux, which, in the E., abut on the Rocky Mountains, and are intersected by other two great ranges, dividing the whole territory into three distinct portions. The first of these portions stretches N. to S. along the Pacific, and E. from it for a width of 100 m. to 150 m.; and is then hemmed in by a lofty mountain-chain, which is called the Cascade Range, and occupies the whole breadth of the territory from S.S.W. to N.N.E. The other two portions, much more irregular in shape, are formed by a range which, breaking off from the Rocky Mountains, nearly at right angles, stretches W., under the successive names of the Salmon River Mountains, the Blue Mountains, and the Klamet, or Klamath, and, finally bending round to the S.W., becomes



linked to the Cascade Range. The loftiest summits occur in the Rocky Mountains, where heights of 6000 ft. are not unfrequent. The highest elevation of the Cascade Range does not exceed 4000 ft. The territory has been too imperfectly explored to furnish a correct idea of its capabilities; but there seems every reason to believe that, though the quantity of arable land is comparatively small, the pastures are large enough, and rich enough, to support immense herds of cattle; that the forests abound with pines of almost unrivalled magnificence, many individual trees having a girth of 45 ft., and a height of 300 ft.; and that the metalliferous fields which have made California so famous, will yet be traced into Oregon. The largest river is the Columbia (*which see*), which enters Oregon near the centre of the N. frontier, winds through it first very circuitously S.S.W., and then more directly W., to its mouth in the Pacific, receiving in its course the drainage of the greater part of the territory. The settlements yet made have been chiefly along the banks of this river, and in the N.W., along a remarkable chain of creeks, called Paget Sound; and the heavy crops of grain which have been raised have found a ready market, in consequence of the extraordinary demand created by the gold-diggers of California. The far larger part of the interior is still in the hands of the trapper and hunter, to whom the immense quantities of wild animals have furnished profitable occupation. In 1850, the whole population was not estimated at more than 13,293, but many villages and settlements of considerable pretensions have already sprung up. One of them, regarded as the capital, and named Oregon city, is situated on the Willamette, about 30 m. above its junction with the Columbia, in the W. portion of the territory, between the Pacific and the Cascade Range; but, being 2 m. above the Clackamas Rapids, has no direct communication with the ocean, so that another village, 12 m. below the falls, is regarded as its port. Oregon, taken in its fullest extent, reaches to the parallel of 54° 40' N.; but, by the treaty of partition, in 1848, all to the N. of 49° was declared to belong to Great Britain.

OREGON RIVER, a river, N. America. *See* COLUMBIA.

OREGRUND, a seaport in Sweden, län and 71 m. N. Stockholm, on the strait which separates Græscö from the mainland. It is defended by some outworks, has a small harbour, with good depth of water, but little trade. Pop. 600.

OREL, or ORLOV, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Tula and Kaluga, N.W. Smolensk, W. and S.W. Czernigov, S. Koursk, S.E. and E. Voronej, and N.E. Tambov; lat. 51° 55' to 54° N.; lon. 32° 40' to 38° 50' E.; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 262 m.; greatest breadth, 112 m.; least breadth, 28 m.; area, 12,740 geo. sq. m.; cap. Orel. Though generally flat, it lies high; and is intersected by several ridges of limestone, between which deep romantic valleys occasionally occur. The river banks, also, are usually high, though sparingly wooded. The W., and larger portion of the government, is watered by the Desna, and several tributaries, and belongs to the basin of the Dnieper; the central and N. portion, watered by the Oka, which here has its source, belongs to the basin of the Volga; the whole of the E. portion is drained by the Sosna and its tributaries, and belongs to the basin of the Don. The soil, though somewhat light, yields all kind of corn, far beyond what is required for home consumption; large quantities of excellent hemp, a little flax, and some good hops and tobacco. Cattle are numerous; and considerable attention is paid to the rearing of stock, and improving the breed, particularly of horses. Manufactures have made very little progress, and are almost entirely confined to articles of primary necessity; but the trade is considerable, and includes large exports of corn, flour, flax, hemp, honey, iron, steel, and ironware. Education, nominally under the superintendence of the university of Moscow, is in a very neglected state. There is only one printing-press within the government, and it belongs to the crown. The inhabitants are very industrious, and generally in good circumstances; but they have little enterprise. Pop. (1850), 1,533,000.

OREL, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on the Oka, 201 m. S.S.W. Moscow. It is defended by an old fortress, and is divided into three quarters; has narrow streets, either not paved at all, or paved badly, and houses generally of wood. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1843, when 1237 houses, 50 of them of stone, four bridges, and immense quantities

of grain, and other merchandise, were destroyed. Previous to the fire, there were 20 churches, 18 of them of stone, but several even of them suffered greatly. It has manufactures of linen, tanneries, ropeworks, worsted-mills, &c.; but depends chiefly on trade, for which it possesses admirable facilities, standing on a navigable river, in the centre of a fertile country, and possessing direct communication, by water, with the Baltic, Black Sea, and Caspian. It hence forms a great central entrepot for the trade which is carried on with all these quarters; and, in particular, is a principal purveyor of corn, cattle, and other provisions, both for St. Petersburg and Moscow. Orel is the see of a bishop; possesses an ecclesiastical seminary, and a gymnasium; and has several important fairs. P. (1840), 32,600; (1851), 25,630.

OREL, or ORLIK, a sluggish, muddy river, Russia, which rises near the S. frontiers of gov. Kharkov; flows S.W. across gov. Poltawa, and joins l. bank Dnieper, 35 m. W.N.W. Ekaterinoslav; total course, 130 m.

ORELLANA, a name given to the AMAZON (*which see*).

ORELLANA (LA VIEJA), a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 60 m. E. Badajoz, on a slope near the Guadiana; with an ancient church, a palace erected in the 14th century, a Dominican nunnery in ruins, a townhouse, prison, primary school, and manufactures of wicker-work. Pop. 1766.

ORELLE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Moriana, on the Arco, 10 m. E.S.E. Moriana; with a church, iron mines, and a trade in dairy produce. Pop. 1180.

ORENBURG, a gov. Russia, partly in Europe and partly in Asia, bounded, N. by gov. Perm, N.W. Viatka; W. Kasan, Simbirsk, and Saratov; S.W. Astrakhan, S. the Caspian Sea, S.E. and E. the steppes of the Khirgis, and N.E. Tobolsk; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 800 m.; breadth, about 450 m.; area, 89,600 geo. sq. m.; cap. Ufa. The surface is greatly diversified, consisting partly of lofty mountain ranges, partly of elevated plateaux, and partly of low and marshy plains. The principal mountain chain is that of the Ural, which, entering the government in the N., traverses it in a S. but somewhat circuitous direction, and divides it into two unequal portions. The E. portion, by far the smaller of the two, belongs wholly to the basin of the Arctic Ocean. Its principal rivers are the Tobol, Abuga, Oui, and Mijas. It contains numerous lakes, all, however, of small dimensions; and is extensively occupied by swamps and morasses. The W. portion belongs to the basin of the Caspian, which receives its waters partly through the Biela, Samara, and other tributaries of the Volga, but to a much larger extent directly by the Ural, and its tributaries Or, Saknara, Ilek, &c. A considerable part of the government is densely wooded, but a still larger part is occupied by immense steppes, on which trees are rare; and natural pastures are roamed over by vast herds of cattle and sheep. The best agricultural districts are on the N.W., where the surface is composed of hill and valley; and the soil consists generally of a black fertile loam, capable of raising all kinds of grain, and actually raising it in such abundance, notwithstanding the very imperfect culture it receives, that a considerable export into the neighbouring governments takes place. The minerals are extremely valuable, and furnish a large source of revenue to the State. They include the precious metals, particularly gold, which abounds along the whole chain of the Urals; and in the plains on either side of it, but especially on the E., copper, iron, and salt. The working of these, and the different operations connected with them, employ a great number of hands; but manufactures, properly so called, have made little progress, though many home-made articles are very beautiful, especially light worsted shawls, and other fabrics made by the females, similar to those wrought in the Orkney and Shetland islands of Scotland. The trade, however, particularly with the nomadic and other tribes, is very extensive. The principal articles are corn, horses, cattle, sheep, hides, furs, honey, wax, metals, salt, tallow, and fish. Pop. (1850), 1,987,000.

ORENBURG, a fortified tn. Russia, gov. Orenburg, on a slope above r. bank Ural. It has miserably-paved, but spacious and regular streets; houses, though only a few are of stone, and the far greater number are of wood, of a lively, pleasing appearance; a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and eight Greek churches, all built of stone; two mosques, governor's house, and public offices; exchange, merchant-house, custom-house; Basikir caravansary, a handsome building, with two turrets,

where the business connected with the Bashkirs is managed, but no trade is carried on; the agricultural school, and the district and military schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen cloth, part of it army clothing, leather, and soap; and there are very extensive establishments for smelting tallow. The trade with the Khirgises, and other inhabitants of the interior, is very extensive. It is not, however, carried on within the town, but about 2 m. from it, to the E. of the l. bank of the Ural, where the caravans from Bokhara and Khiva stop; and a caravansary, usually called the Tauschhof [Exchange court], or Menovi-dvor, has been erected. In the vicinity of the Tauschhof are immense smelting-furnaces, in which, in the course of a summer, the tallow of more than 50,000 sheep is melted down. Pop. (1849), 7402.

ORENO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, dist. and 1 m. W. by N. Vimercate; with two churches, and a magnificent palace. Pop. 1427.

ORENSE, a prov. Spain, Galicia, bounded, N. by prov. Lugo, E. Leon and Zamora, S. Portugal, and W. Portugal and prov. Pontevedra; area, 4508 sq. m.; cap. Orense. It is the smallest and poorest province in Galicia; is watered by the Minho, Sil, Avia, and Arnoya; and agriculture, being in a comparatively advanced state, produces rye, maize in abundance, wheat, some oil, wine, flax, chestnuts, potatoes, and all sorts of vegetables, besides firewood and building timber. Tin, iron, and copper are found; and there are numerous fountains of medicinal waters, the best and most frequented being those of Orense and Carballino. The inhabitants are generally engaged in linen manufactures, in agriculture, and in rearing horned cattle and swine. Pop. about 350,000.

ORENSE, a city, Spain, cap. above prov., 73 m. S.E. Coruña, l. bank Minho, here crossed by a bridge 135 ft. high, built, in 1230, by Bishop Lorenzo. It has generally narrow and short, but well-cleaned streets; primary and advanced schools, a pretty theatre, a townhouse in the principal square, which is surrounded by well-paved colonnades; a prison, an abattoir, and medicinal springs. A cathedral, dedicated to St. Martin, was built so early as 550; but the Moors, in 716, levelled Orense to the ground, and it remained a heap of ruins till 832, when it was rebuilt by Alonzo el Casto. The present Gothic cathedral was erected by Bishop Alonzo, in 1220. There are several other churches as well as convents. Linen fabrics, leather, chocolate, &c., are made. From Orense, Soult invaded Portugal with 26,000 men, and 78 cannon; and thither he retreated, two or three months after, hotly pursued by the Duke of Wellington; his army reduced to 19,500 stragglers, unarmed and almost naked. Pop. 4840.

OREIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 8 m. from Chiavari; with two churches, and a trade in silk, cattle, and wood. Pop. 1900.

ORESTE, a tn. Papal States, 24 m. N. Rome, on a mountain of the same name, the ancient Soracte, and about 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. Pop. 1400.

ORFAH, or ROHA [anc. *Edessa* and *Justinopolis*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 80 m. S.W. Diarbekir; lat. 37° 8' N.; lon. 38° 55' E. It is built on parts of two hills and in the valley between them, and is surrounded by a wall 3 m. or 4 m. in circuit. The streets are narrow, but paved, and comparatively clean; the bazaars and khans numerous; and there are a few excellent caravansaries. It has fifteen mosques and minarets, and manufactures of coarse woollen and cotton cloths. Pop. estimated at 50,000, of which about 2000 are Christians, and 500 Jews.

ORFORD, a decayed bor., market tn., and par., England, co. Suffolk, 20 m. E. by N. Ipswich, on the Ore, near the N. Sea. It is much scattered and indifferently built, but its church is a fine old structure, with a square embattled tower. At the W. end of the town are the remains of a Norman castle, supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest. Area of par., 4000 ac., including Havergate Island and Gedgrave. Pop. 1106. Near it are the two Orford Ness lights, 83 ft. above the sea; lat. 52° 4' 8" N.; lon. 1° 34' 2" E.

ORGÃO, or ORGAN MOUNTAINS, a richly-wooded cordillera, Brazil, stretching in the direction of the sea-coast, E. to S.E., in provs. Rio-de-Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santa Catharina. The Parahiba in São Paulo, and the Parahibano in Rio-de-Janeiro, separate it from the Serra da Mantiqueira. It derives its name from a series of peaks to the N. of the

town of Rio-de-Janeiro, which at a distance bear a considerable resemblance to the barrels of an organ.

ORGARSWICK, par. Eng. Kent; 392 ac. Pop. 6.

ORGAZ, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 16 m. S. Toledo; with a courthouse, a well-fortified and picturesque castle, two schools, a parish church, two hermitages, and two cemeteries. Most of the springs are brackish. In the neighbourhood are numerous quarries of blue and white granite. Manufactures of coarse cloths and saltpetre, brandy, leather, oil, and flour, are carried on. Doña Ximena, the Cid's wife, was a native of this town. Pop. 2231.

ORGELET [anc. *Orgeletum*], a tn. France, dep. Jura, 11 m. S.S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier, partly surrounded by ancient walls. It has manufactures of leather and cheese. P. 1826.

ORGHEND-AB, or URGHUMDAB, a river, Afghanistan; rises in the mountains of Hazareh, 60 m. W. Ghuznee, passes S.S.W. not far from Candahar, and about 50 m. below joins, or is joined by, the Turnuk. The united stream, flowing W., joins l. bank Helmund, after a total course of 160 m.

ORGHESAN, or ORGHESAN, a river, Afghanistan, which rises in the mountains of Ghuznee, flows W. through a large district of the same name, and, after a course of above 100 m., joins l. bank Turnuk.

ORGIVA, or ORJIVA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 33 m. S.E. Granada; with regular streets, several good fountains, two schools, a court-hall, prison, palace; parish church, formerly a mosque, with a fine portico and two very lofty towers; works for smelting antimony, distilling brandy, and making earthenware, five corn and six oil mills. Pop. 3247.

ORGON, a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 m. S.E. Avignon. Inhabitants mostly engaged in weaving. Pop. 1907.

ORGOSOLO, a vil. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Nuoro; with a church, a primary school, and a trade in corn, cattle, cheese, hides, and wool. Pop. 2149.

ORIA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 32 m. N. Almeria; with irregular streets, badly-built houses, a church, several hermitages, and a school; inhabitants engaged in agriculture and the manufactures of linens. Pop. 5600.

ORIA, or URTANA, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 22 m. W.S.W. Brindisi, on three hills between two lakes. It has a castle and cathedral, both on commanding positions, and is the see of a bishop. Pop. 4800.

ORIENT (L), a tn. France. See LORENT.

ORIGNY-EN-THIERACHE, a vil. France, dep. Aisne, 6 m. N.E. Vervins, r. bank Thon; well built, and the centre of a very extensive manufacture of wicker-work of every description, much of which is exported. Pop. 1457.

ORIGNY (STE-BENOIT), a vil. France, dep. Aisne, 10 m. E. St. Quentin, on the Oise. It has manufactures of lace, gauze, cashmere, and cotton stuffs. Pop. 2192.

ORIHUELA, a city, Spain, prov. Valencia, 30 m. S.W. Alicante, in a pleasant and fertile plain, on the Segura, 200 ft. above the sea. It is a long, straggling place, with houses commonly three, some of them four stories. The finest of the entrances to the city is that of the college gate, which opens towards Valencia, with its magnificent and lofty arch, on which is sculptured a gigantic statue representing the tutelar genius of the city. Among the public buildings, the episcopal palace deserves especial notice, an edifice of modern architecture, whose front extends 200 paces. There are also various other buildings occupied by men of rank and wealth, which, from their size and architecture, may be called palaces. In the archives of the courthouse are valuable records, going back, with some interruptions, to A.D. 1309, forming more than 1000 volumes; the prison, beside one of the barracks, is large and secure, but rather unhealthy; the cathedral is a small and overcharged Gothic edifice; the principal chapel in one of the three parish churches, that of Santiago, is a miracle of art. The Colegio de Predicadores is a fine building of great extent, with spacious cloisters, and a beautiful chapel. The city abounds with monasteries, nunneries, and hermitages; and has a theatre, a university, a normal and other schools, a foundling hospital, and various other charitable institutions, and several promenades and fountains. The country around is unsurpassed for fertility. Agriculture is therefore the chief occupation of the inhabitants, but the arts and mechanical trades which pertain to a large and important town, also flourish. It has manufactures



of hats, soap, leather, saltpetre, silk for velvets, plush, and hemp; with a silk dye-work, and three for cotton, linen, and hemp; eight water-mills for corn, 12 wind-mills, and 46 oil-mills. Orihuela was the Gothic Orecelis, and was well defended after the battle of the Guadalete. Theodorici here made a stand, and by dressing up the women as soldiers on the ramparts, obtained excellent terms from Abdeleaziz, and retained his sovereignty for life. Pop. 17,452.

ORKHOVA, a tn. European Turkey, Roumelia, r. bank Maritza, 25 m. from its mouth in the Grecian Archipelago, N.W. from the Gulf of Enos; the see of a Greek archbishop.

ORINOCO [French, *Orenoque*], a large river of S. America, Venezuela. It rises in the Sierra del Parima, near lat.  $3^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; lon.  $64^{\circ} W.$ ; flows W. by S. to lat.  $3^{\circ} 10' N.$ ; lon.  $66^{\circ} 20' W.$ , about 20 m. W. the village of Esmerelda, where it bifurcates part of its waters under the name of the Cassiquari (*which see*), taking a S.S.W. course, and falling into the Rio Negro, and part, retaining the name Orinoco, taking a W.N.W. course to San Fernando, about lat.  $4^{\circ} N.$ ; lon.  $68^{\circ} 10' W.$ ; thence it flows first due N., then turns with a long sweep N.E., and afterwards E.N.E., passing the town of Angostura, and falls into the Atlantic by numerous different mouths, between lat.  $8^{\circ} 40' \text{ and } 10^{\circ} N.$ ; its whole length being about 1352 geo. m., and the area of its basin 252,000 geo. sq. m. The principal affluents of this great stream, descending from its sources, are, from the left, the united stream of the Atabapo and Guaviare, which joins about lat.  $4^{\circ} N.$ ; lon.  $68^{\circ} 10' W.$ ; the Meta at lat.  $6^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; the Arauca at lat.  $7^{\circ} 10' N.$ , and the Apure at lat.  $7^{\circ} 38' N.$  Three of these tributaries are larger than the Danube. Those from the right are the Ventuari, which joins the Orinoco about 40 m. E. of the junction of the Atabapo, the Caura, and the Caroni, which unite with it at lat.  $7^{\circ} 45' \text{ and } 8^{\circ} 5' N.$  respectively.

Two remarkable rapids occur in the upper parts of the Orinoco, called the Atures and Maypures, or Apures, the one in lat.  $5^{\circ} 8' N.$ , or about 80 m. below the junction of the Atabapo and Guaviare with the Orinoco, the other about 36 m. lower down. These rapids consist of a countless number of little cascades succeeding each other like steps, and where numerous islands and rocks so restrict the bed of the river, that out of a breadth of 8000 ft., there often only remains an open channel of 20 ft. in width. Often, in attempting to pass these rapids, the canoes of the natives are dashed in pieces against the rocks; the men having then to disengage themselves with bleeding bodies from the wreck and from the whirling force of the torrent, and to gain the shore by swimming. From these rapids the river is navigable to its mouth. At a distance of 560 m. from its mouth, this majestic river has still a breadth of 5755 yards, or above 3 m. Its waters rise from April to October, attaining their greatest height in July and August, which in the Upper Orinoco is 30 ft. to 36 ft., and at Angostura 24 ft. to 25 ft.; but in one confined place they are said to rise 120 ft. above the usual level. The vast plains through which the river flows, comprising an area of 160,000 sq. m., are at this season to a great extent overflowed. Both banks of the stream are densely wooded, and like the river itself full of animal life. The numerous channels by which the Orinoco later finds its way to the sea, begin to branch off from the main stream upwards of 100 m. from the coast. The most S. and widest of these branches runs directly E., and reaches the ocean by the mouth called Boca de Navios, or Cano Navios, between Point Barima on the S., and the islands of Cangrejos on the N., which are more than 20 m. apart. In front of this mouth is a bar, on which is 17 ft. water, and which is supposed to be nearly 3000 fathoms across. In the month of April, when the water is lowest, the tides are perceptible in the river as far up as Angostura, a distance of more than 240 m. from the sea. The other branches which run N., and divide the delta of the Orinoco into numerous low islands, are imperfectly known.

ORIO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Lodi, dist. and 4 m. W. Casal Pusterlo, near r. bank Lambro; with a church, and a considerable trade in Lodi cheese. P. 1666.

ORIOLO [anc. *Forum Claudii*], a vil. Papal States, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 23 m. N.E. Castrovillari; with a fine villa of the Altieri family.

ORISSA, a maritime prov. Hindoostan, belonging originally to the Deccan, and now included in the presidencies

of Bengal and Madras, lat.  $18^{\circ}$  to  $22^{\circ} N.$ ; length, roughly estimated at 400 m.; breadth, about 70 m. It includes Orissa proper, now wholly comprehended in Cuttack, and several other petty states; and is bounded, N. by prov. Bengal, E. the Bay of Bengal, S. the Godavery, and W. prov. Gundwana. The surface along the shore is in general low and sandy, and in the interior wild, rugged, and uncultivated; consisting of steep precipices, dense forests, pathless deserts, and swampy, pestilential valleys. The inhabitants are composed chiefly of Oorias, the conquerors of the country, who speak a tolerably pure dialect of Sanscrit, and of wild hill tribes, called Coles, Khandis, and Sours. The largest rivers are the Godavery, Mahanuddy, and Sabunreeka, which are well stocked with fish, and swarm with alligators; the chief towns are Cuttack, Juggernaut, and Balasore.

ORISTANO, a tn. isl. Sardinia, div. and 30 m. N.N.W. Cagliari, about 1 m. from l. bank Tirsì, and about 3 m. from the large gulf of its name. It consists of the town proper inclosed by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and of several suburbs; is the see of a bishop, has a court of law and several public offices, a cathedral, a plain modern structure; several other churches, a gymnasium, a normal school, a diocesan seminary, Franciscan monastery, casino, hospital, and manufactures of iron-ware, cutlery, arms, waggons, and agricultural implements; an active fishery, several distilleries, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, cheese, and cattle. Pop. 6041. — THE GULF is 10 m. in length from Cape San Marco to Cape Frasca, and 5 m. in breadth, and receives the river Oristano, or Tirsì.

ORIVAL, a vil. and com. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 12 m. S.S.E. Rouen, l. bank Seine; with manufactures of woollen cloth, dye-works, and a considerable trade in walnuts, for which the district is famous. Pop. 1614.

ORIVESI, a lake, Russia, Finland, circle Kuopio, forming one of the remarkable chain of lakes in the S.E. of the principality. It is of very irregular shape, about 25 m. long, communicates with the Puravesi, and contains several large, and a great number of small islands.

ORIXA, an isl. Seychelle Archipelago. See DENIS.

ORIXIMENA, a river, Brazil. See TROMBETAS.

ORIZABA, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 65 m. S.W. Vera Cruz; with wide, neat, and well-paved streets; manufactures of coarse cloth, and several tanneries. The valley in which the town is situated, is overshadowed by verdant forests, and 5 m. or 6 m. N. from the town, rises the lofty summit of the mountain Orizaba, 17,373 ft. above the sea.

ORKHON, a river, Mongolia; rises in the Khangai mountains, about lat.  $47^{\circ} 10' N.$ ; lon.  $104^{\circ} 30' E.$ ; whence it flows N.E., and joins the Selenga, at lat.  $50^{\circ} N.$ ; lon.  $105^{\circ} 30' E.$ ; entire course, about 300 m.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, the most N. co. Scotland, comprising two groups of islands, called respectively the Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands (*which see*). Pop. (1851), 62,533.

ORKNEY ISLANDS [French and Latin, *Orcades*; Italian, *Orcadi*], a group, lying off the N. coast of Scotland, and separated from it by a channel called the Pentland Firth, about 6 m. to 8 m. broad. They extend from lat.  $58^{\circ} 47'$  to  $59^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; lon.  $2^{\circ} 4'$  and  $3^{\circ} 23' W.$ ; aggregate area, 600 sq. m., or 384,000 ac., of which about 84,000 are under culture. There are in all about thirteen islands of considerable size, with a number of smaller dispersed over the archipelago. Among the larger, the principal are Pomona or Mainland, the largest of the group; Hoy, S. and N. Ronaldshay, Westray, Sandy, Eday, Stronsay, Rousay, and Shapensay. Of the whole, about twenty-seven are usually inhabited, although the number varies frequently, in consequence of single families taking up their abodes in them for a year or two, and then deserting them. Hoy is the only island of the group that can be called mountainous, and here the highest elevation is but 1600 ft. None of the rest have hills of any considerable height. Nearly all the larger islands are of exceedingly irregular form; being, in many instances, so worn and penetrated by the sea, as to present rather a series of crooked and shapeless peninsulas, projecting in all directions, than a group of compact insular bodies. In some cases, the coasts of these islands are flat and sandy; in others, bold and rocky. These precipices are highest on the W. side, reaching, in the island of Hoy, the height of 1000 ft. perpen-

dicular. With exception of a small granitic district, near Stromness, the rocks belong to the old red sandstone formation. The alluvial deposits are neither extensive nor interesting. There is abundance of clay, and, in most parishes, of peat-moss; in many places marl, and in some bog iron-ore. In the peat-mosses, roots of large trees, hazel-nuts, deers'-horns, &c., are frequently found; showing that forests formerly existed there, although at present the climate is eminently unfavourable to the growth of trees. There are no streams deserving the name of rivers in any of the islands, but springs of good water are abundant; and there are many lakes, the largest of which, Stennes or Stenhouse, in the island of Pomona, is 14 m. in circumference. Chalybeate springs are not uncommon. The climate is moist, but not cold. In winter, storms of sleet and rain are frequent; but in summer the weather is generally fine and steady. Agriculture, though it has made considerable progress of late, is still in a backward state. The common breeds of sheep and cattle are very small; but some earnest endeavours are now being made to improve them. Rabbits and poultry are numerous. The herring and cod fisheries compensate, in some part, the absence or defective development of other resources; and large numbers of lobsters are annually sent to London. The principal manufacture carried on in these islands is that of straw-plait for ladies' bonnets, in which, a few years since, about 2000 girls were constantly employed, although, thirty years previously, upwards of three times that number were so employed; a good deal of wire-wrought hosiery is also made by females. The building of boats, and making of sails, nets, and cordage, may also be named amongst the manufactures of Orkney.

ORLAMÜNDE, a tn. Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, on the Saal, here crossed by a bridge, 15 m. S.E. Weimar; with two churches, the remains of an old castle, and tile-works. Pop. 1154.

ORLÉANAIS [Latin, *Pagus Aureliacensis*], a former prov. France, which, after forming part of Gallia Lugdunensis, under the Romans, was first incorporated into the kingdom of Neustria, and then annexed to the crown of France, in 987, by Hugh Capet. Philip of Valois erected it into a dukedom, and gave it to Philip, his son. On the death of this prince without children, Charles VI. gave it to his brother Louis, whose successors enjoyed it till the death of Charles VIII., when it again became united to the crown, in the person of Louis XII., in 1498. Louis XIII. gave it to his brother Gaston, with whose successors it remained till the revolution of 1794. It now forms depts. Loir-et-Cher and Loiret, and parts of depts. Eure-et-Loir and Nièvre.

ORLÉANS [Latin, *Genabum* or *Aurelia*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Loiret, 68 m. S.S.W. Paris, with which it is connected by railway, r. bank Loire, here crossed by a magnificent bridge of nine arches. From this bridge a splendid street, called Rue Royale, leads into the very centre of the town, and terminates in its finest square, the Place de Martroy; one corner of which is adorned with a very indifferent bronze statue of the Maid of Orleans, in the guise of an Amazon. Several other new streets and squares have been formed of late years, but the greater part of the old town is very indifferently built of wood, and has narrow, ill-paved, and dirty streets. There are several fine promenades, chiefly in the line of the old ramparts, which have been levelled down, and are well planted. Both sides of the river are lined with handsome quays; and from the extremity of the bridge, on the l. bank, a splendid avenue leads to the pretty suburb of Olivet, which is occupied by handsome villas and nursery-grounds. The principal edifice is the cathedral, a Gothic structure, rebuilt in its present form in the 16th century, and remarkable for the purity and chasteness of its architecture. Its W. front consists of three rather plain pointed portals, surmounted by three rose-windows, and flanked by two elegant towers, each 280 ft. The nave is flanked by double aisles. The only other buildings deserving of notice are the church of St. Aignan, with a portal and nave in the florid style, and under it a Romanesque crypt; the Palais de Justice, with a façade adorned with four Doric columns; the Musée, containing a curious collection of local antiquities; the theatre; houses of Agnes Sorel and Francis I., both richly decorated; the prison, barracks, and general hospital. Orleans is the see of a bishop, and seat of an appeal court for

depts. Loir-et-Cher, Loiret, and Indre-et-Loire; and possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce and exchange, a *conseil de prud'hommes*, a university academy, college, gratuitous school of design and architecture, diocesan seminary, secondary ecclesiastical school, public library, botanical garden, and society of science, belles-lettres, and art. It has manufactures, not important, of hosiery, hats, woollen covers, small shot, ironmongery, pottery, pewter vessels, chemical products, glue, &c.; several worsted and cotton mills, numerous sugar-refineries, vinegar-works, breweries, and tanneries; and a trade, not on the increase, in wine, brandy, corn, flour, fruit-trees, firewood, timber, iron, salt, and colonial produce. Orleans was the capital of the Cornutes, under the name of Genabum, when it was taken and burnt by Caesar. Under the Romans it rose to great importance, and changed its name to Aurelia, probably from the Emperor Aurelian. In 451 it was besieged by Attila, king of the Huns, at the head of nearly half-a-million of men; but the Roman general, Aëtius, obliged him to raise the siege, and defeated him in a great battle, in which about 160,000 Huns are said to have been slain. On the decline of the Roman empire, it was seized by Clovis. During the 9th and 10th centuries, it was repeatedly taken and pillaged by the Normans; but the most memorable event in its history took place in 1428, when the English besieged it, and found all their efforts baffled by the heroic achievements of the Maid of Orleans. Pop. (1852), 42,562.

ORLÉANS (ISLAND OF), an isl. Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, 25 m. long, and 5 m. broad. It is well wooded, and extremely fertile in almost every part; and forms an agreeable place of residence or resort. It is, in consequence, frequented by numerous visitors.

ORLESTONE, par. Eng. Kent; 1825 ac. Pop. 334.

ORLETON, par. Eng. Hereford; 2603 ac. P. 618.

ORLINGBUKY, par. Eng. Northamp.; 1990 ac. P. 330.

ORLOV, two tns. Russia.—1, Gov. and 20 m. N.E. Voronej; r. bank Ousman. Its annual horse fair is celebrated. Pop. 3500.—2, Gov. and 30 m. W.S.W. Viatka, r. bank Viatka. Pop. (1850), 2902.

ORLOVATH, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. and 50 m. S.S.W. Temesvar; with a church, and three mills. P. 1976.

ORMEA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 16 m. S. Mondovì, l. bank Tanaro, about 2000 ft. above the sea. It is surrounded by ancient walls, in a very dilapidated state; has a large handsome parish, and several other churches; an old castle, public school, and hospital; manufactures of candles, and coarse woollens; an iron and two saw mills; marble quarries; and a trade in corn, wine, chestnuts, silk, timber, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 5100.

ORMESBY, a vil. and par. England, co. York (N. Riding), 7 m. E.S.E. Stockton. It contains several well-built houses, and has an ancient Norman church. At Port Cleveland, at the mouth of the Tees, about 2 m. from the village, an extensive trade in grain, coal, &c., used to be carried on. Area of par., 7500 ac. Pop. 851.

ORMISTON, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Haddington. The VILLAGE, 8 m. S.W. Haddington, r. bank Tyne, consists of one well-kept street, in the centre of which is an ancient cross; is well built, has an Established and a Free church, and three schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 351. Area of par., 3245 ac. Pop. 811.

ORMSBY, four par. England.—1, (St. Margaret and St. Michael, including Scrathby), Norfolk; 1707 ac. P. 1178.—3, (North or Nune), Lincoln; 2761 ac. P. 131.—4, (South), Lincoln; 2377 ac. Pop. 261.

ORMSIDE, par. Eng. Westmorland; 2430 ac. P. 198.

ORMSKIRK, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lancaster. The TOWN, 12 m. N. by E. Liverpool, on the E. Lancashire railway, is clean and well built; has a large church, with a tower and steeple detached, and contains the burying-place of the Earls of Derby; places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Unitarians, and R. Catholics; a free grammar-school, and several other charities. It has long been famous for its gingerbread; but the chief occupations are silk-weaving by hand-loom, rope-making, and brewing. Pop. (1851), 5548. Area of par., 30,832 ac. Pop. 16,490.

ORMUZ, or HORMUZ, an isl. Persian Gulf, N. side, near its entrance; lat. 27° 5' N.; lon. 56° 29' E.; about 15 m. in circumference. It has a rugged appearance; is entirely des-



titute of vegetation; has several of the high peaks white from an incrustation of salt; and abounds in iron, copper-ore, and rock-salt. Ormuz was once the emporium of all the riches of India, the receptacle for the gems of Samarkand and Bokhara, and for the manufactures of Europe and Asia. During its prosperity the Portuguese had possession of it, and ships from all parts of the world frequented it; but it has long since been quite neglected. The town of Ormuz stood on a plain on the N. side of the island; though now only a few scattered ruins, it once contained 4000 houses.

**ORNAIN**, a river, France, rises in N.E. of dep. Haute-Marne; flows generally N.W. across dep. Meuse, past Barle-Duc, and in dep. Marne joins r. bank Marne, 2 m. N.N.W. Vitry; total course, 90 m., not navigable.

**ORNANS** [anc. *Ornanum*], a tn. France, dep. Doubs, 11 m. S.S.E. Besançon, on both sides the Lône, here crossed by two stone bridges. It has regular streets, a large and handsome church, of the 15th century; an elegant townhall, prison, commodious and extensive hospital, ecclesiastical seminary, library, and, on an eminence N.W. of the town, the ruins of a vast and magnificent castle of the Counts of Burgundy, dismantled in 1678. Tanning, and the manufacture of esteemed cheese, are carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 3089.

**ORNE** (Latin, *Ordana*), a river, France, which rises in dep. Orne, about 15 m. N.E. Alençon; flows circuitously W.N.W., enters dep. Calvados, turns gradually to the N.N.E., passes Caen, where it becomes navigable; and, about 12 m. below, falls into the English Channel; total course, 90 m.

**ORNE**, a dep. N.W. France, bounded N. by dep. Calvados, N.E. Eure, E. Eure-et-Loire, S. Sarthe and Mayenne, and W. Manche; greatest length, E. to W., 71 m.; average breadth, about 40 m.; area, 2329 sq. m. It is traversed, E. to W., by a chain of hills, not exceeding 2000 ft. high; and much broken throughout by minor ramifications, which inclose between their ridges a great number of verdant and well-watered valleys. The principal streams are, in the N., the Touques, Dive, and Orne, which proceed directly to the English Channel; and, in the S., the Huine, Sarthe, Varenne, and Mayenne, belonging to the basin of the Loire. None of these streams is navigable. Lakes are numerous, but they are all of comparatively small dimensions. More than one-half of the whole surface is arable, one-fifth meadow, and nearly one-eighth under wood, including orchards and gardens; only one thirty-third is waste. The arable land appears to be only of indifferent fertility; for, notwithstanding its great extent, the grain raised does not furnish more than two-thirds of the home consumption. The principal crops are oats, buckwheat, and rye. The pastures, particularly in the lower valleys, are excellent; and not only graze the young stock raised within the department, but also feed great numbers of cattle which are imported from less favoured districts. Apples grow well, and large quantities of excellent cider are made. Considerable attention is paid to the dairy; and in no department is the breed of horses, for which Normandy has long been famous, to be found in greater purity. The principal mineral is iron, which is wrought extensively in several cantons; and, besides occupying a considerable number of blast-furnaces, supplies the raw material for the most important branches of industry within the department. Among these may be mentioned the manufacture of steel, needles and pins. Excellent porcelain clay, also, is found in many quarters, and has led to the establishment of numerous potteries. A kind of smoky quartz, obtained in the hills of the S., furnishes the precious stones well known under the name of Alençon diamonds. The principal textile fabrics are linen and hempen cloth. Orne is divided into four arrondissements—Alençon, the capital; Argentan, Domfront, and Mortagne; subdivided into 36 cantons, and 511 communes. Pop. (1852), 439,884.

**ORNOVASSO**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 37 m. N. Novara, prov. Pallanza, l. bank Toce; with a handsome church, built entirely of white marble, of which there are large quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 1660.

**ORONSAY**, an isl. Hebrides. See COLONSAY.

**ORONTES**, a river, Syria. See AASZY.

**OROPESA**, a vil. Spain, New Castle, 68 m. W. Toledo; with a townhouse, a prison, a palace, and castle; an hospital, a Latin chair, two schools, a fine chapel, two nunneries, a parish church, and a hermitage. Pop. 1703.

**OROPESA**, a city, Bolivia. See COCHABAMBA.

**OROSEI**, a vil. isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 11 m. N.E. Nuoro, r. bank Cedrino. It has a principal, and several minor churches; a primary school, and hospital; manufactures of confectionary, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, wool, and cheese. Pop. 1905.

**OROSENGA**, or **OLOSINGA**, one of the Friendly isls., S. Pacific, belonging to Navigator's Group; lat. 14° 14' S.; lon. 169° 34' W.; about 3 m. long; of coral formation.

**OROSHAZA**, a tn. Hungary, co. Bekes, 40 m. N.E. Szegedin, in a fertile district. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has some trade in cattle. P. 9581.

**OROSZI** (*Nagy*), a market tn. Hungary, co. Neograd, 34 m. N. Pesth. It has a market, once important, though now much decayed; and a bathing establishment. P. 1998.

**OROSZLANKO**, a market tn. Hungary. See PRUSZKA.

**OROSZLANY-KEÖ**, a vil. Hungary, thither Danube, co. Komorn, on the Penze; with a Protestant church, an oil and two other mills; limekilns, and a potass factory. P. 1578.

**OROSZLANYOS**, or **OROSZLAMOS** (*O and U*), a vil. Hungary, thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 7 m. from Szegedin, in a fertile district. It contains a Greek church. Pop. 3203.

**OROSZVAR**, or **KARBURG**, a market tn. Hungary, thither Danube, co. Weissburg, 60 m. S.S.W. Pressburg; with a church, and a fine chateau. Pop. 2094.

**OROTAVA**, a tn. Canary isls. in N.W. of isl. Tenerife, formerly the capital and court of the principal kingdom of the Guanches. It is regularly built, and the streets are arranged in the form of an amphitheatre. It has an hospital, two primary schools, two parish churches, one of them a beautiful edifice with three naves, containing a magnificent marble tabernacle brought from Genoa; nineteen hermitages, and, in a delicious valley E. of the town, a botanic garden, established for acclimatizing the plants of America, and then transplanting them to Spain. Orotava is the native place of the poet Iriarte. Pop. 8315.

**OROTELLI**, or **ORTELLI**, a vil. isl. Sardinia, prov. Nuoro, l. bank Tirso; with an ancient church, a primary school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. P. 1385.

**ORP-LE-GRAND**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Little Gette, 29 m. E.S.E. Brussels. It has manufactures of cotton twist, two breweries, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1473.

**ORPHANO**, a small maritime tn. European Turkey, Macedonia, N.E. shore, Gulf of Contessa; lat. 40° 49' N.; lon. 23° 55' E.; near the site of the ancient Amphipolis. It has manufactures of cordage, and is guarded by a fortress.

**ORPHANO** (GULF OF), European Turkey. See CONTessa.

**ORPHIR**, par. Scot. Orkney; 12,000 ac. P. 1157.

**ORPINGTON**, par. Eng. Kent; 3477 ac. P. 1203.

**ORROLI**, a filthy vil. isl. Sardinia, div. and N.N.E. Cagliari; with several minor churches, and a little trade in agriculture and dairy produce. Pop. 1704.

**ORSA**, a vil. and par. Sweden, län and 52 m. N.W. Falun, on Lake Orsa, which communicates with the Silja. A quarry in the vicinity furnishes the best grinding-stones in Sweden.

**ORSARA**, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 6 m. N.W. Bovino. Pop. 4200.

**ORSCHSEL** (NIEDER), a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Erfurt, circle Worbis, on the Linke; with a church, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1602.

**ORSETT**, par. Eng. Essex; 4134 ac. P. 1592.

**ORSIA**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 47 m. N. Mohilev, at the confluence of the Orohiza with the Dnieper. It has three Greek churches, a nunnery, founded by the Princess Sophia, sister of Peter the Great; three R. Catholic monasteries, a synagogue, and an active trade. Pop. (1851), 3198.

**ORSK**, a fort, Russia, gov. and E.S.E. Orenburg, on a hill of jasper, near l. bank Ural, a little above the confluence of the Or. It is a place of considerable strength, and has a handsome church; and near it is an observatory, where Euler made observations on the passage of Venus. The inhabitants consist chiefly of 1200 Cossacks and 500 Tartars. The caravans from Asia to Orenburg have a station here.

**ORSOVA** (O), or **ALT-ORSOVA**, a market tn. Hungary, on the Walachian-Illyrian military frontiers, on the Danube, at the confluence of the Cserna, 90 m. S.E. Temesvár, and not far from the Turkish fortress of New Orsova. It is fortified; and has manufactures of Cordovan leather. Pop. 990.

ORSOVA, ADUSKELIA, or NEW ORSOVA, a tn. European Turkey, Servia, 80 m. E. Semendria, on an island of the Danube, W. of Old Orsova. Both it and the island on which it stands are strongly fortified. Pop. 2800.

ORSOY, a walled tn. Prussia, gov. and 21 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. It has two churches, manufactures of woollen stuffs, cashuere, and hats; tanneries, dye-works, and vinegar-works; some shipping, and a trade in wool. Pop. 1458.

ORTON, par. Eng. Notts; 1940 ac. P. 461.

ORT, several places, Austria, particularly a market tn. 17 m. E. Vienna, on the Fadenbach, an arm of the Danube; with a church, an old castle, and a considerable trade in corn, cattle, eggs, and butter, with Vienna. Pop. 1095.

ORTA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 25 m. N.N.W. Novara, and on a mountain slope above the W. shore, Lake Orta. It is old, but well built; has three churches, and an hospital; an elementary, a ragged, and an infant school; manufactures of wax and tallow candles, and a trade in excellent wine. Pop. 1137.

ORTA [Latin, *Cusius*], a lake, Sardinian States, Piedmont, W. of Lake Maggiore; greatest length, N. to S., about 7 m.; breadth, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. By the Strona it sends its waters N. to the Toce.

ORTE [anc. *Hortanum*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 15 m. E.N.E. Viterbo, r. bank Tiber, on the site of one of the military colonies of Augustus. It is the see of a bishop; and has the ruins of a fine bridge, which bears the name of Augustus, and some extensive remains of baths.

ORTELSBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 80 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, E. shore of a small lake; with a castle, Protestant church, house of correction, manufactures of linen, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 1981.

ORTENBERG, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, on the Nidder, 25 m. N.E. Frankfurt; with a castle, a church, and two mills. Pop. 1097.

ORTENBURG, a walled market tn. Lower Bavaria, 10 m. W. Passau. It has a castle, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1000.

ORTHEZ, a tn. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 24 m. N.W. Pau, on a hill above the Gave de Pau, here crossed by an old Gothic bridge, which resisted the attempt of the French to blow it up as they were retreating before Wellington. The town has received numerous improvements within recent years, and is now well built; has a court of first resort, a communal college, an ancient parish church, a handsome townhouse, and a few remains of the old castle of Moncada, in which the princes of Béarn used to reside; manufactures of woollen stuffs, copperware, and linseed-oil; extensive tanneries, dye-works, slate quarries, flax and saw mills; and a considerable trade in leather, Bayonne hams, feathers, wool, flax, timber, horses, cattle, marble, &c. The French, under Soult, were here defeated by the British, under Wellington, after a very severe contest. Pop. 5073.

ORTLER-SPITZE, or ORTELES, a mountain, Tyrol, belonging to the Noric Alps, and forming the loftiest summit in the Austrian empire, having a height of above 14,500 ft. Its top was reached for the first time in 1804.

ORTNERI, a vil. isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, E.N.E. Oristano; with a handsome church, a primary school, and a little trade in wine and millet. Pop. 1690.

ORTON, four pars. Eng. —1, Cumberland; 4277 ac. P. 519.—2, (*Cherry or Overton Waterville*), Hunts; 1350 ac. Pop. 302.—3, (*on the Hill*), Leicester; 2290 ac. Pop. 330.—4, (*Long or Overton Longville*), Hunts; 2400 ac. P. 224.

ORTON, or OVERTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Westmoreland,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Appleby, on a gentle acclivity; with a fine old parish church, a Methodist chapel, a grammar-school, and girls' school; and near it is a copper-mine. Area of par., 24,430 ac. Pop. 1456.

ORTONA, a tn. and seaport, Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, on the Adriatic, 11 m. E. Chieti. It has a cathedral, and several other churches and convents. Its port, at one time extensive, has ceased to exist, and vessels are obliged to anchor above a mile from the shore, in roads with ample depth of water, and a good bottom, but badly sheltered. A great deal of wine is made in the neighbourhood. P. 5700.

ORTONOVO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and about 14 m. from Levante; with two parish

churches, a Latin and two elementary schools, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 2150.

OTRAND, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 74 m. E. Merseburg; with two churches, an hospital, and manufactures of linen, leather, and glue. Pop. 1269.

ORUBA, or ARUBA, an isl. W. Indies, belonging to Holland, off N. coast, Venezuela, 50 m. W. by N. Curaçao; lat. (N. point)  $12^{\circ} 30'$  N.; lon.  $70^{\circ} 8'$  W. (n.) It is about 20 m. long, N.W. to S.E., by 5 m. broad; surrounded by rocks, difficult of approach, generally stony on the surface, though in some parts flat and sandy; yet has some good meadow lands, notwithstanding the want of water under which the island suffers. It yields water-melons, pumpkins, some maize, and feeds cattle and asses brought from Venezuela, and exported to the W. India Islands. Some good iron-ore and a little gold are found. Pop., mostly poor, (1854), 3022.

ORUNE, a vil. isl. Sardinia, prov. and N.N.E. Nuoro; with several churches, a primary school, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in it and in cattle, cheese, hides, and wool. Pop. 1805.

ORURO, a dep. Bolivia, divided into three provinces—Poopo, Oruro, and Carangas—all situated at the S. end of the elevated table-land; bounded, N. by dep. La Paz, W. Peru, E. dep. Potosi, and S. Potosi and Cochabamba. The Lake of Pansa, 70 m. long, and 12 m. to 15 m. wide, which receives, through the navigable stream of the Desaguadero, the waters of Lake Titicaca, lies wholly in this department. Lake Pansa has itself no outlet, and its waters are salt; but its banks are well peopled, and indeed the great number and careful construction of the ancient tombs still remaining in this elevated district, clearly indicate that it was the most populous portion of the empire of the Incas. Pop. (1835), though much reduced, 115,000; of which two-thirds at least were Aymaras.

ORURO, a tn. Bolivia, cap. above dep., on a bleak hill, in a metalliferous district, at an absolute height of 13,000 ft.; lat.  $18^{\circ}$  S.; lon.  $67^{\circ} 30'$  W. It is now surrounded by ruins, owing to the decline of the population, which is reduced to 5000, or less than a fifth of its former amount.

ORUST, an isl. Sweden, in the Skager Rack, close to the coast of Göteborg; length, E. to W., 16 m.; breadth, 13 m. It is generally low, and partly covered with bog; but the far larger portion is covered by a strong but rich alluvium, often several yards in depth, productive both of heavy crops of corn and rich feeding pastures. The fisheries on the coast are valuable.

ORVIETO [anc. *Herbanum* or *Urbs Vetus*], a tn. Papal States, cap. deleg. of same name, near the junction of the Paglia and Chiana, 60 m. N.N.W. Rome. It stands on a steep hill; is walled, clean, and well built; and contains several fine palaces. The principal building is the cathedral, one of the most interesting specimens of Italian Gothic, built of black and white marble, adorned without with fine mosaics, and within with a large collection of sculptures, and several fine paintings. After the cathedral, the object of greatest attraction near Orvieto is St. Patrick's Well, near the fortress, and about 1 m. from the town. The palaces most deserving of notice are the Palazzo Gualtieri, with a rich collection of cartoons by Domenichino, Annibale Caracci, and other eminent masters; and the Palazzo Petrucci, with a fine collection of paintings. The episcopal palace and Jesuit college are also note-worthy. The trade is in cattle, corn, and silk. Orvieto, from its strong position, has often proved an asylum to popes in troubled times, and no less than 32 are mentioned as having occasionally resided in it. Pop. 6210.

ORVIGO, or OUMGO, a river, Spain, which rises in the N. of Leon; flows S., passing a little to the W. of Benavente, and joins r. bank Esla; total course, 80 m.

ORWELL, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1850 ac. P. 662.

ORWELL, a par. Scot. Kinross; 13,500 ac. P. 2569.

ORWELL, a river, England, which rises near the centre of co. Suffolk, a little N.E. of Stow Market, flows S.E. to Ipswich, above which it is generally known by the name of Gipping, and unites with the estuary of the Stour in forming the harbour of Harwich. Vessels of any size ascend within 3 m. of the town of Ipswich, and 200 tons to the town itself; and by means of improvements the navigation has been made practicable as far as Stow Upland bridge, near Stow Market.

OKZI-VECCHI, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, about 3 m. N.E. Orzi-Novì; with a church, sanctuary, and oratory, and the remains of an old fortress. P. 1322.



ORZINOVI, or ORCINOVI, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Brescia, near the Olio. It was once fortified, has a court of justice, and several public offices, two churches, a school, directory, and numerous mills. Pop. 4430.

OSACCA, or OHOSAKA, a large city, Japan, isl. Niphon, on the Yeddo Gawa; lat.  $34^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; lon.  $135^{\circ} 25' E.$  It is one of the five cities held under the immediate government of the Siogoon or military emperor; is fortified, protected by a castle, and is said to contain above a hundred bridges over the Yeddo Gawa and its various branching canals; its citizens boast of being able to levy, from their own population alone, an army of 80,000 men. It has a race-course and a theatre, the latter very large and handsomely decorated. It is the point to which the few foreign goods brought into the country by the Dutch and Chinese are sent, and its own manufactures are considerable, and spoken of with praise. The Dutch traders, in their periodical visits to Yeddo, receive here the goods they previously bespeak for their journey.

OSAGE, a river, U. States, N. America, rises in the Indian territory, about lat.  $38^{\circ} 30' N.$ ; lon.  $96^{\circ} E.$ ; flows E., enters state Missouri, about lon.  $94^{\circ} 40' W.$ , proceeds still E., but latterly turns N.E., and falls into the Missouri, a little E. Jefferson; total course, about 230 m. It is 397 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable for steam-boats 200 m.

OSASCO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. and 2 m. S. Pinerolo, r. bank Chisone; with a handsome church, an ancient, strong castle, a school; an extensive silk-mill, and a trade in silk, corn, and hemp. Pop. 1000.

OSASIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and S. Turin; with a handsome church, and a trade in corn, hemp, and wood. Pop. 1400.

OSBALDWICK, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 1740 ac. Pop. 372.

OSBOURNBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1260 ac. P. 654.

OSCACASALE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 12 m. N.W. Cremona; with a church. Pop. 1180.

OSCHATZ, a walled tn. Saxony, circle and 31 m. E. Leipzig. It has a law court, several provincial offices, two churches, an hospital; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; tile-works, dye-works, and several worsted and other mills. The peace which put an end to the Seven Years' War, was concluded here in 1763. Pop. 5774.

OSCHERSLEBEN, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 21 m. S.W. Magdeburg, l. bank Bode, and on the branch railway to Halberstadt. It is walled; has three gates, several provincial courts and offices, a Protestant church, a synagogue, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 3778.

OSCHIRI, or OSKERI, a vil. isl. Sardinia, prov. and 10 m. N. Ozieri; with a handsome church, a primary school, manufactures of bed-covers, and a trade in corn, butter, and cheese. Pop. 2102.

OSGATHORPE, par. Eng. Leicester; 1220 ac. P. 346.

OSGYAN, or OZDANE, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Honth, 7 m. from Rima-Szombath; with two churches, a Protestant gymnasium, and manufactures of earthenware, in which the trade is considerable. Pop. 1152.

OSHAWA, a vil. Upper Canada, 30 m. E.N.E. Toronto, and 3 m. N. Lake Ontario, in a well-cultivated district; with three churches, and a considerable trade, for which an outlet is furnished by a harbour of the same name, on the lake. Pop. (1852), 1142.

OSIGLIA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and about 24 m. from Savona; with a church, the remains of an old castle, and manufactures of iron. P. 1400.

OSILO, a tn. isl. Sardinia, div. and 3 m. E. Sassari. It has several churches, two convents, and a primary school; manufactures of woollen, and a trade in corn. Pop. 5053.

OSIMA, a bay, Japan. See ODWARA.

OSIMO [anc. *Auximum*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 8 m. S.W. Ancona, strongly and advantageously situated on a height, overlooking a fertile and beautiful country. It is well built, has a cathedral, several other churches; a town-house, with a museum of antiquities collected in the vicinity, and an episcopal palace. Pop. about 7000.

OSIO-DE-SOPRA and OSIO-DE-SOTTO, two adjacent vils. Austrian Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Bergamo; with a church, and the remains of an ancient castle. The vicinity has long been famous both for the quality and the quantity of its silk. United pop., 2360.

OSKOL, two towns, Russia:—1, (Novoi), Gov. and 92 m. S.E. Koursk, l. bank Oskol; with three wooden churches; two distilleries, and a little trade. Pop. 5000.—The river rises a little S.E. of Tim, in gov. Koursk, flows generally S. past Staroi-Oskol and Novoi-Oskol, and in gov. Kharkov joins l. bank Donetz, about 15 m. below Iziun; total course, partly navigable, 210 m.—2, (Staroi), Gov. and 70 m. E.S.E. Koursk, at the junction of the Oskolka with the Oskol. It stands on an eminence; has eight churches, a convent, and a considerable traffic by land. Near it are a great number of tile-works and orchards; the latter famous for their fruit. Pop. 6000.

OSLAUAN, or OSLAWANY, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 12 m. W.S.W. Brünn, r. bank Oslawa; with a church, a castle, and a mill. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1162.

OSMA [anc. *Osmus*], a river, Turkey in Europe, rises in the N. slope of the Balkan mountains, on the S. frontiers of Bulgaria; flows circuitously N. past the town of Loftcha, and, a little above Nikopol, joins r. bank Danube; total course, about 110 m.

OSMAN, a small tn. Punjab, between the Indus and Jailum; lat.  $33^{\circ} 53' N.$ ; lon.  $72^{\circ} 52' E.$ ; on a plain at the base of a low range of hills.

OSMANDJIK, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 140 m. N.W. Sivas, on the Kizil-Irmak. It is pleasantly situated among gardens, orchards, and vineyards, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Tmolis. Pop. about 2000.

OSMASTON, two pars. Eng. Derby; 1254 ac. P. 125.—2, 1254 ac. P. 336.

OSMINGTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 2307 ac. P. 485.

OSMOTHERLEY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 7720 ac. Pop. 1254.

OSNABRÜCK, an extensive district or *landroesti*, Hanover, bounded, N. by landroesti Aurich, and duchy of Oldenburg; E. and S. by Rhenish Prussia, and W. by Holland; area, 1760 geo. sq. m. With the exception of a portion of the S.W., which sends its waters by the Vechte to the Zuider Zee, it belongs wholly to the basin of the Ems, which drains a considerable portion of it, directly traversing it from S. to N., and the far greater part of the remainder by its affluent the Hase. The surface is generally flat and sandy, and presents extensive tracts of almost barren heath, broken occasionally by low sand-hills. All the ordinary cereals find it a very ungenial soil, and yield a very scanty produce. The minerals, though of little importance, include coal, which however does not seem capable of being extensively worked to profit, as turf continues to be the principal fuel. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse linens, and the principal trade is in hams, for which the district has long been famous. The landroesti nearly corresponds to the bishopric of Osnabrück, and includes the principality of Osnabrück, the Lower county of Lingen, the duchy of Aremberg-Meppen, and the county of Bentheim. It is subdivided into a number of minor jurisdictions, partly urban and partly rural. Pop. 269,747.

OSNABRÜCK, or OSNABURG, a tn. Hanover, cap. above landroesti and principality, on the Hase and Nêthe, 71 m. W. Hanover. It is walled, and entered by five gates; houses generally low, and of mean construction; but the environs pleasant, and are covered with a number of fine villas. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Protestant churches of St. Catherine and St. Mary, the R. Catholic cathedral and church of St. John; the Protestant and R. Catholic gymnasiums, the old and new townhouses, the theatre, castle, normal school, barracks, infirmary, and several hospitals. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of several courts and public offices; and has manufactures of coarse linens, to which the town gives its name; and there are several paper-mills, bleachfields, and tile-works, and a considerable trade in linen, hams, and cattle. Osnabrück was erected into a see by Charlemagne in 888; and in 1082 it was surrounded by walls. It afterwards entered the Hanseatic League, but never rose to be a free imperial city. The negotiations for the peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War, were carried on here. The bishopric was secularised in 1803, and incorporated with Hanover. Pop. 11,751.

OSNABURG:—1, A tn. Hanover. See OSNABRÜCK.—2, Two islands, S. Pacific Ocean:—1, An isl. Low Archipelago; lat.  $21^{\circ} 50' 32'' S.$ ; lon.  $135^{\circ} 44' 28'' W.$  It possesses con-

siderable interest, from the light which it throws on the progress of a coral formation. When discovered by Captain Carteret, in 1767, it was small, flat, and so nearly covered by the waves, as scarcely to deserve the name of an island; in 1792, when the *Matilda*, whaler, was wrecked upon it, it was described as merely a coral reef; in 1826, when visited by Captain Beechy, it was 14 m. in length, and had one of its sides almost completely covered by high trees. It encloses a lagoon, which has an opening on the E. side, and affords an excellent harbour. It is not inhabited.—2, An isl. Society group, and rising to the height of 1597 ft. Called also *Maita* (*which see*).

OSNAJO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Como; with a church. Pop. 1362.

OSORPO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Friuli, 15 m. N.N.W. Udine, near the Tagliamento; with a small fortress, situated on a lofty precipice, and a church. Pop. 1250.

OSORNO, a ruined tn., river, and lake, Chili, near its S. extremity, Araucania. The town is at the N.W. extremity of the lake, 55 m. S.S.E. Valdivia.—The river issues from the same end, close by the town, and pursuing a N.W. direction, falls into the sea about lat. 40° 10' S., after a course of 48 m.—The lake is somewhat in the form of a boot, the leg of which is about 30 m. in length, and the foot 10 m., with an average breadth throughout of 5 m.

OSORNO [VOLCANO OF], Patagonia, W. coast, opposite island Chiloe, 26 m. N.E. the head of Reloncavi Sound; lat. 41° 0' S.; lon. 70° 40' W. It is quite conical from the base to the summit; frequently emits smoke; and when seen from the sea at a distance of 90 or 100 m., the whole cone, about 6000 ft. high, and covered with snow, stands out in the boldest relief from among ranges of inferior mountains.

OSPEDALETTO, several places, Austrian Italy:—1, Ospedaletto, or Ospitaletto, a vil. and com., prov. and 8 m. W. Brescia; with three churches, and numerous silk-mills. Pop. 1645.—2, A vil. and com., prov. and 9 m. S.E. Lodi, near the Lambro; with a church and two chapels, and some trade in cheese. Pop. 1573.

OSPRINGE (LIBERTY), par. Eng. Kent; 2798 ac. Pop. 1111.

OSS, or Os [formerly *Osch*], a market tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 13 m. N.E. Hertogenbosch. It is a large, regularly-built, and beautiful town; was once fortified, and has a spacious market-place, in which is the townhouse, a large square building; a church, a synagogue, and six schools. Pop. (agricultural), 1113.

OSSA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 55 m. S.W. Perm, on the Ossanka, near its confluence with the Kama. It contains two churches, and an hospital. The district is rich in iron and copper. Pop. (1851), 2183.

OSSABLIKOWO, a market tn. Russia, gov. and S.E. Vladimir; with two stone churches, a castle, and various manufactures. Pop. 2860.

OSSAGO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 5 m. S. Lodi; with three churches. Pop. 1296.

OSSAU (GAYE DE), a river, France, which rises on the S. side of the Pyrenees, dep. Pyrénées-Inferieure, flows N.N.W., and, after a course of about 45 m., unites with the Aspe, at Oleron, in forming the Gave of that name.

OSSEK, or OSSEK, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 22 m. N.W. Leitmeritz; with a magnificent abbey, which has a library of 40,000 vols., and a beautiful church, in the Italian style.

OSSELT, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York, on the Manchester and Leeds railway. It is a large and populous place, with a district church, a chapel of ease, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a free school; manufactures of woollen cloths, blankets, and worsteds; and mineral springs, for which baths have been erected. Pop. 6078.

OSSERO, or LOSSINI, an isl. Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, S.W. Cherso, from which it is only separated by a very narrow channel, over which a bridge has been constructed. It forms a narrow and irregular belt, 3 m. N.N.W. to S.S.E., breadth under 1 m. It produces much corn, wine, and fruit. The tunny and sardine fisheries are also valuable. The pop., resident chiefly in the towns of Great and Little Lossini, and the vil. Chiumski, about 2000.

OSSI, a vil. isl. Sardinia, div. and S.S.E. Sassari; with a church, two chapels, a primary school, and a considerable trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2108.

OSSINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 19 m. N.E. Zurich. Some land-tortoises are found, and a good deal of bad wine is made in the district. Pop. 1177.

OSSINGTON, par. Eng. Notts; 2265 ac. Pop. 235.

OSSONA, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. Pavia, dist. and 8 m. N. Abbiate-Grasso; with a church, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1469.

OSSORY, formerly a Protestant and R. Catholic diocese of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, and King's and Queen's cos., the seat of which has been transferred, since 1833, to Kilkenny.

OSSUN, a tn. France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 8 m. S.S.W. Tarbes; inhabitants engaged in the preparation and export of hams and bacon. Pop. 3004.

OSTASHKOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 110 m. W. Tver, on a small tongue of land projecting into Lake Seligher. It has courts of justice, four churches, a nunnery, a gymnasium, three hospitals, and a large bazaar, where all the shopkeepers of the town have their shops, all of brick, the houses generally being of wood. There are numerous malt-kilns, tanneries, and tallow-melting establishments, and a great many barges are built for the navigation of the Volga. The trade is considerable in corn, wood, salt beef, salt fish, leather, tallow, wax, and honey. Pop. (1849), 8254.

OSTE, a river, Hanover, which rises in the W. of princip. Lüneburg, flows circuitously N.W. past Bremervorde, and falls into the estuary of the Elbe, 4 m. N.E. Otterndorf; total course, 80 m.

OSTEND [French, *Ostende*], a seaport tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the N. Sea, 67 m. N.W. Brussels; lat. 51° 14' 6" N.; lon. 2° 55' 30" E. (n.). It is strongly and regularly fortified; being one of the line of fortresses intended to defend the Belgian frontier on the side of France. Its situation, on a low sandy coast, where no trees will grow, is by no means agreeable; though it is said to have a pure, healthy air, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. It is entered by four gates, and is, on the whole, well built. The public buildings, none of which deserve particular notice, are the Hotel de Ville, three churches (one Protestant), a prison, a civil and a military hospital, barracks, and an arsenal. There are several promenades; but the most agreeable, from lying open to the breeze, is the Digue, a sea-wall, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. long, and paved with bricks. The harbour is not easy of access; but the basin within is extensive, and forms the termination of a magnificent line of canals, stretching like network into the interior, and furnishing admirable facilities for commerce. The sluices of Slykens, opening from the canal into the harbour, are particularly admirable; and the canal itself, as far as Ghent, has a depth sufficient to float vessels of 600 tons. The manufactures of Ostend are unimportant; but include linen goods and sail-cloth, lace, oil, soap, hats, tobacco, &c. There are also building-docks, and several other industrial establishments. Cod and herring fishing are carried on to a considerable extent; and an important branch of trade is oysters, brought from the English coast, fattened here in large salt reservoirs, and transported as far as Paris, under the name of *huîtres d'Ostende*. Ostend possesses a school of navigation, an academy of design and architecture, several primary schools, a theatre, a public garden beyond the walls, a *mont-de-piété*, and several other benevolent institutions. It was founded in the 9th century, walled in 1445, and regularly fortified in 1585, by the Prince of Orange. In the great struggle in which the States-General threw off the yoke of Spain, it sustained a memorable siege from 1601 to 1604, during which the besieged lost about 50,000, and the Spanish besiegers more than 80,000 men. Ultimately, when reduced to a mere heap of ruins, it obtained an honourable capitulation. In 1826, great part of the town was destroyed by the explosion of a powder-magazine. By railway, Ostend is connected with all parts of Belgium, with France, and Prussia; and steamers ply regularly between it and London and Dover; and it is connected with England by sub-marine electric telegraph. Pop. 13,303.

OSTENFELD, a vil. and par. Denmark, duchy and 16 m. W.S.W. Schleswig; with a Protestant church. The inhabitants are Frislanders.

OSTER, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Czernigov, l. bank Desna, at the junction of the Oster; with four churches, the remains of several convents, a considerable trade in timber, and an active fishery. Pop. (1842), 3056.



**OSTER**, or **OSTRA**, a river, Russia, which rises in the S. of gov. Czernigov, flows W., and joins r. bank Desna at the town of Oster; total course, 100 m.

**OSTER-RISOER**, a seaport tn. Norway, prov. Christian-sand, on a tongue of land which projects into the Kattegat, 100 m. S.W. Christiania; with a good harbour, important iron-works, and a trade in iron and wood. P. (1855), 2213.

**OSTERBURG**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 47 m. N. Magdeburg, r. bank Biese; with a Protestant church, chapel, and hospital; a brewery, distillery, and a trade in cattle. P. 2285.

**OSTERBY**, a vil. Sweden, län and 26 m. N.E. Upsala, near the mines of Dannemora, on the lake of that name; well built, and, being intersected by planted alleys, has a cheerful and handsome appearance. The forges, at which the ore from Dannemora is smelted by charcoal, and prepared for exportation, are on a large, and even magnificent scale. The manor-house has two wings, one of which is a church. There is also a good collection of paintings, with several originals by Flemish and Italian masters.

**OSTERODE**.—1, A tn. Hanover, landrostei and 33 m. S.S.E. Hildesheim, on the Soze, at the foot of the Harz mountains. It is walled; has three churches, a gymnasium, infirmary, and extensive corn magazines; manufactures of woollen and linen goods, calicoes, drills, white-lead, shot, soap, needles, and articles in wood; tobacco-factories, tanneries, machine-works, oil, walk, gypsum, and other mills. Pop. 5197.—2, A walled tn. Prussia, gov. and 74 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Drewenz. It is the seat of provincial and town courts; has a castle, erected by the Teutonic knights in 1270; a Protestant church and chapel; manufactures of woollen cloth and hats, a brewery, and distillery; and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 2891.

**OSTERREICH**. See AUSTRIA.

**OSTERSUND**, a tn. Sweden, cap. län of same name, beautifully situated on the E. shore of Lake Stör, 292 m. N.N.W. Stockholm. It is regularly built; has a court, and several public offices. On an island in the lake, connected with it by a bridge, is the suburb Frösö; with a church, and a handsome townhouse. Pop., exclusive of Frösö, 418.—**THE LÄN**, more frequently called Jemtland, is bounded N. by Umeå, E. by Hernösand and Gelleborg, S. by Falun, and W. by Norway. It is flat towards the E., but becomes mountainous as it approaches the frontiers of Norway. It is watered by the Indal, the Ljungan, and the Ljusne, and their affluents; and possesses many lakes, of which Storjön is the largest. It does not produce corn sufficient for its own supply, but it rears many cattle. Timber, iron, and copper are the chief riches of the län, supplying numerous saw-mills and foundries. Area, 14,400 geo. sq. m. Pop. 49,077.

**OSTERWIEK**, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 47 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, on the Ilse. It is walled; has two churches, manufactures of woollen and linen goods, distilleries, oil, walk, and other mills; and a trade in wool and cattle. Pop. 3041.

**OSTFY-ASZSONY-FA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, on the Raab, 16 m. from Papa; with a church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Pop. 1260.

**ÖSTHAMMER**, an unimportant seaport tn. Sweden, län and 65 m. N. Stockholm, on a creek in the Gall ford. P. 500.

**OSTHEIM**, two places, Bavaria, Lower Franconia:—1, (*Gross*), A market tn., 7 m. N.N.W. Obensburg, on the Radheim; with a church, two chapels, three mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2570.—2, (*Klein*), dist. Aschaffenburg, r. bank Main. Inhabitants chiefly employed in raising vegetables, cutting turf, and rearing bees. Pop. 1104.

**OSTHEIM VON DER RÜCK**, a walled tn. Saxe-Weimar, dist. and S.S.W. Eisenach. It is well built; has a church, the ruins of an old castle, and an hospital; manufactures of linen, dye-works, and numerous mills. Pop. 2450.

**OSTIA**, a tn. and seaport, Papal States, 14 m. S.W. Rome, near l. bank, S. branch Tiber; founded in 830 by Pope Gregory IV. It contains a castle, picturesquely situated; a cathedral, and an episcopal palace, which has been converted into a museum of antiquities. The situation is rendered so pestilential by malaria, that, though numerous handsome houses remain, the population has dwindled down to less than 100. Ancient Ostia stood about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the modern town. It once contained 18,000 inhabitants; but was completely ruined by an incursion of the Saracens in the 5th century.

**OSTIANO**, or **USTIANO**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 27 m. W.N.W. Mantua, near l. bank Ollio. It has an old castle, a church, four chapels, and an hospital; manufactures of woollens, hats, and earthenware, and several mills. Pop. 2958.

**OSTIGLIA**, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 18 m. E.S.E. Mantua, l. bank Po. It is an ancient and well-built place; has a court of justice, and several public offices; several churches, four suppressed convents, an hospital, a theatre; manufactures of various articles in straw, reeds, and basket-work; a large silk-mill, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, oil, provisions, wood, and silk. Ostiglia is said to have given birth to Cornelius Nepos, and numbered among its magistrates Bernardo Tasso, who was himself a poet, and the father of the more celebrated poet, Torquato. Pop. 5514.

**OSTRAU**, two places, Austria, Moravia:—1, A tn., circle and 5 m. S.E.E. Hradisch, on the March; with a castle, on an isl. formed by the river, and a church. Pop. 1500.—2, A tn., circle Perau, 48 m. E.N.E. Olmütz, on the Ostrawitz; with a church, and some woollen manufactures. Pop. 1722.

**OSTRAWITZ**, a vil. Moravia, circle Perau, on the Ostrawitz, 20 m. from Freiberg; with a church. P. 1317.

**OSTRITZ**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 20 m. S.E. Bautzen, l. bank Neisse; with manufactures of linen and tobacco, and tile-works. Pop. 1484.

**OSTROG**, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, at the junction of the Valia with the Gorin, 103 m. W. Jitomir. It is defended by an old castle, and has several Greek and R. Catholic churches, a convent, seminary, riding-school; and a considerable trade. It is the seat of an archbishop, and the place where the Bible was first printed in Slavonic. Pop. (1850), 9553.

**OSTROGOJSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 54 m. S. Voronej, l. bank Sosna, where it is joined by the Ostragojska. It has ten churches, and a considerable trade in cattle, horses, and tallow. A German colony, holding the Confession of Augsburg, has existed here since 1769. P. (1851), 5622.

**OSTROK**, a vil. European Turkey, Montenegro, 22 m. N.E. Cattaro. It consists almost entirely of two convents, and the buildings attached to them. One of these convents occupying a cavern in the side of a perpendicular limestone mountain, is the great stronghold of Montenegro. The other occupies an advantageous position on the slope of the mountain below. The former convent is so inaccessible, and so completely protected from hostile missiles, that in 1768 it stood a siege of several months by 30,000 Turks, who were ultimately obliged to retire with immense loss.

**OSTROLENKA**, a tn. Russian Poland, l. bank Narew, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 20 m. W.S.W. Lomza. It contains a castle, and a ruinous monastery; inhabitants live by general trading and fishing. In 1831, an obstinate battle was fought here between the Russians and the Poles. P. 1027.

**OSTROV**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 30 m. S. Pskov, partly r. bank Velikaia, and partly on an island formed by its channel. It is poorly built; but has a cathedral, said to have been in existence for five centuries, and two churches. The trade is in wood, corn, and fine flax. Pop. (1849), 1851.

**OSTROVO**, a small tn. European Turkey, Macedonia, on the shore of a lake of same name, 31 m. E. by S. Monastir. It is picturesquely situated, but a miserable place.

**OSTROW**, a tn. Russian Poland, 19 m. S.S.E. Radzyn, on the Tysmienica. Pop. 1500.

**OSTROWIEC**, a tn. Poland, 24 m. N.W. Sandomir. Pop. about 2000.

**OSTROWNO**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 99 m. N.N.W. Mohilev, on a lake near l. bank S. Dwina. It has extensive manufactures of hardware, and some general trade. Some severe fighting took place here between the French and Russians in 1812.

**OSTROWO**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 67 m. S.E. Posen, on the Olabock; with a church, and a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 3795.

**OSTUNI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 21 m. N.W. Brindisi, on a lofty eminence; the see of a bishop, with a great number of churches and convents. Pop. 6000.

**OSUNA** [anc. *Gemina Germanorum*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 41 m. E. Seville; with straight, broad, and well-paved streets. It has 13 fountains, all supplied by a subterranean aqueduct of about a mile in length; several hospitals, a considerable number of primary schools, and a college. The

last occupies a building, which belonged to another institution now suppressed; a grandiose edifice, with an oratory or chapel, and a spacious court, with double gallery, supported by 24 columns. It has also a parish church, with three spacious naves, a magnificent transept, and 11 chapels, with arches and pillars in the Greco-Roman style; it was converted into a citadel and magazine by Marshal Soult, and the French carried off more than 5 cwt. of ancient church-plate. There are eight hermitages in and around it, and two fine promenades. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, and a considerable quantity of wheat, barley, and beans is exported to Seville and Malaga. There are also manufactures of iron, linen, earthenware, soap, hats, bricks, numerous oil-mills, and wine-presses. Most of the manufactures of esparto used in Andalusia and Estremadura are carried on by the poorer class. Pop. 15,508.

OSWALD (Str.), two pars. Eng.:—1, Chester; 6794 ac. P. 8759.—2, Durham; 11,429 ac. P. 10,868.

OSWALDKIRK-AND-AMPLEFORTH, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 3573 ac. Pop. 862.

OSWALDTWISTLE, a vil. and township, England, co. Lancaster, about 4 m. E.S.E. Blackburn; with a district church, some Dissenting chapels, several schools, extensive manufactures of cotton goods, and print-works. William Sadler, the aeronaut, was killed by falling from his balloon near this place. Pop. 7654.

OSWEGATCHIE, a river, U. States, rises in the N. of New York, near lat. 44° N. flows first N.N.W., then turns suddenly N.N.E., and retains that direction till its mouth in the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg; total course, about 120 m.

OSWEGO, a tn. and port, U. States, New York, on both sides of the Oswego (a stream 24 m. long, which here falls into the S.E. shore of Lake Ontario, and is crossed by a bridge 700 ft. long), on a branch of the Erie canal, and on the railway from Syracuse, forming a continuation of the great line from New York and Albany, 150 m. W. by N. Albany. It rises finely from both banks of the river; and is regularly and handsomely built, consisting of a number of public squares and streets, 100 ft. wide, intersecting each other at right angles. Among the public buildings are five churches, of which the First Presbyterian and the Episcopal deserve special notice, both for the beauty of their site and the elegance of their structure; a courthouse, custom-house, incorporated academy, and flourishing female seminary. The manufacturing establishments include several tanneries, and numerous saw and flour mills; for which ample water-power is supplied by the Oswego; and its trade, chiefly transit, both on the lake and in the interior, by canal and railway, is of vast extent; its harbour which, next to Sackett's Harbour, is the best on the S. side of the lake, has a depth of 10 to 12 ft., making it the natural emporium for the traffic to New York, from Canada and the W. On the E. side of the river, near the lake, is Fort Oswego, which furnishes a strong defence to the harbour. Pop. 12,205.

OSWESTRY, a municipal bor., market tn., and par., England, co. Salop. The town, 20½ m. N.W. Shrewsbury, is kept tolerably clean; and has some very old houses, but the generality are modern and well built, chiefly of brick. It contains the parish church, a building of great antiquity; another church, erected in 1837; five Dissenting chapels, a guildhall, and two handsome and commodious market-houses, one for corn, cheese, &c.; and the other for butter, butcher's meat, &c.; three public schools—one of which, the national school, occupies a very fine building. Oswestry is a place of great antiquity, and is celebrated in early English. It derives its name from that of Oswald, king of Northumbria; and gives the title of baron to the Duke of Norfolk. Pop. bor. 4817. Area of par., 15,073 ac. Pop. 8796.

OSWIECIM, a tn. Austria, Galicia, on a height, above r. bank Sola, near its junction with the Vistula, 32 m. W. Cracow. It is a very ancient place; and has a church, a synagogue, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 2872.

OSYK, OSJK, or WOSJK, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, on the Desna, about 7 m. from Leitomischel. It is a long, straggling place; and has a school, tile-works, a saw and other mills. Pop. 1059.

OSYTH (Str.), a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, 11 m. S.E. Colchester, near the Colne. It has a large, irregular parish church; but chiefly deserves notice for its ancient

monastery, of which the quadrangle is still entire; and a fine gateway and several towers still remain. Area of par., 8430 ac. Pop. 1677.

OSZLAN, a market tn. Hungary, co. Bars, in a fertile district not far from the Neutra, 29 m. W. by S. Neusohl; with some trade in corn. Pop. 1600.

OSZLOP, or OSSLIK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and about 9 m. from Oedenburg; with a church, a mill, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1002.

OSZTERN, or KIS KOMLOS, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, about 4 m. from Komlos; with a church; and a trade in corn and maize, which are largely grown in the district. Pop. 1540.

OSZTURNYA, OSTURNA, or OSTHORN, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Zips, on a slope of the Carpathians, near Leutschau; with a church. Pop. 1809.

OTAGO, or OTAKO, a settlement, S.E. coast, New Munster, or the Middle Island of New Zealand; lat. 42° 53' S.; lon. 170° 50' E. It consists of a district of 400,000 ac., or 625 sq. m., stretching along the S. Pacific; with a navigable inlet, called Otago harbour, forming a good harbour, running about 14 m. inland near the N. end of the colony. The soil is a black vegetable mould resting on a fertile clay, containing a mixture of sand. The Otago block or settlement consists of a chain of rich, perfectly level plains, stretching N. to S., namely, the Taeri, the Waiholo, the Tokomairiro, and the Clutha, each with a river crossing it, and surrounded with a hilly country, affording excellent pasture; wool, and agricultural produce of every kind are the products of the soil; timber is plentiful; the New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) grows wild; coal and limestone abound, and the seas teem with fish. The main part of the population is located on the shores of the inlet referred to, and chiefly in and around the town of Dunedin, near the head of it. A Free church, with manse and school-house, has been built at Dunedin; and several schools have been commenced in various parts of the colony. On Otago harbour, further down than Dunedin, lies Port Chalmers; finely situated, but still in its infancy. Pop. (1851), 1740.

OTAHETE, an isl., S. Pacific. See TAHITI.

OTABALO, or OTABALO, a tn. Ecuador, cap. dist., on a slope of the Andes, 35 m. N.N.E. Quito. It has two churches, a Franciscan convent; and manufactures of cotton goods, in which, as well as in agricultural produce, a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. about 15,000.

OTCHAKOV [anc. *Aziaca*], a tn. Russia, gov. Kherson, r. bank Dnieper, at its mouth in the Black Sea, 40 m. E.N.E. Odessa; once a place of great importance, the possession of which was strongly contested by the Turks and Russians. It was besieged and taken by the Russians from the Turks in 1737, and again in 1788. The town has since gone into complete decay. Only a few mud houses, whitewashed, are occupied. There is also a Greek church, formerly a mosque; and the fort, which commanded the entrance to the harbour, is still kept in good repair. Pop. 1000.

OTEA, or GREAT BARRIER ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean, off N.E. coast, New Zealand, forming the E. entrance of Hauraki Gulf, or the Firth of Thames, about 20 m. long, N. to S., by 8 m. broad. It has very irregular and deeply indented coasts, and a mountainous interior. The hills are generally covered with forests of kowrie pine and brushwood; but there is much open ground on the W. coast, where are also several excellent harbours. A copper-mine has been discovered on the island.

OTFORD, par. Eng. Kent; 2852 ac. P. 837.

OTHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 947 ac. P. 357.

OTHERY, par. Eng. Somerset; 1820 ac. P. 681.

OTIVAR, a vil. and com. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 30 m. from Granada; with a church, townhouse, prison, primary school; manufactures of articles in esparto, oil and flour mills; and a trade in oil, wine, and figs. Pop. 1313.

OTLAKA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 27 m. N. by W. Arad; with a Greek church; and some trade in cattle. Pop. 2320.

OTLEY, a market tn. England, co. and 25 m. York (W. Riding), r. bank Wharfe, over which there is a neat bridge of seven arches. It is small, but well built, and is partially lighted with gas; has a spacious, cruciform, parish church, of great antiquity, but much altered; places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Method-



ists of the New Connection, and the Society of Friends; and a free grammar-school. The principal trade of Otley is in corn, which is sent to the manufacturing districts; and in cattle and sheep, for which a large market is held every alternate Friday. Pop. 4522.

OTLEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2157 ac. P. 616.

OTOQUE, a small isl. New Granada, bay and 30 m. S.S.W. Panama; lat. 8° 30' N.; lon. 80° 20' W.

OTRANTO (TERRA DI), a prov. Naples, forming the heel of the boot which Italy so remarkably resembles; and, excepting a part of the N. and N.W., where it is bounded respectively by provs. Bari and Basilicata, is entirely surrounded by the sea—the Adriatic on the N.E., the Ionian on the S.E., and the Gulf of Taranto on the S.; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 105 m.; average breadth, about 35 m.; area, 2883 sq. m.; cap. Lecce. Its extensive coast furnishes a number of large bays and good harbours, and teems with fish. Its interior is traversed throughout its whole length by a branch of the S. Apennines, which forms the water-shed between the Adriatic and Gulf of Taranto; furnishes excellent pasturage, on which numbers of fine horses are reared. It has no considerable stream. Water is generally scarce, and the rain is carefully collected in cisterns; but heavy dews favour vegetation. The olive grows in whole forests without culture; and wheat, barley, oats, vetches, vines, different fruits, cotton, and tobacco, are grown. The chief manufacture is the weaving of cotton. The trade, confined almost entirely to the products of the soil, is considerable. Pop. (1850), 409,000.

OTRANTO [anc. *Hydruntum*], a tn. and seaport, Naples, prov. Terra di Otranto, 42 m. S.S.E. Brindisi, on the strait of its name, across which is the shortest distance from Italy to Greece. It is tolerably well fortified; but is poorly built, and is in a very dilapidated state. It contains a castle, whose name has been made familiar by Walpole's romance of the *Castle of Otranto*; a very old cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and some Roman antiquities. Its harbour is large and commodious, and enables the inhabitants to carry on an active trade with the Levant, particularly in corn, fruit, oil, and horses. Pop. 4000.

OTRAR, a tn. Independent Turkestan, khanat Kokan, r. bank Sir or Sihon, 270 m. N.W. Kokan; lat. 44° N.; lon. 67° E. It was formerly a place of considerable extent and importance, and made a considerable figure in the history of Asia; but little is known of its present condition.

OTRICOLI, a paltry vil., Papal States, 20 m. S.S.W. Spoleto, near r. bank Tiber; with the remains of a theatre, and other splendid edifices. Near it, in 1799, 10,000 French defeated about ten times the number of Neapolitans. P. 800.

OTSEGO, a lake, U. States, New York, 9 m. long, and from 1 m. to 2 m. broad. Its outlet is the source of the Susquehanna.

OTSÖD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bekes, on the Körös, 73 m. S.W. Pesth; with two churches. P. 4311.

OTTAJANO, a tn. Naples, prov. and 12 m. E. Naples, at the N.E. foot of Mount Vesuvius. It has a castle, situated on an adjacent height; and three churches; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 6000.

OTTAKRING, OTTOKRIN, or ADEKRLING, a vil. Lower Austria, near Vienna; with several splendid mansions. It is a great holiday resort from the capital. Inhabitants chiefly employed in sending milk and fruit to Vienna. Pop. 3690.

OTTAWA, a river, British N. America, forming the boundary line between Upper and Lower, or Eastern and Western Canada. It rises in the high land which separates the basin of Hudson's Bay from that of the St. Lawrence, about lat. 48° N.; whence it flows S.E., and falls into the St. Lawrence, about 20 m. above Montreal. In the upper parts of its course, it passes through Lake Temiscaming. About 90 m. above its junction with the St. Lawrence, occur the falls of Chaudiere, the principal of which is about 60 ft. high. The whole course of the stream is about 400 m. In its course through the table-land, the banks are generally high, but below the Chaudiere they are much less elevated, and often inundated. It is now navigable from its junction with the St. Lawrence to the falls above named. Much of the scenery on the Ottawa is magnificent, but the land on its banks is generally of poor quality. It is of much importance, however, from the immense quantity of fine timber cut on its banks, and on those of its tributaries.

OTTENAU, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Gernsbach; with a church, and three mills. Pop. 1151.

OTTENBACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 9 m. S.W. Zurich, r. bank Reuss. It was almost entirely burnt down by three successive fires, in 1758, 1789, 1790, and has since been rebuilt. It has several cotton-factories, but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1959.

OTTENSEN, a well-built vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, W. of Altona, and properly only one of its suburbs. Together with Neumühlen, another village, properly a suburb of Altona, its pop. is 2800.

OTTENSHEIM, a tn. Upper Austria, circle Mühl, on an acclivity above l. bank Danube, 5 m. W. by N. Linz. It is well built; has a fine old church, built in 1465, and an old castle; manufactures of leather and wooden articles; and a trade in linen, yarn, wood, and fruit. Pop. 1130.

OTTENSTEIN.—1, A market tn. Brunswick, near the Weser, N. Holzminden; with a church, breweries, and a trade in salt. Pop. 1004.—2, A tn. Rhinish Prussia, gov. and 31 m. W.N.W. Münster; with three R. Catholic churches; manufactures of linen, bleachfields, a trade in cattle. P. 917.

OTTER, a river, U. States, rises in Mount Tabor, in the S. of Vermont; flows N.N.W., past Rutland, Middleburg, and Vergennes, and 6 m. below the last falls into the S.E. shore of Lake Champlain; total course, 70 m. It is navigable by the largest lake vessels to Vergennes, and by boats to Middleburg. There are several fine falls upon it.

OTTERBACH (OBER und NIEDER), two adjacent vils. Bavaria, Palatinate, can. Bergzabern, 12 m. S.S.W. Landau; with a church, and a mill. P. (*Ober*), 1756; (*Nieder*), 421.

OTTERBERG, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, 33 m. N.W. Spire; with three churches, a monastery, and the ruins of an old castle; manufactures of woollens, a tannery, and several mills. Pop. 2580.

OTTERBOURNE, par. Eng. Hants; 1508 ac. P. 596.

OTTERBURN-WARD, a vil. and township, England, co. Northumberland, on the Otter, 11 m. N.N.E. Bellingham. It is a neat, well-built place, in a romantic district; with a Presbyterian chapel; and is famous for the battle between the Scots and English in 1388, on which the popular ballad of Chevy Chase is founded. The strong tower of Otterburn has been supplanted by a modern castle, though some traces of it still remain. There are several tumuli, and remains of entrenchments on the battle-field, and a cross, called by a misnomer Percy's Cross, has been erected on the spot where Douglas is supposed to have fallen. Pop. 415.

OTTERDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 1434 ac. P. 181.

OTTERFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 2387 ac. P. 461.

OTTERHAM, par. Eng. Cornwall; 3262 ac. P. 198.

OTTERHAMPTON, par. Eng. Somers.; 1117 ac. P. 210.

OTTERINGTON, two pars. Eng. York (N. Riding).—1, (*North*), 3625 ac. P. 667.—2, (*South*), 1414 ac. P. 412.

OTTERNDORF, a tn. Hanover, dist. and 30 m. N.W. Stade, on the Medem, where it has a small harbour. It contains a castle and a Latin school, and has tile-works and limekilns. Pop. 1864.

OTTERSBERG, a vil. Hanover, gov. and 37 m. S.S.W. Stade, on the Wümme. It was once fortified; and has manufactures of linen, a fishery, and a distillery. P. 1055.

OTTERLEBEN (GROSS und KLEIN), two places, Prussia, gov. and about 3 m. S.W. Magdeburg, each containing a church. Pop. (*Gross*), 1834; (*Klein*), 533.

OTTERTON, par. Eng. Devon; 3479 ac. Pop. 1231.

OTTERY, (ST. MARY), a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon. The town, 12 m. N.E. Exeter, l. bank Otter, has a large parish church, two Dissenting chapels, an endowed grammar-school, a national, British and Foreign school, and several others; manufactures of silk ribbons, handkerchiefs, and silks for dresses, carried on to a very considerable extent, there being upwards of 500 persons thus employed. Devonshire lace is also made in large quantities, and there is besides a very extensive corn mill. Pop. 2534. Area of par., 9942 ac. Pop. 4421.

OTTIGLIO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and N.W. Alessandria, on the torrent Rotaldo, here crossed by a bridge. It has two churches, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1800.

OTTIGNIES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, in a valley watered by the Dyle, 19 m. S.E. Brussels; with a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1075.

**OTTMACHAU**, a walled tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 41 m. W.S.W. Oppeln, l. bank Neisse. It has a fort, castle, church, chapel, and hospital; a tobacco-factory, and tile-works. Pop. 3083.

**OTTOBEUREN**, or **OTTENBEUREN**, a tn. Bavaria, Swabia, 41 m. S.W. Augsburg; with a castle, two churches, chapel, poorhouse, an old Benedictine abbey; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1430.

**OTTOBIANO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, about 6 m. S. Mortara; with an ancient church, convent, school; and a trade in corn and rice. Pop. 2150.

**OTTOCHACZ**, a market tn. Austria, Croatia, generalship, and 48 m. S.S.W. Carlstadt, cap. regimental dist. of same name, on the Glatzka. It has a church, two castles, a superior, and a girls' school. P. 500.—The DISTRICT, area, 810 geo. sq. m., is well wooded and fertile, produces much corn and wine, and rears great numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats. Pop. 79,460.

**OTTOMAN EMPIRE**. See **TURKEY**.

**OTTONE**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 25 m. N.E. Genoa, in a mountainous district near the Trebbia; with two churches, the remains of two old castles; and a trade in wine and in necklaces, and other ornaments, formed out of a kind of fibrous quartz, or rock-crystal. Pop. 4280.

**OTTOSCHWANDEN**, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. and near Emmendingen; with a church, and numerous mills. Pop. 1190.

**OTTRINGHAM**, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 4320 ac. Pop. 63.

**OTTWEILER**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 36 m. S.E. Treves, on the Blies; with local courts, an old castle, two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue; and manufactures of woollens, cottons, and earthenware. Pop. 2964.

**OTUMBA**, a tn. Mexico, in a fertile district, N.E. from lake Tezucuo. It is now in ruins, containing only a few inhabitants, chiefly Indians, but is said to have at one time had a pop. of 50,000, and to have been a place of great importance. Its chief interest is now derived from its antiquities.

**OTURA**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and S. Granada; with a church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of linen; several flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1290.

**OTWAY**, a cape, Australia, S.W. side, Port Phillip; lat. 38° 51' S.; lon. 143° 45' E.

**OTWAY (Port)**, W. coast, Patagonia, W. side, Holloway Sound, about 15 m. N.E. Cape Tres Montes; lat. 46° 49' 30" S.; lon. 75° 18' 15" W. (n.); described by Captain Stokes as an admirable port, presenting to shipping a rich growth of stout and shapely timber, with which its shores, even down to the margin of the sea, are closely furnished, and from which ships of the largest size might obtain spars. On each side of the harbour are some finely-sheltered coves, containing inexhaustible supplies of water and fuel.

**OU-KIANG**, a large river, China, prov. Koeichoo, formed by numerous head-streams, having their sources in a mountainous district in the S.W. part of the province; flows N., and falls into the Yang-tse-Kiang at Pei, near lat. 30° N.; total course, about 250 m.

**OUAD**, or **OUED (EL)**, a vil. Algerian Sahara, dist. Souf, 119 m. S. by E. Biskra. It is miserably built, on a dry and sandy soil; planted, however, with numerous date-trees. It is surrounded by gardens, in which cucumbers, melons, onions, and tobacco, are cultivated. Pop. about 2000.

**OUAD-EL-HABIB**, a river, Morocco, which descends from the greater Atlas, flows N.W., and after a course of about 100 m., joins l. bank Morbena.

**OUAD-MEDINA**, a tn. Egypt. See **WAD-MEDINA**.

**OUALAN**, **UALAN**, or **STRONG'S ISLAND**, N. Pacific Ocean, lat. 5° 21' 20" N.; lon. 163° 1' E. It is the most E. of the Caroline group, 24 m. in circuit, and of volcanic formation; divided into two unequal parts by a mountain range, which stretches across it W. to E. Mount Buache on the N., and Mount Crozer on the S. portion, have the respective heights of 2160 and 2152 ft. Many other peaked summits are seen rising up from the midst of an impenetrable forest, with which almost the whole island appears to be covered. It has some good harbours, and is abundantly supplied with water. The port where the inhabitants chiefly reside, called Lele, is on

the E. side. Another port on the W. side, called Coquillo, has excellent anchorage, and tranquil water. Pop. 710.

**OUARGLA**, a tn. Algerian Sahara, oasis of the same name, 92 m. E. by N. Gardaia; lat. 31° 22' N.; lon. 4° 6' E., on a marshy soil, in the midst of gardens, and surrounded by a ditch and battlemented wall, crowned by 40 two-storied forts, and entered by six gates. It contains a citadel, about 500 or 600 houses, and is divided into three quarters, each of which has its mosque, and its schools. Ouargla is the centre of a considerable trade. The people are extremely dissolute in their morals.—(Daumas, *Sahara Algerien*.)

**OUBA**, a river, Siberia, which rises on the W. slope of Mount Ubinsk, in the S. of gov. Tomsk; flows W.S.W. into gov. Omsk, and after a course of above 100 m., joins r. bank Irtysh, 60 m. W. Ust-Kamenogorsk.

**OUBSA-NOR**, a lake, Chinese empire, Kalkas territory; lat. 50° N.; lon. 91° 30' E.; about 60 m. long, and 20 m. broad. Numerous streams from the Tagnou mountains pour into it on the N. Large sturgeons are taken on this lake.

**OUCHE** [Latin, *Oscara*], a river, France, rises in the mountains of Côte-d'Or; flows in a semicircular course of about 60 m. N.E., and then S.W. past Dijon, and joins r. bank Saône, about 1 m. above St. Jean de Lône.

**OUCHE**, an ancient dist. of Upper Normandy, France, now included in depts. Eure and Orne.

**OUCHES (Les)**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, about 3 m. from Chamouni, l. bank Arve, about 8000 ft. above the sea; with a church; and some trade in cattle and honey. Pop. 1713.

**OUCHI**, **UCHI**, or **YOUNG-NING**, a tn. Chinese Turkestan, 220 m. N.E. Cashgar; with a lofty mountain backing it to the S., and a large river in front facing the N. It is the central locality of an important district, possesses a mint, and carries on an extensive trade.

**OUCHITZA**, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolia, on the Dniester, 24 m. E.S.E. Kamenetz; with two churches; manufactures of cloth, and several distilleries. Pop. 1000.

**OUCHOGUANAT**, or **MOUNT ST. AUGUSTIN**, an isl. N. Pacific Ocean, off Russian America; lat. 59° 22' N.; lon. 153° W. It is about 27 m. in circuit, and rising from a low shore, forms a lofty and nearly perfect cone, covered with snow and ice, and without any appearance of tree or shrub. It is separated from the mainland by a channel about 6 m. wide, and is so lined by numerous, large detached rocks, as to make landing difficult.

**OUCHY**, a vil. Switzerland, can. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from Lausanne, of which its haven may be considered as the port. It contains the remains of an old castle, and a little inn in which Byron, while detained by bad weather for two days, wrote the *Prisoner of Chillon*.

**UCKENE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 17 m. S. Bruges; with a brewery. P. 2185.

**UD**, or **UDA**, a river, Siberia, rises in the S.E. slope of the Stanovoi mountains; flows E.N.E., and falls into a large bay of the Sea of Okhotsk, opposite island Foklistov; total course, 200 m. Its chief affluent is the Gallam, which it receives considerably above the town of Udscoi.

**UDAI**, or **UDAI**, a river, Russia, rises in S.W. of gov. Czernigov; flows circuitously S.E., and at Isatchi joins r. bank Soula; total course, 160 m.

**UDANULLA**, a small tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, Boglipoor, dist. r. bank Ganges, 62 m. N.W. by N. Moorshe-dabad; lat. 24° 46' N.; lon. 87° 52' E.

**UDAY**, a kingdom, Africa. See **WADAY**.

**OUDE** [native, *Ayodhya*], a kingdom, Hindoostan, under British protection; lat. 25° 20' to 30° N.; lon. 79° 40' to 82° 30' E.; bounded N. by Nepal, and elsewhere surrounded by the N.W. provinces of the presidency of Bengal; length, N. to S., about 230 m.; greatest breadth, 180 m.; area, 23,738 sq. m. The surface is mostly level, and highly fertile; it is watered by the Goggra, Goomty, Sye, and other tributaries of the Ganges, all of which have a general S.E. course. The Ganges itself forms nearly all its S. boundary. Wheat, barley, rice, sugar, indigo, and others of the richest products of India, are raised in large quantities; and, in some districts, a vast amount of nitre and other salts effloresce on the soil. The country was, however, long grossly misgoverned; and, although some improvement has taken place within the last twenty years, Oude still presents an unfavour-



able contrast to the adjacent British territories. Some parts of the country are in high and fine cultivation; but large tracts are overgrown with jungle, and whole districts have been pauperized and depopulated by the official and other robberies and cruelties to which the inhabitants have been subjected. Amongst the inhabitants are numerous Rajpoots; and many of the population are Mussulmen; the ruling dynasty being Mahometan. Oude was formerly a Mogul province, having wider limits than the present kingdom, and was surrounded by the provinces of Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, and Bahar. It became subordinate to the British after the battle of Kalpee, in 1765. In 1801, there were annexed, from this territory to the British dominions, Goruckpoor, and some other E. districts; and, by the treaty of the same year, the Vizier agreed to maintain in his own pay only four battalions of infantry, and 2000 cavalry, besides a few guards, armed collectors, and irregular troops; and to pay to the Anglo-Indian government an annual subsidy of 700,000 rupees (£76,000). From which the British support a subsidiary force of 10,000 men, including Europeans. In 1819, the Vizier threw off his nominal dependence on the Mogul sovereign, and assumed the title of king. A disputed succession, and partial revolt in 1837, have been the chief events of note in Oude during recent years, if we except the attempt to introduce European arts and learning by the reigning (1853) monarch, who is a member of several scientific associations in England, and under whom various schools and institutions have been founded, including a royal observatory, with fine apparatus, at Lucknow, the capital. Political relations are conducted through the British resident at Lucknow; after which city the chief towns are Fyzabad, Oude, Baraiche, and Pertabghur. Pop. 2,970,000.—(*Trigon. Survey of India Report*, 1851.)—**OUDE**, a tn., and the former cap., on both banks the Goggra, 77 m. E. Lucknow, large, populous, and greatly venerated by Hindoos; but its ancient temples are in ruins, and by its only structures deserving notice are a mosque, built by Aurangzebe; some Mahometan tombs, and an iron bridge, built with materials brought from England, and lately erected across the river.

**OUDE-SCHILD (Het)**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, isl. Texel; formerly a place of considerable sea-faring traffic, but, since the rise of Nieuwe-Diep, greatly fallen off. It has two churches, and a school. Pop. 1058.

**OUDE-TONGE**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 17 m. S.E. Brielle; with a pretty townhouse, two churches, and an hospital. Pop. 2263.

**OUDENARDE**, a tn. Belgium. See **AUDENARDE**.

**OUDEBOSCH**, a market tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. W.S.W. Breda; with a townhouse, church, seminary, and a small harbour; breweries, tanneries, a boat-building yard, a tree-nursery, and a trade in grain. P. 1945.

**OUDEBOURG**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 11 m. W.S.W. Bruges; once one of the most flourishing towns in Flanders. It has a tannery, two breweries, brick-works, three flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1553.

**OUDEKERK-AAN-DEN-IJSSEL**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 1. bank IJssel, 8 m. E.N.E. Rotterdam; with a church, school, a boat-building yard, and some hoop-making; but the chief occupation is brick-making. Pop. 2022.

**OUDEWATER**, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 17 m. N.E. Rotterdam, on the IJssel, where it is joined by the Lin-schoten; the latter stream here crossed by five bridges. It has an old townhouse, in the fish market; a weighhouse, in the great market; three churches, an orphan hospital, a school; considerable manufactures of thread, a tannery, a brewery, and an extensive trade in cheese. Pop. 2001.

**ODDGHIR**, a populous vil. Hindoostan, prov. and 40 m. N.N.W. Beeder; lat. 18° 18' N.; lon. 77° 16' E.

**OUEEN (St.)**, a vil. and com. France, dep. Seine, 5 m. N.W. Paris; with a castle, from which Louis XVIII., in 1814, issued his declaration which preceded the charter; manufactures of glass, soap, earthenware, crucibles, and bricks; a flax-mill, and extensive basins which communicate with the Seine, accessible to the largest barges. Pop. 1190.

**OUEEN (St.)**, par. Eng. Jersey. P. 2458.

**OUÉSSANT**, an isl. France. See **USHANT**.

**OUFA**, a tn. and river, Russia. See **UFA**.

**OUGHIEVAL**, par. Ireland, Mayo. See **AUGHAVALL**.

**OUGHITER (Lough)**, a lake, Ireland, co. Cavan, formed by an expansion of the Erne. It is 5 m. long, by 3 m. broad, and contains some large, fertile islands.

**OUGHITERARD**.—1, A vil. Ireland, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Galway, within a mile of Lough Corrib. It has a church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a small infantry barrack. Pop. 718.—2, A par. Ireland, co. Kildare; 2919 ac. P. 440.

**OUGHITERLEAGUE**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 2616 ac. Pop. 669.

**OUGHTMAMA**, par. Irel. Clare; 9843 ac. P. 1133.

**UGLITCH**, or **UGLITCH**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 63 m. W. Jaroslav, on both banks Volga. It is partially fortified, and is ill built, with narrow, uneven streets. The date of its foundation is not known; but, in 1607, it is said to have had 60,000 inhabitants. It was captured by the Poles, who sacked and burned it; since which event it has never recovered its former importance. It still contains twenty-five churches, two convents, a seminary, and three hospitals; and has manufactures of leather, paper, candles, &c.; and a considerable trade with the interior. Pop. 5500.

**UGREEE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 3 m. S.S.W. Liège, on the Meuse; with manufactures of iron, a cannon-foundry, a saw, an oil, and four flour mills. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1580.

**OUJAK**, a bay, N. Pacific, W. shore, isl. Kodiack, about 12 m. N. of the Russian Company's establishment of Carluck, near lat. 57° 14' N., and lon. 152° W.; extending 27 m. S.S.E. An island placed across its entrance leaves an open channel on either side.

**OUKE-SIMA**, an isl. Anam, gulf and prov. Tonquin, near the entrance of the gulf, and about 7 m. from the mainland; lat. 18° 50' N.; lon. 106° 20' E. It is 25 m. in circuit.

**OULAN-KHOTON**, a tn. Mongolia, 135 m. N. Pekin, 1. bank Chanton, and about 40 m. from its source.

**OULEAI**, or **OULELAX GROEP**, Pacific Ocean, consisting of 22 isls.; the S. point of the most E. of the group, Raour, in lat. 7° 20' N.; lon. 143° 53' E. On the S. side of the principal island, Ouleai, the shore rises with a tolerably steep ascent. The interior is covered with wood, intersected in all directions by footpaths, and dotted with cleared spots, where isolated houses are met with. Bread-fruit trees abound here.

**OULED-DELLAT**, a tn. Algerian Sahara, 35 m. W. by S. Biskra. It is defended by an inclosure with battlements, and surrounded with gardens; powder and woollen stuffs are made, and a general trade in corn, barley, dates, oil, &c., is carried on. The people are notoriously dishonest, and of very loose morals. Pop. 2750.—(*Datums, Sahara Algerien.*)

**OULIASSOUTAI**, a tn. Mongolia, r. bank one of the head-streams of the Jakhan; lat. 47° N.; lon. 95° 30' E. It contains a Tartar garrison, and is the residence of a Manchoo general.

**OULINS**, a vil. France, dep. Rhone, 3 m. S. Lyons, on the railroad thence to St. Etienne. The fine views in its vicinity cause it to be much resorted to by the inhabitants of Lyons. In the parish church is a monument to Jacquard, inventor of the well known loom of that name, who died here in 1834. Glue is manufactured. Pop. 2020.

**OULTON**, two pars. England:—1, Norfolk; 1849 ac. Pop. 384.—2, Suffolk; 1997 ac. Pop. 742.

**OULTON**, a vil. and township, England, co. York, on an affluent of the Aire, 5 m. E.S.E. Leeds; with a handsome church, and places of worship for Methodists and Ranters. The celebrated scholar, Dr. Bentley, was born here. P. 421.

**OULTRE**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 24 m. S.S.E. Ghent; with a distillery, two oil and two flour mills. Pop. 1760.

**OULX**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Susa. It has a very ancient church, a royal college, of some celebrity; a large and handsome courthouse, a lofty, old tower; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1400.

**OUNALASHIKA**, **OUNMAK**, **OUNGA**, **OUNIMACK**, Aleutian isls. See **OUNALASHIKA**, **OUNMAK**, &c.

**OUND**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aurangabad, 5 m. N.W. Poonah; with a handsome Hindoo temple.

**OUNDLE**, a market tn. England, co. and 24 m. N.E. Northampton, on a gentle acclivity, 1. bank Nene. It consists of three principal streets, straight, and well paved; houses of stone, and well built. It has a very handsome church, principally in the early English style, with a fine hexagonal spire,

210 ft. high; three Dissenting chapels, three public schools, and a set of almshouses. About 2 m. N. from the town is the site of Fotheringhay Castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded. One large stone alone remains of the building. Pop. 2689.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

**OUNILA**, a vil. Russia, Finland, on the road between Brakestad and Ni-Karlebe. It is picturesquely situated near the Romaiki, here crossed by a handsome bridge; and, though a small, is a thriving, well-built place; with a church, an unusually handsome posthouse, very extensive saw-mills, and a considerable export of deals.

**OUONDA**, or **WONDA**, a river, N. Africa, which rises in a mountainous district in the S.E. of Senegambia; flows N.N.W., and joins the Kokoro, after a course of about 130 m. Its chief affluent is the Comeisang, which joins it on the left.

**OURAL**, Russia. See **URAL MOUNTAINS**.

**OURATEPEH**, a tn. Bokhara. See **URATUPPA**.

**OURCE**, a river, France, rises in the Monts Faucilles, in S.W. of dep. Haute-Marne; flows N.W. across part of depts. Côte-d'Or and Aube, and joins r. bank Seine near Bar-le-Seine; total course, 65 m.

**OURCQ**, a river, France, rises in S.E. frontiers of dep. Aisne; flows circuitously S.W., and joins r. bank Marne, 8 m. N.E. Meaux; total course, 50 m.

**OUREM**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, on a lofty height, 65 m. N.N.E. Lisbon. It is walled, and defended by a castle built by Alphonso I. Pop. 3840.

**OURGA**, or **OROGA**, a city, Mongolia, r. bank Tula, 720 m. N.W. Pekin; lat. 49° N.; lon. 107° 30' E.; with streets so narrow that two persons on horseback can scarcely pass each other. There are numerous temples belonging to the lamas, and a college of Mongolian priests.

**OURIQUE**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Algarve, on a height, overlooking the extensive plain of Ourique, 42 m. S.W. Beja. Here, in 1130, a comparatively small body of Portuguese, headed by Don Alphonso Henriquez, defeated a vast body of Moors, commanded by five kings. Henriquez was in consequence saluted king, and laid the foundation of the Portuguese monarchy. Pop. 2590.

**OURJOUR**, a tn. Russia, on the Ourjoumka, gov. and 97 m. S. Viatka; with manufactures of soap, and a trade in corn and fur. Pop. 1190.

**OURMA**, or **URMA**, a river, Siberia, issues from a lake in the N.W. of gov. Tobolsk; flows E., and falls into the W. shore of the Gulf of Ob; total course, 90 m.

**OURO-PRETO**, or **VILLA-RICA**, a tn. Brazil, cap. prov. Minas-Geraes, and of the mines; situated on a series of heights at the base of the serra of its name, 190 m. N.N.W. Rio-de-

Janeiro. Surrounded by lofty, barren mountains, furrowed by ravines and mining excavations; placed under a sky which is almost always cloudy; composed of narrow, crooked, irregular, and ill-paved streets, lined by houses built, without symmetry, on broken, uneven ground, this town presents an appearance the very opposite of prepossessing. The principal buildings are the Governor's residence, a large square structure, about 3800 ft. above the sea, more resembling a fortress than a palace, and partly occupied by the offices of the civil and military authorities of the province; five churches, two of them richly decorated; the townhouse, the treasury, barracks, and theatre. It also possesses a public library, a botanical garden, with a normal school of agriculture attached; two primary schools; and a college, with chairs of Latin and Portuguese, pharmacy, and anatomy. An active trade is carried on with Rio-de-Janeiro, and with the towns in the N. and E. of the province. Some gold is found in the streams in the neighbourhood, but the quantity is so small that those who search for it and have no other occupation, are generally in miserable circumstances. Pop. 12,000.

**OUROË**, an isl. Denmark, in the W. arm of the Isefjord, on the N. of isl. Seeland. It is about 4 m. long, by 3 m. broad.

**OUROIMADOU**, a vil. W. Africa, Senegambia, l. bank Falcón, about lat. 14° 30' N., lon. 12° 10' W. It is agreeably situated, and occupied by Torodos, one of the Foulah tribes.

**OURTHE**, or **OURTE**, a river, Belgium, formed by two small streams, the one flowing W.S.W., the other N.N.E., which unite in the N. part of prov. Luxembourg; the stream flows thence first N.W., then N.N.E., in a very winding course of 90 m., and joins the Meuse near Liège, having previously received the Ambleve and the Vesdre, both on the right. It is navigable for 60 m.

**OUSBY**, par. Eng. Cumberland; 6000 ac. P. 295.

**OUSDEN**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1200 ac. P. 384.

**OUSE**, several rivers, England.—1, Co. York, formed by the junction of the Swale and Yore, near Boroughbridge; flows S.E., and 8 m. E. Goole, unites with the Trent to form the estuary of the Humber; total course, about 60 m.; for the last 45 m. of which, or to York, it is navigable for large vessels, and for barges as far as Linton. Principal affluents, Wharfe, Aire, and Don, from the W., and Derwent from the N.—2, (*Great*), rises near Brackley, co. Northampton; flows in a general N.E. direction, traverses the cos. Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, and falls into the Wash at King's Lynn, after a course of about 160 m.; for the latter two-thirds of which it is navigable. Chief affluents, Ivel, Cam, Larke, Little Ouse, Stoke, and Nar.—3, (*Little Ouse*), rises in Suffolk; flows N.W. and falls into the Great Ouse, on the borders of Cambridge and Oxford.—4, A small river, co. Sussex, enters the English Channel near Seaford.

**OUSE**, a river, Canada West, rises in the high lands, between Lakes Huron and Ontario, about lat. 44° N.; flows S.S.E., and falls into the N.E. end of Lake Erie at Sherbrook. There is a bar at its mouth with 8 ft. water on it; total course, 130 m., of which 25 m. are navigable.

**OUSEBURN**, two pars. Eng. York (W. Riding):—1, (*Great*); 840 ac. P. 629.—2, (*Little*); 4066 ac. P. 566.

**OUSOURI**, a river, Asia, rises in the S.E. of Manchouria, near the coast of the Sea of Japan; flows almost due N., receiving numerous tributaries both on the right and left, and after a course of about 340 m., dividing into two branches, joins r. bank Amoor.

**OUST**, a river, France, rises in dep. Côtes-du-Nord; flows S.E., and joins r. bank Vilaine, a little above Redon; total course, 60 m., of which about 25 m. are navigable.

**OSTON**, par. Eng. Leicester; 2460 ac. P. 178.

**OUTRATH**, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 2050 ac. P. 441.

**OUTREAU**, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 2 m. S.E. Boulogne; inhabitants mostly occupied in weaving, ship and boat building, fishing, and charcoal-making. Pop. 2368.

**OUTREPURENS**, a vil. France, dep. Loire,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. St. Etienne, of which it is a suburb. It has manufactures of ribbons, fire-arms, cutlery, and trinkets. Pop. 1339.

**OUTWELL**, par. Eng. Cambridge and Norfolk; 3018 ac. Pop. 1448.

**OUTWOOD**, a hamlet, England, co. Lancashire, on the Irwell and the Manchester and Bolton canal, 7 m. N.W. Manchester; with several collieries, cotton-mills, and print-works. Pop. 2000.



OURO-PRETO.—From Rugendas, *Voyage Pittoresque dans le Brésil*.

Janeiro. Surrounded by lofty, barren mountains, furrowed by ravines and mining excavations; placed under a sky which is almost always cloudy; composed of narrow, crooked, irregular, and ill-paved streets, lined by houses built, without



OUYA, or OYAK, a river, French Guiana, which descends from a mountain chain in the interior; flows N.N.E., and separating the island of Cayenne from the mainland, falls into the Atlantic, after a course of about 70 m.

OUZBIN, a vil. Afghanistan, 35 m. E. Cabool, in a small elevated valley of the same name.

OVADA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 9 m. S.W. Acqui, on the Orba. It is generally well built; and outside is a fine public walk. It has a beautiful parish and several other churches; three convents, several schools, an hospital, and theatre; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, vermicelli, iron and brass ware, several silk-mills, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 7000.

OVAR, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, near the Atlantic, on the N. shore of the Bay of Aveiro, 22 m. S. Oporto. It is well built, but is completely surrounded with sands, planted with sea-pine to prevent their encroachment; inhabitants occupied in fishing and trade. Pop. 10,000.

OVAR, or BURGAU, a vil. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 9 m. from Fürstenfeld, in Styria. It has a R. Catholic church; and a trade in timber. Pop. 1112.

OVARI, or OWARI, called also ISENO UMI, a large bay, Japan, S. coast isl. Nippon, 50 m. E. Miako. It divides into two branches by a promontory, which extends about 24 m. N. to S., and terminates in the latter direction, in a point called Moro Saki.

OVELGÖNNE, a market tn. Oldenburg, l. bank Weser, 16 m. N.E. Oldenburg; with a church, a provincial court, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 973.

OVENS, a river, Australia, Victoria, co. Anglesey, having its sources in a hilly district, about lat. 37° S.; lon. 147° E. It flows N.W., and falls into the Murray; lat. 35° 55' S.; lon. 146° 10' E. Rich gold deposits have been found upon it.

OVER, several pars. England:—1, A market tn. and par., co. and 14 m. E. Chester, on the Weaver, here crossed by a bridge, near the station of the Liverpool and Birmingham railway. It is an ancient place; has an old church, in the later English style; an Independent chapel, a free grammar-school; and extensive salt-works, supplied from brine-pits within the parish. Area of par., 18,146 ac. P. 7129.—2, Cambridge; 3700 ac. P. 1256.—3, (*bury*), A vil. and par., co. Worcester, about 5 m. N.E. Tewkesbury. It has an ancient parish church, with some Norman arches and a fine tower; an Independent chapel, a national school, and quarries of building-stone. Area of par., 3820 ac. P. 956.—4, (*-church*), Cheshire; 929 ac. P. 227.—5, (*compton*), Dorset; 788 ac. P. 158.—6, (*stone*), Northampton; 1940 ac. P. 226.—7, (*stone*), Somerset; 3617 ac. P. 561.—8, (*strand*), Norfolk; 598 ac. P. 260.—9, (*ton*), A vil. and par., co. Hants, near the source of the Test, 3 m. E.N.E. Whitechurch; with a parish church, an Independent chapel, and a workhouse. Area of par., 6572 ac. P. 1550.—10, (*ton*), Two pars.:—1, Wilts; 8030 ac. P. 1025.—2, York (N. Riding); 5163 ac. P. 699.—11, (*vallop*), Hants; 4631 ac. P. 555.—12, (*whit-acre*), Warwick; 1375 ac. P. 316.—13, (*wootton*), Oxford; 623 ac. P. 85.

OVER-DARWEN, a tn. England. See DARWEN.

OVERBOELAERE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Dender, 15 m. S.E. Audenarde; with an oil and four flour mills. Pop. 1637.

OVERFLAKKEE, an isl. Holland, prov. S. Holland, formed at the mouths of the Maas and Waal; bounded, N. by the Haringvliet, E. and S. by the Volkerak, and W. by the N. Sea. Including the former island of Goedereede to the W., which was added to it last century, by damming out the intervening water, it measures 25 m. N.W. to S.E., with a width of 3 to 7 m. It is very fertile, and yields wheat, barley, cole-seed, and potatoes. Pop. about 17,000.

OVERIJSEL, a prov. Holland; bounded, N. by provs. Friesland and Drenthe, E. Prussia, S. prov. Gelderland, and W. Gelderland and the Zuider Zee; about 60 m. N.W. to S.E., by 27 m. broad; area, 984 geo. sq. m. It is watered by the IJssel, which separates it from Gelderland, and by the Vecht and its affluents. Except a strip of argillaceous soil along the IJssel, presenting good arable and meadow land, the province mostly consists of sand and turf; and its chief products are horses, cattle that yield excellent butter, and sheep; though a little oats, wheat, barley, buckwheat, and rye is grown in sundry localities. Spinning by steam-machinery, bleaching,

dyeing, and the manufacture of calicoes, linen, and damask; boat-building, &c., are carried on. In 1851, it contained 238 schools, attended by 34,805 pupils. Chief towns—Zwolle, Deventer, and Kampen. Pop. (1851), 217,626.

OVERMEIRE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 10 m. E. Ghent; with five breweries, and several corn and oil mills. Pop. 3132.

OVERPELT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Dommel, 19 m. N. Hasselt; with a brewery, a distillery, an oil and three flour mills. Pop. 1400.

OVERSCHIE, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. N.W. Rotterdam, on both sides the Schie, here crossed by a bridge; with two churches, an orphan hospital, and a school; and a trade in grain. Pop. (agricultural), 2137.

OVERTON, a parl. bor. and par., N. Wales, co. and 21 m. S.S.E. Flint, l. bank Dee, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It has a fine old church, but neither trade nor manufactures. Area of par., 4398 ac. P. (agricultural), 1479.

OVERTON (MARKET), parl. Eng. Rutland; 2840 ac. P. 408.

OVERYSSCHE-NOTRE-DAME-AU-BOIS, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Yssche, about 9 m. S.E. Brussels; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture and hewing timber. It has also flour and oil mills, a brewery and distillery. Pop. 4587.

OVERYSSSEL, prov. Holland. See OVERIJSEL.

OVIDIOPOL, a tn. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Dniester, about 15 m. above its mouth, 20 m. S.S.W. Odessa. It is poorly built; and has some trade in salt, brought from Akermann on the opposite coast, and sent into Podolsk. P. 3832.

OVIEDO, a prov. Spain, Asturias; bounded, N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. prov. Santander, S. Leon, and W. Lugo. It is very mountainous; and abounds in good pastures, on which are raised a great number of cattle, goats, and swine; and is watered by the Nalon, Eo, Sella, Navia, Piloña, and Narcea. The agricultural productions consist chiefly of maize, wheat, kidney beans, potatoes, pease, rye, and hay; and filberts, oranges, lemons, and other fruits are grown. Linens, woollens, leather, earthenware, nails, mechanics' tools, agricultural implements, copper utensils, paper, arms, &c., are manufactured; and considerable quantities of coal, raised in the province, are exported. The coast is wild and stormy, and there are few places accessible to vessels, from the number of rocks and reefs by which it is lined. Area, 6887 geo. sq. m. Pop. 510,000.

OVIEDO, a city, Spain, Asturias, cap. above prov., 230 m. N.W. Madrid, 20 m. S. the Bay of Biscay. Like most old towns, Oviedo was constructed without any plan, and at different times; its streets, therefore, are very irregular, especially those within the walls. It has one large and nine small squares, and 66 streets, all kept very clean; an imposing-looking courthouse, a substantial prison, district prison for women, numerous educational establishments, including a *Universidad Literaria* (a handsome square Doric building, in which are taught theology, law, philosophy, mathematics, music, and medicine, and which contains a library of 12,000 volumes, and a museum); various charitable foundations, of which the most conspicuous is the *Hospicio Provincial*, a magnificent edifice of Doric architecture, and one of the best of its class in the kingdom; affording an asylum to foundlings, orphans, the deserted and leprous of both sexes. The cathedral, although not large, is very elegant and beautiful. Oviedo contains some of the earliest Christian churches in the peninsula. These primeval churches are simple and solid, and usually provided with a projecting shed or roof at the entrance as a protection against the rainy climate. It contains also a number of monasteries, some of them now diverted to secular purposes; a small theatre, a great number of fountains, and several fine promenades, of which that called San Francisco is the most beautiful; and has manufactures of hats, leather, arms, napery, &c. Ney took possession of the town in 1809, and gave it up to pillage for three days. It subsequently fell again and again into the hands of the enemy. Pop. 9384.

OVIGLIO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and W. S.W. Alessandria; with two churches, one of them an ancient Gothic structure; a courthouse, *mont-de-piété*, and castle; a court of justice; and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 2500.

OVING, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 971 ac. P. 442.—2, Sussex; 2946 ac. P. 876.

OVINGDEAN, parl. Eng. Sussex; 1518 ac. P. 149.

**OVINGHAM**, a vil. and par. England, co. Northumberland, 1. bank Tyne, 11 m. W. Newcastle; with an elegant and commodious church; Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Independent chapels; a brewery, dye-work, bleachfield, and coal-mines. Bewick, the celebrated wood engraver, was born here. Area of par., 15,740 ac. Pop. 3962.

**OVINGTON**, three pars. Eng. :—1, Essex; 705 ac. P. 152.—2, Hants; 1270 ac. P. 163.—3, Norf.; 1497 ac. P. 311.

**OVOCA**, a valley, Ireland. See **AVOCA**.

**OVOLAU**, one of the Feejee isls., S. Pacific; lat. 17° 41' S.; lon. 178° 52' W. (n.); about 8 m. long, and 7 m. broad; of volcanic formation. It is high and rugged, one of its peaks attaining an elevation of 2070 ft. The valleys extend only a short distance into the interior, and leave but little level ground; they are, however, exceedingly fertile, and well cultivated. Its harbours are all formed by reefs; the best is Levuka, on the E. side of the island.

**OVOS (ILHA-DOS)**, an isl. Brazil, N. prov. Maranhão, at the entrance of the Bay of Cuma; lat. 2° 4' S. It is very flat; is separated from the land by a narrow strait, and inhabited by Indians.

**OWASCO**, a lake, U. States, New York, S.E. Auburn, about 12 m. long, by 1 m. wide. It is well supplied with fish, and has very picturesque scenery.

**OWEN**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Danube, 19 m. S.E. Stuttgart, r. bank Lauter; with a church, and a mineral bath. Pop. 1793.

**OWEN (Str.)**, two pars. Eng. :—1, Hereford; 256 ac. P. 1743.—2, Gloucester. P. 948.

**OWENDUFF**, par. Irel. Wexford; 7980 ac. P. 2146.

**OWERMOIGNE**, par. Eng. Dorset; 3271 ac. P. 400.

**OWERSBY (N. & S.)**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2528 ac. P. 448.

**OWIYHEE**, one of the Sandwich isls. See **HAWAI**.

**OWLA**, a decayed tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, 16 m. N.W. Bareilly. Near it are the ruins of palaces, mosques, and gardens.

**OWLPER**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 720 ac. P. 82.

**OWMBY**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1650 ac. P. 249.

**OWNING**, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 4031 ac. P. 1161.

**OWIRA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, r. bank Chumbul; lat. 24° 12' N.; lon. 75° 26' E.

**OWRAM (NORTH)**, a vil. and township, England, co. York, immediately N.E. Halifax, of which it may be considered a suburb. The village, finely situated on a height amid romantic scenery, consists chiefly of detached houses, occupied by persons employed in the worsted-mills and worsted manufacture. The church of the township is a handsome modern structure, with an embattled and pinnacled tower. There are also some Dissenting chapels, and a free school. Pop. 15,285.

**OWSLEBURY**, par. Eng. Hants; 5331 ac. Pop. 861.

**OWSTON**, two pars. Eng. :—1, Lincoln; 5350 ac. Pop. 2613.—2, York (W. Riding); 2926 ac. Pop. 417.

**OWSTON**, a vil. England, co. Lincoln, on the Trent, 3 m. S.E. Epworth. It has an ancient church, a handsome chapel, and manufactures of sacking, and other coarse hempen goods. Pop. 1693.

**OWTHORNE**, par. Eng. York (E. Rid. ing); 4430 ac. Pop. 462.

**OWTHORPE**, par. Eng. Notts; 1700 ac. Pop. 137.

**OXBOROUGH**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2518 ac. Pop. 293.

**OXCOMBE**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1021 ac. Pop. 34.

**OXENDEN (GREAT)**, par. Eng. Northampton; 1620 ac. Pop. 222.

**OXENHALL**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1887 ac. Pop. 288.

**OXENHOPE**, a hamlet and dist. England, co. York, 8 m. W.N.W. Bradford; with a church, a Baptist and two Methodist chapels, a national school, and manufactures of worsted goods. Pop. 2997.

**OXENTON**, par. England, co. Gloucester; 1050 ac. Pop. 139.

**OXFORD**, or **OXFORDSHIRE**, an inland co. England, bounded N. by eos. Northampton and Warwick, W. Gloucester, S. Berks, E. Buckingham; area 480,000 ac., of which above 400,000 are said to be arable, meadow, and pasture. The S. part of the county presents alternations of hill and dale, the former, particularly the Chiltern Hills, being beautifully varied, with fine woods, tracts of arable land, and open sheep downs. The central parts are more level, but here also the scene is adorned by numerous woods. In the N. and W. the country presents a less pleasing aspect. The chalk-marl, green-sand, gault, iron-sand, oolite, Kimmeridge clay, and lias, appear at the surface in various parts of the county. Throughout a large portion of the county, and N.W. from Oxford, the staple or surface soil is very thin and light, rapid in its yield, and well calculated for the growth of green crops and barley. Towards Gloucester the land slopes gently S. and W. Here grass lands divide the soil with tillage, and hedges and hedgerow timber cover the face of the country as with a network. The corn crops commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, of which vast quantities of malt are made, and oats; and the common turnip and Swedish turnip are both extensively grown. The grass lands in the county being rich and extensive, particularly on the borders of the rivers, dairy husbandry is largely practised, and great quantities of butter made. Manufactures of little importance—the principal are the Witney blankets, Woodstock gloves, and a coarse kind of velvet, called shag, made at Banbury. Principal rivers—Thames or Isis, Thame, Evenlode, Cherwell, Windrush, &c. Oxfordshire returns nine members to Parliament, namely, three for the county, two for the city, and two for the university of Oxford, and one each for the boroughs of Banbury and Woodstock. Principal city, Oxford. Pop. (1851), 170,439.

**OXFORD**, a city, England, cap. above co., and seat of one of the most celebrated universities in the world, 52 m. W.N.W. London, on a gentle acclivity, between the Cherwell and the Isis, which here unite, and are crossed by several bridges; the principal of which are Folly Bridge, over the Isis, and Magdalene Bridge, over the Cherwell. In early times it was surrounded by walls, considerable portions of which still exist, and defended by a castle; of which the keep, built in the time of Rufus, remains entire, and is included in the precincts of the county jail. It is of a very irregular form, and contains only a few great thoroughfares, with a considerable number of narrow and crooked streets and lanes, especially on the W. side, occupied by the lower classes of the population; though considerable improvements



THE UNIVERSITY AND ALL SOULS' COLLEGES; AND CHURCHES OF ST. MARY, ALL SAINTS, AND CARFAX, HIGH STREET, OXFORD.

have recently taken place. The principal street, called High Street, has a total length of about 1000 yards, and a width not uniform, but where greatest, about 85 ft.; is fronted by several of the noblest structures of the city, and in other parts lined by quaint old houses and elegant modern shops, and is justly regarded as in many respects one of the finest streets in England. The streets in general are well paved,



cleaned, and lighted; and water of excellent quality is abundantly provided.

Oxford being the see of a bishop, of course possesses a cathedral. It contains also thirteen parochial and three district churches; and has places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and R. Catholics. The cathedral, which originally belonged to the priory of St. Fredeswide, and is also the chapel of Christ Church College, is a spacious cruciform structure, inferior to most English cathedrals, and unfortunately situated; its exterior being in a great measure concealed by the college buildings, which partly surround it, but forming on the whole a very fine building, chiefly in the late Norman style. St. Mary's, called also the University Church, finely situated on the N. side, and nearly in the centre of the High Street, and rendered conspicuous by its richly-decorated tower, terminating in a beautiful spire, 180 ft. high, still ranks, notwithstanding the incongruous addition of a porch with twisted pillars given to it by Archbishop Laud, as one of the finest Gothic structures of Oxford. St. Martin's or Carfax is a modern structure, with an ancient tower, well situated, at the crossing of the four great thoroughfares—High Street, Queen Street, St. Aldate's, and Corn Market, and takes its name of Carfax from the French, 'Quatre voies' (four ways), since corrupted into Carfax; but possesses little architectural merit. St. Mary Magdalene presents several beautiful features, and has lately acquired additional interest from the Martyrs' Aisle, which has been added as a fit accompaniment of the Martyrs' Memorial; a splendid monumental pile which stands close to it, near the spot where Ridley, Latimer, and Crammer suffered martyrdom. St. Aldate is chiefly remarkable for its antiquity, and its tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire. St. Giles is chiefly in the early English style, with lancet-shaped windows, and a square embattled tower. The chapel of Merton College consists of a choir and transept; the latter of which is also the parish church of St. John, while the choir is the chapel of the college. This portion, though much disfigured by recent painting, is one of the most beautiful buildings in Oxford; presenting an exquisite example of the geometrical-decorated of the time of Edward I. It was built in 1277. The E. window is particularly fine, with a large circle, usually called a Catherine wheel, in the head; the piers of the tower are of the same date, but the tower itself and the transept are of 15th century work, but very good. St. Peter-in-the-East, the most ancient church of Oxford, and originally Norman, though subsequently much altered by additions in the early English and subsequent styles, is surmounted by a square tower; the chancel is Norman, with good detail; and underneath is a fine Norman crypt with a vaulted roof, resting on four ranges of low massive pillars. St. Thomas, originally founded by the canons of Osney Priory in 1141, is surmounted by a square, embattled tower. All Saints', one of the few Oxford churches in which the Gothic style has been abandoned, is a Grecian structure by Aldrich, with a tower terminating in a spire, which rises from within a circlet of Corinthian pillars. Some of the other churches, both district and parochial, are handsome, and might well deserve notice in any other locality where they were not eclipsed by nobler structures. There are likewise three small cemetery chapels lately erected. The Dissenting chapels are neat and commodious buildings, but with exception of that of the Wesleyans in New Inn Hall Lane, and that of the Independents in George Lane, which is a large and handsome Gothic edifice, possess little architectural merit.

The great boast of Oxford is its University, which, though not unrivalled as to the celebrity of its professors, and the completeness of its educational system, stands pre-eminently distinguished by the magnificence of its buildings and the richness of its endowments. The date of its original foundation is unknown, and it had long existed as an establishment of European celebrity, when it was incorporated by charter of 28 Henry III., A.D. 1244, under the title of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford. But though thus named as a single body, it does not form one great establishment, contained, as in the case of the Scotch universities, within one enclosure, but consists of a number of separate establishments called colleges and halls, placed under independent management, and occupying not only distinct, but, in some instances, widely distant localities. The

colleges are nineteen, and the halls five in number; but they scarcely differ from each other, except in some peculiarities of management, the mode of education being in all essentially the same. They are named as follows:—

Colleges.	Titles of Heads of Houses.	Colleges.	Titles of Heads of Houses.
All Souls'.....	Warden.	Queen's.....	Provost.
Balliol.....	Master.	St. John's.....	President.
Brazen-Nose.....	Principal.	Trinity.....	President.
Christ Church.....	Dean.	University.....	Master.
Corpus Christi.....	President.	Wadham.....	Warden.
Exeter.....	Rector.	Worcester.....	Provost.
Jesus.....	Principal.		
Lincoln.....	Rector.		
Magdalen.....	President.		
Merton.....	Warden.		
New.....	Warden.		
Oriel.....	Provost.		
Pembroke.....	Master.		

In St. Aldate's is Christ Church College, the largest and grandest of the whole, occupying an extensive range of buildings, in the form of three quadrangles, and communicating on the S. and E. with verdant meadows, and a wide walk, called the Broad Walk, overshadowed with lofty elms, planted in the time of Charles II., which is used both by collegians and citizens as their favourite promenade. The front along the street has a length of 400 ft., and has, in its centre, a magnificent gateway, begun by Cardinal Wolsey, and completed after the design of Sir Christopher Wren; it is in the form of a circular tower, crowned with a dome, and contains the famous bell known by the name of the 'Great Tom of Oxford,' measuring 7 ft. 1 in. in width, 5 ft. 9 in. in depth, and weighing nearly 8 tons. Directly opposite is Pembroke College, with a small, elegant Ionic chapel, adorned with a beautiful altar-piece. Immediately E. of Christ Church are the colleges of Oriel and Corpus Christi; the former possessing in its library a building of the Ionic order, which, though unfortunately situated, is regarded as one of the most perfect pieces of architecture in Oxford; and the latter entered under a square tower, with rich canopied niches, and containing, over the altar of its chapel, a fine painting of the Adoration of the Magi, by Rubens. Still farther E. are Merton College and All Hallows; the former, consisting of two quadrangles, entered under an ancient embattled tower, and chiefly remarkable for its chapel, which has already been referred to as the parish church of St. John. University College, said to have been originally founded by Alfred the Great, occupies an extensive range of buildings, with a front of 200 ft. along the S. side of High Street; the present buildings are of late date. On the same side of High Street, but at some distance W., is St. Mary Hall, consisting partly of antiquated, and partly of new buildings. On the N. side of High Street, and nearly opposite to University, is Queen's College; so called after Philippa, queen of Edward III., consisting of two spacious quadrangles, with one front to the street, containing a central gateway, crowned with an open cupola, enclosing a statue of Queen Caroline, wife of George II. On the same side, and near its centre, close to St. Mary's Church, is All Souls' College, consisting of an old and a new quadrangle; the latter partly occupied by a magnificent library. The chapel of this college is much admired for the beautiful simplicity of its decoration, and the imposing effect produced by its general appearance. Near to Queen's, but a little N., is New College, founded and built by William of Wykeham, in the time of Edward III. It is a good specimen of the perpendicular, consisting of a large pile of buildings; among which special notice is due to the chapel, which, though stripped of much of the gorgeous decoration, still holds a first place among the sacred edifices of the university. The tower and cloisters are also very fine. The garden of this college, beautifully laid-out, and interspersed with majestic trees, furnishes a most delightful retirement. N. of High Street is a cluster of four nearly-contiguous colleges—Brazen-Nose, Lincoln, Exeter, and Jesus. Brazen-Nose has a good 15th century gateway tower, but the rest of the buildings are of a very late and mixed style; Exeter and Lincoln have been, in great part rebuilt. Further N. is Balliol College; so called after its founder, John Balliol, father of the Balliol who figures in Scottish history, and remarkable chiefly for its fine Gothic gate. To the N. of Balliol is Trinity College, entered under an elegant modern square tower, embellished with pilasters, and surrounded on the top with a handsome balustrade.

The buildings are arranged in two courts, and are mostly modern; but little of the original structures remain; the garden front is a picturesque mixture of the renaissance and Gothic. Still farther N. is St. John's College, much admired, both for the elegance of its buildings, partly constructed from a design of Inigo Jones, at the expense of Archbishop Laud, and for the beauty of its gardens. The colleges already mentioned, though covering a large area, are more or less contiguous, and arranged in clusters; the others are more insulated. They are Wadham College, on the N. side; Worcester College, near one extremity, in the N.W.; and Magdalene College, at the nearly opposite extremity, in the S.E. Wadham presents in its buildings, arranged in an extensive quadrangle, a very pleasing example of the later perpendicular style, consisting partly of a lofty hall, lighted by painted glass, and a spacious and well-proportioned chapel, with a beautiful E. window, by Bernard Van Linge. Worcester is remarkable chiefly for its pleasant and retired situation, and beautiful gardens; while Magdalene, placed so as to form a conspicuous object in entering the city by the London road, is distinguished alike by the fine cloister of its great quadrangle, the chaste and elegant decorations of its chapel, and the extent and beauty of its meadows, gardens, and walks; but chiefly by the tower, an exquisite specimen of rather late perpendicular, and one of the most gracefully-proportioned buildings in the kingdom.

Besides the buildings of each individual college and hall, are others of an equally, and even more magnificent description, belonging to all in common, or to the university properly so called. Of these the most important are the Theatre, built by Sir Christopher Wren, and used by the university on great public occasions, and, though only 80 ft. long by 70 ft. broad, so arranged as to accommodate nearly 4000 persons; the Schools, used for the examination of candidates for degrees, and similar purposes, and consisting of a handsome quadrangle, of late or debased Gothic, the buildings of which partly form a picture-gallery, and partly accommodate the rich treasures of the Bodleian Library, which occupies one side of the quadrangle; the Ashmolean Museum, which, though neither in extent nor value to what might be expected in such a locality, is remarkable as being the earliest public museum established in this kingdom, and as containing the collections of the Tradescants, Elias Ashmole, &c.; the Radcliffe Library, a splendid structure, crowned by a dome, which

and Randolph Institution, a magnificent range of buildings by Cockerell, recently completed, partly for the custody and exhibition of works of art, and partly as a foundation for the teaching of modern languages. In connection with the University may be mentioned the Botanic Garden, probably the oldest, but by no means one of the best, in the kingdom; but lately much improved, and enriched with the extensive Fielding Herbarium, in addition to the valuable collections before possessed.

The buildings and establishments in Oxford, not connected with the university, nor yet referred to, but deserving of notice, are the townhall, a spacious stone building, with a basement of rustic-work, used for municipal purposes; numerous parochial, national, and other schools; the Radcliffe infirmary; the lunatic asylum, founded by Dr. Radcliffe, stands on Headington Hill, more than a mile out of the town; town and county jails, the house of industry, &c. Oxford depends almost entirely on the University, and has no manufactures worthy of mention. In corn, sent into it from the surrounding districts, a considerable trade is carried on; and, for the general purposes of transport, great facilities are afforded by the river, and the Oxford canal; and by the Great Western, a branch of the London and North-Western, and the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railways.

Oxford is supposed to be an abbreviation of Oxenford; a name said to have been originally given to the town in consequence of the existence of a ford for cattle over the Isis, in its immediate vicinity. The date of its origin cannot be determined. A nunnery appears to have been founded in it early in the 8th century, and in 802 an act of confirmation by Pope Martin II. describes it as an ancient seat of learning. It suffered much from the ravages of the Danes; but recovered under the fostering care of King Alfred, who often made it his residence, coined money in it, and added liberally to its privileges and endowments. Parliament repeatedly met in it during the reign of Canute; and his son and successor, Harold Harefoot, was crowned and died at it. At the Norman conquest, on its refusal to submit, William took it by storm, and gave it to Robert de Oilli or d'Oiley, who, to insure its submission, both built a strong castle on its W. side, and enclosed it by earthen ramparts; the keep of which, as mentioned before, still remains. In 1142 the Empress Maud, having taken refuge in the castle, was besieged by Stephen, and ultimately escaped with only three attendants. The council which terminated this civil war, by an agreement between Stephen and Henry II., was held here; and various other parliaments were held in subsequent reigns. The discussions occasioned by the doctrines of Wickliffe were carried on with such keenness within the university, as almost to threaten its destruction; but at last, when the Reformation was on the eve of becoming triumphant, Oxford, which had previously been included in the diocese of Lincoln, was converted by Henry VIII. into a separate see. On the accession of Mary it was made the scene of some of her worst atrocities; and Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer, were here consigned to the flames; the first two in October, 1555, and the last in March of the following year. During the last great civil war, Oxford became the headquarters of the king; and having displayed great zeal in his cause, was so severely handled by the Parliamentarians and the Commonwealth, that it scarcely ventured to lift its head till the Restoration. Oxford claims to be a borough by prescription, and is governed by a mayor, nine aldermen, and thirty councillors; but the members of the university are exempted from their jurisdiction. Both the borough and the university send each two members to Parliament. Pop. (1851), 27,973.

OXHILL, par. Eng. Warwick; 1800 ac. P. 319.  
OXIA, one of the Ionian Islands; lat. 38° 18' N.; lon. 21° 8' E.; 4 m. long, and 1½ m. broad.

OXIBA, a river, New Granada. See CARACOL.  
OXNA, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, 4 m. S.W. Scalloway. Pop. 21.



THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, AND ALL SOULS' AND BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGES, OXFORD.

forms a conspicuous feature in every view of Oxford, and contrasts somewhat strangely, though not unpleasantly, with the Gothic edifices around it; the Radcliffe Observatory, consisting of wings and a light and elegant centre, surmounted by a tower, in imitation of the Temple of the Winds at Athens; the Clarendon, originally built as a printing-office for Lord Clarendon's works, but now used as a geological museum, lecture-rooms, and public offices; University Printing-Office, a very extensive building by Blore; and the Taylor



OXNAM, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 21,120 ac. P. 669.  
 OXNEAD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 644 ac. P. 57.  
 OXNEY, par. Eng. Kent; 313 ac. P. 26.  
 OXOMERIA, a small tn., N.W. coast isl. Tino, Grecian Archipelago. Pop. 2000.

OXTED, par. Eng. Surrey; 3627 ac. P. 1064.

OXTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Nottingham, 5 m. S.S.W. Southwell; with a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and manufactures of stockings and lace. Area, 3580 ac. Pop. 850.

OXTON, a tn. England, co. Chester, on a hill, 2 m. S.W. Birkenhead; with many handsome residences, and a church. The principal portion of the inhabitants are Liverpool merchants. Pop. about 2007.

OXUS, AMOO, AMOO-DARIA, or JIHON, a large river, Independent Tartary, issues from the small mountain lake Sir-i-Kol, within the district of Pamir; lat. 37° 27' N.; lon. 73° 40' E., at an elevation of 15,600 ft. above sea-level; flows S.W. to about lat. 37° N.; lon. 68° E., when it somewhat abruptly turns to the N.W., which course it continues to hold without any very wide deviations, till it falls into the Sea of Aral, by several mouths, having traversed the territories of Budukshan, Bokhara, and part of Khiva, and drained a basin, with an area of 221,256 sq. m. Its entire length from source to mouth is 1314 m. At its termination it forms an extensive, marshy delta. It has numerous and considerable tributaries, but little or nothing is known about them. The regions it traverses are for the most part sandy, barren, and wholly uninteresting.

OXWICH, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1602 ac. P. 369.

OXWICK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 719 ac. P. 70.

OYAPOK, a river, S. America, forming the boundary on the E. between French Guiana and the Brazilian territory. It is formed by two head-streams, which originate in a mountainous region, about lat. 2° N., whence it flows nearly due N., and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, a little W. of Cape Orange; lat. 4° N.; lon. 51° 30' W., forming a kind of bay 12 m. wide; entire course, about 165 m. At its mouth is the small town of Oyapok, or St. Louis.

OYCKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 14 m. S.S.W. Ghent; with an oil and two flour mills. Pop. 1321.

OYGHIEH, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 1. bank Lys, 19 m. S. Bruges; with a flour-mill; inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving linen. Pop. 1221.

OYNE, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 11,000 ac. P. 919.

OYONNAX, a tn. France, dep. Ain, 8 m. N. Nantua. Toys, snuff-boxes, wooden utensils, lasts, tools for artisans, &c., are manufactured, and considerable trade is carried on in timber. Pop. 2368.

OYSTER.—1, A harbour, W. Australia, co. Plantagenet, off King George Sound; lat. 35° N.; lon. 117° 52' E. Its

entrance is narrow, and has not more than 14 or 15 ft. at high water; abundance of wood and fresh water are to be had here.—2, A bay, W. side Maria Island, E. coast, Van Diemen's Land; lat. 42° 40' S.; lon. 148° 8' E.—3, An isl. Bay of Bengal, off the Aracan coast; lat. 20° 12' N.; lon. 92° 32' E. (u)—4, An isl. China Sea, Quemoi Bay, a little N.E. isl. Quemoi, about lat. 24° 38' N.; lon. 118° 33' E.

OYSTERMOUTH, a vil. and par. Wales, co. Glamorgan, E. side bay, and 5 m. S.W. Swansea. It has a parish church, Independent, Calvinistic, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; a national school; quarries of limestone, some of which polish like marble, and valuable oyster-fisheries. The village is much resorted to for summer-quarters. Area, 5194 ac. Pop. 1938.

OZAMA, a river, Hayti, rises in the central range of the island; flows first S.E., then S.W., and falls into the sea at St. Domingo, after a course of above 50 m.; chief affluents are the Isabella and the Gavaçao.

OZARA, or OZORA, a market tn. Hungary, co. Tolna, on the Sio, 73 m. S.E. Pesth. It belongs to Prince Esterhazy, and contains a fine palace. Pop. 3400.

OZEGNA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and about 10 m. from Ivrea, r. bank Malesina or Malosna, here crossed by a bridge. It has a handsome church, a communal school, an old castle, a large silk-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce and fuel-timber.

OZERNAIA, two forts, Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Ural. The one, about 75 m. E.S.E. Orenburg, consists of about 200 houses, and is regularly fortified and surrounded by a fosse; the other, distinguished by the name of Nijnei-Ozernaia, is about 60 m. S.W. Orenburg, and though also fortified, is comparatively insignificant.

OZIERI, or OTHERI, a tn. isl. Sardinia, div. and 15 m. E.S.E. Sassari, cap. prov. of same name, unhappily situated in a deep basin open to the N., and surrounded on other sides by lofty heights, of which the most conspicuous is that of Monserrato, on the W. It consists in general of substantially-built houses, distributed in narrow, uneven, and winding streets; is the see of a bishop, the seat of a superior law court, and has a cathedral, several other churches, a diocesan seminary, two convents, superior, elementary, and infant schools, a courthouse, townhouse, casino, and prison; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in these, and in wool, skins, horses, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 8433.

—The PROVINCE, greatest length, 38 m.; breadth 18 m.; area, about 500 sq. m., is generally mountainous; watered by numerous small streams, and possesses extensive pastures, on which great numbers of fine horses and cattle are reared.

OZLEWORTH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1114 ac. P. 88.

OZORKOV, a tn. Poland, prov. and 75 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, r. bank Bzura. Pop. 5060.

## P.

PA, or BATAN, a tn. Tibet, 1. bank Kincha-Kiang, lat. 29° 5' N.; lon. 98° 50' E.

PA-CHOO, a tn. China, prov. Petcheelee, 55 m. S. Peking.

PA-TCHUNG-SAN. See MADJICSEHMAN ISLANDS.

PAAL, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle Judenburg, 44 m. from Unzmarkt; with steel-works, producing steel unsurpassed for certain purposes. Pop. 400.

PAANOPA, or OCEAN ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 0° 50' N.; lon. 167° 40' E. (a); of a circular form, high in the centre, about 15 m. in circumference. Cocoa-nuts and fowls may be obtained here. Island thickly inhabited.

PAAR, a river, Bavaria, which rises near Friedburg, E. of Augsburg, flows N.N.E. past Aichach, and joins r. bank Danube, 5 m. below Ingolstadt; total course, 70 m.

PAASDORF, or PADORF, a vil. Lower Austria, 34 m. N.N.E. Vienna; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1081.

PABBAY, three islets, Hebrides, Scotland:—1, Sound of Harris, 3½ m. N. Bernera; nearly circular; 2½ m. long; with a peak 1000 ft. high. Pop. 25.—2, Co. Inverness, 6½ m.

S. Barra, in Palabay Sound; 1½ m., by 1 m. Pop. 10.—3, Co. Inverness, at the entrance of Broadford Bay, Isle of Skye. Pop. 14.

PABILLONIS, or PAVILLONIS, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, about 6 m. from San Gavino, 1. bank Sairo; with two churches, an elementary school; manufactures of bricks, tiles, and earthenware, and a trade in wine, fruit, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 1309.

PABLO-DE-LOS-MONTES, a vil. and com. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 28 m. from Toledo; with a church, courthouse, prison, and school; numerous flour-mills, and a trade in charcoal. Pop. 1512.

PACAJA, or PACAYA, a river, Brazil, prov. Para, falling into the estuary of the Para, opposite Breves, and W. Oeiras, after a N. course of about 150 m.

PACARAIMA (SIERRA), a mountain range, S. America, forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Venezuela, stretching E. and W. for about 200 m., near lat. 4° N., and between lon. 59° and 63° W. Its height does not exceed, in

its E. part, 1500 ft. It is of granitic formation, and for the most part bare of wood.

**PACECO**, or **PACHICO**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Trapani; with a trade in wine, corn, oil, barilla, and salt. Pop. 2000.

**PACENTRO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., 4 m. E. Sulmona; with four churches and a convent. Pop. 2650.

**PACHA**, or **PASHA**, a river, Russia, rises in the N. of gov. Novgorod, flows W. to Novinka, then N. into gov. Petersburg, and joins I. bank Svir; total course, 130 m.

**PACHACAMAC**.—1, A group of small islets close upon the coast of Peru, dep. and 25 m. S. by E. Lima; lat. 12° 18' S.; lon. 76° 59' W. (A.).—2, The ruins of a tn. and temple on the mainland of Peru, directly opposite above islands. The temple stands on the summit of a hill with three terraces, 250 ft. high, the height of the mason-work being 80 ft.; the form is rectangular, the base being 500 ft. by 400 ft. The remains of the town, which has been built of sun-dried bricks, occupy some undulating ground, of less elevation,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to the N.; also forming a rectangle,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. by  $\frac{1}{3}$  m. in extent.

**PACHINO**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 22 m. S.S.W. Syracuse; with a small harbour, and an active tunny-fishery. Pop. 1200.

**PACHITEA**, a river, Peru, rises in the E. slope of the Andes, about lat. 11° S.; flows circuitously N. into the Pampas del Sacramento, receiving numerous tributaries, and joins I. bank Ucayale, after a course of about 200 m.

**PACHUCA**, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. and 50 m. N.N.E. Mexico, 8112 ft. above sea-level, and, next to Tasco, has the oldest mining-works in Mexico. Pop. including suburb Pachuquillo, 5000.

**PACHUCACA**, or **PASHACACA**, a river, Peru, issues from a lake on S.E. slope Cordillera de Huambo, flows first N.N.W. past the town of Chalbuanca, then nearly due N., and joins I. bank Apurimac; total course, 130 m.

**PACIFIC OCEAN** [French, *Ocean Austral*, *Mer-du-Sud*, or *Grand Ocean Pacifique*; German, *Südsee*, *Grosser-Ocean*, or *Stilles-Meer*], the far largest of the great divisions of water on the surface of the globe, extends from the arctic to the antarctic circles, over 133 degrees of latitude; and from the W. coast of the continent of America to Australia, Papua, Flores, Sumbawa, Java, Sumatra, and the E. coast of Asia, over nearly 160 degrees of longitude; area, estimated at 50,000,000 sq. m., exceeding all the dry land on the globe. It is usually divided by geographers into the N. and the S. Pacific, separated from each other by the equator; but another division, which has the advantage of being more distinctly marked by great physical features, is into three regions—a Boreal or N., extending from Behring's Strait or the arctic circle to the tropic of Cancer; an equatorial, including the whole expanse between the tropics; and an Austral or S., extending from the tropic of Capricorn to the antarctic circle. The most distinguishing features of the Pacific are the countless number of comparatively small islands spread over the surface, more especially of its equatorial region, and the immense chain of volcanoes which stretch almost continuously along its shores, and form one vast volcanic circle. In the S. it is separated from the Antarctic Ocean only by an arbitrary line, but in other directions, both its boundaries and its communications with other oceans are well defined. On the E. the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, after meeting at Cape Horn, and communicating at the Strait of Magalhaens, become separated by the whole width of the American continent; though, near the centre, where the Isthmus of Panama forms the connecting link between the N. and S. divisions, the distance between the seas becomes less than 30 m. Along the whole of the American coast, the indentations formed by the Pacific are more remarkable for number than magnitude. Not one of them is large enough to form an inland sea; and, even among inlets, notice is only due to the Bay of Panama, the Gulf of California, and the remarkable chain of creeks, commencing in Puget Sound, and stretching N. between the mainland and Vancouver's and Queen Charlotte's Islands. In the N., the Pacific gradually contracts in width; the continents of America and Asia stretching out and approximating, so as to leave the comparatively narrow channel of Behring's Strait as the only communication between the Pacific and the Arctic Oceans. Between the Strait on the N., the Aleutian Islands on the S., and the

remarkable peninsulas of Alaska on the E., and Kamtschatka on the W., one of the largest and best-defined branches of the Pacific is the Sea of Behring. Still farther W., on the opposite side of the peninsula of Kamtschatka, is the Sea of Okhotsk, partaking still more distinctly of the character of an inland sea; as it has no communication except with the Pacific, through a series of passages, of more or less width, between the islands of the Kurile chain, and one passage leading between the Island of Saghalin and the Sea of Japan. This sea, formed between the continent of Asia and the Japanese islands, communicates by the Straits of Corea with the Whanghai or Yellow Sea, which itself opens directly into the Pacific. Still farther S., between the Philippine Islands and the coast of Asia, lies the China Sea, with the gulfs of Tonquin and Siam; and among the islands of the Indian Archipelago are numerous inclosed seas, as the Mindoro Sea, Java Sea, &c. (See **INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO**.) With the Indian Ocean the Pacific communicates by the Straits of Malacca, Anjer, Lombok, Alass, Torres, Bass, &c.

The islands of the Pacific are so numerous, that it is difficult to give an enumeration of them, even in groups. Commencing on the American coast, at the Strait of Magalhaens, and proceeding N., an uninterrupted chain lines the shores of Patagonia, and terminates in the large island of Chiloe, off the S. coast of Chili. We have afterwards a long stretch of coast along which many islets occur, but we reach the equator before meeting with any group deserving of notice. That group is the Galapagos, directly under the equator, and about 700 m. W. from the mainland. Another very long stretch N., during which the Revillagigedo, Alijos, Guadalupe, and several other small groups, are met with, brings us to a chain of large islands lining the coasts of British and Russian America, and containing, among others, those of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte. Turning W. we have the Kodiak Archipelago, at some distance off the E. coast of the peninsula of Alaska, and the still larger chain of the Aleutian Islands, curving W.S.W. from the extremity of that peninsula, and terminating the groups of the Pacific, so far as belonging to the American continent. On the opposite continent of Asia, the islands commence with the Kurile chain, stretching S.S.W. from the extremity of the peninsula of Kamtschatka, and afterwards continued in the same direction by the far more important islands of Japan, the Philippines, and other large islands of the Indian Archipelago. In the S. region of the Pacific, beyond the tropic of Capricorn, the islands are few in number, but include the important group of New Zealand. Between the tropics, the principal groups are, N. of the equator, the Sandwich, Ladrone or Marianne, and Caroline; and S. of the equator, the Marquesas, Low Archipelago, Society, Friendly, Feejee, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and Solomon.

The mean level of the Pacific, as ascertained by measurements taken in the Bay of Panama and the Gulf of Mexico, is supposed to be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. above that of the Atlantic. Its depth has not been ascertained, though there seems no reason to doubt it descends much further below than the loftiest mountain heights ascend above its surface. Owing to the vast extent of the Pacific, the operations of nature on its bosom are carried on to the most extensive scale; and the general laws by which tides, winds, and currents, are regulated, suffer fewer modifications than in narrow seas. The tidal wave commencing at the equator, diverges from it towards the poles, and, proceeding with vast velocity, and without obstruction, is scarcely perceptible among the central islands of the Pacific. Hence, in the Low Archipelago, at Bow Island and Tahiti, the rise is only 1 ft., and at the Sandwich Islands 2 ft. It is only when, by the proximity of a mainland diminishing the depth of the water, or by any similar cause the natural course of the wave is changed, or obstacles to its progress are interposed, that an accumulation takes place, and high tides are formed. In the Pacific, however, these never attain the maximum heights for which some parts of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans are celebrated. In the solitary instance of Fort Nicolaesky, in Cook's Inlet, the rise is as high as 28 ft.; but on all the W. coast of America it is usually below 10 ft., and only in the Bay of Panama varies from 13 ft. to 15 ft. The prevailing winds of the Pacific, like those of other great seas, are divided into regular or trade-winds and variables; the former blowing from the S.E. on the S., and from the N.E. on the N. side of the equator, gene-



rally within the tropics, though sometimes as far as 30° on either side of it; and the latter, consisting partly of a belt of variable and light winds, interposed between the trades, and partly of other irregular winds, which blow generally from N.W. and S.W., from 30° of lat. to the poles. In the W. and N.W. parts of the Pacific, the influence of the monsoons of the Indian Ocean is strongly felt; and violent typhoons, for which the China Sea is noted, are not unfrequent. In the E., along the whole of the W. coast of America, the winds differ so much in direction and character, that it has been thought necessary to divide them into four distinct zones. In the first zone, extending from Behring's Sea to lat. 30° N., the winds blow, in all seasons, in every direction, and no kind of regularity can be traced. In the second zone, from lat. 30° to 5° N., the prevailing winds so strongly resemble, that they may be classed as monsoons, blowing generally, from November to April, from the N.W. and N.E.; and from May to October, from S. or S.W. and S.E. The regions within the sphere of these winds are subject to violent storms and tornadoes; occasionally, too, about 70 or 100 leagues from land, between lat. 13° 13' and 15° N., they are visited in February and March with remarkable calms. In the third zone, from lat. 5° N. to 30° S., the prevailing winds have the character of trade-winds; but, instead of having the same direction throughout, appear to be regulated by that of the coast, blowing permanently from the S. along the coasts of Chili and Peru, though sometimes sinking into calms immediately under the equator. In the fourth zone, lat. 30° S. to Cape Horn, the N. and S. monsoons recommence, often blowing with such violence, particularly from the S., that vessels are driven from their anchors in the road of Valparaiso. Still further S., as the Cape is approached, the prevailing winds become S.W. and N.W., and convert the whole tract within their sphere into a region of storms and tempests.

The currents of the Pacific are not generally so strongly marked as those of the Atlantic; but the larger scale on which they are exhibited, free them from much of the complexity attaching to those of the latter, and makes it easy to present them under a very simple form. First, the antarctic drift current, flowing apparently from the icy barriers of an antarctic continent, enters the Pacific, and, after proceeding N. to New Zealand, trends E., and retains that direction till it impinges on the W. coast of Patagonia. The obstacle thus encountered divides it into two branches; the smaller of which takes a S. direction, and enters the Atlantic by doubling Cape Horn. The larger branch, to which the name of the Peruvian or Humboldt's current has been given, proceeds N. along the coast of S. America, till it meets a new obstacle in the Isthmus of Panama, and turns W. Here the whole width of the Pacific lies open before it, and it proceeds, under the name of the S. equatorial current, without meeting with any obstacle, till it reaches its W. boundaries, when one part, striking the coast of Australia, turns S., and forms the Australian current; another part, forcing its way between the different islands, enters and is lost in the Indian Archipelago; and a third part, reflected by the coast of China, turns N., and, on reaching the isles of Japan, contributes to form what is called the Japanese current. The configuration of the islands and the E. coast of Siberia, as well as a strong current which sets in from the N. through Behring's Strait, concur in giving it an E. direction, which again carries it across the Pacific to the N. American coast, to be there again deflected, first S. along the shores of the Atlantic, and then E., when it finally becomes merged in what is called the N. equatorial current. Between the N. and S. equatorial currents, another, occupying a narrow zone between them, has been traced; and, from pursuing an opposite direction, has received the name of the equatorial counter current. The influence of these currents, particularly that of the Peruvian or Humboldt's current, in lowering the temperature of the warmer regions into which it is carried, is very marked. While the temperature without the current ranges from 78° 8' to 83° 3' Fah., it ranges within it from 59° 9' to 60° 8' Fah.; and while the mean temperature of 12° S. is in air 79° 34', and in ocean 79° 70' Fah., that of Callao, under the same lat., was, during its warmest months, found to have a mean of only 68° 36' in air, and 65° 66' Fah. in ocean. The differences, amounting respectively to 10° 98' and 14° 4' Fah., can only be accounted for by the modifying influence of the current.

The importance of the Pacific consists primarily in the means of communication which it opens up to the most opposite quarters of the globe, but is not confined to them. The numberless islands spread over its surface, are equally remarkable for their beauty and for the value and variety of their products; and its fisheries still continue amply to reward the courage and toils of those who engage in them. In addition to the endless varieties of fish adapted for human subsistence, the mightiest denizens of the deep have their favourite haunts within its bosom; and its whaling grounds, though rendered far less productive than they might have been, in consequence of the indiscriminate havoc which has prevailed, have not ceased to afford remunerative employment to thousands of hardy seamen. The Pacific was seen for the first time by Europeans in 1513. Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the Spanish governor of Darien, proceeding on native information, set out on an exploring expedition across the isthmus, and, having ascended a hill, saw the boundless ocean spread out before him. As his view extended chiefly to the S., he gave it the name of the Mar del Zur or South Sea. About eight years after, the celebrated navigator, Fernando de Magalhaens, delighted apparently with the calms of its tropical regions, though he had previously encountered stormy weather, and sailed, as he expresses it, *con gran tormento*, called it the Pacific. The name is not appropriate; but the other names suggested have not found favour, and that of Pacific, having now acquired a kind of prescriptive right, promises to maintain its ground.

PACKANGA, a tn. Malay Peninsula, on a river of same name; lat. 3° 30' N. It was formerly a place of importance, with a considerable export of gold-dust, tin, and rattans, but is now greatly decayed.

PACKINGTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Leicester and Derby; 2360 ac. Pop. 1294.—2, (Great), Warwick; 2451 ac. Pop. 301.—3, (Little), Warwick; 1110 ac. Pop. 143.

PACWOOD, par. Eng. Warwick; 1655 ac. P. 305.

PACO, a large and handsome vil. Philippines, isl. Luzon, in the environs of Manila; celebrated for its church, which contains an image of our Saviour, the object of numerous pilgrimages. Many of the inhabitants are artists, house-painters, and builders. Pop. 6500.

PACOBABIBA, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, 12 m. W.S.W. Magé; with a church, several brick and tile works, and a considerable trade in fruit. Pop. 2000.

PACORA, a river, New Granada, Isthmus of Panama. It unites with the Indio, and forms a broad, rapid, and winding stream, which enters the Pacific, 18 m. E. Panama, and is navigable at high-water for large vessels to Sambaja.

PACTOLUS, or BAGOULY, a small stream, Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, sandjak Aidin. It issues from the Dolat-dagh, flows first W. and then N.W. past Sardis, and, after a course of about 18 m., joins l. bank Sarabat. It was celebrated by the ancients for its golden sands, which were fabled to have been caused by the bathing of Midas.

PACUHI, two small rivers, Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes. The one flows W. about 80 m., and joins r. bank São-Francisco, a little above the confluence of the Paraetari; the other flows W.N.W., forming part of the boundary between provs. Minas-Geraes and Bahia, and joins r. bank Verde, a tributary of the São-Francisco.

PADANG, a tn. and Dutch prov., W. coast, isl. Sumatra. The town, near the mouth of the Padang river in the Indian Ocean, lies in lat. 0° 57' S.; lon. 98° 2' E. It used to be the most miserable and irregular place in the East inhabited by Europeans; but since 1838, when it became the residence of the provincial governor, and the seat of the courts of justice, and the commission of education, it has greatly improved, and is now a pleasant place, with many well-built houses, among which are a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church (the latter the only one in the island), and a good school. Some of the inhabitants are excellent goldsmiths. Pop. (1845), 10,000.

—The province is of limited extent. Gambier, coffee, and pepper are cultivated, and a trade in cassia, gold, benzoin, camphor, tortoise-shell, trepan, birds'-nests, wax, and oil, is carried on with Penang, Singapore, and Holland.—PADANG-HEAD is in lat. 0° 56' S.; lon. 100° 20' E.

PADANG-MEW, a tn. Burmah, r. bank Irrawadi, 10 m. S.W. Prome.

PADBURY, par. Eng. Bucks; 1900 ac. Pop. 660.

**PADDINGTON**, a par. England, co. Middlesex, forming the N.W. suburb of London. It contains numerous fine streets, terraces, squares, and detached houses; three parish churches, a chapel of ease, and chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and other Dissenters. The Great Western Railway commences in this parish, where it has a large and commodious station; and the Paddington canal, communicating with the principal canals of the kingdom, and with the Thames at Limehouse, by means of the Regent's canal, has here its chief basin, and extensive wharfs and warehouses. Area, 1277 ac. Pop. 46,350.

**PADDLESWORTH**, two pars. Eng. Kent:—1, 349 ac. Pop. 50.—2, *See* SNOGLAND.

**PADDOCK-WITH-MARSH**, a hamlet, England, co. York, par. and so near Huddersfield, that it is connected with it by a continuous range of houses. It has a neat parish church with a square embattled tower, a Friends' meeting-house, and manufactures of woollen goods, which employ the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. 3536.

**PADE**, a vil. Hungary, Thüthier Theiss, co. Torontal, on the Theiss, 29 m. S. Szegedin; with a Greek church, and a considerable trade in cattle, sheep, and swine. P. 1357.

**PADENGHE**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, 5 m. from Lonato, W. side Lake Garda. It has a church, and some trade in wine and olive-oil. Pop. 1485.

**PADERBORN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 50 m. S. by W. Minden, at the source of the Pader. It is an old and gloomy town, surrounded by a wall, and entered by five gates; is the see of a R. Catholic bishop, and has a cathedral, a large edifice of the 11th century; four other churches, a townhouse, of picturesque appearance; a R. Catholic seminary and gymnasium, a Jewish school, nunnery, two monasteries, an infirmary and orphan asylum, several law courts and public offices, a historical and antiquarian society; manufactures of starch and tobacco, also breweries and distilleries, and a considerable general trade. It was at one time a member of the Hanseatic League. The ground on which it stands teems with springs, some of them warm; and the Pader rises immediately below the cathedral, in a stream so copious as to turn a mill at the distance of a few yards. Pop. 9112.

**PADERNO**, several places, Austrian Italy, particularly:—1, A vil. and com., prov. Milan, dist. and 6 m. E. Monza, l. bank Seveso; with a church. Pop. 1473.—2, A vil. and com., prov. Cremona, and 10 m. E. Pizzighettone; once defended by a strong castle, of which only a few vestiges now remain. Pop. 1987.

**PADIHAM**, a small tn. England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. W. Burnley, r. bank Calder; ill built, and generally of a very mean appearance; but considerable cotton manufactures are carried on, employing the greater part of the population. P. 4509.

**PADILLA**, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. Tamaulipas, 20 m. N.W. New Santander, and chiefly deserving of notice as the place where Iturbide was shot in 1824.

**PADRE (SAN)**, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 9 m. S. Sora, r. bank Melfa. It has three churches, and an hospital. Pop. 2217.

**PADRIA**, a vil. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. and S.E. Alghero; with several churches, an elementary school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in corn, wine, brandy, skins, and wool. Pop. 1892.

**PADROES**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Algarve, 19 m. E. by S. Ouarique, l. bank Oeiras. Pop. 1370.

**PADRON** [anc. *Iria Flavia*], a vil. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 50 m. S. Coruña, l. bank Sar. It is divided into five districts, comprising 36 hamlets; and has a courthouse, a good prison, schools for both sexes, well frequented, especially in winter; and a parish church, which ranks as a cathedral. Agriculture, manufactures of wool and linen,

navigation and commerce, employ the inhabitants. Padron was known to the Romans, flourished during the Hispano-Gothic monarchy, and was at a very early period erected into an episcopal city. Pop. 6108.

**PADSHAPOOR**, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. and 87 m. S.W. Bejapoor, on the Hurncassy. It is built of stone, and defended by a fort, situated on a height near its centre.

**PADSTOW**, a small seaport tn. and par. England, co. Cornwall, S.W. side estuary of the Camel, 26 m. N. by E. Falmouth; lat. 50° 32' 30" N.; lon. 4° 56' W. (r.) It has a very ancient Gothic church, lately restored and beautified, a Methodist and Bible Christian chapels, a national school, a literary institution, and a neat custom-house. Ship-building and repairing are carried on, and there is a considerable trade in importing hemp, tallow, tar, timber, guano, coals, &c., and in exporting corn, slate, minerals, &c. Area of par., 3864 ac. Pop. 2224.

**PADUA** [Italian, *Padova*; Latin, *Potavium*], a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 24 m. W. Venice, with which it is connected by railway; lat. 45° 23' 41" N.; lon. 11° 52' 43" E. (L.); cap. prov. Padua; in a low flat between the Brenta and the Bacchiglione, the latter of which, dividing into two branches, traverses the town circuitously, and by one of them forms on its N. side the canal of Pianego. Padua is of a triangular shape, and is surrounded by a lofty wall, flanked with bastions, and by a wide, though shallow ditch, which is kept dry, but can be filled with water. It is entered by seven gates, of which those of San Giovanni, Savonarolo, and Falconetto, are the most magnificent. The loftiness of the houses, combined with the narrowness of the streets, give it a dark and disagreeable appearance, and it has the additional disadvantages of uncleanness, and bad pavement. The squares, though, like the streets, usually lined with arcades, are irregular in form, and of limited dimensions, with exception of that called the Prato della Valle, which is at once the largest and the finest, well planted with trees, surrounded by a running stream, and decorated with 74 statues of distinguished townsmen, and other Italians. The buildings most deserving of notice are the townhouse or Palazzo della Ragione, an immense pile, extending along the market-place, erected between 1172 and 1219, standing upon open arches, with a lofty roof, said to be



MARKET-PLACE, PADUA.—From the Landscape Annual, 1830.

the largest in the world unsupported by pillars, and containing a hall about 260 ft. long, 56 ft. broad, and 75 ft. high, and adorned with fine mural paintings, about 400 in number; the Duomo or cathedral, which claims Michael Angelo for its architect, but exhibits none of the great characteristics of his genius, being equally deficient in beauty and majesty, decorated, however, with fine paintings and other works of art, and possessed of a fine library, which is rich in rare books and manuscripts, and of which Petrarch, who was canon of the cathedral, is reckoned one of the founders; the Baptistery of the cathedral, a fine Lombard building of the 12th century, whose walls and cupola are entirely covered with frescoes; the church of St. Anthony, a huge structure, bearing a considerable resemblance to a Moslem mosque; the church of



**Santa Giustina**, supposed to have been erected on the site of a Temple of Concord; the Bishop's Palace and the Palazzo del Capitano, occupying one entire side of the Piazza dei Signori, with a lofty battlemented tower in the centre, in which is a remarkable clock, which, besides telling the hours, indicates the aspects and phases of the moon, and, after the lapse of five centuries, continues to go as merrily as the day it was made. The most famous establishment in Padua is the university, one of the most ancient in Europe, and long renowned as the chief seat both of law and medicine; several of the most distinguished ornaments in both professions having occupied its chairs. In connection with the university is a botanic garden, the oldest in Europe, containing some of the earliest specimens of trees and plants once rare, but now generally diffused. The manufactures of Padua consist chiefly of ribbons and broad-cloths—the latter to a considerable extent; and the trade includes likewise silks, leather, wine, oil, and cattle, and there is an important annual fair, which lasts from fifteen to twenty days. Padua is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several superior courts and public offices. It claims to have been founded shortly after the destruction of Troy, by the Trojan Antenor. Under the Romans it became a flourishing municipal town, but on the decline of the empire was sacked, first by Alaric and then by Attila. Its great modern restorer was Charlemagne, under whose successors it successfully asserted its independence. In 1318 it fell under the domination of the Carrara family, and in 1405 under that of Venice, whose fortunes it has since followed. Pop. about 50,000.—The PROVINCE OF DELEGATION, is in general flat and very fertile, but becomes somewhat rugged and elevated in the E., where it is traversed by the Engadine hills. It is watered by the Brenta, Bacchiglione, Frassinò, and Adige, the last forming its boundary on the S.; it is traversed by several canals, and yields wheat, maize, hay, garden vegetables, oil, hemp, flax, wine, and some silk. Numerous cattle are reared on the pastures, and the sheep yield an excellent wool, to which Padua is somewhat indebted for the celebrity of its woollen manufactures. The minerals include copper, and good building-stone. This province is divided into 12 districts. Area, 612 geo. sq. m. Pop. 312,765.

**PADUCAH**, a vil., U. States, Kentucky, 1. bank Ohio, 220 m. S.W. Frankfort; with a courthouse. Pop. 1000.

**PADUL**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 12 m. S. Granada; with a courthouse, several fountains, a parish church, two endowed schools, manufactures of ordinary linen, an oil and several flour mills. Pop. 2848.

**PADULA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 6 m. S.E. La Sala; with six churches, and an hospital. P. 6000.

**PADULI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, 11 m. W. Ariano; with a church, college, and hospital. Pop. 2624.

**PADWORTH**, par. Eng. Berks; 1175 ac. Pop. 284.

**PAEJAENE**, or **PAIJENEJARWI**, a lake, Russia, Finland, circle Helsingfors; greatest length, N. to S., about 80 m.; breadth, about 20 m. It contains a great number of islands, of which several are inhabited; receives numerous streams, and discharges itself, by the Kymmenjoki, into the Gulf of Finland. It abounds with fish, but is subject to dangerous inundations.

**PAEL**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 11 m. N.W. Hasselt; with two flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2093.

**PAESANA**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 11 m. W.N.W. Saluzzo, near the Po, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has two parish churches, a palace, and an old Capuchin convent, partly converted into barracks; marble quarries, and a trade in corn, cattle, and chestnuts. P. 6120.

**PAETE**, or **PAITA**, a vil. Philippines, isl. Luzon, prov. Laguna, W. shore of Lake Bay; inhabitants remarkable for the skill they display in making chairs, beds, and other articles of cabinet furniture, with very imperfect implements. Pop. 3305.

**PAGAHM**, an ancient ruined city, Burmah, 1. bank Irrawadi, 120 m. S.W. Amara-pora; lat. 21° N.; lon. 94° 40' E., once the residence of a long dynasty of kings, and still famous for its numerous temples, and other remains.

**PAGANICO**, two vils. Naples :—1, Prov. Abruzzo-Ultra, 5 m. E. Aquila, in a plain. Pop. 1960.—2, Abruzzo-Ultra, dist. and 12 m. N.N.W. Aquila.

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**PAGHAM**, par. Eng. Sussex; 4376 ac. Pop. 1022.

**PAGLESHAM**, par. Eng. Essex; 1828 ac. Pop. 492.

**PAGLIETA**, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, dist. and 11 m. N.W. Il Vasto. It is agreeably situated on a hill, and contains four churches. Pop. 3499.

**PAGLIONE**, a river, Sardinian States, which flows S.S.W., traverses the city of Nice, and, a little to the W., falls into the Mediterranean.

**PAGNANO**, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. Como, dist. and about 8 m. from Canzo. It is a straggling place, with some manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1200.

**PAGO**, an isl. Dalmatia, Gulf of Quarnero, circle and N.N.W. Zara; area, about 80 geo. sq. m. It has a much indented coast, and a good deal of fertile soil, on which much wine is grown; inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing and in making salt. Pop. 5000. The principal town is Pago, on the Lake of Zascho, in the S.E. part of the island. It has a parish church. Pop. 1500.

**PAGSANJAN**, a tn. Philippines, isl. Luzon, cap. prov. Laguna, on the Pasig, above Manila. It is built with great regularity, partly of stone with tile roofs, but more frequently of a frame-work of wood filled up with clay, and has a pleasing and substantial appearance, a church, and a convent, a governor's house, a chalybeate, and a thermal spring; and a considerable trade. Pop. 4665.

**PAGUENEMA**, a group of five small low coral isls., Pacific Ocean, extending about 5 m. by 3 m.; Tagaik, the largest, in lat. 7° 4' 40" N.; lon. 167° 56' 30" E. It is surrounded by a coral reef, forming a lagoon inside, into which there is no passage; produces abundance of cocoa-nuts and bread-fruit, and the lagoon swarms with fish.

**PAHANG**, a territory in S.E. of peninsula, Malacca; lat. 2° 10' to 4° 15' N.; bounded N. by Tringani; E. Salengore, from which it is separated by the central range traversing the peninsula; S. Johore, and E. the China Sea. Its interior is very imperfectly known; but its coast, which has been carefully explored, consists of a long stretch, not much indented, and presenting alternately bold rocky precipices and low shores, apparently swampy for a considerable distance inland. A great number of islands depending on Pahang extends along the coast, throughout its whole length. Like the mainland, the rocks composing them consist, sometimes, of granite, trap, and porphyry, but more frequently of metamorphic schists. Few rivers of any magnitude occur in Pahang, most of the drainage in the S. being sent to the Johore by a number of short and rapid mountain torrents. The rajah of Pahang, though nominally the Bindara, or treasurer of the rajah or sultan of Johore, is in reality independent. Pop. estimated by Newbold at 50,000, but supposed not to exceed 16,000.

**PAHARPOOR**, a considerable tn. Afghanistan, near r. bank Attock, 160 m. S.E. Ghuznee.

**PAIMBEUF**, a tn. and port, France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 22 m. W. by N. Nantes, 1. bank Loire, here about 3 m. broad. It has a custom-house, agricultural society, school of navigation, and capacious docks for the construction and refitting of large vessels, steamers, &c.; a commodious harbour, with a mole 214 ft. long; manufactures of sails, ropes, marine stores, bricks, and tiles; fishing, and a considerable trade in grain, wine, timber, and other articles. Most of the large ships bound for Nantes discharge their cargoes here, into lighters. Pop. 3473.

**PAIMOGO**, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. Huelva, 73 m. N.W. Seville; with a primary school, a castle, a custom-house, and a church. Pop. 1520.

**PAIMPOL**, a tn. and seaport, France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 23 m. N.N.W. St. Brieu; with spacious and handsome squares, a tastefully-decorated church, a dock and slip for building and repairing vessels; schools of navigation and mathematics, marine storerooms, a custom-house, a safe but small harbour; manufactures of cotton fabrics, ropes, marine stores, leather, refined salt, and oil; and a trade in grain, hemp, flax, linseed, wax, honey, salt-fish, butter, and sea-fowl. Mackerel-fishing is carried on. Pop. 1724.

**PAINGTON**, a small tn. and par. England, co. Devon, at the head of Torbay, 6 m. N.N.E. Dartmouth; streets irregular, narrow, dirty, and ill kept; houses generally of a mean appearance. It has a large church, and Independent chapel, a chapel free for all Christians, several schools, and a

small reading-room. Large quantities of cider are manufactured here for exportation to London, Liverpool, and other markets. Vegetables are raised in great abundance in the vicinity; the cabbage of Paington is particularly famous. Area of par., 5092 ac. Pop. 2746.

PAINSTOWN, two pars. Irel.—1, Carlow and Kildare; 2144 ac. P. 167.—2, Meath; 3511 ac. P. 900.

PAINSVILLE, a vil., U. States, Ohio, 179 m. N.E. Columbus; with three churches, a courthouse, and a jail. Pop. 2580.

PAINSWICK, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Gloucester; with a handsome church, several Dissenting chapels, and a large national school; manufactures of cloth and freestone quarries. Area of par. 5315 ac. P. 3464.

PAISLEY, a parl. and municipal bor., market and important manufacturing tn. Scotland, co. Renfrew, 7 m. W.S.W. Glasgow, on the White Cart, about 3 m. above the confluence of the united White and Black Cart with the Clyde; and on the railway from Glasgow to Greenock and Ayr. Paisley consists of an old and a new town, the former on the W. or l., and the latter on the E. or r. bank of the river, and communicating by three bridges, one of them an ancient structure. The old town, composed anciently of two long streets, the one stretching E. to W., in the line of the high road from Glasgow to Beith, and the other from N. to S., in the line of road from Inchinnan to Neilston, is both irregular in its form and indifferent in its appearance; mean houses, often of a single story, and covered with thatch, standing intermingled with others of a more substantial description. This description, however, though true in the main, does not apply to all the streets without exception. In different quarters great improvements have been made, and both George Street and Forbes Street deserve mention; the former for the regularity, and the latter for the elegance of its buildings. The streets of the new town, though not remarkable either for spaciousness or elegance, are decidedly well built. All the streets are well lighted with gas, and tolerably well paved; police and sanitary regulations continued long to be very imperfectly observed, but improvement has commenced, and is expected to make rapid progress, since one of the alleged causes of neglect, a deficiency of water, has been entirely removed by the introduction of an abundant supply from the hills of Gleniffer.

Among the public edifices, the first place is due to the Abbey, the original magnificence of which, if not adequately represented, is at least strongly indicated by the still existing Abbey church. It was founded in 1163, by Walter, son of Alan, the first of the house of the Stewarts, for a prior, and 13 Cluny monks, for whom a very liberal endowment was provided; and at the Reformation it was, with exception of Kelso, the most opulent monastery in the S. of Scotland. At this time the buildings formed a magnificent pile, with an enclosure of above 1 m. in circuit, laid-out partly in orchards and gardens, and partly as a deer park; and the church, built in the form of a Latin cross, was surmounted by a very lofty steeple. After the whole was secularized, the temporal lordship formed out of it was gradually subdivided and broken up; and the Abbey itself, which, subsequent to the expulsion of the monks, had been converted into an almost princely residence, ultimately fell into such disrepair, as only to afford a few indifferent tradesmen's tenements. The church, too, has shared in the dilapidation. The steeple, as well as the choir, has disappeared, and the transept is only an interesting ruin. The main body, however, consisting of a nave and two aisles, separated from it by ten massive clustered columns, still remains, and forms a truly splendid parish church. Adjoining the S. side of the nave is a quadrangle, of about 60 ft., called the cloister court, from which is an entrance to St. Miren's, or the Sounding Aisle, about 48 ft. long, by 24 broad. It contains a remarkable monument, called Queen Bleary's Tomb, and owes its name of 'Sounding' to its powerful echo, the startling effect of which is sometimes exemplified on visitors by the sudden and violent shutting of the door. Besides the Abbey, Paisley contains six other churches belonging to the Establishment, six to the Free church, six to the U. Presbyterian, three Independent, two Baptist, one Reformed Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one Wesleyan Methodist, one R. Catholic, one Unitarian, and one New Jerusalem. Almost all those churches are substantial and commodious buildings,

but none of them is otherwise possessed of much architectural merit. After the Abbey church, the only edifices particularly deserving of notice are the County Buildings, forming a quadrangular pile in the castellated style, containing in its W. or front division, a courthouse, county-hall, townhouse, &c.; and in its E. range, a house of correction, and common jail, with chapel and suitable arrangements, for the classification and moral discipline of the prisoners;—and the Neilson educational institution, a large massive edifice in the form of a Greek cross, and surmounted by a magnificent dome; founded from a bequest of about £20,000 left, in 1839, by John Neilson, Esq. of Netherwood, and opened in 1852; it supplies gratis an English commercial and classical education to the children of parents resident not less than three years in Paisley, and who have died without leaving means to provide a suitable education for their family; and, in addition, a large number of boys and girls receive instruction upon payment of fees. The steeple of the former courthouse and prison still stands near the market-cross, forming at once a conspicuous and ornamental object; and the Coffee Room buildings, situated immediately opposite to it, is adorned in its upper part with Ionic pilasters. The scholastic and literary establishments of Paisley include a grammar, town, infant, ragged, industrial, and various other schools, a government school of design, Neilson's educational institution, already referred to, Hutchison's charity school; an atheneum, a mechanics' and a philosophical institute, the latter with a valuable library of scientific works, and a museum; a literary association, an artisans' institution, a theological, a law, a medical, and a subscription library. The principal charitable institutions are the town's hospital, with a lunatic asylum attached; a dispensary, and house of recovery, or infirmary; a society for the education of the deaf and dumb, a widow and orphans', a female, benevolent, and various other societies.

Paisley early distinguished itself by its manufactures, and in its staples still remains unsurpassed by any town in the kingdom. Shortly after the Union, in 1707, had opened up a free trade with England, Paisley goods, consisting chiefly of coarse checkered linen cloth, and checkered linen handkerchiefs, many of them fine and beautifully variegated, came into great demand in the English market. Other fabrics of a lighter and more fanciful kind succeeded, and about 1760, a great number of hands were employed in weaving linen gauze: silk gauze was shortly after introduced, and Spitalfields, which had almost monopolized this branch of industry, soon found itself so completely outstripped, as to be obliged to relinquish the manufacture. As early as 1784, silk gauze alone is said to have been produced to the annual value of £350,000, and to have employed 5000 looms in the town and vicinity. The shawl trade was first introduced about the beginning of the present century, and though the prosperity of the other branches of manufacture prevented it for a time from attracting much attention, it continued steadily to advance; and now, as much from the excellence of the products as from their value, stands at the head of all the other staples. The shawls, chiefly in imitation of those of India, are made of silk, soft and spun, cotton and wool, either separately or in mixtures. The Cashmere fabric was long imitated with considerable success, by using what was called Persian yarn, spun from a mixture of fine wool and silk waste for the weft, and a silk warp. A more successful imitation was afterwards made, by the introduction of what was called Thibet cloth, made simply of fine worsted yarn from the best of wool, scoured, raised, and cropped, so as to have a beautiful appearance. To complete the shawl made from this cloth, a rich figured border was sewed to it. These imitations, however, fell considerably short of the real Cashmere; and the possibility of attaining a nearer approximation seemed almost hopeless, when it was discovered that the object had been actually attained in France, by the simple process of employing, not fictitious, but genuine material in the manufacture. This material was obtained both by importation from the Levant, and by the introduction of the Cashmere goat, which has now become acclimatized in several French districts. The Paisley manufacturers are now able to make genuine Cashmere shawls, equal in texture to the most celebrated productions of the East, and far superior to them in beauty of design. In addition to those already mentioned, the other most important articles of manufacture are cotton thread, embroidery, different kinds of



tartan cloth, and carpets; shawl-printing is also carried on. There are also several cotton-factories, a large foundry, with steam-engine, and other machine shops attached; a silk throwing-mill, an extensive tannery, a soap-work, several breweries and distilleries, bleachfields and building-yards, chiefly for river steamers. The weekly market is well supplied, and there are four annual fairs; one of which, called St. James' Day Fair, and held in August, is famous for its races.

Paisley, though it has only become a place of much importance in very modern times, is of very ancient date, and is generally supposed to occupy the site of the Roman Vanduaris mentioned by Ptolemy. About the end of the 17th century, a large Roman camp in the vicinity could be distinctly traced. This, however, was the only evidence of a Roman station; and if any town had previously existed, it had so completely disappeared that in 1163, when the monastery was founded, there seems not to have been even a village at the place. It was first erected into a free burgh of barony in the 1st year of the reign of James IV., but the power of electing the provost, bailies, and other office-bearers, was vested solely in the abbot. This right passed to his successors, and continued with the superiors of the lands long after the monastery had been converted into a temporal lordship. In 1658, the burgh having succeeded in purchasing immunity from this thralldom, obtained, among other privileges, that of electing its own municipal authorities. It is now governed by a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and ten ordinary councillors; and sends a member to the House of Commons. Among the more eminent natives of Paisley are—Robert Boyd, successively principal of the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; the ornithologist Wilson; the poet Tannahill; and the composer R. A. Smith. Pop. (1851), 47,951.

PAJARES-DE-LOS-OTEROS, a tn. Spain, prov. and S.S.E. Leon; with a church, a primary school; and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1145.

PAK-PATTAN, or PANK-PETTEM [Pure town], a tn. Punjab, 98 m. S.S.W. Lahore, about 5 m. W. from the Ravee; lat. 30° 20' N.; lon. 73° 13' E. It is built on the site of the ancient fort Adjwadin, and is celebrated as the place where Tamerlane and several other invaders of Hindoostan crossed the river boundary of the Punjab on the E. It is conjectured to have been the site of the colossal altars erected by Alexander to mark the E. boundary of his conquests.

PAKA, two places, Bohemia, circle Bidsehow:—1, A municipal town; with a church. P. 2300.—2, (*Alt*), a vil., on the Woleschka, about 9 m. from Gitschin; with a church, a school, two mills, and a mineral spring. P. 907.

PAKEFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 771 ac. P. 718.

PAKENHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3696 ac. P. 1134.

PAKLA, or USOP, a river, N.E. Siberia, in the country of the Tchukutchi. It rises in a mountainous district; flows W.N.W., and, after a course of about 200 m., forms a common estuary with the Tchaon, in the bay of that name.

PAKNAM, a tn. Siam, 4 m. from the mouth of the Menam, extending about 2 m. along the margin of the river, but with seldom more than two or three houses inland from its banks. Both sides of the river are fortified with batteries.

PAKOZD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and about 6 m. from Stuhlweissenburg; with two churches, and a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and cane. Pop. 1515.

PAKRACZ, a market tn. Austria, Slavonia, co. and 23 m. E.S.E. Pösega; the see of a Greek bishop; with a R. Catholic and two Greek churches; national schools, town-house, and barracks. Pop. 1120.

PAKS, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, near the Danube, 62 m. S. by W. Buda. It is much exposed to inundations; has two churches and a synagogue, and is a steam-boat station on the Danube. Pop. 8700.

PAKWAN, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang, on the banks of a river which falls into the bay of Hang-chow. It is a long, straggling place; but appears, from the number of eating-houses, tea-shops, and pack-houses, provided for the accommodation of travellers and their goods, to have an important trade. On a canal, in the neighbourhood, are two embankments, serving the same purpose as locks, small vessels being drawn over an inclined plane by a windlass.

PALACHI, or PALLANCHEE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Coimbatore, 129 m. S.S.E. Seringapatam, defended by a small fort. It has a temple, and about 300 houses.

PALACIOS, numerous places, Spain, particularly:—1, (*del Sil*), A vil., prov. Leon, on the Sil; with a church, a primary school; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and hoops. P. 1327.—2, (*de la Valduerna*), A tn., prov. and 27 m. S.W. Leon, near the Duerna; with two churches, an old castle, townhouse, prison, and primary school; and a trade in corn, wine, and flax. Pop. 1746.

PALÆOPOLIS [anc. *Elis*], a tn. Greece, Morea, on the edge of the plain where the Peneus issues from the hills, 8 m. E.S.E. Gastuni. It contains a number of ruins, consisting chiefly of confused scattered blocks, some masses of brick-work, and an octagon tower. The most remarkable object in the vicinity is the hill of Elis, rendered conspicuous by its lofty peak, crowned by a ruined tower.

PALÆSTRO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, l. bank Sesia; with a church, a school, and some trade in cattle and dairy produce. P. 2103.

PALAFOLLS, a vil. and com. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 40 m. from Barcelona; with an ancient castle in ruins, a church, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1180.

PALAFURGELL, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Girona; with a courthouse, custom-house, theatre, various primary schools, and a church. More than 500 persons are employed in making corks and bungs. Pop. 3596.

PALAGONIA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 21 m. S.W. Catania, near Lake Palici, in an unhealthy district. Pop. 3500.

PALAIS (LE), a tn. and port, France, dep. Morbihan, cap. and on N.E. side Belle-Isle. It is defended by a fort; has a school of navigation, good quays, a slip, and a safe anchorage. Pop. 1790.

PALAJA, a tn. Tuscany, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Pisa, on a hill, crowned by an old castle, and washed by the Roglio. It has a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1213.

PALALAWANG, an important market tn., isl. Sumatra, prov. Padang. It lies some days' journey from the coast, on both sides the Kamper-besar, and carries on a direct trade with Singapore.

PALAMCOTTA, two tns. Hindoostan, Carnatic:—1, 48 m. N.N.E. Cape Comorin, and 200 ft. above sea-level.—2, 39 m. S.S.W. Pondicherry.

PALAMOS [anc. *Paleopolis*], a maritime tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Girona; lat. 41° 51' N.; lon. 3° 4' E., on the Mediterranean. It has a church, an ex-convent of Augustines, now appropriated for primary schools, an hospital, a townhouse, and a custom-house; but its harbour is rapidly filling up. It was here that Francis I. disembarked for Madrid, after his defeat and capture at Pavia, in 1526. Pop. 1698.

PALANKA (O-, NEMETH-, and U-), [or Old, German, and New Palanka], three adjacent vils. Hungary, co. Baes, on the Danube, 23 m. W. Peterwardein. They contain a Protest ant, R. Catholic, and Greek church, and a synagogue, and have a considerable trade in corn, wine, silk, and fish. Pop. 6697.

PALANPORE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, 12 m. E. Deesa. It is populous; to the cap. of a small Mahometan principality, tributary to the Guicowar. Counterpanes of chintz are manufactured here, and take their name from the place. Pop. 30,000.

PALAST, or PLASTOWCE, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Honth; 2 m. from Ipoly-Sag; with two churches, a fine chateau, and numerous mills. Pop. 1139.

PALATINATE [German, *Palz*], an ancient territory of Germany, which consisted of two divisions—an Upper and a Lower. The former, which had an area of about 2756 sq. m., was surrounded by Bohemia and Bavaria, and now belongs entirely to the latter; being included in its modern circles of Oberpfalz and Oberfranken, or Upper Franconia. The latter, which had an area of 1590 sq. m., and was sometimes called the Palatinate-on-the-Rhine, from extending along both banks of that river, is now shared between Rhenish Prussia, Baden, and Bavaria. The part belonging to the last includes a considerable part of the territory on the l. bank of the river, and forms the modern Bavarian circle of Pfalz or Palatinate. It is one of the most productive portions of Germany, but has suffered much from having been repeatedly the theatre of war.

PALATINE, a vil. U. States, New York, 56 m. N.W. Albany; with a Lutheran church, three schools, a lead-pipe factory, and several mills. Pop. 2823.

**PALAUUR**, a river, Hindoostan, rises in Mysore; lat. 13° 20' N.; lon. 78° 22' E.; flows S. to about 12° 40' N., when it takes a N.E. direction to Arcot, then S.E., and falls into the Bay of Bengal, 50 m. S. Madras; length, about 220 m.

**PALAWAN**, or **PARAGUA**, an isl. Indian Archipelago, forming the most W. of the larger islands of the Philippine group; lat. 8° 27' to 11° 32' N.; lon. 117° 18' to 119° 48' E.; having the Calamianes Archipelago on the N., the China Sea on the W., the Mindoro or Sooloo Sea on the E., separating it from Panay, Negros, and Mindanao, and the Balabak passage on the S., separating it from the N. extremity of Borneo. It forms a long and comparatively narrow belt, stretching about 260 m. N.N.E. to S.S.W., with an average breadth of about 40 m., and presenting no remarkable indentations except one in the N.W., and very little sheltered anchorage. The interior is traversed longitudinally by a mountain range, from which the surface slopes gradually on either side to the shore; is well watered, and of considerable fertility; and is said greatly to resemble Borneo in its natural productions, which among others are supposed to include camphor. Palawan bulrushes, of a brilliant white, fetch a high price at Manila. It produces also fruits, wax, honey, rice, fowls, pigs, trepang, edible-nests, gold, and pearls. Among the animals, flying and other squirrels are particularly numerous, and porcupines are often, leopards occasionally, seen. The birds are remarkable for the variety and brilliancy of their plumage, and some of the smaller species have notes resembling those of the nightingale. A great part of the island remains in a state of nature, only a few places on the coast acknowledging the Spanish rule. Among these is Tatay, the capital, prov. Calamianes, in which the island is included; it is a miserable place, defended from pirates by a small fort, and so unhealthy that foreigners are sure to be attacked with fever within a fortnight of their landing. The natives remain in a very savage state.

**PALAZZAGO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, 2 m. W. by S. Almegno; with a large fine church; and near it quarries of excellent freestone and wheatstones. Pop. 1557.

**PALAZZO**, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 19 m. E.S.E. Melfi, on a hill covered with rich pasture. Pop. 5163.

**PALAZZO-ADRIANO**, a tn. Sicily, prov. Mazzara, on a healthy plain, not far from the source of the Calatellota. Pop. 4700.

**PALAZZOLO**, several places, Austrian Italy, particularly:—1, A tn. and com., prov. and 18 m. W. Brescia, on both sides of the Olzio, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is well built; has a magnificent parish church, an hospital, a theatre, an ancient castle, a large tannery, many silk and other mills; and a considerable trade in corn and silk. Pop. 3500.—2, A vil. and com., prov. Milan, 6 m. S. Barlassona, r. bank Sesveo; with a handsome church with three naves, a charitable endowment for widows, and near it ancient remains, supposed to have belonged to the Roman city Palatium. Pop. 1049.—3, A vil., gov. Venice, prov. Friuli; with three churches, and an oratory. Pop. 1300.

**PALAZZOLO**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 19 m. W. Syracuse; numerous interesting remains. Pop. 8000.

**PALAZZOLO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 13 m. S. Sora, on a hill; with two churches. Pop. 1250.

**PALEMBANG**, formerly a kingdom, now a Dutch prov., isl. Sumatra, S. coast, bounded, N.W. by Jambi, N.E. and E. the Strait of Banka, S. the Lampong districts, and W. Benecolen. It is divided into several districts, and its chief towns are Palembang, the capital; Indrapoera, Moora-Kompeh, and Lahat. Towards the coast the country is flat and marshy, but inland it is hilly, and contains several volcanoes. In 1833, an eruption took place of the volcano of Bookit-Kava, on the Benecolen frontier, which caused much damage. The province is watered by the Moesi, Komaring, Ogan, Lamatang, Kalingie, Soengsang, Banjoe-Assim, &c., some of which are united by artificial canals, and many of which, in the rainy season, overflow their banks in the lower grounds. The soil is fertile, and yields pepper, rattans, bamboos, dragons'-blood, lacquer-wood, benzoin, gambier, &c. European vegetables grow well, and fowls, pigs, sheep, small wild oxen, and buffaloes, are better here than in Java. Trade is carried on with Java, Riouw, Singapore, Penang, Siam, and China.—(Van der Aa.)

**PALEMBANG**, a tn. Sumatra, cap. above prov.; lat. 2° 47' S.; lon. 102° 28' E., on the Moesi, here called the Palembang, about 50 m. above its mouth. The town is spread out on both sides of the river, and along some creeks, so that communication between the various parts must be maintained by boats. Many of the inhabitants likewise, chiefly Chinese, live constantly on the river. Palembang is the residence of the provincial authorities, and is very favourably placed for commerce, the river having a depth of four to nine fathoms, and being affected by the tide. The population, consisting of natives, Arabians, Europeans, and Chinese, amounts to about 80,000.—(Van der Aa.)

**PALENA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 12 m. S.W. Lanciano, at the foot of a mountain; with an hospital, and manufactures of coarse woollens. Pop. 2000.

**PALENCIA**, a prov. Spain, Leon, bounded, N. by Santander, E. Burgos, S. Valladolid, and W. Leon. It is fertile, watered by the Carrion, Cieza, Pisuerga, and many others; is traversed in its entire length by the canal of Castile, and contains copper-mines, and abundance of chalk, gypsum, and saltpetre. Agriculture, although in a comparatively prosperous state, is confined to grain, produced in great abundance; wine, vegetables, fruits, oil, and linseed; and a considerable number of sheep and goats are likewise reared. The principal manufactures are blankets, serges, and baize, in which there is extensive traffic with the whole kingdom. The roads are among the best in the kingdom. Area, 4580 sq. m. Pop. about 180,000.

**PALENCIA** [anc. *Pallantie*], a city, Spain, Leon, cap. above prov., 117 m. N. by W. Madrid, finely situated 1 lea. Carrion, over which there are several fine bridges in the neighbourhood. On the N.E. and S. the town is surrounded by a wall, 36 ft. high, and 9 ft. thick; and on the W. it is washed by the Carrion, but it is commanded by two hills in the vicinity. It has seven gates, generally broad and well-paved streets, three fountains, several promenades, an episcopal palace, an immense hospital, a founding hospital, and a court-house; a cathedral, of light and elegant Gothic architecture, founded by Don Sancho el Mayor, king of Navarre, on the site of one more ancient; a barrack, capable of containing 600 horse and 1500 infantry; five parish churches, six convents, an academy, with teachers in philosophy, mathematics, and theology; various elementary and advanced schools, a gallery of pictures, and a library. About a third of the population, both male and female, is employed in the manufacture of blankets and fannels, with which Palencia not only supplies all Spain and Portugal, but also a number of places in other countries. They are all sold on the spot. In connection therewith are several dye-works, calenders, and fulling-mills. Next in importance ranks the manufacture of flour, for which there are five large mills; there is also a serge factory, and one for coarse cloths; a brandy and liqueur distillery, manufactures of wax and tallow candles, cards for wool-combing, and every kind of delfware. Here was held the council which declared to be null and void the marriage between Urraca, daughter of Alonzo VI., and her cousin Alonzo, king of Aragon. The hospital of San Lazaro, founded by the Cid, was previously his palace, and he was married here to Ximena. Juan I. allowed the women of Palencia to wear a golden band on their head-gear, for their successful bravery in defending the city, when it was besieged by the Black Prince. It was afterwards frequently occupied, and particularly by Foy in 1812. Pop. 11,470.

**PALENQUE**, a vil. Mexico, dep. Chiapas, 60 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real. Near it are extensive and magnificent ruins of what is supposed to have been a large city.

**PALENZUELA** (VALDES DE), a tn. Spain, Leon, on the W. frontiers of Old Castile, prov. and 22 m. E.N.E. Palencia. It has two churches, a primary school, courthouse, and prison; some manufactures of woollens, two flour-mills, and a trade in corn, wine, &c. Pop. 1227.

**PALEO-CASTRO** [anc. *Thuria*], a vil. Greece, in the S.W. of the Morea, on an affluent of the Dispotamo, about 8 m. N. Kalamata. It has several remains of Cyclopean architecture, and fragments of a Doric temple.

**PALERMO** [anc. *Panormus*, French, *Palerme*], a seaport tn., cap. Sicily, beautifully situated on the N. shore of the island, on a wide bay, partly inclosed by lofty hills. Its numerous spires, domes, and towers, give it a very imposing appear-





about 140 m.; breadth, about 80 m.; area, nearly 10,000 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, being traversed by branches from the chain of Lebanon; one of which stretches S. in a direction nearly parallel to the coast of the Mediterranean, forming the water-shed between its basin and that of the Dead Sea; while another, turning more to the E., stretches along the left side of the valley of the Jordan. The mountains, composed generally of Jura limestone or oolite, but often capped or pierced by rocks of volcanic origin, attain their greatest height, of about 10,000 ft., in Mount Hermon, where they first become detached from the principal chain. None of the other heights exceed 3000 ft.; but many of them have acquired great celebrity from the frequent notice taken of them in Holy Writ, or the wonderful events of which they have been the theatre. The most remarkable are Carmel, forming a promontory in the Mediterranean, on the S.W. side of the Bay of Acre; Tabor, or the modern Jebel Tur, at the N.E. extremity of the plain of Esdraelon; Ebal and Gerizim, in the valley of Samaria; Gilead and Nebo or Pisgah, on the E. side of the Jordan; and Zion, Moriah, and the Mount of Olives, in and near Jerusalem. The mountains are separated by deep valleys or level plains, and the whole country, though in many parts left almost desert, is rich in natural beauty; and, by the fertility which it displays wherever it is under regular culture, fully justifies the early description given of it as a land flowing with milk and honey. It is watered by numerous streams; but its only river of any consequence is the Jordan, which flows in a valley remarkable for its depth; the Lake of Tiberias, from which it issues, being 84 ft., and that of the Dead Sea, into which it falls, being 1337 ft. below sea-level. The limited extent of Palestine, and the insignificant place which it holds as a minute fragment of the Turkish dominions, will not allow it to be made the subject of much geographical detail; but the deep historical interest naturally attaching to it, requires that notice should be taken of the more remarkable changes which it has undergone.

The name Palestine, derived from the Hebrew Pelescheth, and meaning the land of the Philistines, does not occur in Scripture, and is properly applicable only to the S.W. part of the country, stretching along the shores of the Mediterranean. It appears to have been first used by Greek authors, and derived additional currency from its adoption by Josephus and Philo. Its most ancient name was Canaan, which it evidently owed to the descent of its inhabitants from Canaan, the fourth son of Ham, and a grandson of Noah. When thus named, in the time of the patriarchs, it was parcelled out among a number of independent tribes or nations; the Kenites, Kenizzites, and Kadmonites, on the E. of the Jordan; the Hittites, Perizzites, Jebusites, and Amorites, in the hill country of the S.; the Canaanites proper, in the centre, from the Jordan to the coast; the Girgashites, on the E. shore of the Lake of Tiberias; the Hivites, in the N., among the ramifications of Lebanon; the Philistines on the S., and the Phœnicians on the N. coast. In the time of Moses, the country E. of the Jordan was conquered and divided among the tribes of Reuben and Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh. Under Joshua, the work of conquest was carried on to the W. of the Jordan; and the whole territory, though not to the extent originally promised, allotted to the remaining half tribe of Manasseh and the other ten tribes; the larger portion of the S. falling to the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. Under Solomon, the work of conquest appears to have been completed, and all the land which was originally promised was included within the limits of his kingdom. By the folly of his son Rehoboam, the kingdom was rent in twain, and subdivided into the separate kingdoms of Judah in the S., and Israel in the N. The latter kingdom was often designated by the name of Samaria, its capital. The division of the country into tribes was completely broken up by the captivity, which carried away ten of them to Babylon, and supplied their place by a new colony. After the destruction of the Babylonian empire, Palestine fell under the dominion, first of the Persians, and then of the Macedonians. In the time of our Saviour, when the Romans had established their ascendancy, it was divided into the four provinces of Galilee in the N., Samaria in the centre, Judea in the S., and Perea, which included all the country E. of the Jordan. Under Constantine, Palestine, now regarded as the Holy Land, acquired new interest, and recovered in some

degree from the calamities by which it had been laid desolate; and in 396, on the division of the empire by Theodosius, and the formation of two empires, a W. and an E., Palestine became a province of the latter. This was its condition at the time when Islamism began to make its conquests. Palestine, unable to offer any resistance, soon fell a prey; and Omar, in 636, after taking possession of its capital, converted it into one of the provinces of his caliphate. The severities exercised towards the Christians having roused the indignation of Europe, gave rise to the Crusades, and Jerusalem became for a time the capital of a Christian kingdom. Ultimately, however, Mahometanism prevailed, and Palestine sunk into a degraded state; from which, as yet, it has not shown any symptoms of recovering. The sultans of Egypt ruled it till 1517, when it was taken by the Ottoman prince, Selim I., and incorporated with the Turkish empire. At present, the whole of Palestine W. of the Jordan is divided into seven districts; El-Kods, including Jerusalem, Jericho, and about 200 villages; El-Khalil or Hebron, and the S. part of Judea; Gaza, on the S. coast, with the towns of Gaza and Jaffa; Lodd, or the environs of ancient Lydda; Nablous or ancient Sychar, and Samaria; Areta, including Mount Carmel, and a part of the plain of Esdraelon; and Safed or Saphet, nearly identical with ancient Galilee.

**PALESTRINA** (anc. *Praeneste*), a tn. Papal States, 23 m. E.S.E. Rome. It is one of the most ancient Greek cities in Italy, and had risen to importance long before Rome was founded. It continued for many centuries to be a splendid city, and appears to have reached its highest prosperity during the reigns of the first Roman emperors, several of whom frequently resided in it. The remains of its magnificence are still visible; but the present town is built chiefly on the ruins of a temple of Fame, which stood at the foot of the height which was crowned by the citadel. The only modern buildings of any interest are the deserted Barberini palace of the 15th century, the baronial church of Santa Rosalia, and numerous tombs of the Colonna and Barberini families. P. 4629.

**PALFA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 16 m. from Tolna, on the Sar. It has two churches, and a trade in corn and tobacco. Pop. 1238.

**PALGRAVE**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1474 ac. P. 740.

**PALHANPOOR**, a fortified tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, cap. principality of its name, 88 m. N.N.W. Ahmedabad; lat. 24° 11' N.; lon. 72° 20' E. It is surrounded by a brick wall, flanked with towers; and, being a frontier town on the main route S. to Rajpootana, is a place of considerable importance. Pop. 30,000.

**PALIANO**, a tn. Papal States, 32 m. E.S.E. Rome. P. 3042.

**PALIGGIANO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 13 m. W.N.W. Taranto. Pop. 2000.

**PALIGHAUT**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malabar, cap. dist. of same name, 68 m. S.E. Calicut. It consists of a number of different groups of houses and bazaars, containing a large population, and clustering round a fort which was built by Hyder on his conquest of Malabar.—The district, containing about 123,000 inhabitants, is partly covered by dense forests, containing much valuable teak timber.

**PALINURUS SHOAL**, Arabia. See **ABDU-L-KURI**.

**PALISEUL**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 35 m. W.N.W. Arlon; with an oil, a saw, and four flour mills; and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1089.

**PALISSE** (LA), a tn. France, dep. Allier, 29½ m. S.S.E. Moulins, on the Bebre; with manufactures of cotton fabrics, shoes, boots, &c.; and a trade in cattle, grain, hemp, and manufactured goods. Pop. 1701.

**PALK BAY**, or **GULF**, the strait or channel which lies between the N. extremity of Ceylon, and the S. end of the peninsula of Hindoostan, about 40 m. wide at the narrowest part, and probably about 95 m. in length; having the Bay of Bengal on the N.E., and Adam's Bridge on the S.W. It is not frequented except by boats and small coasting vessels; the water being usually shall over it, 6 or 7 fathoms in some places, to 4, 3, and 2 fathoms, renders the navigation unsafe for large ships.

**PALKOWITZ**, or **PALKOWICZE**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, 12 m. from Freyberg; with a church. Pop. 1662.

**PALLANZA**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 32 m. N. Novara, cap. prov. of same name, on Lake Maggiore, nearly opposite to the Borromean Islands. It is well built; has several



handsome churches, an ancient massive tower, used as a belfry; two convents, a college or gymnasium, in which both royal and communal schools are accommodated; an infant school, a townhouse, surrounded by arcades, resting on granite pillars; a theatre, barracks, and a well-arranged prison; has manufactures of cotton and starch, a large silk-mill, driven by steam, four saw-mills, dye-works, and a trade in corn, horses, and cattle. Pop. 2000.—The PROVINCE, about 36 m. long, by 15 m. broad, is generally mountainous, and not very fertile; but has quarries of white marble, and of the finest granite in Italy.

**PALLASKENRY**, a small tn. Ireland, co. and 12 m. W. Limerick, near the Shannon; with a Methodist meeting-house and school, and, at a short distance E., a handsome parish church. Pop. 613.

**PALLEE**, a tn. Hindoostan, Ajmeer, on an affluent of the Loony, 40 m. S.S.E. Jodhpoor. It is a place of considerable commercial importance. Chintzes and other European manufactured goods, are imported to a large extent.

**PALLING-NEAR-THE-SEA**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 905 ac. Pop. 467.

**PALLISER ISLANDS**, a group of four isls., Low Archipelago, S. Pacific Ocean; about lat. 15° 47' S.; lon. 146° 30' W. One of these islands is 15 m. long, by 9 m. broad; another is 21 m. long, by about 4 m. broad. They were discovered by Captain Cook in 1774.

**PALLO**, or **RABBIT ISLAND**, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, S. of Sangir Island; lat. 3° 5' N.; lon. 125° 30' E.; about 6 m. in circumference; inhabited and cultivated.

**PALMA**, several places, Spain.—1. An episcopal city, cap. isl. Majorca, 130 m. S. Barcelona; lat. 39° 34' N.; lon. 2° 45' E.; in the bosom of a bay, 12 m. in length, and 16 m. in breadth. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, with a S.W. exposure, and enjoys an extremely mild and salubrious climate. It is surrounded by a compactly-built wall, 36 ft. thick, with 13 bastions, and 8 gates, 3 fronting the sea and 5 facing the land, on which side the wall is girt with a dry ditch, while a fausse-braye protects the seaward portion. The streets are straight and narrow, but a few of them are broad, paved, and provided with footpaths, laid with tiles. There are several squares. The Cathedral, which towers majestically over all the other public buildings, was founded by Jaime the Conqueror. The principal façade is very modest and simple, having no other ornament than two beautiful towers at its angles, and the portal on the S. side is full of Gothic enrichments. Probably there is not in Spain a finer structure in the Germano-Gothic style than the Exchange, begun in 1426 by Guillermo Sagraera, a Majorcan architect, and finished in 1448—with its 12 portals, its octagonal towers at the corners, and its beautiful and grandiose balustrade surmounting the cornice, and masking the dome. Not less magnificent is its interior, divided into three aisles, by lofty and elegant columns, with spiral flutings. The palace of the governor, and the townhouse, deserve no particular notice, further than that the last contains a gallery, with portraits of eminent natives of the island. There is a tolerably commodious prison, a small and old-fashioned theatre, seven parish churches, one of which, St. Michael's, was formerly a mosque; a great number of convents, some of them now converted to secular uses; and several charitable institutions, and a general hospital, founded in 1456 by Alonzo V. Palma is also well provided with educational institutions, as well in fact as Madrid itself. Among these may be specified the Academy of Medicine and Surgery, another called the Chirurgical, a normal school, for primary instruction; an institute of secondary instruction, where the higher branches of education are taught; a nautical school, and the Colegio de Sapienza, for poor young men who devote themselves to the church. There is also a school for orphan girls, as well as two others for females, the Colegio de Crianza, founded in 1510, for the education of young ladies of rank, and the Colegio de Pureza, founded in 1809, also for females. In addition to these there are about 30 private schools. There are also two public libraries, and a museum of paintings. At the centre of the port rises the celebrated mole, which, running out from the bastions facing the S., advances into the sea about 500 yards, and on each side of it is the ship-building yard, where numerous hands are employed in the construction of the swift lateen vessels, so well known and highly prized in the Mediterranean. On the E. of the mole is an

open dock, which is, however, rapidly being silted up. On the S. side of the bay there is a fort on St. Carlos point, whose guns command a wide range. Two lighthouses stand at the entrance of Porto Pi, a narrow road, where the largest frigates might anchor, in small number, however. About midway between the city and Porto Pi, is seen the castle of Bellver, on an eminence, surrounded by pine groves. The Lazaretto, which is spacious and admirably conducted, has the best anchoring ground in front of it.

The industry and manufactures comprise linen, woollen, and silk tissues, soap, glass, brandy, thread, besides a number of oil and flour mills. Navigation and mercantile traffic are in a state of considerable activity, and its large importations from the peninsula and foreign countries constitute Palma the mart of the whole island. On an average of the two years, 1844 and 1845, the number of vessels, with their tonnage, entered, was—vessels, 983; tons, 50,493. Departed—vessels, 917; tons, 46,882. It is said that Metellus conquered Majorca; at all events, it is certain that he brought 3000 Romans from Spain to colonize it. Pop. 40,480.—2. A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Cordova, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Genil with the Guadalquivir. It is well built, and has broad, well-paved streets; a courthouse, jail, granary, endowed school, church, four hermitages, several convents, an hospital, and a promenade; two flour-mills, fourteen oil-mills, two potteries, a manufactory of soap, five limekilns, and three brick-works; and a trade in grain, oil, cattle, fruits, and timber. P. 5528.—3. A vil., prov. Murcia, 5 m. E. Cartagena, on a plain, near the Mediterranean; with a primary school, a church, a cemetery, and three hermitages. Pop. 2751.

**PALMA**, two tns. Naples.—1. Prov. Lavoro, 4 m. S.S.E. Ada; with three churches, two convents, an old castle, and an hospital. Pop. 6786.—2. Sicily, prov. and 14 m. E.S.E. Girgenti. It is well built; has several churches; and carries on a brisk trade in almonds and sulphur. To the W. of the town, crowning the summit of a hill, stands the castle of Monte Chiaro, a large square keep with outworks. P. 8400.

**PALMA (LA)**, the most N.W. of the Canary Islands; lat. (N. point) 28° 51' 18" N.; lon. 17° 53' 30" W. (n.); 33 m. N. to S., by about 15 m. broad, cap. Sta Cruz de la Palma, one of the principal ports. The island consists for the most part of elevated mountains, generally covered with snow and furrowed by deep ravines, and in the N. the coast is high and precipitous. The climate is agreeable and healthy, but the island is subject to the ravages of the locust and to volcanic eruptions, by which a new mountain was formed in 1558. In the N. of the island is the largest, though long dormant crater, said to be 18 m. in circumference, and about 2664 ft. deep. The highest part of the mountain is the peak called Roque, 8426 ft. above sea-level. Besides a small quantity of grain, La Palma produces abundance of wine, fruits, almonds, honey, wax, and some silk, with which are manufactured tafetas, black satins, and plain ribbons. Although more populous than Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, it is equally poor and miserable, so that at least three-fourths of the inhabitants live generally on the root of the fern. P. 35,380.

**PALMA (LA)**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. Huelva, 30 m. W. Seville, on the Pescaderia and the Muladar. It has four squares, a public granary, townhouse, two primary schools, and a parish church, with a fine tower 150 ft. high. Pop. (agricultural), 3630.

**PALMA (NUOVA)**, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 56 m. N.E. Venice. It is regularly fortified, has four churches, an hospital, theatre, barracks; several silk-mills, and a considerable trade in silk. Pop. 2800.

**PALMA (STA CRUZ DE LA)**, the cap. of isl. Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies on the E. coast, in a spacious bay, 7 to 10 fathoms in depth, and was declared a free port in 1852. It contains several monasteries, a townhouse, an hospital for the sick, a founding hospital, a chair of Latinity, several schools, and two public fountains. St. Salvador's, the parish church, is a large, handsome, and finely-ornamented building, with three naves. The people, who are very industrious, are employed in weaving the cloths of the country, but they are especially distinguished for their silk tissues. Almost all the girls in the town are engaged in the manufacture of ribbons, stockings, purses, cord, and gloves of silk. The sweetmeats of Palma are also much esteemed; and in ship-

building, its carpenters are famed for the strength, swiftness, and beauty of their vessels. Pop. 5641.

**PALMAR**, or **LUGAR DE SAN JUAN**, a tn. Spain, prov. and 3 m. S. Murcia; with a public school, a parish church, and a cemetery. Near the entrance of the town stands a handsome Tuscan bridge across a canal for irrigation. Pop. (agricultural), 5951.

**PALMARIA**, a small isl. Mediterranean, Gulf of Genoa, belonging to Sardinia; lat.  $44^{\circ} 3' N.$ ; lon.  $5^{\circ} 15' E.$ ; only about 2 m. long, by little more than 1 m. broad.

**PALMAS**.—1, Numerous small isls. Brazil, particularly three in prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, one in the bay of that name, a short distance E. of isl. Governador; a second in the Archipelago, on the outside of the same bay; and the third in the S. of the prov., off the coast of dist. Parati. They take their name from the palm-trees which cover them, and give them a graceful and picturesque appearance.—2, A river, E. Africa, Zanguebar, falling into the Indian Ocean opposite Pemba Island.—3, (CAPE), A headland, W. Africa, Guinea coast, having a fixed light; lat.  $4^{\circ} 22' 6'' N.$ ; lon.  $7^{\circ} 44' 15'' W.$  (n.) The harbour here, which is the only one on the coast between Sierra Leone and Benin, is spacious, secure, and protected by a reef from the swell of the ocean.—4, (LAS), A small isl. New Granada, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Buenaventura, in Choco Bay, on the Pacific; lat.  $4^{\circ} N.$ ; discovered by Pizarro in 1527.

**PALMAS** (LAS), a city, N.E. coast, isl. Gran Canaria, and cap. of the Canary Islands until 1833, when Sta Cruz de Tenerife was raised to that dignity. It is overlooked by two lofty hills, and traversed E. to W. by the small river Guinguada, here crossed by a handsome bridge of three colossal arches. Las Palmas is the largest, most beautiful, and most populous town in the Canaries, and enjoys a perpetual summer, the range of the thermometer being only from  $68^{\circ}$  to  $91^{\circ}$ . In general the houses are large, and of elegant and solid architecture, with terraced roofs and balconies; and the streets, especially in the N. and more modern part of the town, are straight, remarkably neat and clean, and beautifully paved. There is a fine alameda in the centre of the city, and three outside the walls. Among the public edifices, the most remarkable are, the townhouse, theatre, the *audiencia* in the buildings formerly occupied by the Inquisition; an insignificant cathedral, a gigantic mole, 834 ft. long by 84 ft. broad, begun in 1811; three parish churches and a chapel of ease, six convents, only one of which still retains its original destination; ten hermitages, a magnificent general hospital, an hospital for elephantiasis, an orphan asylum, a founding hospital; a Magdalene asylum, a poorhouse, an academy of design, ten schools for primary education; an institute for the higher branches of education, with a rector and twenty professors and masters; a *seminario conciliar*, where the classics, theology, and other sciences are taught, and which is resorted to from all the islands; a literary and musical society, boards of commerce and agriculture, and two libraries. Outside the town are a R. Catholic and a Protestant cemetery. It has manufactures of hats, equal to those imported from England and France, chairs, soap, delft, woollens, carpets, glass, leather, linens, flour, and sailing-tackle; but the principal branches of industry are ship-building, fishing, and navigation; and some trade with the neighbouring islands, the West Indies, and Europe; to the last of which wine and cochineal, now extensively cultivated, are exported. It was declared a free port in 1852. Pop. 17,382.

**PALMEIRAS**, a tn. Brazil, prov. São-Paulo, near Caritiba. It has a parish church, and some trade in cattle, and the other produce of the district, and near it is a mine of quicksilver. Pop. (district), 2150.

**PALMELLA**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on a height, 16 m. S.E. Lisbon. Pop. 3390.

**PALMER'S LAND**, Antarctic Ocean, S. from the S. Shetland Isles; lat. (E. extremity)  $63^{\circ} 25' S.$ ; lon.  $57^{\circ} 55' W.$

**PALMERSTON**, par. Irel. Dublin; 1518 ac. P. 1511.

**PALMERSTON**, an isl., S. Pacific; lat.  $18^{\circ} 0' 4'' S.$ ; lon.  $163^{\circ} 10' W.$ ; discovered by Cook, June 1774.

**PALMERSTOWN**, par. Irel. Dublin; 1580 ac. P. 228.

**PALMI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., on the Gulf of Gioja, 21 m. N.N.E. Reggio. It is pretty well built; with eight spacious and regular streets, terminating in a handsome square, the centre of which is adorned by a fine fountain. It has three churches, and manufactures of silk. Pop. 6016.

**PALMOLI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 13 m. S.W. Il Vasto, on a lofty eminence. It is defended by a castle; and has a convent. Pop. 1420.

**PALMYRA** [the *Tadmor* of Scripture], a ruined city, Syria, pash. and 120 m. N.E. Damascus. The ruins, apparently of buildings of the first three centuries of the Christian era, extend S.E. to N.W., in an unbroken line, nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. They comprise ruined colonnades, temples, and arches, and a wilderness of columns. The most remarkable object, however, is the building supposed to have been the Temple of the Sun. It is 124 ft. long, by 47 ft. wide; is in a good style of architecture, having a peristyle of 140 columns. About 200 yards W.S.W. of this edifice, there is a richly-ornamented archway, and 12 Corinthian columns, in the best style. The singular sepulchral towers of the Necropolis occupy the gorge and part of the slope of a hill; some are tolerably perfect, but the greater part are quite in ruins; they have generally flat roofs; but in some few instances they terminate with a stone pyramid. Amidst these venerable remains of a polished people, appear, at present, about 30 mud cottages, whose wretched inhabitants obtain a scanty subsistence by cultivating a few detached spots whereon to feed their goats and sheep.

**PALMYRA**, an isl. Pacific; lat.  $5^{\circ} 50' N.$ ; lon.  $162^{\circ} 23' W.$  It is flat, uninhabited, of coral formation, about 14 m. long, E. to W., and 7 m. broad, inclosing a lagoon; turtle abound, but there is no fresh water.

**PALMYRA**, numerous places, U. States:—1, A vil. New York, 195 m. W. by N. Albany; with four churches, two academies, fifteen schools, two carriage-factories, and several mills. P. 2000.—2, A vil. and post township, Michigan, on the Raisin; with a distillery and several mills. P. 828.—3, A township, Ohio, 152 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1359.

**PALNACHIE**, a vil. Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, on the Urr, 6 m. S.E. Castle-Douglas. It has a quay, which admits vessels drawing 17 ft. water at spring, and 12 ft. at neap tides; and carries on a considerable trade, importing coal, lime, &c.; and exporting grain to the extent of 1000 quarters annually, and other agricultural produce; cattle, timber, bark, &c. Pop. 200.

**PALO**, two places, Naples:—1, A vil. and com., prov. Principato-Citra, 9 m. E. Campagna, near a small lake of same name. It contains a convent. P. 3060.—2, A vil. and com., prov. and 11 m. S.W. Bari, on a height; with two convents; and manufactures of soap. Pop. 6041.

**PALO** (Et), a scattered vil. Spain, prov. and 2 m. from Malaga; with two primary schools, and a church. Agriculture, fishing, and limekilns employ the inhabitants. P. 1846.

**PALOAN BAY**, a bay, Indian Archipelago, N.W. coast isl. Mindoro. It lies S.S.E. Point Calivite; is of a semicircular form, with an entrance 4 m. wide, and extending N. inland 3 m. It affords excellent shelter in the N.E. monsoons, and is convenient for obtaining supplies when passing through Mindoro passage. There are no dangers in the bay; soundings at entrance, 45 to 50 fathoms; best anchorage in N.E. extremity, in 14 fathoms, 1 m. from the beach.—(*Nautical Magazine*, 1852).

**PALOCZ**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 7 m. from Ungvár; with a handsome chateau, a R. Catholic church, and tile-works. Pop. 1304.

**PALOMAR** (SAN ANDRES DE), a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 4 m. N. Barcelona. It has a small, dark church, a Moorish building; a courthouse, a public and several private schools, a steam-factory for spinning, another for weaving cotton, a third for flax-spinning, and several other mills; and six tilekilns. It is an increasing and industrious place, finely situated, and well supplied with water. Pop. 4345.

**PALOMARES-DEL-CAMPO**, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 5 m. N.E. Cuenca; with a parish church, a handsome townhouse, a prison, and a primary school; manufactures of woollen cloth, a dye-work, and a trade in corn and cheese. Pop. 1360.

**PALOMBARA** [anc. *Cameria*], a vil. Papal States, 19 m. N.E. Rome. Pop. 2694.

**PALOONSHAH**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Hyderabad, 80 m. N.W. Rajamundry; lat.  $17^{\circ} 56' N.$ ; lon.  $31^{\circ} 2' E.$  It is of considerable extent, but consists mostly of mere huts; and has a fort of little strength. Warlike weapons of various kinds, including matchlocks, spears, sabres, &c., were at one time manufactured here to a considerable extent.



**PALOS**, a tn., isl. Celebes, W. coast, S. side of Palos Bay; lat. 0° 54' S.; with a small Dutch fort and some trade. Pop. above 2000.—The bay, formed by a promontory, parallel to the coast of the island, is about 18 m. N. to S., with a width of 6 m.

**PALOS**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Huelva, near the mouth of the Tinto, in a bay of the Atlantic. It is well built; has a parish church and primary school; and a harbour, interesting as the spot from which Columbus sailed on his first voyage to America, August 3, 1492. Pop. 843.

**PALOTA**, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Csanad, 26 m. W.N.W. Arad; with a R. Catholic church, an elementary school; and some trade in cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and fruit. P. 3667.—2, A vil., co. and about 7 m. from Pesth; with a Protestant church. P. 1424.—3, A market tn., co. Veszprim, 13 m. W. Stuhlweisensburg; with two churches, a synagogue, and a handsome chateau; manufactures of woollen cloth, and two mills. Pop. 4994.

**PALS**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 19 m. S.E.E. Gerona, surrounded by ancient Moorish walls, flanked with towers. It has a church, hospital, courthouse, and primary school; several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1329.

**PALTE**, or **YAMBRO**, a lake, Tibet, 60 m. S.W. Lassa. It is nearly circular, about 100 m. in circumference, and incloses a large island, on which is a Buddhist temple.

**PALU**, or **PALOO**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 55 m. N. Diarbekir, l. bank Murad, the E. arm of the Euphrates. It is badly built; contains 1000 families; 400 Armenians, and 600 Mussulmen. The former are employed either in manufacturing or in general trade; 200 looms are worked, producing cloths from native cotton; and there is a dyeing establishment and a tannery.

**PALUD** (LA), a vil. France, dep. Vaucluse, 14 m. N.N.W. Orange, near l. bank Rhone. Pop. 2190.

**PALUDI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, 4 m. S.E. Rossano; with two churches. Pop. 1770.

**PALUZZA**, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, in a mountainous district, almost entirely surrounded by the Julian Alps, 34 m. N.N.W. Udine; with four churches, and several mills. Pop. 1360.

**PALYI**, two places, Hungary:—1, (*Monostor*), A vil., co. Bihar, between Potsay and Debreczin, in a fertile district; with a Protestant church, and a trade in corn. P. 1155.—2, (*Uozsasz*), A vil., near the former, with a considerable trade in agricultural produce. P. 1366.

**PAMAKASSAN**, a small dist. and its cap., or, nominally, a kingdom, isl. Madura, forming the central portion of the island between Sumanap and Bangkallang. It is reigned over by a prince, with the title of Panumbahan; but in reality forms a Dutch dependency of the province of Soerabaya, in Java. The soil is dry and not very fertile. Pop. 18,000.—The town contains a palace of the prince and a fine mosque; and carried on a good trade. Pop. 5000.

**PAMALANG**.—1, A tn. and river, Java, N. coast, prov. Tagal, 75 m. W. Samarang.—2, A cape, 12 m. E.N.E. above town.

**PAMANOEKAN**, a tn. Java, prov. Krawang, on river of same name, 77 m. E. by S. Batavia, a few miles from the sea, formerly the capital of a principality. Cape Pamanoeckan lies 14 m. N.W. from the town.

**PAMBER**, par. Eng. Ifants; 2150 ac. P. 644.

**PAMBU**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 240 m. N.W. Bahia, l. bank São Francisco; with a parish church and primary school; inhabitants chiefly engaged in cultivating cotton and rearing cattle; near it are mines of silver and copper. P. 1200.

**PAMEL**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dender, 12 m. W. Brussels; with two breweries, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 2840.

**PAMIERS** [Latin, *Apamia*], a tn. France, dep. Ariège, on the Ariège, 12 m. N. Foix. It is a cheerful-looking place, composed of generally well-built houses, and of spacious regularly-formed streets; is the see of a bishop; and has several fine promenades, a cathedral, surmounted by a Gothic octagonal tower of bricks, seven other churches, a Carmelite convent, *palais-de-justice*, episcopal palace, and a very large hospital; a court of first resort, a communal college, diocesan seminary, secondary ecclesiastical school, and agricultural

society; manufactures of serge, nails, files, paper, and liqueurs; worsted, cotton, saw, fulling, and flour mills; and a trade in corn, wool, horse-hair, hosiery, &c. Pop. 5920.

**PAMIR**, or **PAMERE**, an elevated plateau, Central Asia, Independent Tartary, between Budukshan and Yarkand, extending N. to the khanate of Kokan, and S. to the mountains of the Hindoo Koosh. Its highest point rises nearly 16,000 ft. above sea-level, and its centre is the lake of Sir-i-kol, from which the Oxus or Amoo takes its rise. The plain extends six days' journey on every side of the lake, and is inhabited by nomade Kirghishes, who feed large herds of cattle on its short but rich pasture. The climate is very cold, the snow scarcely disappearing even in summer from its ravines, and the inhabitants covering their whole bodies, even heads and faces, in sheep-skins, to defend themselves from its severity. No grain is grown, and the use of it as flour to be made into bread is not known by the inhabitants, who subsist on flesh and milk.

**PAMLICO SOUND**, a shallow lagoon, U. States, S.E. coast, N. Carolina. It is 80 m. long, 8 to 30 m. wide, and separated from the ocean by long, narrow, sandy islands. It receives the Tar and Neuse, and on the N. communicates with Albemarle Sound.

**PAMPANGA**, a prov. Philippines, isl. Luzon, N.W. Manila; bounded, N. by Pangasinan, W. Zambales, S. Bulacan, and E. Nueva-Ecija; length, N. to S., about 60 m.; breadth, about 45 m.; cap. Bacolor. It is the richest and most beautiful prov. of the Philippines, and has sometimes been surnamed New Castile. It consists of an upper and a lower portion, the former occupying the interior, and the latter continued from it to the sea. Upper Pampanga being traversed only by mountain torrents, is indifferently watered, and therefore remains, for the most part, in a state of nature, covered by forests, the haunts of boars and stags. Lower Pampanga is remarkable for its fertility, and has even a superabundance of moisture, many parts of it being regularly laid under water during the rainy season, and exposed to almost continual inundations. Its principal river, which bears the same name, rises in the mountains of Caravallo, and after receiving the Dimalay, Bongabon, Santor, and Gapan, joins the Quingoa a little below Cadaval. It is navigable throughout the greater part of its course, and contains gold among its sands. The principal productions are rice, cotton, tobacco, and indigo. Fruits are very abundant, and of excellent quality. The inhabitants are very industrious, and though chiefly employed in agriculture, display much skill in weaving various tissues, and manufacturing different articles of earthenware. Pop. 177,045.

**PAMPARATO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and S. Mondovì; with a large church, palace, a small castle flanked by a tower; manufactures of utensils and other articles in wood; and a trade in chestnuts and cattle. P. 2545.

**PAMPAS**, a name given to some of the vast plains of S. America, particularly:—1, The plains stretching from Terradel-Fuego, N., through Patagonia and part of La Plata, over 27° of lat., or 1900 m., where they meet El Gran Chaco (*see* CHACO); and from the E. slope of the Andes, to the shores of the Plata and Atlantic; area, 1,620,000 sq. m., an extent so great, that while their N. margin is bordered by palm-trees, their S. extremity is almost continually covered with ice or snow. Immense portions of this great plain, particularly N. of the Colorado, and extending for 1000 m. E. to W., are nearly as level as the sea, and without a stone, or any other object, except a solitary tree (the *ambu*), which is seen at vast distances rising like a great landmark. (*See* PATAGONIA and PLATA (LA)).—2, (*del-Sacramento*), vast plains in the N.E. of Peru, covering an area of about 60,000 sq. m. They are traversed from S. to N. by the Ucayali, and though in parts almost without trees, are in others covered with immense and magnificent forests. Several parts of them have been brought under cultivation, but in general they remain in a state of nature, and are roamed over by various tribes of Indians.

**PAMPATAR**, a tn. Venezuela, E. shore Margarita; fortified, well situated for commerce, and a free port.

**PAMPELUNA** [Spanish, *Pamplona*; French, *Pampelune*], a city, Spain, cap. modern prov. and ancient kingdom of Navarre, 197 m. N.E. Madrid, on the skirts of the Pyrenees, l. bank Arga. It has always been regarded as the principal fortified place in Navarre. The citadel, which is separated from the town by an esplanade, and which is con-

structed after the model of that at Antwerp, contains sufficient accommodation for 1000 or 1200 men, and the number of soldiers necessary to garrison the town, in the present neglected state of the fortifications, would be 7000 to 8000. For the most part, the streets are straight, well paved, and clean. There are three large and three small squares; a courthouse, theatre, baths, a circus for bull-fights, and several fine promenades. The fountains are abundantly supplied by a magnificent aqueduct, nearly 12 m. in length, carried through tunnels for upwards of 3 m., and in one portion over 97 arches, 35 ft. in span, and 65 ft. in height. Although the cathedral, which is small, dates as far back as 1397, its façade, in the Corinthian style, was built in 1783. One of the chapels is dedicated to Ignatius Loyola, who was wounded here in defending the citadel, and who conceived, during his recovery, the idea of founding the order of Jesuits. There are four parish churches, also a number of convents, most of them used as barracks, military hospitals, or schools. Pampeluna has always been distinguished for its love of letters and zeal in the promotion of education. It abounds in schools, normal, theological, primary, and advanced; and can boast also of an academy of design, as well as a medical and surgical college. The charitable institutions consist of a large general hospital, a house of mercy, and a founding and lying-in hospital in one. Besides agriculture, which is limited to a small extent of territory, the only branch of industry worth mentioning is the manufacture of linens; two works of this description having been recently established. In 1512, it was besieged by the Duke of Alva, and capitulated after only two days' resistance; again, in 1521, it surrendered to the army of Francis I. In 1808 the French took it by stratagem, and held it during the war, till it was blockaded in 1813 by the Duke of Wellington after the battle of Vittoria. Pampeluna was again occupied by the French in 1823. Pop. 15,715.

PAMPER, a tn. Cashmere. *See* PAMPUR.

PAMPILHOZA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, N. from Thomar, near the Nabão, an affluent of the Zezere. P. 2462.

PAMPISFORD, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1500 ac. Pop. 359.

PAMPLEMOUSSES, a vil. Mauritius, near a stream of same name, about 7 m. from Port Louis. It has a R. Catholic church, a tomb erected to the memory of Paul and Virginia, and an excellent botanic garden.

PAMPLONA:—1, A prov. and tn. Spain. *See* PAMPALUNA. —2, A tn. New Granada, dep. Boyaca, cap. prov. of same name, on an affluent of the Zulia, in the beautiful plain of Espiritu-Santo, 225 m. N.N.E. Bogota. It is large and regularly built; has a college, several churches, and numerous convents, one of which is gorgeously decorated. Pop. 3200.—The prov., area, 1845 sq. m., produces cotton, corn, sugar, tobacco, and cacao, and in the mountains are mines of gold, silver, and copper. It sends two senators and four deputies to the Congress, and twelve provincial deputies. Pop. 99,610.

PAMPROUX, a tn. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 14 m. N.N.E. Melle. Pop. 1350.

PAMPUR, or PAMPER, a tn. Cashmere, l. bank Jailum, across which there is a bridge of several arches, 7 m. S.E. the city of Cashmere; lat. 34° 3' N.; lon. 74° 46' E.; in a level tract of great fertility, where superior saffron is grown. It is surrounded by luxuriant orchards and gardens, and contains a bazaar, and two Mahometan shrines.

PAMUNKEY, a river, U. States, rises in the Blue Ridge, Virginia, where it is formed by the union of the N. and S. Anna; flows S.E., and after a course of about 80 m., unites with the Mattaponi in forming the York, an estuary branching off from Chesapeake Bay.

PANAGUI, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, dist. and 11 m. N. Gurrah. It is an ancient place, containing several Hindoo temples.

PANAMA, a city, New Granada, on S. coast, Isthmus of Panama, at the head of the bay of same name; lat. 8° 57' N.; lon. 79° 30' W.; connected by railway with Chagres on the Caribbean Sea. It lies on a tongue of land, extending a considerable distance out to sea, and the principal streets extend across the peninsula from sea to sea. The buildings, mostly in the old Spanish style, are of stone, generally substantial, and the larger have courts or patios. The public edifices comprise a beautiful cathedral, five convents, a nunnery, and a college. The harbour is protected by a number of islands, a little way from the mainland, some of which are of considerable size, and highly cultivated. There is good anchorage under them all, and supplies of ordinary kinds, including excellent water, may be obtained from most of them. It has some trade in native produce with S. America, and exports hides, shells, coffee, and gold-dust to Europe; but is now chiefly important as a station on the route to California, and for the mails between Great Britain and various ports on the Pacific Ocean. The site of the old city of the same name is about 3 m. E. from that of the present. The former was sacked and reduced to ashes by the buccaneer Morgan. Pop. consisting of a mixed race, about 6000.

PANAMA (BAY OF). *See* PANAMA (ISTHMUS OF).

PANAMA AND DARIEN (ISTHMUS OF), a dep. New Granada, called Istmo, forming the connecting link between N. and S. America, and separating the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean; lat. 7° 20' to 9° 40' N.; lon. 77° to 81° W. It has



the shape of an arc, curving round E. to W. for about 300 m., with a breadth varying from 30 m. to 70 m., and presenting its convex side to the Caribbean Sea, while its concavity is occupied by the large bay of Panama. This bay which, at its mouth, is 135 m. across, and which penetrates inland about 120 m., has, for the most part, low and swampy shores, noted for their unhealthiness; contains numerous islands, particularly on its E. side, where the group, called Pearl Islands, covers about 400 sq. m.; and is indented by several harbours, of which those of Panama in the N., and San Miguel in the E., are the best known. The bay is usually tranquil, and not disturbed by much wind or sea, but destructive tempests occa-



sionally occur in it; and during the rainy season W. winds send in a heavy swell; the tide rises 2 to 4 fathoms. On the N. or convex coast, the most remarkable indentation is the Gulf of Darien, near its E. extremity; Port Escoeces, and, in its immediate vicinity, Caledonia Bay; and Limon or Navy Bay, a little E. of Chagres. The interior is very little known.

In approaching the N. coast from the Atlantic, a range of lofty heights is seen, stretching apparently in an unbroken chain, at a short distance from the shore; and it was long supposed that the barrier thus presented was characteristic of the whole isthmus, and precluded the idea of forming great thoroughfares across it to accommodate the traffic of the two oceans. More correct information has been recently obtained, and it is now understood that a large part of the isthmus consists of low hills, valleys, and flat or undulating plains, watered by considerable streams, generally well covered with excellent timber, and capable of yielding all the more valuable tropical productions in tolerable abundance. The minerals also are important, and include, in addition to gold, which long was, and is supposed might still be, worked to advantage, rich veins of iron and copper. One great cause of the ignorance which has prevailed in regard to the isthmus, was the jealousy of its Indian inhabitants, who, acting upon the maxim which experience proves to be but too well founded, that the white man's foot is the Indian's grave, have ever been on the watch to prevent a regular survey of the country; and have even been so successful in deterring private adventurers from exploring it, that in the more E. part of it no white man has yet (1853) crossed directly from sea to sea. The Atlantic coast of the isthmus was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1502; but the comparatively short distance across it was not ascertained till 1513, when Basco Nunez di Balboa, governor of Darien, at the head of a party of which Francisco Pizarro was one, set out on an exploring expedition, and, from the top of a hill, obtained the first view of the Pacific. In 1698, a Scotch settlement, projected by Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England, was formed near the Gulf of Darien, on that part of the coast where the names of Caledonia Bay and Port Escoeces still mark its locality. Great hopes were entertained of it by the nation; but owing partly to the hostility of the Spaniards, and partly to the jealousy of the West India proprietors, seconded by the English Parliament, it proved a failure, and brought ruin on many families. This settlement, which had almost been forgotten, is apparently about to be revived under better auspices, and on a scale of magnificence which its early founders, however sanguine, could scarcely have ventured to anticipate. From recent survey, it has been ascertained, that Port Escoeces is an excellent harbour, and Caledonia Bay an ample and commodious roadstead; and to meet the wants, not of any individual state, but of the whole mercantile world, it has been proposed to cut a gigantic canal, stretching from ocean to ocean, from Port Escoeces, in a S.S.W. direction, to the mouth of the Savanna, in the harbour of Darien, communicating with the Gulf of San Miguel (which see). The dimensions suggested, 140 ft. wide at bottom, and 30 ft. deep at low tide, are amply sufficient for the passage not only of the largest vessels which now traverse the ocean, but the still larger vessels which have recently begun to be spoken of, but as yet exist only in idea. The summit level, only 150 ft., consists of a narrow ridge of hills, gradually sloping down into a plain on either side; the materials to be cut through, though hard, are peculiarly favourable to the security of the banks; the estimated expense is £12,000,000. Meanwhile the isthmus has become a thoroughfare, and a communication between the oceans has actually been accomplished, by a railway, carried in a S.E. direction from Limon or Navy Bay to Panama.

PANAMGOODY, a tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, dist. Tinnevely, 21 m. N.N.E. Cape Comorin; lat. 8° 21' N.; lon. 77° 53' E.

PANANICH or PANNANICH, a vil. Scotland, co. and 39 m. W. Aberdeen, l. bank Dee; with chalybeate springs, the water of which greatly resembles that of the German Seltzer, and is very efficacious in gravel, and in scorbutic and scrofulous affections.

PANAON, a small isl., Philippines, in lat. 10° N., in the Surigao passage between Leyte and Mindanao.

PANARAO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra; 9 m. N.W. Avellino; with a church and four chapels. Pop. 1300.

PANARIA [anc. *Ilygeria*], one of the Lipari Isles, Tyrrhenian Sea, off N. coast, Sicily; greatest length, E. to W., 3 m.; breadth, 2 m. It is rocky, and of volcanic formation; but in several places very fertile, and produces a good deal of olive-oil. It has a small harbour on the S. Pop. 200.

PANARO, a river, Italy, rises in Mount Cimone, N. slope Apennines, in S. of duchy Modena; flows circuitously N.N.E. past Buonporto and Tinala, skirting the W. frontiers, and enters the Papal States, and at Boudeno divides into two branches; the one of which flowing E. joins the canal of Cento above Ferrara, while the other, forming the main trunk, flows N., and joins r. bank Po, after a course of nearly 90 m. It becomes navigable at Buonporto.

PANAROEKAN, a tn. isl. Java, Strait of Madura, prov. and 17 m. E.N.E. Dezoeki, on a bay of its name, and in the midst of fertile rice fields. Behind it rises a volcano, which continually emits smoke. It is a point whence many ferry to the island of Madura.

PANAU, or PUNNAIR, a river, India, rises among the Nundydroog hills in the E. of the Mysore; enters the Carnatic, flows S.E. past Kistnagerry and Yecotta, and after a course of about 250 m. falls into the Bay of Bengal at Cuddalore.

PANAY, an isl. Indian Archipelago, the most central of the Philippines; lat. 10° 25' to 11° 50' N.; lon. 122° to 123° 10' E.; having on the N.W. Mindoro, on the E. Leyte, and on the S.E. Negros, from which it is only separated by a comparatively narrow channel. It is nearly in the form of a triangle, with its angles pointing respectively S.W., N.W., and N.E.; and is about 110 m. long, by 100 m. broad. It is mountainous, particularly in the N.E. and S.W., and has a remarkably fertile and well-watered soil, maintaining a large number of inhabitants, who are patient, industrious, and intelligent, and have made considerable progress in civilization. In the interior are large forests of the finest timber, the haunts of buffaloes, wild oxen, stags, and boars, as well as numberless birds of the richest and most varied plumage; the plains, generally under good cultivation, raise large crops of rice, maize, sugar, tobacco, coffee, cacao, cotton, and pimento. The numerous streams are well supplied with fish, and their mouths are frequented by great numbers of crocodiles and caymans. Excellent turtle are found along the coasts. Manufactures have made considerable progress, and a particular species of tissues called *sinamays* and *pinas*, are remarkable, both for the beauty of their designs and their rich and varied colours. They are woven mostly by the females. The men employ themselves chiefly in agriculture, fishing, hewing timber, and in manufacturing oil and sugar. Many also are employed in commerce, in the prosecution of which they make distant voyages. Panay is divided into the three provs. of Capiz, Iloilo, and Antique. Iloilo is the capital. P. 452,980.

PANBAN, a vil. Hindoostan, isl. Ramisseram, opposite the mainland; the usual place of landing and embarkation for pilgrims.

PANBRIDE, par. Scot. Forfar; 5½ m. by 2 m. P. 1372.

PANCALIERI, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and S. Turin, l. bank Po; with an ancient church, communal schools, an hospital, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in corn, millet, wine, and hemp. P. 2840.

PANCHSHIR, a valley, Cabool, S. side, Hindoo Koosh; about 70 m. long, S.W. to N.E.; breadth, usually 1½ m., and nowhere exceeding 2 m., watered by a stream of same name. Though naturally sterile, considerable tracts have been brought under cultivation, and so industriously managed, that no district in the country, in proportion to its extent, maintains a larger population; which, confined to within 45 m. of its entrance, is estimated at 7000 families, or about 40,000 individuals. The staple products are furnished by the orchards and mulberry plantations. The inhabitants are of lawless and marauding habits, which they exercise not only on passing strangers, but in perpetual feuds among themselves. The rugged surface of the valley is dotted over with castellated dwellings, rendered strong both by nature and art.

PANCORBO [Porta Augusta], a vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 32 m. N.E. Burgos; on the high road to France, between two lofty hills, which, with the river and the road between them, form for about the space of 1 m., a very striking and picturesque gorge. That on the E. runs into the Pyrenees; on that on the N. there are remains of two castles, both destroyed during the wars of independence, though sub-

sequently repaired, and ultimately laid in ruins; the one in 1823 by the Duke of Angoulême, the other in 1835, by the Carlists. Besides two parish churches, the town contains a courthouse, a prison, a beautiful public fountain, a primary



PANCORBU VILLAGE AND PASS. — From Baron J. Taylor's *Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne*.

school, and seven flour-mills. The French army, in passing, left a garrison here in 1813; but siege was, by the Duke of Wellington's orders, laid to both forts with successful result. The one was taken by storm, and the other capitulated. P. 1197.

PANCRA8 (Str.), a par. England, co. Middlesex, forming an extensive portion of the N. division of London, and including the suburbs of Camden town, Kentish town, Somers town, part of Highgate, &c.; and the termini of the London and North Western, and the Great Northern railways. Area, 2716. Pop. 166,956.

PANCRA8WEEK or WEEK ST. PANCRA8, par. Eng. Devon; 3782 ac. Pop. 460.

PANCRAZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, near Grafenstein, with a church. Pop. 1020.

PANCRAZIO (SAN), a vil. and com. duchy and 2 m. W. Parma; with several fine villas, a primary school, a type-foundry, and a trade in corn, wine, hemp, and silk. P. 3270.

PANC8OVA, a market tn. Hungary, military dist. Temesvar, and 8 m. E.N.E. Belgrade, l. bank Temes, near its confluence with the Danube. It has a great number of good houses, occupied chiefly by Greek merchants, and German artists and artisans; contains a R. Catholic and a Greek church; a mathematical, a superior, and a girls' school; has manufactures of beet-root sugar, &c.; and carries on an important trade with the Turks. Pop. 11,710.

PAND, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 24 m. from Pesth; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1078.

PANDACAN, a vil. Philippines, isl. Luzon, prov. Tondo, on an island, formed by the Pasig, above Manila. It is a substantial place, in a fertile district; has a powder magazine, and raises large quantities of hay for the supply of the capital. Pop. 4622.

PANDINO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 8 m. N.N.E. Lodi. It is surrounded by an old wall, formerly defended by a castle, of which only four towers now remain. It has two churches.—The district abounds in fruit, and is famous for its peaches. Pop. 1756.

PANEAS, or BANIAS, a vil. Palestine. See BANIAS.

PANFIELD, par. Eng. Essex; 1475 ac. Pop. 275.

PANGANSENE, or PANJASANO, an isl. Indian Archipelago, off S.E. extremity Celebes; lat. (S. end) 5° 30' S.; lon. 122° 30' E.; about 60 m. long, by 16 m. broad. Part of it is very low, flat, and covered with fine trees; it is also, in general, well peopled.

PANGARAN, a vil. isl. Ceylon, on the Mahavaligunga, 38 m. S.E. Candy; inhabited chiefly by the Lubbies, a trading class of Mahometans. It is a place of considerable extent.

PANGASINAN, a prov. Philippines, isl. Luzon, N.W. Manila; bounded, N. by prov. Ilocos, E. the mountains of Igorrotes and the river Agno, S. provs. Pampanga and Zambales, and W. the Gulf of Lingayen. It is one of the best-

cultivated provinces in the Philippines; and produces abundant crops, particularly of rice and indigo, both of which are exported in considerable quantities. Almost all its streams contain more or less gold among their sands, and yield good

returns to those employed in washing them. The inhabitants are very industrious, and excel in many species of manufacture, particularly jewellery, cabinet-work, and ship-building. In the last their skill has long been celebrated; and vessels of from 600 tons to 700 tons have been built at the port of Lingayen, which is the capital. Pop. 221,805.

PANGBOURN, par. Eng. Berks; 1295 ac. Pop. 800.

PANGHU, an isl. China Sea. See PESCADORE ISLANDS.

PANGONG, a salt lake, W. Tibet, 100 m. E. Leh, 14,000 ft. above sea level; length, 100 m.; breadth, 3 m. to 4 m.; area of basin, about 7000 sq. m. Its water is a strong solution of bitter salt.

PANGOOTARAN, a small isl. Sooloo Archipelago; lat. 6° 9' N.; lon. 120° 30' E.; about 10 m. long, by 4 m. broad. It consists of an entire bed of coral, with scarcely any appearance of soil; yet it abounds with cocoa-nut trees. Though destitute of good fresh water, it is said to be well stocked with cattle, goats, and fowls; and to be well inhabited. It was formerly settled by the Spaniards.

PANJANY, or PONANY, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, Malabar coast, 36 m. S. by E. Calicut; lat. 10° 45' N.; lon. 75° 38' E. It has numerous mosques. A large portion of the population are fishermen. The principal exports are teak-wood, cocoa-nuts, iron, and rice; the chief imports, wheat, pulse, sugar, salt, and spices.

PANICOCOLO, a vil. Naples, prov. and 12 m. N.W. Naples, at the foot of Mount Marano. Pop. 2250.

PANIPUT, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 50 m. N. by W. Delhi; lat. 29° 22' N.; lon. 76° 51' E.; 4 m. in circumference, and formerly surrounded by a brick wall. It imports salt, grain, and cotton cloths. Principal export, coarse sugar, which is produced in the vicinity.

PANISSIÈRES, a tn. France, dep. Loire, 20 m. N.E. Montbrison. Napkins and table-linen are made. P. 1160.

PANJAB, a territory, Hindoostan. See PUNJAB.

PANJANG.—1, An isl., off W. coast, Malay peninsula, Bay of Ligor, E. of Salang or Junkseylon, which it greatly resembles in its features, and from which it is separated by a channel, studded with rocky islets; lat. 28° N.; lon. 98° 30' E.; greatest length, 20 m.; mean breadth, about 4 m.—2, A small coral isl., N.W. coast, Java, bay and 8 m. N. Bantam. It yields cocoa-nuts, bananas, and rice. Pop. 256.

PANJIM, or NEW GOA, a tn. India. See GOA.

PANKER, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, 17 m. E. Kiel; with a castle, built by the prince of Hessestein. P. 940.

PANKOTA (O and U), two nearly-adjacent vills., Hungary, co. and about 10 m. from Arad; the former occupied by Walachians, and the latter by Germans. They contain several handsome mansions; have a fruitful soil, and produce excellent red and white wine. Pop. 7200.

PANKOUR, a small isl. Strait of Malacca; lat. 4° 16' N., lon. 100° 58' E. It produces sugar-canes, rattans, trees yielding ing oil, dammer, and crooked timber.

PANNAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad, 37 m. S.E. Chatterpoor; lat. 24° 45' N.; lon. 80° 13' E.; with many handsome temples, several large tanks, and, on the margin of the largest, the ruins of a palace.

PANNAL, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 4520 ac. P. 1376.

PANORMOS, two ports, Greece; the one on the N. of isl. Myconi, and the other in isl. Skiathos.

PANSEN, BENSEN, or BENSODP, a tn. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, r. bank Pulsnitz, 45 m. N. by W. Prague. It contains two castles, two hospitals, and a townhouse; and has manufactures of hosiery and paper. Pop. 1066.

PANZKA-DOLINC, a vil. Hungary. See HERRENGRUND.

PANTAR, an isl. Indian Archipelago, between the isls. Ombay and Lomblem; lat. (N.E. point) 8° 10' S.; lon. 124° 25' E. The channel between this island and that of



Ombay, is called Pantar Strait; it extends N.N.E. and S.S.W. about 24 m., is considered rather intricate, and is little frequented by English navigators.

PANTEAGUE, par. Eng. Monmouth; 3454 ac. P. 2349.

PANTELLERIA [anc. *Cossagra*], an isl. Mediterranean, 50 m. E.S.E. Cape Bon in Africa, and 80 m. S.W. coast of Sicily, on which it depends, forming part of dist. Girgenti; length, N. to S., 9 m.; breadth, 6 m. It is mountainous, and of volcanic formation, and fertile. It has two caverns; the one very warm, and the other so cold, that a vessel of water placed in it is said to freeze in a short time. There are several good roadsteads. The principal town, Pantelleria, is built in the form of a semicircle around a harbour, which has an entrance almost closed in with rocks, and is defended by a castle, used as a state prison, and two other forts. Pop. 5000.

PANTICOSA, minero-medicinal baths, Spain, prov. and 40 m. N. Huesca, 14 m. N.E. Jaca, near the village of Panticosa. It is one of the highest inhabited spots in the Pyrenees, being about 8500 ft. above the sea.

PANTIN (Latin, *Penthinum*), a vill. France, dep. Seine, on the N.E. of Paris, and properly one of its suburbs. It is surrounded by fine villas and gardens, and has a parish church; manufactures of covers and hydraulic lime, worsted and cotton mills, and gypsum quarries. Pop. 2341.

PANTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1996 ac. Pop. 182.

PANTURA, a maritime village, Ceylon, W. coast, 12 m. S. Colombo; a place of considerable trade, with a custom-house, courthouse, Wesleyan chapel, and school. P. 1109.

PANUCO, an ancient town, Mexican Confederation, state Vera Cruz, beautifully situated on a river of same name, 18 m. W. Tampico. It is subject to occasional inundations, and now contains only about 4000 inhabitants; but formerly, when occupied by the Huestecos, must have been of vast extent and importance, as its ruins can be traced over an area of many miles. Many of these ruins are of great interest, and indicate a high state of civilization.

PANWELL, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aungmyab, 27 m. E. Bombay; lat. 18° 59' N.; lon. 73° 15' E., on the Pan, 7 m. from its mouth. It is a pretty large place; carries on a considerable trade; and is the grand ferry to Bombay.

PANWORTH and PANWORTH, par. Norfolk; 1902 ac. Pop. 476.

PAO, a river, Venezuela, rises among the mountains, bordering Lake Valencia; flows S.S.E., and joins l. bank Cojede; total course, 120 m.

PAO D'ALHO, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 40 m. W.S.W. Pernambuco, r. bank Capibaribe; with two churches. It exports cotton. Pop. 1400.

PAO D'ASSUCAR [*Sugar Loaf*], an enormous rock of pure granite, devoid of vegetation, Brazil, rising up abruptly from the sea to the height of 600 ft., W. side entrance into the Bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. It is of conical shape, and forms a most conspicuous land-mark. On the mount on which this rock stands is the fort of São-João, which crosses its fire with that of the forts of Villagallão, Santa Cruz, and Lage, so as to defend the passage into the bay.

PAOLA, or PAULA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, on a height near the shore of the Tyrrhenian Sea, 13 m. W.N.W. Cosenza. It is defended by a citadel, and two towers or forts; has three convents, two hospitals, and manufactures of woollens, silk stuffs, and earthenware. Pop. 4800.

PAOLO DE LOANDO (SAN). See LOANDO.

PAOLO (SAN), two tns. Naples—1, Prov. Capitanata, 8 m. N.W. San Severo, on a hill; with a handsome palace, two churches, two oratories, and a convent.—2, A tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 1 m. S.E. Arla. Pop. 2505.

PAOU, PAW, or SANDALWOOD, one of the larger Feejee Islands; lat. 17° S.; lon. 178° W.; greatest length, E.S.E. to W.N.W., 96 m.; average breadth, about 25 m. It has a rugged surface, with numerous volcanic peaks, and also several deep bays well covered with wood; one of them called Sandalwood Bay, forms a large segment of a circle about 6 m. in diameter, and though encumbered by large reefs, has ample space and excellent holding ground for anchorage. The ground around it is low, but immediately behind rises in lofty and picturesque peaks; one of which, called Corobato, is 2000 ft. high. The bay takes its name from the large supplies of excellent sandalwood which were at first obtained from it, but are now exhausted. Pop. about 15,000.

PAPA, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 27 m. N.W. Veszprim. It contains a Greek cathedral church, a handsome edifice surmounted by two towers, built of immense blocks of stone; two monasteries; two castles, an old and a new, the latter a large and handsome structure, with fine gardens; a courthouse, in which the county meetings are held alternately with Veszprim; a Protestant college, a R. Catholic gymnasium, and an infirmary. The principal manufacture is stoneware. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. Pop. 13,000.

PAPA-STOCH, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, at the entrance of St. Magnus Bay. It is 2 m. long, by 1 m. broad; flat and sandy, but produces good barley, oats, potatoes, and pasture; inhabitants chiefly fishermen. Pop. 382.

PAPA-STRONSA, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, N.E. Stronsa, 3 m. in circumference, and remarkably fertile. It contains the ruins of several ecclesiastical buildings. Pop. 28.

PAPA-WESTRAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 1½ m. N.E. Westray. It is 3½ m. long, by 1 m. broad, and 1½ m. Pop. 340.

PAPAGAIO, or PAPAGAYOS, a group of islets, Brazil, off S.E. coast, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, between Capes Frio and Busios. Vessels find good shelter among them, in water from 20 to 30 fathoms deep.

PAPAGAYO, a gulf and volcano, Central America. The gulf is formed by the Pacific on the coast of Nicaragua, extending 115 m. from Point Desolado to Point Santa Catalina, and stretching inland in some places 45 m. The volcano is situated between the Partido and the shore of the gulf.

PAPAL STATES, or STATES OF THE CHURCH [Italian, *Stati Pontifici*, *Stati Romani*, or *Stati della Chiesa*; French, *Etats Pontificaux*, or *Romains*, or *du Pape*, or *de l'Eglise*; German, *Kirchen-Staaten*], a European state near the centre of the Italian Peninsula; lat. 41° 15' to 45° N., lon. 10° 50' to 14° E.; bounded, N. by Austrian Italy, E. the Adriatic, S.E. Naples, S.W. the Mediterranean, W. Tuscany, and N.W. Modena. Its shape is very irregular, N. to S.; from the mouths of the Po to Cape Circello, its length is about 280 m.; greatest breadth, Ancona on the Adriatic to Civita-Vecchia on the Mediterranean, 140 m.; least breadth, from the N.E. corner of Tuscany to the Adriatic coast, nearly on the parallel of Forlì, not more than 18 m.; area, including the isolated territories of Benevento and Pontecorvo inclosed by Naples, and excluding the small territory of San Marino, which forms an independent republic, 11,974 geo. sq. m. For administrative purposes, the Papal States are divided into one comarca, seven legazione [legations], and 20 delegazione [delegations], the names of which, with their area and population, are exhibited in the following Table:—

LEGATIONS AND DELEGATIONS.	Area in geo. sq. m.	Pop. 1843.
1. ROMA et COMITATUS.....	1,285	310,233
LEGATIONS.		
2. Bologna.....	977	348,652
3. Ferrara (Ciacchi).....	796	218,786
4. Forlì.....	615	202,315
5. Ravenna.....	669	168,413
6. Urbino e Pesaro.....	1,027	297,966
7. Velletri.....	476	57,517
DELEGATIONS.		
8. Ancona.....	321	116,114
9. Ascoli.....	651	235,615
10. Caserta.....	235	38,415
11. Fermo.....	239	104,116
12. Ascoli.....	348	84,217
13. Perugia.....	1,094	210,316
14. Spoleto.....	854	121,453
15. Rieti.....	387	67,018
16. Viterbo.....	818	120,676
17. Orvieto.....	515	141,930
18. Frosinone.....	228	26,141
19. Civita-Vecchia.....	282	24,312
20. Benevento.....	40	23,910
Area of water and rocks.....	11,627 324	2,598,115
Total rural area.....	11,951	
Urban area.....	18	
Total area.....	11,969	

The coast-line measures about 370 m., of which 210 m. are on the Adriatic, and 160 m. on the Mediterranean; and on both

seas is generally flat and marshy, unbroken by a single bay of any magnitude, and not possessed of any tolerable harbours except those of Ancona and Civita-Vecchia. The interior is traversed in a S.S.E. direction by the central chain of the Apennines, which enters it from the N.E. of Tuscany, and quits it on the N. of Naples, and sends several low ramifications both to the E. and W. The loftiest summits of the chain within the Papal States are in the S., where Mount Vettore, near Castelluccio, rises to the height of 8133 ft.; Mount Sibilla, 7210 ft.; and Mount Pennino, 5250 ft.

*Rivers.*—The Apennines forming the great water-shed of the country, divide its waters nearly in equal portions between the two seas—the Adriatic receiving its share by the Po, which forms nearly the whole of the N. boundary; the Velano, the Po di Primaro, Lamone, Montone and Ronco united, Marecchia, Foglia, Metauro, Musone, Chienti, Tronto, and other smaller streams; and the Mediterranean receiving its share partly by the Marta Sisto and tributaries of the Garigliano, but more especially by the Tiber. None of these rivers, except the Po, and the Tiber, is of much navigable importance. They are, however, exceedingly useful wherever the country is sloping or undulating, by the use made of them in irrigation; where the ground becomes low, and spreads out into extensive flats, the advantage is lost, and the rivers become the worst scourges of the country by the pestilential swamps which they form. All the lakes of any consequence are on the Mediterranean side of the water-shed. The largest are the Perugia or Trasimeno, the Bolsena, and the Bracciano. After these come Vico, Pié de Luco, Albano, and a number of lagoons along the coast.

*Geology and Minerals.*—The whole of the N.E. part of the Papal States, extending along the shores of the Adriatic from the mouths of the Po S. to Rimini, and inward as far as Bologna and Ferrara, consists of low flats forming a continuation of the diluvial gravels and alluvials which cover the plains of Lombardy. These are succeeded by a belt of tertiary strata, chiefly travertine, sandstones and marls, which line the whole of the Adriatic shore from Rimini past Ancona to the mouth of the Tronto. This belt, which has its greatest width inland to the W. of Ancona, and between the towns of Urbino and Pesaro, is succeeded W. by a still narrower belt belonging to the upper extremity of the secondary formation, and composed of chalky and other calcareous rocks, which, being older than the other tertiary belt, dip in an E. direction beneath it. Farther W., and still lower in the series, is a large tract almost entirely occupied by the Jura limestone, extending W. from near Ascoli to the Tiber, and then N. to the vicinity of Borgo San Sepolcro in Tuscany. To the W. of this, a small zone of the tertiary formation already mentioned again intervenes, but soon gives place to a very large development of volcanic rocks. These, composed principally of trachyte, basalt, and tufa, stretch from Aquapendente in the N. to the S. of Velletri, extending without interruption between the Lakes of Bolsena and Braccino, and W. from the capital to the shore. At other parts of the shore the sedimentary rocks and deposits already mentioned again appear—the Jura limestone at the S. extremity, where it forms the promontory of Circeo or Circello; the cretaceous rocks at Civita-Vecchia; the travertine and tertiary marls both at Nettuno and the mouth of the Marta northwards; and the diluvial and alluvial deposits on both sides of the mouth of the Tiber, and to a still larger extent in the Pontine Marshes, and along the coast from Nettuno to Paola. The only metal which has yet been discovered, in sufficient quantity to justify the working of it, is iron. The other minerals are the alum of Tolfa (so excellent as to have tempted the government to make a monopoly of it), sulphur, saltpetre, rock-salt, several varieties of marble, puzzolano, bitumen, saltpetre, alabaster, gypsum, chalk, coal, fullers' earth, and potters' clay. In several localities, fine rock-crystals and garnets are found.

*Climate and Vegetation.*—In all the districts traversed by the Apennines and their ramifications, the air, though occasionally keen, is pure and healthy; but, in the lower grounds, pestilential vapours overcharge the atmosphere, and malaria prevails to such a fearful extent, that large tracts have been almost converted into uninhabitable deserts. To the N. of the Apennines, the winter temperature is far lower than on the S. slope; and hence, in the former locality, owing more to this cause than to any deficiency of summer heat, oranges,

lemons, and similar fruit, cannot be successfully grown in the open air; while in the latter locality winter is little felt, the most delicate fruits grow freely, and vegetation is never so completely checked, as not to give signs both of life and vigour. The influence of the sirocco is often severely felt on the S. coasts, and would be almost insupportable, were it not tempered by breezes from the sea and the mountains. The soil is, in general, possessed of great natural fertility, and, when cultivated with the least skill and industry, produces heavy crops of ordinary grain, maize, pulse, hemp, and flax. Unfortunately, however, large tracts of the richest land, owing to their unhealthiness, are left almost in a state of nature, to be roamed over by flocks of sheep, tended by a few shepherds, whose wan and sickly hue indicates the kind of atmospheric influences to which they are exposed. Other extensive tracts—to which, certainly, the same objection does not apply, since they are the healthiest in the country—are necessarily excluded from regular cultivation by the elevation and rugged nature of their surface. Tracts of this description lie along the central ridge of the Apennines and their loftier ramifications, but fail not to yield profitable returns from the verdant pastures and magnificent forests which generally clothe them. After deducting all the land which, owing either to its nature or the unhealthiness of its climate, cannot be cultivated, it has been estimated that the proportion of arable land remaining does not amount to one-fifth of the whole; and even of this, no small portion is occupied with vineyards, olive-yards, orchards, gardens, &c. It cannot, therefore, surprise us that, in ordinary years, notwithstanding the genial warmth and natural fertility, the grain produced barely suffices for the consumption; the wonder rather is that it does not fall considerably short of it, since all rural operations are performed in the most sluggish manner, with the rudest implements. Three crops of wheat are often succeeded by one of maize, and another of pulse; and then, as if to complete the scourging process, hemp or flax is taken. The same absurdity is displayed to the very end of the process; and, instead of the thrashing-machine and the fanners, the grain, when harvested, is usually trodden out by cattle, and winnowed by the hand. Both the vine and the olive thrive well; but, though cultivated to a considerable extent, they are too carelessly and unskillfully prepared to create much foreign demand. A valuable product, to the management of which greater attention is paid, and from which considerably more profitable returns are obtained, is silk; which is produced in great abundance, particularly in the N., and along the shores of the Adriatic, and of such excellent quality, that some of it, as that of Fossombrone and Bologna, is not surpassed in Europe. Among subsidiary crops, confined for the most part to particular localities, may be mentioned rice, on the plains of Bologna and Ferrara; tobacco, in the neighbourhood of Ancona; coriander, anise, and mame, in the legations of Forlì and Ravenna; and sugar-cane, indigo, and cotton, near Terracina. Besides ordinary fruits, the orange, citron, and pomegranate are common; the date, also, is occasionally met with. Live stock are numerous, but, for the most part, of inferior breeds. Sheep and goats appear to be less valued for their carcass and fleece than for their milk; from which great quantities of cheese, some of excellent quality, are made. Great numbers of swine are reared on the mast of the forests. Game is not abundant; and, though the coasts teem with fish, and the number of meagre-days in the Romish calendar creates an extraordinary demand for it, the fisheries are so much neglected, that the chief supply is obtained by importation. The honey obtained from bees is partly exported, but the wax is scarcely sufficient to meet the consumption.

*Manufactures and Trade.*—Manufactures have made very little progress, and are chiefly confined to a few domestic articles of primary necessity. Among them may be mentioned the crape veils, hempen and linen tissues of Bologna; the silks of Bologna, Rome, and Perugia; woollens and hosiery of the two last towns; artificial flowers, perfumes, leather, paper, cream of tartar, confectionary, straw and other hats, wax-tapers, beads, crucifixes, false pearls, jewellery, mosaics, &c. Trade is very much hampered by the want of navigable streams, canals, and good roads; and more especially in regard to the last, by the numerous banditti which are allowed to infest them. The Apennines forming a sepa-



ration between the N. and S., and the transport of goods across them being practicable only in particular places, and on the backs of mules, prevents the free interchange of commodities; and hence it not unfrequently happens that the same article which forms an export in the N. figures as an import in the S. In addition to some of the above manufactures, the exports are timber, charcoal, potash, oil, silk, alum, sulphur, gall-nuts, tartar, cork, tallow, bones, rags, anise, almonds, puzzolan, antiquities, and works of art; the imports are colonial produce, cattle, provisions, including salt fish; metals, chiefly iron from Elba and lead from Great Britain; woollen and cotton tissues, drugs, &c. Accounts are kept in crowns or *scudi*—4s. 3½d., divided into 10 paoli, and again subdivided into 100 bajocchi. The Roman lb is nearly equal to 12 oz. avoird.; the rubbio or bushel varies so much in the different legations, that it is almost impossible to specify it; the *varile* of wine is 13 gals., and that of oil about ½th less; the foot is 11·72 English inches; the palmo or palm ⅔ths of a foot, or nearly 8½ inches; and the mile—1629 yards, or about ⅓th less than the English. The Roman post is about 7½ English miles.

*Government.*—The government is of a very peculiar description, not easily reducible to any of the generally recognized forms; though, in its leading feature, it is an elective monarchy, in which the hereditary principle is so completely ignored, that all heirs of the sovereign's body bear the brand of illegitimacy. The sovereign, who bears the name of Papa or Pope, must be at the time of his election, a cardinal-priest; and is chosen for life by his fellow-cardinals, who constitute what is called the Sacred College, and must all be priests. The hierarchical principle thus displayed is not confined to the higher offices, but is continued throughout the whole series—the priestly being an indispensable qualification for the tenure of any civil office; though, in regard to some, the priestly character seems to be more nominal than real, as individuals regarded as priests while in office, are sometimes not truly in orders, and again become laymen when the office expires. The number of cardinals, in imitation of the evangelists sent out by our Saviour, is limited to 70, and all vacancies may be filled up by the Pope absolutely, without control; though, in practice, the number is seldom complete. When the Pope dies, the Cardinal-Chamberlain occupies his place till the ninth day, when the funeral takes place. On the tenth day, the cardinals meet in secret conclave, and are shut up till a majority of two-thirds are agreed as to a successor. Even then the election is not determined, as Austria, France, and Spain, have each a veto on one candidate. In the event of their exercising it, the whole process must again be gone over, and full scope is given for all kinds of intrigue. The government is administered by boards or congregazioni, presided over by a Cardinal-Secretary of State, as prime minister. The principal congregazioni are the Camera Apostolica or Treasury, presided over by the Cardinal-Chamberlain, the only minister who holds office for life; the Cancelleria or Chancery—president, the Cardinal-Chancellor; the Dataria, for ecclesiastical benefices; the Buon Governo, for municipal police; the Congregazione del Monti, for public debt; the Sacra Consulta, for the political and civil administration of the provinces; the Segnatura or Court of Seals; and the Sacra Rota or Supreme Court of Justice. The comarca of Rome is presided over by a governor, who has very extensive powers, and can inflict capital punishment; the provinces, or Legazione and Delegazione, by legates and delegates, each assisted by a council, consisting of the gonfaloniere of the chief town, and from two to four councillors, nominated by the Pope for five years. The delegations are subdivided into districts (*discreti*), headed by governors, who act as judges, without appeal, in all civil cases under 300 *scudi*, and subject to appeal in minor criminal cases. The appeal is, in the first instance, to the Collegiate Courts, which is composed of the delegate, two assessors, an ordinary judge, and a member of the Communal Council, and has primary jurisdiction over the whole delegation. Above the Collegiate Courts are three superior Courts of Appeal. One is the Segnatura at Rome, another sits at Bologna, and the third at Macerata. A still higher Court of Appeal is the Sacra Rota, the limit of whose jurisdiction is not very easily defined, as it once extended over the whole Christian world, and is still very extensive in all

countries where the Pope's authority is generally recognized. It is composed of twelve prelates, six of whom are appointed by the Pope, two by Spain, and one each by France, Germany, Tuscany, and Milan. The system of law is extremely defective, since it scouts all the modern improvements in jurisprudence, and refuses to recognize any codes but the Canon Law and Corpus Juris. The exact amount of the Papal revenue cannot be ascertained. A great part of it is ecclesiastical, of which no account is exhibited. The secular revenue is estimated at about £1,500,000. About one-half of it is derived from customs, excise, and monopolies; all levied on principles which enlightened states have long abandoned. About one-third is derived from taxes on land. Of the remainder, the largest item is furnished by the lottery. The army, in ordinary times, amounts to about 14,000 men, of whom 4400 belong to two regiments of Swiss. A few gun-brigs and smaller craft, and two steamers, compose the Papal navy.

*Church, Education, &c.*—The ecclesiastical establishment, exclusive of Rome, numbers 9 archbishops, 50 bishops, 13 abbots; the number of secular priests is 3500, of regulars or monks 10,000, and of nuns 8000. In point merely of numbers, the thing is evidently overdone; but in point of efficiency for any purpose, religious or moral, the whole machinery is defective in the extreme, and often proves a fruitful source of the vices which it is professedly intended to prevent or correct. The R. Catholic religion is here, of course, completely dominant, and no subject of the Pope is allowed to profess any other, at least if he has been baptized. The non-performance of this rite in the case of the Jews is, probably, one of the reasons why an exception is made in their favour, and they are allowed to have eight synagogues. Education is wholly in the hands of the clergy, and makes a good show upon paper, the educational institutions including eight universities, two primary, at Rome and Bologna, and six secondary; bishops' schools in all the districts rich enough to support them; and communal schools, one of which ought to be in every commune. In point of fact, however, instruction is actually provided for not more than one in fifty of the population, and is, for the most part, so very meagre, as to give good ground to suspect that its real object is not so much to educate as to supplant education. This, at all events, is its general result; and the state which claims to be the purest and wisest in Christendom, has the most ignorant, the most lawless, and the most dissatisfied subjects.

*History.*—The Papal States, as containing the nucleus of the last and greatest of the ancient empires which swayed the world, have a history full of interest; but their existence under the very anomalous form which they now present, dates only from the middle of the 8th century. Long before this period the bishop of Rome had acquired vast ecclesiastical influence, and under the name of Pope, claimed to be the supreme visible head, and spiritual guide of Christendom; but his temporal possessions lay within a very narrow compass, and he often suffered from the visits of foreign aggressors, who treated him with very little ceremony. One of the most formidable of these was Astolphus, king of the Lombards. To rid himself of his presence, Stephen II., who was then Pope, and perfectly aware of the inability of the Greek emperor to assist him, applied to King Pepin, who not only warmly espoused his cause and expelled the Lombards, but in 755 granted to the Pope and his successors a right in perpetuity to the territories from which he had expelled them. The Lombards, who were very much dissatisfied with Pepin's donation, no sooner learned his death, than they collected an army, and laid siege to Rome. Charlemagne, Pepin's son and successor, hastened to the rescue, and not contented with renewing his father's grant, considerably enlarged it. At first the Pope had been contented to hold his temporal possessions under the Greek emperor, whose sanction was requisite to confirm his election, and in whose name justice continued to be administered, even in Rome. But this yoke, which was never borne meekly, was, by a series of dexterous manoeuvres and intrigues, gradually lessened, and ultimately thrown off. Stephen V., on his election in 816, found himself in a condition to decline its confirmation by the emperor, either of the East or West. Papal ambition had now free course, and all the monstrous claims which virtually placed the Pope at the head of all sovereigns as their lord paramount, not only in spiritual, but also in tem-

poral things, were shamelessly advanced. Such claims, notwithstanding the ignorance and superstition which prevailed, could not fail to call forth strenuous opposition; and accordingly a fierce struggle took place between the popes and the emperors of Germany, and was not terminated for centuries. But when it did terminate, the Pope was victor; having not only succeeded in obtaining a recognition of his most arrogant pretensions, but in adding largely to what was called his patrimony. The temporal supremacy which the Pope had asserted was not allowed to remain a dead letter, and in almost all the disputed successions which arose in Europe, he was seen acting sometimes as the selected, but often as the self-constituted umpire, disposing of crowns at pleasure, and as suited his purpose; at one time absolving subjects from their allegiance to their sovereign, and at another excommunicating them for refusing to yield it. The Papacy, however, did not always prove victorious in the struggles which it provoked, or even escape unscathed. Several of the individuals raised to the papedom were stained with monstrous vices, and thereby greatly weakened its moral influence; others, to advance the interests of nephews or bastards, were not over-scrupulous in carving dukedoms for them out of St. Peter's patrimony; and even disputed elections took place, which threw the rival popes into the hands of sovereigns, who took care not to espouse their cause without stipulating for compensation. In this way the papal sovereignty, though apparently at its very zenith, had been greatly weakened, and in the beginning of the 15th century, symptoms of decay were strongly manifested. Councils had hitherto been the submissive tools of the popes; but the Council of Constance boldly asserted its independence, and showed a determination either to share in the supremacy of the Pope, or to question its reality. Subsequent to this event, several popes, instead of increasing their temporal possessions, found it difficult to maintain themselves in them. The most important additions were made by Julius II., who regained Ravenna and several other territories which had been lost, and moreover added Bologna. He died in 1513, and was succeeded by Leo X., whose pontificate, though in some respects the most splendid on record, proved the most disastrous to the papacy. During the 16th century the Reformation commenced, and ultimately delivered the better half of Europe from spiritual thralldom. The Pope thus not only lost some of the richest sources of his revenue, but was compelled silently to withdraw several of his most arrogant pretensions; and in regard to temporal authority, to descend from his lofty eminence as king of kings, to the comparatively humble station of sovereign of the Papal States. Since then there has not been much in the history of these States deserving of particular notice. The most memorable events have occurred towards the end of the last, and since the commencement of the present, century. In 1707 the French seized the N. legations and annexed them to their Cisalpine Republic; and in 1810 the whole of the Papal States were incorporated by Bonaparte into his kingdom of Italy, and the Pope and several of his cardinals were carried off to France, where they remained under surveillance till Bonaparte's downfall in 1814. The Pope again possesses his temporal sovereignty, though obviously by a very precarious tenure. He could make no effectual resistance against foreign aggression, and he was recently (Nov. 24, 1848) driven from his capital by civil war. He has returned, but only to occupy a position most humiliating to any sovereign, and assuredly most damaging to his lofty pretensions.

**PAPANTLA**, a vil. Mexican Confederation, state Vera Cruz, 120 m. N.E. Mexico. E. slope Cordilleras. It forms the centre of a very rich agricultural district, but owing to the heat and insalubrity of the burning climate, is inhabited almost entirely by Indians, and is only occasionally visited by traders from the coast. The locality, though now thus deserted, once contained, at the distance of about 6 m. from the village, a magnificent city, the massive ruins of which still exist, and indicate its ancient splendour. Among other remains are those of a beautiful pyramid, one of the most perfect of the old Mexican structures. It is built of sandstone, beautifully squared and jointed, and faced by hard stucco, which appears to have been painted; measures 120 ft. on every side at its base, and consists of seven stories, gradually narrowing, and ascended by a stair of 57 steps, each 1 ft. high, and terminating at the sixth story. The seventh story

appears to have been the altar on which sacrifices were offered. Trees, plants, and vines, which, in course of time have sprung from the joints and stories of the structure, add much to its singular appearance.

**PAPARI**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on a lake of same name, 4 m. S. Natal; with a church and a primary school; inhabitants employed in fishing, and in making various articles of *esparto*.

**PAPASQUIARO**, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 62 m. W.N.W. Durango, 1. bank Iliaco. Pop. about 5000.

**PAPENBERG**, an isl. Japan, dividing the harbour of Nangasaki into an outer and a middle portion. Though not above  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in circuit, it is rendered very conspicuous by its lofty height, and presents a remarkable appearance, being planted with a row of trees from its base to its summit.

**PAPENBURG**, a tn. Hanover, gov. Osnabrück, near 1. bank Ems, 23 m. S.S.E. Emden; with a church; manufactures of sailcloth and cordage, several distilleries, saw-mills, and extensive building-yards. Pop. 3250.

**PAPENDRECHT**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 11 m. S.E. Rotterdam, on the Merwede; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1888.

**PAPHOS**, a seaport tn. Cyprus. See **DAFFA**.

**PAPOZZE**, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Polesine, 5 m. S.S.W. Adria, near 1. bank Po; with a church, three oratories; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2600.

**PAPPENHEIM**, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, r. bank Altmühl, 33 m. S.E. Anspach; with a handsome chateau of the Counts of Pappenheim, a church, synagogue, Latin school; and manufactures of stone and earthen ware, meerschaum pipes, cutlery, and needles. At Solenhofen, about 1 m. distant, is the finest quarry of lithographic stones yet discovered. P. 2160.

**PAPPLEWICK**, par. Eng. Notts; 5250 ac. P. 307.

**PAPRA**, a small tn. Lower Siam, dist. Salang, 8 m. W. by N. Phoonga, or Ponga; lat.  $8^{\circ} 15' N.$ ; lon.  $98^{\circ} 18' E.$

**PAPRADNO**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trentschin, about 24 m. from Silein. It has a R. Catholic church, and quarries of good building stone. Pop. 2577.

**PAPUA**, **PAPUALAND** or **NEW GUINEA**, a great island, immediately S. of the Equator, and N. of Australia, between the Asiatic Seas on the W., and the Pacific Ocean on the E., and connecting the Indian Archipelago on the one side, with the Polynesian groups on the other. The general direction of the island is W.N.W. and E.S.E. Its most N. point is Cape of Good Hope, in lat.  $0^{\circ} 19' S.$  Its most W. point, Cape Salu, opposite to Salawatti Island, from which it is separated by the Straits of Gallowa, and about 100 m. S.W. from Cape of Good Hope, is in lon.  $131^{\circ} 2' E.$  The most S. and also most E. point of the island appears to stand in lat.  $10^{\circ} 34' S.$ ; lon.  $151^{\circ} 12' E.$  The continuity of the land quite so far, perhaps, is not yet fully established; yet recent surveys have shown that the greater part of the coasts laid down in our maps as Louisiade, on the authority of Bougainville (1768), really belong to New Guinea, which has been traced carefully from Heath Bay in lon.  $150^{\circ} 4' E.$ , above two degrees beyond, or E. of Cape Rodney, hitherto regarded as the S.E. extremity of the island. The length of Papua from Cape Salu to its S.E. extremity, is about 1500 m. Its breadth varies greatly, deep inlets, at the W. end of the island, dividing it into narrow peninsulas, but from lon.  $136^{\circ}$  to  $146^{\circ} E.$ , it is compact, and has a breadth of from 200 m. to 400 m.; its area may therefore be estimated, in round numbers, at 250,000 sq. m.

*Discovery*.—As this vast island is as yet known chiefly through the reports of navigators, who have sailed along its shores, and as no Europeans have explored its interior, or penetrated above a mile or two from the sea-shore, and that only at a few points, we have no such acquaintance with it as would justify the attempt to describe systematically its natural features and characteristics. The fragmentary knowledge of these matters actually attained, may be reproduced most advantageously, as regards both the mutual relation and just appreciation of particulars, in connection with, or appended to, the account of the series of maritime discoveries from which it is derived. According to some writers, the first discovery of New Guinea was made in 1511, by the Portuguese navigator, Abreu; but it is more certain that in 1526, G. de Meneses, on a voyage from Goa to the Molucca Islands, was driven by a tempest to these shores. Yet the Spaniards claim the discovery for Alva de Saavedra, who, in 1528,



touched upon, and gave his name to the N. coasts about the Cape of Good Hope.

Saavedra's Land extends about 100 m. from the Cape of Good Hope, when the coast turns nearly S. at the commencement of a deep bay. A little S. of the promontory thus formed, stands the village of Dori, a point where recent voyagers have gathered much of their information. Cape D'Urville, about 200 m. E. by S. from Dori, forms the E. termination of the great bay, which has also a depth S. of 200 m., and is named after Geelvink, who ran along its eastern shores in 1705. At the bottom of this bay, lat. 4° 25' S.; lon. 135° 40' E., New Guinea is reduced to an isthmus not above 20 m. wide, and which may be considered as dividing the island into two portions; the E., tolerably compact, and extending through 10° of longitude, and the W., 5° in length, more broken and peninsular. A great inlet, discovered and examined by M'Cluer in 1791, enters this portion from W. to E. about 100 m., and reaches within 40 m. of the W. shores of Geelvink's Bay. If we pass from the Cape of Good Hope round Cape Salu (the most W. point), we come upon the coast discovered by Vink in 1633, and crossing the mouth of M'Cluer's Inlet, we arrive at the projecting land seen by Pool in 1636. Thence, following a very incurvated coast in its general direction E., we reach Keyt's Land (1678), which leads to the S. side of the isthmus already mentioned at the bottom of Geelvink's Bay. This completes the circuit of the W. and deeply-indented portion of the island. Beyond or E. of the isthmus, the S. coast trends S.E. about 150 m., then turns S. and S.W. an equal distance to Cape Valsche (False Cape). A great portion of this tract was traced by the Dutch ship *Duiflen* in 1606. E. by S. from Cape Valsche, at a distance of 200 m., is the line of coast N. of Torres Strait, which appears to have been first seen by Bampton and Alt in 1793. Again, at a distance of 200 m. further E., the shores of New Guinea were seen by Bougainville in 1768. The opposite coast at this (the E.) end of the island, was discovered by D'Entrecasteaux in 1793. The coast adjoining these to the N.W. was seen by Dampier in 1700, and the remainder of the N. coast of the island towards Cape D'Urville, was discovered and traced for a considerable distance as early as 1616, by Schouten and Lemaire. It would be easy to lengthen this list of navigators, who claim a share in the discovery of New Guinea, but it is here expedient to pass in silence over the crowd of earlier voyagers (the name of Forrest alone, who in 1775 collected in Dori Bay much valuable information, deserving distinct mention), in order to make room for a rapid exposition of the various important surveys made along the coasts of New Guinea within the last quarter of a century.

**Dutch Settlement.**—In 1826, the Dutch brig *Dourga*, Lieutenant Kolff, sailed from Amboyna, to examine the S.W. coast, doubtless with a view to the selection of a site for a colony. About 100 m. N.E. of False Cape, a wide opening discovered was supposed to be the mouth of a great river, and received the name of the *Dourga*. The examination of this supposed river was one of the objects of the expedition sent from Batavia in 1828 to the same coast. Captain Steenboom, in the *Triton*, entered the *Dourga*, but after a tedious navigation in it of some days, he retraced his course, fearing that delays might mar the execution of another task intrusted to him. A little more perseverance would have enabled him to solve the mystery of the supposed river. He then sailed round False Cape, lat. 8° 24' S.; lon. 137° 38' E.; and steered E. to take possession of New Guinea, from the 140th meridian E. of Greenwich westwards. He exceeded his order, however, by one degree, and formally took possession of the island from its W. extremity to the 141st meridian. He then returned N.W. to Keyt's Land, and in Triton Bay he erected the fort of De Bus. The scenery round this fort was rich and pleasing, the mountain rising immediately behind it to a height of 2400 ft. But the rankness of the vegetation rendered the narrow and sheltered plain exceedingly unhealthy, so that after the settlement had struggled for a few years, it was found necessary to abandon it. In 1835, another Dutch expedition resumed the survey of the *Dourga*, and this time with success. The supposed river proved to be a strait about 90 m. long, and insulating the tract which terminates in Cape False. It received the name of the Princess Marianne's Strait, while the low woody tract to the S. and W. was called Prince Frederik Hendrik's Island.

VOL. II.

**Recent Surveys.**—The French expeditions, commanded by Duperrey and Dumont D'Urville (1822–5, 1827–9, 1837–40), have also added not a little to our accurate knowledge of the S., W., and the N. coasts, including the Bay of Geelvink. And lastly, two vessels were sent successively by the British Government—namely, the *Fly*, Captain Blackwood, and the *Rattlesnake*, Captain Owen Stanley—to survey the passages through Torres Strait, S. to Sydney, and E. into the Pacific. These expeditions fully accomplished their express objects, and obtained results of inestimable value to navigation. But, besides, they have made us acquainted with a long line of coast on the S.E. side of New Guinea.

**Aspect of the Country.**—E. of Torres Strait (lon. 143° E.), the coast forms a deep bay extending through 7° of longitude, and facing the S.; on the E. side of this bay the shore is lined for about 150 m. with a barrier of coral reefs, 5 m. to 15 m. distant, with many openings, and inclosing within them secure and capacious harbours. This coast is in some parts bold, Mount Astrolabe, the highest summit of a group rising close to the shore, has an absolute height of 3800 ft.; but behind these, at a great distance in the interior, a much loftier chain of mountains may be distinctly traced, in favourable weather, through an extent of 250 m. These mountains sink to the shore at Heath Bay; lat. 10° 30' S.; lon. 150° 40' E. Following them N.W. from that point, the chief summits are:—

				Height.
Mount Sackling.....	lat 9° 45' S.....	lon. 149°	E.....	11,236 ft.
Mount Oree.....	9° 33' S.....	148° 5' E.....		10,346 ..
Mount Owen Stanley.....	8° 54' S.....	147° 30' E.....		13,245 ..
Mount Yule.....	8° 15' S.....	146° 30' E.....		10,046 ..

The W. side of the great bay adjacent to Torres Strait, presents a totally different character. Captain Blackwood found it to be a great marshy flat, covered with dense forests, and intersected by innumerable fresh-water channels, forming a network of canals, of all sizes, from that of a mere ditch, to a width of 5 m., and depth of 5 fathoms. In short, this coast has, for a length of 70 m. or 80 m., all the characteristics of the delta of a great river. The whole coast is formed by immense mud-banks, extending 10 m. or 12 m. out to sea, and having a general depth of only two fathoms. The rivers flowing through these numerous channels seem to be always full, and owing to the great body of fresh water issuing from them, they influence the sea to a great distance. The largest of the openings here met with, and that which seems most likely to be an arm of a great river, lies in lat. 8° 45' S. A long tract of coast, N. of Princess Marianne's Strait, has a similar character. The mud-banks extend so far out, that even small vessels can hardly approach within 10 m. of land. From the isthmus S. of Geelvink's Bay, high mountains are visible to the E., but as the general direction of these chains seems to be from W. to E., they recede from the S. coast, and soon disappear. The N. coast of New Guinea is said to be generally mountainous, as well as the W. peninsular portion; and it is even surmised that some of these mountains rise above the snow-line.

**Climate.**—Respecting the climate of New Guinea, we possess but few and scattered notices, and can only venture to surmise that it is strongly contradistinguished from that of the neighbouring continent, Australia; being as remarkable for abundant humidity, as the latter is for the want of it. This difference is to be ascribed, not only to its position close to the line, and within the range of the monsoons, and equatorial stream of vapour, but also to its lofty mountains. Hence it is, that Torres Strait seems to separate two worlds of totally different aspects: the one a dry desert, with scanty vegetation, and scarcely a palm-tree; the other, covered with dense and varied forests, and spreading out into vast alluvial plains, formed by the continual deposit of great rivers.

**Plants.**—The forests of New Guinea abound in trees of gigantic size; among them is the *Dryobalanops*, or camphor-tree (of Sumatra). On the low S.E. shores, the sago-palm lines the banks of the rivers. The natives cultivate, with more or less care, rice, maize, yams, cocoa-nut, sago, sugar-cane, and at least three species of banana. Wild nutmeg and other spices are found in the woods; but the only productions of those forests, sought after at present, are the bark of the *Pulasarie* and *Massoy*, which are carried by the Malays to Japan and China, where they are esteemed for their supposed febrifuge and other medical properties.

*Animals.*—The mammals of New Guinea appear to be few in number. Of the species hitherto collected, the greater number belong to the marsupial animals, like those of Australia. The kangaroos, however, are specifically distinct, and two species (*Dendrolagus*) have the peculiar habit of living in trees. In birds, this island appears to be more rich; about 60 species are already known. Brilliant feathers, particularly those of the bird of paradise, are among the articles exported by the Malays. The most numerous tribe is that of the parrots, and New Guinea may without impropriety be called the Land of Cockatoos.

*Inhabitants.*—The W. shores of New Guinea have been visited for ages by Malays, chiefly from Ceram, who have in some places settled on the coasts, and intermarried with the natives, whom they call Orang Papua, that is, men with frizzled hair. To Malayan influence, perhaps, it is due, that the natives have always manifested violent hostility to Europeans, which has been unjustly ascribed to their barbarity. The Papuans are negroes of small stature, distinguishable from African negroes, by the narrowness and



NATIVES OF PAPUA. —From Duperrey, *Voyage autour du Monde*.

lateral compression of the head; by the smallness, and almost disappearance of the chin; by the excessive thickness of the lips and breadth of the nostrils; the nose being often curved downwards by the weight of the ornaments attached to it. But this description does not apply to all the natives of New Guinea, who are evidently a mixed people; great variety of features (Malay, Jewish, and Papuan), as well as of colour, being often found in the same community. The opinion heretofore entertained, that the inhabitants of the island are divisible into two races, seems to be as unfounded as the assumption that they are in the lowest stage of savage existence. Even on the coasts most remote from those habitually visited by the Malays, the Malayan arts of boat and house building are well understood. The natives at the E. end of the island have large canoes, with outriggers, and double lateen sails of matting. Their dwellings, raised above the ground, on four posts, are firmly and neatly constructed; and on the low coast visited by Captain Blackwood, where the people seem to be unusually barbarous, there was seen a house 100 ft. long, with an arched roof of bamboo, well thatched, the building being strong and capacious enough to receive 200 or 300 people. The use of iron is unknown among them. The men are nearly naked, hideously painted and tattooed. The women wear petticoats made of shreds of pandanus leaf, and several of these, of various colours, are often worn in flounces, one over the other.—(Forrest's *Voyage to New Guinea*; Somerat, *Voyage*, &c.; Kolff's *Voyage* (by Earle); Modera, *Reise*, &c.; Jukes, *Voyage of the Fly*; McGillivray, *Voyage of the Rattlesnake*.)

PAPWORTH, two pars. England, co. Cambridge:—1, (*St. Agnes*); 1290 ac. Pop. 151.—2, (*St. Eeverard*); 1091 ac. Pop. 126.

PAPUETA, an isl. Brazil, bay of Rio-de Janeiro; about 4 m. long, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. broad; fertile, and well cultivated; the low grounds being laid out in beautiful small country-seats, and the higher grounds covered with coffee and sugar plantations. It contains two churches.

PARA, a vast maritime, but thinly populated prov. Brazil; lat. 4° 30' N., to 9° S.; lon. 45° to 64° W.; bounded, N. by Venezuela and New Granada, English, Dutch, and French Guiana, and the Atlantic; E. prov. Maranhão; S. Goyaz and Mato-Grosso; and W. Peru and Ecuador; area, 1,284,270 sq. m. On the N. frontiers are several mountain ranges of considerable height, but the great features by which the province is characterized are its immense plains, and the mighty rivers which flow through them. The general slope of the country is determined by the course of the Amazon, which, though not uniform, differs little from due E. On each end of it, to the N. and S., the ground gradually rises till in the former direction it forms the watershed between the basins of the Amazon and the Orinoco, and in the latter, between the basins of the Amazon and the Rio-de-la-Plata. In the E. part of the prov., the Tocantins, and a number of minor streams, carry their waters directly to the ocean, but, with this exception, all the other rivers are tributaries of the Amazon. The principal of these tributaries are the Negro on the left, the Madeira, Tapajoz, and Xingu, on the right bank. The spaces which separate the tributaries from the main stream, and from each other, are either occupied by tracts of pathless, and almost interminable forests, or stretch out into alluvial plains, often clothed with the richest verdure, and almost always of inexhaustible fertility. The richness of the soil, seconded by the heat of a tropical sun, produces vegetable forms of gigantic magnitude, from which timber of almost unequalled excellence, both for ordinary and ornamental purposes, is obtained; while even the spontaneous undergrowth furnishes endless varieties of plants and shrubs, of the greatest value both in medicine and in the arts. In the comparatively limited tracts which have been brought under cultivation, the most important crops are mandioc, rice, millet, coffee, cotton, and sugar-cane. In respect of minerals, the province is comparatively poor. Gold and silver, emeralds, and other precious stones occur, but only to a very limited extent. The principal exports are rice, *urucu*, a dye said to be preferable to Brazilian wood; cacao, sarsaparilla, caoutchouc, and other elastic gums; balsam copaiba, pimento, rum, timber, &c.

For administrative purposes, Para is divided into six comarcas:—Alto-Amazonas, Cameta, Bragança, Grão-Para, Macapa, and Santarem, or Tapajoz, subdivided into 20 municipal districts, named after the principal towns which they contain. It sends three deputies to the General Legislative Assembly, and appoints one senator. The Provincial Assembly consists of 28 members, and holds its sittings in Para, or Belem. Pop. 205,000, or about six to the square mile.

PARA, meaning Father of Waters, a name originally applied to the Amazon and its estuaries, but now confined to the E. estuary which receives its chief supply of water from the Tocantins. It has a direct length from N.E. to S.W. of about 200 m., with a width varying from 12 m. or 15 m. to 40 m. at its mouth, where it is greatest. It is remarkable for its *bore*, which at spring-tides rushes in impetuously in a vast wave 15 ft. in height.

PARA, a seaport, Brazil. See BELEM.

PARABIAGO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 15 m. W.N.W. Milan, r. bank Olons; with a large and handsome square; a church, and an educational institute; and extensive manufactures of silk goods. It is the birthplace of Bonaventura Cavalieri, whose work on Indivisibles is said to contain the first germ of the differential calculus. P. 3195.

PARABUTI, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 29 m. W. Peterwardein; with a Greek, and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 3409.

PARACATU, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes; 320 m. N.W. Ouro-Preto; with four churches, an *intendencia*, town-house, a Latin and a primary school; and a considerable trade in sugar, rum, coffee, cheese, and bacon, salt, iron implements, and tissues of European manufacture.

PARACATU, a river, Brazil, which rises a little W. above the town; proceeds E., and after a course of 240 m., much of which is navigable, joins l. bank São-Francisco, in lat. 15° 35' S.

PARACELS, an archipelago, China Sea, containing several groups of low islands and shoals, having their nearest extremity about 60 m. off the coast of Cochín China; lat. 12° to 17° N., and lon. 111° to 113° E. They consist of the



Amphitrite Islands; Woody Island, about 3 m. in circuit, covered with some cocoa nut trees; Lincoln Island, the most E. of the Paracels, and also about 3 m. in circuit; Triton Island, or Bank, in the S.W. of the archipelago, and stretching N.W. to S.E. about 3 or 4 m.; North, Discovery, Valuedors, and Bombay Shoals; Drummond's, Money's, Roberts', and Crescent Islands, and Passo Penk.

PARACOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 4363 ac. Pop. 460.

PARADAS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. E. Seville; with a small courthouse, two schools, a granary, a church, three hermitages, and two fountains. Pop. (agricultural), 4286.

PARADEIS, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle and near Judenberg; with manufactures of ironware, chiefly shovels, and a copper and an iron mill. Pop. 1180.

PARAGA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Baes, about 12 m. from Illsk; with a Greek church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1015.

PARAGAU, a river, S. America, rises in Bolivia, prov. Chiquitos, and proceeding N., forms part of the boundary between that country and Brazil; enters prov. Mato Grosso, and joins l. bank Guapore, about 200 m. below the town of Mato Grosso, lat. 13° 39' S.

PARAGUA, a river, Venezuela, rises on the N. slope of the Sierra-Pacaraina; flows N., then E., and falls into the Carony, 20 m. below Barceloneta, lat. 6° 50' S.; lon. 62° 50' W.; total course, 240 m.

PARAGUACU, a river, Brazil, rises in the Serra-de-Chapada, prov. Bahia, and descending from the mountains by a series of lofty cascades, proceeds E. in a very circuitous course; passes the towns of Cachoeira and Maragogipe, and enters the W. shore of the bay of All-Saints, by a very wide mouth. It is the largest river which enters the bay, and is said to have a course of nearly 300 m. It is navigable by small vessels up to the town of Cachoeira.

PARAGUANA, a peninsula, Venezuela, prov. Coro, extending into the Caribbean Sea; lat. 12° N.; lon. 70° W., and connected with the mainland by the long and narrow isthmus of Medanos. It is about 40 m. long, by 35 m. broad, and is mountainous in the centre, with a gradual slope towards the coasts.

PARAGUAY, a name at one time used in a very extensive sense, so as to include the whole of the immense regions of S. America between lat. 16° S., and the Straits of Magalhães, and between Chili and Peru, on the W., and Brazil on the E., now confined to the republic properly so called; extending from lat. 21° to 27° 20' S., and lon. 54° to 58° 40' W. The space thus inclosed forms a very compact territory, nearly in the shape of a parallelogram, about 430 m. long, N. to S., with an average breadth of about 200 m., and consequently containing an area of about 86,000 sq. m. On the N. its limits with Brazil are only vaguely ascertained, but in all other directions it enjoys the advantage of great natural boundaries,—the Parana on the E. and S., and its tributary the Paraguay on the W. The whole surface thus belongs to the basins of these two rivers, a mountain range of considerable elevation stretching between them N. to S., so as to form their water-shed, and send the drainage in opposite directions, but nearly in equal portions. The distance of the water shed from the river scarcely anywhere exceeds 100 m., and hence the tributaries by which the drainage is conveyed are more remarkable for their number than their magnitude. By far the largest is the Tibicuari, which, owing to an E. bend in the water-shed, has its course considerably prolonged, and being augmented by several large affluents from the N., becomes a noble stream before it reaches the Paraguay. The surface, as already observed, is mountainous in the centre, and also in the N.E., where a ramification, known by the name of the Sierra-de-Maracay, or Cordillera-de-Maracava, breaks off from the central chain, and proceeding E. to the banks of the Parana, interrupts the navigation of that river, and forms one of the most remarkable catenacts in the world. The river, which, above the rapids is 12,600 ft. wide, begins to force its way through a deep, narrow gorge, and becoming suddenly contracted to 180 ft., pours down its immense flood with tremendous fury, and a noise which is heard at the distance of 18 m. From the mountain region the surface rapidly descends, first presenting a finely-diversified succession of lower heights, and then spreading out into rich alluvial plains, which,

not infrequently, in the immediate vicinity of the larger streams, are converted into swamps. The climate, though tropical, has its excessive heat greatly modified by the inequalities of the surface, but concurs with the natural fertility of the soil in producing a vegetation of almost unequalled luxuriance and grandeur. In the forests are found at least sixty varieties of timber, admirably adapted for all purposes, in which elasticity, durability, or buoyancy is required; dye-woods, gums, drugs, perfumes, vegetable oils, and fruits, in almost endless variety. Many of the hills are literally covered with the yerba maté (*Ilex Paraguensis*), no contemptible substitute for the tea of China, and the principal beverage of one-half of S. America. The larger plains are roamed over by immense herds of cattle, which, though scarcely required for food in a country otherwise so richly provided, yield valuable products in the shape of hides, tallow, hair, horns, bones, &c.; and on all the alluvial tracts where cultivation is attempted with instruments, however primitive and imperfect, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, rice, maize, and in short the greater part of the most valuable products, both of the tropical and the temperate zones, are raised in profusion. A country thus highly favoured by nature, has already collected a population estimated at 1,200,000. This, though far greater than usually found in S. American states, bears no proportion to its capabilities, which, if fully developed, would probably furnish a larger amount of human subsistence than any other tract of equal extent on the surface of the globe. Unfortunately, various political causes have seriously interfered with its advancing prosperity. In the contest with the mother-country, its isolated position gave it decided advantages, and almost at once, by a single effort, it succeeded in emancipating itself from the Spanish yoke; but it was only to fall under one still more galling. Dr. Francia, who commenced his political career in 1811, as secretary to the revolutionary junta, having been elected consul, exchanged the name for that of dictator, in 1814, and thenceforward till his death in 1840, at the advanced age of 84, retained it with a firm grasp, both in name and in reality. His tyranny, justly regarded as one of the most remarkable political phenomena of modern times, was maintained by a system of espionage so rigorous, and at the same time so widely spread, as to bring fear and distrust into every household; and by a strict prohibition of all intercourse with other nations. The thralldom ended with the dictator's life, and a popular government was immediately established, by the election of two consuls to serve for two years. This form of government, notwithstanding its obvious defects, has hitherto been well administered, and not only has the restriction on foreign intercourse been removed, but the country has been declared free and open both to foreigners and commerce. The benefits of this liberal arrangement have, however, been in a great measure frustrated by the selfish policy of the government of Buenos Ayres; which, taking undue advantage of its command of the outlet of the La Plata, has hitherto been too successful in crippling the trade, not only of Paraguay, but of the extensive regions beyond it abounding in valuable products, to which the Parana and Paraguay furnish the only available means of transport. The defeat and flight of Rosas, the dictator of Buenos Ayres, in February, 1852, have changed this state of affairs. On October 1, 1852, in accordance with a decree of the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, dated August 31, the navigation of the Rio-de-la-Plata, the Parana, and the Uruguay, is opened to all foreign vessels under 120 tons register.—(*Bulletin of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, New York, 1852, &c.*)

PARAGUAY, a large river, S. America. See PLATA (La).

PARAHIBA, a maritime prov. N.E. of Brazil, bounded, N. by Rio-Grande-do-Norte, E. the Atlantic, S. Pernambuco, and W. Ceara. It stretches N. to S. along the coast for about 110 m.: length, E. to W., about 480 m.; area, 51,348 sq. m. It is covered by a series of ramifications from the Cordillera-Borboroma, which stretches E. to W. Between the ridges are valleys of considerable extent, sloping gradually towards the coast, and each containing a stream of some magnitude, fed by numerous torrents from the ridges which inclose it. The largest of these rivers gives its name to the prov., and drains its central valley. N. of it are the Mamanguape, and the Guaja or Guajehi, the latter forming the N. boundary of the prov., and separating it from Rio-Grande-do-Norte; to the S.

is the Goyanna, separating it on the S. from prov. Pernambuco. Much of the soil is of a sandy texture, not capable of yielding good crops under any circumstances, and rendered almost absolutely barren by long droughts, which continue without interruption from six to eight months in the year. The higher grounds are generally of the class known by the name of *catingas*, or shrubby lands, covered with trees made dwarfish and deciduous by want of sustenance and moisture. In some of the low valleys, however, along the banks of streams, tracts of good alluvial soil occur, and are employed in raising sugar-cane and rice. On many of the mountain slopes mandioc, cotton, millet, and tobacco are found to thrive, while the loftiest summits are not unfrequently covered with forests which furnish excellent timber, or valuable gums and balsams. Many species of palms, some of them of remarkable height, grow spontaneously on the low flats which line the coast. The principal exports are cotton, sugar, and rum. Parahiba sends five deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints two senators. The provincial assembly, composed of 28 members, holds its sittings in the town of Parahiba. The educational establishments include a lyceum or college, and 46 primary schools. Pop. 260,000.

**PARAHIBA**, a tn. Brazil, cap. above prov., r. bank Parahiba, about 16 m. from the sea, and 65 m. N. Pernambuco. Its leading streets are paved; houses of stone, and roofed with tiles; and two copious fountains yield a supply of excellent water. It has an old Jesuit college, partly occupied as the residences of the governor and commandant, and partly by the House of Assembly and the courts of law; custom-house, where cotton is inspected before embarkation; townhouse, *intendencia*, seven churches, hospital, barracks, and a number of religious houses belonging to the Carmelites, Franciscans, and Benedictines; a lyceum or college, in which Latin and French, mathematics, geography, history, rhetoric, and philosophy are taught; and two primary schools. The harbour at the town is easily accessible, and much frequented by coasting vessels, which generally load with cotton, sugar, Brazilian wood, gums, and balsams. Vessels of 150 to 200 tons cannot get farther up than Fort Cabedello, about 8 m. below. Pop. tn. and dist., 15,000.—The RIVER, rises in prov. Pernambuco, in Serra Jubatã, near the sources of the Caparibe; flows first N.E., then almost due E. through prov. Parahiba, and falls into the sea by two unequal mouths, which form the island of Cambaio, or São-Bento. Its mouth has from 9 ft. to 14 ft. water, and is defended by two forts—Fort Cabedello on the S., and Forte Velho on the N.

**PARAHIBA-DO-SUL**, a tn. and river, Brazil. The tn. prov. and 70 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, at the mouth of the river of its name, here crossed by a stone bridge; with two churches, and a considerable trade, chiefly transit, in coffee, cotton, cloth, salt pork, cheese, and other produce. Pop. dist., 2000.—The RIVER rises in E. of prov. São-Paulo, about 20 m. N.N.E. Parati; flows W. and then E.N.E. across prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, to the frontiers of Minas-Geraes, where, being joined by the Parahibuna, it flows E., separating Minas-Geraes from Rio-de-Janeiro, receives the Pomba, and continuing its course between provs. Rio-de-Janeiro and Espírito-Santo, finally turns E.S.E. and falls into the Atlantic at the town of its own name, after a course of above 500 m. Its channel is much obstructed by cataracts, and large sandbanks almost close up its mouth.

**PARAHIBUNA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 80 m. N.E. São-Paulo; with a church, and a trade in tobacco, coffee, millet, legumes, and salt pork. Pop. dist., 2000.

**PARAHITINGA**, sometimes erroneously called SAO-LUIZ-DE-PARATINGA, a tn. Brazil, prov. São-Paulo, l. bank Parahiba, a little above the confluence of the Parahibuna, 70 m. W. Rio-de-Janeiro; with a church, and a considerable traffic in swine, sent to São-Paulo and Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. dist., 4000.

**PARAMA-D'ASSUAY**, a pass. See ANDES.

**PARAMARIBO**, the cap. of Dutch Guiana or Surinam, on the river Surinam, about 12 m. from its mouth; lat. 5° 49' N.; lon. 59° 33' W.; the centre of the Dutch West Indian trade. It is intersected by three canals, and the streets generally lie at right angles to each other. It has a government-house and other official buildings; Calvinistic, Lutheran, and R. Catholic churches, a Moravian chapel, and two synagogues; a weighhouse, orphan-hall, a military hospital, and large bar-

rack. It carries on an active trade, exporting sugar, coffee, cotton, cacao, and indigo; and importing grain, salt fish and beef, tobacco, horses, candles, and European manufactures. On September 3 and 4, 1832, above 100 houses and warehouses were destroyed by fire. Pop. (1844), 15,000, of whom 9000 slaves.—(Van der Aa.)

**PARAMATTA**, a tn. New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, on river of same name, here crossed by a bridge in a beautiful and well-cultivated district, 16 m. W.N.W. Sydney. It occupies a large space, consisting of houses built of brick or white freestone, generally detached from each other, and partly surrounded by gardens, and arranged in regular streets, of which the principal one is about 1 m. long. The public buildings, substantial and well constructed, include a government-house, pleasantly situated on a height among gardens, with an observatory attached; an orphan institute, and a convict lunatic asylum. Woollen cloth, and a soft woollen fabric, which takes its name from the town, are manufactured to some extent; and in the vicinity there are large salt-works, and copper-smelting furnaces. Pop. 4454.

**PARAMITHIA**, a tn. European Turkey, Albania, 32 m. S.W. Janina, beautifully situated on the sides of a rock, on the summit of which is a castle. The streets in the most densely-inhabited part are narrow and dirty; but in some parts the dwellings are picturesquely grouped, and the appearance of the place is rendered attractive by streams, stone fountains, Greek churches, and mosques, intermingled with cypress and all kinds of foliage. Pop. 5000.—(Lear's *Journal in Albania and Illyria*.)

**PARAMO-DEL-SIL**, a vil. Spain, prov. and about 60 m. from Leon; with a church, courthouse, primary school, manufactures of linen, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1296.

**PARAMUSHIR**, Kurile Islands. See POROMUSHIR.

**PARANA**, a large river, S. America. See PLATA (LA.)

**PARANAGUA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 180 m. S.S.W. São-Paulo, S. shore bay of same name. It has a criminal court, four churches, a townhouse with prison attached, an old Jesuit college, now used as the custom-house; a Latin and two primary schools, a theatre, and hospital; an excellent harbour, admitting vessels of 300 to 400 tons, and an important trade in timber, rice, flour, *maté* or Paraguay tea, legumes, mules, and lime. Pop. dist., 7000.—The BAY is of an irregular shape, about 12 m. in diameter, and is divided into two channels by a low island called Mel, with several little hills upon it, which, to vessels at a distance, appear like separate islands. It receives several small streams, and is well covered with timber, from which a good many vessels are built upon the spot.

**PARANAIBA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 20 m. N.W. São-Paulo, r. bank Tietê; with a church, an almshouse, and a trade in cattle, sugar, rum, and cotton. Pop. dist., 7000.

**PARANAN**, a river, Brazil, rises in prov. Goyaz, and flows N.W.; receives the Corrente Galheiro, Almas, Arraiaes, and other streams; and joins the Palma in lat. 12° 26' S. The united stream, total course 200 m., takes the name of Paranatinga.

**PARANAPANEMA**, a river, Brazil, rises in prov. São-Paulo, flows N.W., receives the Itapetininga on the right, and the Apiali and Tabagi on the left; and joins l. bank Parana, after a course of about 400 m. Owing to the numerous cataracts in its channel, it is nowhere navigable.

**PARANG**, a mountain pass, Piti, in the W. Himalayas, which, at its summit, is 18,500 ft. above sea-level; lat. 32° 30' N.; lon. 78° E. In ascending it, high walls of cliffs, displaying a natural section of a multitude of strata, rise on either side to about 1500 ft.

**PARANPEBA**, a river, Brazil, rises in prov. Minas-Geraes; flows first S.W., then N.W., and, receiving several small streams, joins r. bank São-Francisco, about 40 m. below the junction of the Para; total course, about 250 m. Its banks are fertile, and some gold is found in its sands; but it is nowhere navigable.

**PARAPITI**, a river, Bolivia, which issues from the N.E. extremity of Lake Grande; flows E.N.E., and, after a course of about 80 m., falls into the S. shore of Lake Ubai.

**PARATI**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 100 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, W. shore Bay of Angra dos Reis. It is well and regularly built; has three churches, a Latin and several primary schools, a townhouse, an hospital, and an important



trade in sugar, coffee, rice, millet, and especially ram, supplied by 150 stills within the district. Pop. dist. 10,000.

**PARATZ**, a vil. Hungary, co. Temes, on the river of that name; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2692.

**PARAY - LE-MONIAL** [anc. *Pro-dum-Moniale*], a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 8 m. W. by N. Charolles, l. bank Bourbinc. It is well built, has a handsome Gothic church, erected in 1004; and a communal college. Pop. 2802.

**PARICHIM**, a walled tn. Meklenburg-Schwerin, l. bank Elde, near Lake Woken, 21 m. S.E. Schwerin. It has a court of appeal for the whole duchy of Meklenburg, two churches, townhouse, synagogue, gymnasium, and several elementary schools; a poorhouse, hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; a chicory-factory, worsted-mill, tanneries, distilleries, and tile-works. Pop. 6489.

**PARCHWITZ**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 10 m. N.E. Liegnitz, r. bank Katzbach, and on the Breslau and Liegnitz railway. It is walled; has four gates, three churches, a castle, an hospital, a townhouse, two mills, dye-works, and tanneries. Pop. 1206.

**PARDO**, a river, Brazil, formed by the junction of the Sanguexuga and the Vermelho, in the S. of prov. Mato-Grosso. The first part of its course is almost a continuous series of cataracts; of which no fewer than 28 have been counted within a distance of 120 m. After it has passed these, though its current still continues rapid, it becomes a large and majestic river; and, after a course of about 280 m., generally S.E., joins r. bank Parana, in lat. 21° 36' S. Owing to the rapidity of the current, the descent is made by canoes in six days at farthest, whereas the ascent requires at least 60 days.

**PARDUBITZ**, a walled tn. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, on the Chrudinka, here crossed by a bridge, at its junction with the Elbe, 13 m. S. by W. Königgrätz. It has a castle, four churches, a high school, three hospitals, and manufactures of paper, and articles in iron and copper. Pop. 2546.

**PAKECCHIA**, a vil. Grecian Archipelago. *See* PAROS.

**PAPECIS**, a cordillera, Brazil, in N.W. of prov. Mato-Grosso; lat. 15° to 19° S. Its general direction is N.W. to S.E., nearly parallel to the course of the Guapore, which it augments by numerous small torrents; but it sends out numerous branches, which ramify over a considerable portion of the province. Within it lie the Sete Lagoas [Seven Lakes], in which the Paraguay takes its rise. The principal chain gradually lowers as it approaches the banks of the Madeira, and merges into plains which take the same name, and extend over a space of nearly 800 m.

**PAEDEDES**, several small places, Portugal, particularly *Paredes da Beira*, a tn. and par., prov. Beira Alta, about 20 m. S.E. Lamego, on a height. Pop. 800.

**PAEDEDES-DE-NAVA**, a tn. Spain, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Palencia. It has a townhouse, a prison, two endowed schools, four churches, a nunnery, an hospital, and three hermitages; and some wool-spinning, for the manufacture of the serges of Palencia. Pop. 6014.

**PAREDON**, or **GREAT PAREDON KAY**, a small isl., W. Indies, in the Bahama Old Channel, 50 m. N. Cuba. It affords good anchorage, with shelter both from sea-breezes and land-winds.

**PARENZO**, a tn. and seaport, Austria, Illyria, on the Adriatic, 30 m. S. by W. Trieste. It is the see of a bishop, has an ancient cathedral, a harbour, sheltered from all winds except the N., and deep enough to admit large merchant vessels; trade chiefly coasting, and, for the most part, carried on in small vessels from 10 to 80 tons. Pop. 2190.

**PARETO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alesandria, prov. and S. Acqui, r. bank Eros; with three churches, a magnificent palace, the remains of three old castles, and a trade in wine and hay. Pop. 2860.

**PAEZOW**, a tn. Russian Poland, 47 m. S.E. Siedlec, near two large lakes. Pop. about 1200.

**PARIGA**, a fortified seaport, European Turkey, Albania, 47 m. S.W. Janina; lat. 39° 16' 24" N.; lon. 20° 23' 30" E. (N.); on a rocky peninsula which separates two small bays, and is so steep, that the houses almost appear to be constructed one above another. A strong, though small acropolis, defends the town, and the harbour is protected by a small fortified island.

**PARIAM**, two pars. England:—1, Suffolk; 2212 ac. P. 532.—2, Sussex; 1264 ac. P. 55.

**PARIA** [GULF OF], a magnificent inlet of the Atlantic, S. America, between isl. Trinidad and mainland of Venezuela; lat. 10° 30' N.; lon. 62° W.; 95 m. long, by about 35 m. broad. It communicates with the ocean by two channels; the N., called the Dragon's Mouth, 12 m. wide, and divided by three islands into four passages; and the S., called the Serpent's Mouth, about 10 m. wide. From both channels a current perpetually flows out. The gulf possesses good anchorage, receives several rivers, including some arms of the Orinoco, and abounds in fish. It was discovered by Columbus in his fourth voyage, in 1508.

**PARIMA** (SIERRA), an irregular cluster of mountains, Venezuela; lat. 4° to 6° 30' N.; lon. 64° to 67° W.; connected S.E. with the Sierra Pacaima, and giving rise to the Orinoco and other large rivers.

**PARINACOCNAS**, a lake, Peru, dep. Ayacucho, prov. same name, 138 m. N.W. Arequipa; 20 m. long, N.W. to S.E.

**PARIS** [anc. *Lutetia Parisiorum*], the capital of France, and, after London, the largest and most populous city in Europe; lat. (observatory) 48° 50' 12" N.; and lon. 2° 20' 30" E. (R.); 212 m. S.E. London; on both sides, and on two islands of the Seine, 111 m. from its mouth. It has recently, and at the expense of about 20 millions sterling, been surrounded with fortifications, consisting of a wall 33 ft. in height, bastioned and terraced, lined with a fosse about 20 ft. deep, and embracing both banks of the Seine, with a continuous enclosure, and of outworks composed of 14 detached forts. These fortifications take in much of the suburbs, and even of the surrounding country; but the proper limits of the town are traced by an interior wall, erected at a much earlier date, for fiscal purposes. In this wall are 50 gates or barriers, which form the proper entrances of Paris, and at which the octroi, or duties on goods brought into it, are levied. Many of these barriers are magnificent structures. Among others may be specified the *Barrière de Neuilly*, consisting of two pavilions, and having in front the splendid triumphal arch *de l'Etoile*; the *Barrières de Vincennes*, *de St. Martin*, *de Fontainebleau*, *de Reuilly*, *de Chartres*, and *de Passy*. Outside the barriers and their connecting wall is a large zone, finely planted, which nearly makes the circuit of the town, and forms an excellent, though not very much-frequented promenade. It receives the name of *Outer Boulevards*, to distinguish them from the *Inner Boulevards*, which form a similar internal zone, consisting, in their finest parts, of a magnificent central thoroughfare, bounded on either side with a double row of trees, under which a broad and elevated pathway has been formed, and lined by elegant shops and mansions, the whole forming a scene of animated gaiety and splendour, which no other capital in Europe can equal.

The Seine traverses the city in a W.N.W. direction, and has a medium breadth of about 450 ft., nearly one-third less than that of the Thames at London. It is shallow, and navigable only by barges and small steamers. Its quays are built of solid masonry, and form large terraces, with a roadway in the centre, and a footpath on either side, generally planted. They extend about 11 m., and in addition to the splendid walks which they afford, serve the important purpose of protecting the lower parts of the city from inundations, from which, previously to these erections, it often suffered. The number of bridges is 27, all of stone, with the exception of seven suspension-bridges, three of a combination of stone and iron, and one of wood. The most deserving of notice are the *Pont d'Austerlitz*, or *Pont du Jardin des Plantes*, 400 ft. long by 37 ft. broad, with stone piers, and five arches of cast iron; the *Pont Neuf*, an ancient bridge, the longest of all, centrally situated, and forming one of the principal thoroughfares; the *Pont des Arts*, a light and elegant iron bridge of nine arches, resting on stone piers; the *Pont de la Concorde*, or *Pont de Louis XVI.*, adorned with 12 colossal statues of white marble; and the *Pont de Jena*, a remarkably handsome structure, consisting of five elliptical arches, and decorated with a cornice imitated from the temple of Mars at Rome, and garlands of oak and laurel.

The houses are almost all built of white calcareous stone. Their general height is from five to six stories, arranged as distinct tenements, and reached by a common stair, as still usual in the cities and large towns of Scotland. Very frequently, however, the stair is not entered immediately from the street, but is preceded by a *porte cochée* or carriage

entrance leading into a court, round the sides of which the houses rise in lofty piles; but of course the more spacious mansions are separate tenements.

**Streets and Squares.**—The streets in several of the newer parts of the town are straight, wide, airy, and excellently paved, both in the centre for carriages, and on the sides for

foot passengers; but, as a general rule, the streets are irregular in the extreme, cutting each other, not in parallel lines, but at all kinds of angles, and many of them, even in leading thoroughfares, so narrow, that carriages have difficulty in passing, and persons on foot often run considerable risk of bodily injury. The best streets after the Inner Boule-



vards, which have been already mentioned, are the Rue de Rivoli, on the N. bank of the Seine, the Rue de la Paix, continued across the Place de Vendôme, and thereafter by the Rue de Castiglione, the Rue Royale, the Rue du Chausse d'Antin, and the Rue des Pyramides. The squares are neither large nor numerous. By far the finest, both from its position and its buildings and monuments, is the Place de Concorde. It is situated between the gardens of the Tuileries on the E., and the still larger, if not finer gardens of the Champs Elysees on the W.; opens S. on the Pont Louis XVI, which leads directly to the Chamber of Deputies, and N. on the Rue Royale, terminated by the beautiful colonnade of the Madeleine; and is adorned with various monuments, of which the most conspicuous is an obelisk transported from Luxor in Egypt. The only other squares deserving of notice are the Place Vendôme, an irregular octagon, lined by lofty edifices of uniform appearance, the centre occupied by a lofty column modelled on that of Trajan at Rome, and covered with bass-reliefs cast from 1200 pieces of cannon taken in war; the Place de la Bastille, occupying the site of the notorious prison of that name; the Place du Chatelet, with a fountain in its centre, consisting of a circular basin 20 ft. in diameter, with columns 58 ft. high, divided by bands of bronze gilt, inscribed with Napoleon's principal victories; and the Place du Carrousel, between the Tuileries and the Louvre, containing a triumphal arch 45 ft. high by 60 ft. long and 20 ft. broad, designed after the arch of Septimius Severus at Rome, consisting of a central, and two smaller lateral arches, the entablature supported by eight columns of red marble, over each of which is a statue, while a low attic above the entablature is crowned with a triumphal car, occupied by a female figure, and drawn by four bronze horses, the whole forming one of the finest monuments of which Paris can boast.

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS.**—The public edifices and other objects of interest are so very numerous, that an enumeration of the most remarkable is almost all that can be here attempted.

**Churches.**—Of these the most celebrated is the Cathedral of Notre Dame, situated on one of the islands of the Seine, called the Isle de la Cité. It is a vast cruciform structure, with a lofty W. front, flanked by two massive square towers. Three ample portals, composed of a series of retiring arches, covered with figures, lead into the interior, which consists of a nave with double aisles and transepts, and terminates in an octagon. The whole length of the church is 390 ft., width of transept 144 ft., height of vaulting 102 ft., height of towers 204 ft., width of W. front 128 ft. The whole building, with exception of some comparatively modern alterations, is in an early and pure style of pointed architecture, sufficiently provided, but by no means overloaded with ornaments, remarkable for their high degree of finish and delicacy. The church of La Madeleine is a modern structure of singular magnificence. It stands on an elevated platform fronting the N. end of the Rue Rivoli. Its style is purely Grecian. A colonnade of 52 isolated Corinthian pillars goes completely round it; and on the walls opposite to the spaces between the pillars, is a row of niches filled with colossal statues of saints. The pediment at the S. end, said to be the largest sculptured pediment in existence, exhibits an immense alto-relievo by Lemaire, covered with figures, many of them of gigantic dimensions. The interior consists of a vast unbroken nave, lined with rich marbles, and lighted from above by four circular apertures in a richly-gilded ceiling, supported by majestic Corinthian columns. The edifice is surpassingly gorgeous, but has none of the solemn majesty which should characterize a church. The church of St. Genevieve, once better known by the heathenish name of Pantheon, when it was intended to make it the final resting-place of such gods and demigods as France could furnish, stands on the S. side of the Seine, near the Jardin des Plantes, and makes a conspicuous appearance, with its large dome 282 ft. in height. It is nearly in the form of a Greek cross, 288 ft. long by 252 ft. broad, and is entered by a portico of 22 fluted Corinthian columns 60 feet in height,



and six in diameter, supporting a triangular pediment of vast dimensions. The other churches most deserving of notice are those of St. Denis du St. Sacrement; St. Etienne du Mont, remarkable for its square tower and circular turret, a little detached from it, and interesting as the burial-place of Pascal; St. Eustache, after Notre Dame the largest church in Paris; St. Germain l'Auxerrois, with nothing so remarkable as its belfry, from which the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew was first tolled; St. Louis, St. Germain des Prés, St. Gervais, with a chapel regarded as the most beautiful in Paris; St. Laurent, St. Marguerite, St. Medard, St. Merri, St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, Notre Dame de Lorette, a beautiful modern church of small dimensions; St. Paul and St. Louis, on an elevated platform, approached by a flight of steps, with a magnificent front, fine colonnade, and a lofty dome; St. Pierre du Gros Caillon, St. Roch, the burial-place of Corneille, and the church of the court during the time of Louis Philippe; St. Severus, with a tower terminating in a singular pyramidal roof; St. Thomas d'Aquin; Du Val de Grace, less remarkable for external than for internal beauty, with a dome, heavy without, but so finely painted within, as to be considered one of the finest frescoes in France; St. Vincent de Paule, a splendid modern church, finely situated on an eminence; the church of the Sorbonne, so called from having belonged to the celebrated school of that name,

containing the finely-sculptured tomb of the Cardinal de Richelieu; and St. Sulpice, a handsome edifice, commenced in the 17th, but not finished till the middle of the 18th century. The Protestants have several churches, of which the best are those of the Oratoire, and Visitation, formerly belonging to the R. Catholics, but both ceded by Government to the French Calvinists. There are also two English Episcopal chapels, one of them a modern Gothic edifice, for the use of the embassy; a Greek chapel, which the Russian embassy attend, and two synagogues.

*Palaces.*—The Tuileries, so called from the tile-works which originally occupied its site, continued for centuries to be the chief Parisian residence of the sovereigns, till France ceased to possess them. It was commenced by Catherine de Medicis in 1564, was enlarged by Henry IV., and was brought nearly to its present form by Louis XIV. The extreme length of its façade is 1008 ft., and its breadth 108 ft. Owing to the irregular manner in which it has been built, it is difficult to class it under any particular style of architecture; but the effect, more from the great length and varied outline, than from any excellence of detail, is very imposing. The principal front looks W. through the garden to the Place de la Concorde, and consists of a central façade, with columns on the first, second, and third stories, respectively of Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, and of two pavilions. The flower-garden, immediately



PARIS, FROM NEAR THE PONT ROYAL, LOOKING UP THE SEINE.

On the left are the Tuileries and the Louvre; in the centre distance the Invalides, and the Cathedral of Notre Dame; in the distance to the right is the tower of the Pantheon, or St. Genevieve; the bridges in receding order are Pont Royal, Pont de Saints Pères, Pont des Arts, at the end of which is seen the Palais des Beaux Arts; Pont Neuf, and Pont au Change.

in front, is railed off, and intended to be private; but the rest of the garden or park, laid out in alleys and finely-planted groves, with sheets of water, and numerous groups of statues, is one of the principal holiday resorts of the citizens. East of the Tuileries, and mainly separated from it by Place and Rue du Carrousel, stands the Louvre, which was originally built to be, and still continues to be called a palace, though it has long ceased to be a state residence, and forms the great national repository of works of art. It forms the four sides of a square, and presents four external fronts. The principal entrance is by the E. front, which, taken as a whole, ranks as one of the finest pieces of architecture of any age. A striking feature in it is its grand colonnade, composed of twenty-eight coupled Corinthian columns, with a wide gallery behind. The S. front, facing the Seine, bears a considerable resemblance to the E., and almost vies with it in splendour. The W. and N. fronts are comparatively plain. The interior, with its contents, will be more appropriately noticed along with the museums. Not far from the Tuileries and Louvre stands the Palais-Royal, which is entered from the Rue St. Honore by a Doric arcade and gateway. It forms a court, the N. side of which

contains the principal building, while the E. and W. sides consist of two wings, projecting towards the street; behind which, again, is the 'Galerie d'Orléans,' a wide and lofty arcade, paved with marble and roofed with glass, and lined on either side with a range of elegant shops. Immediately N. is the garden of the Palais-Royal, forming a rectangle of 700 ft. long, N. to S., by 300 ft. broad. It is partly laid out as a flower-garden, and partly planted with rows of lime-trees. All around the garden are buildings of uniform architecture, standing on arcades, which form a broad gallery; while the first floor is laid out in shops, which are among the most elegant in Paris. The second floor used to be much occupied in a less reputable manner, by gambling and similar infamous establishments; but the most of them have been rooted out, and their place supplied by restaurant and coffee-shops. No space of equal dimensions is so much frequented as the Palais Royal, and nowhere can a stranger get a readier glimpse of all the phases of Parisian life. Much farther to the W., at the corner of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré stands the Elysée Bourbon, which has many interesting associations connected with it, and the name of which has recently been

rendered familiar from the occupation of it by the President [Emperor]. It does not possess much architectural merit. The Luxembourg, on the S. side of the Seine, was built by Marie de Medicis, on the model of the Pitti palace at Florence. It is a fine structure, remarkable alike for its solidity and the beauty of its proportions; and was the place of meeting of the Chamber of Peers, while that body existed.

*Government and Municipal Buildings.*—The Chamber of Deputies or Corps Legislatif is held in the Palais Bourbon, so called from having been originally erected by a duchess-dowager of Bourbon, and afterwards occupied by the house of Condé, a branch of that family. Its principal front, looking N. towards the Seine, is adorned by a magnificent portico of twelve Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment with an allegorical bass-relief, and is approached by a flight of twenty steps. Immediately behind is the chamber itself, a semi-circular hall, ornamented with twenty-four Ionic columns of white marble, and fitted up in crimson cloth and gold. The Palais de Justice, where the principal courts of justice are held, is an immense pile of building, situated on the W. part of the Ile de la Cité. The principal halls are those of the Court of Cassation, formerly the High Chamber of the Parliament, and the Court of Assizes. The Hotel de Ville, situated in the Place de Grève, notorious for the wholesale murders committed in it during the revolution, forms an immense quadrangle, with four splendid façades. The ornaments of the principal front are richly sculptured. Over the

gallery, which is approached by a flight of steps extending along the whole of the W. front. The Salle de la Bourse, where business is transacted, is a large apartment, of the Doric order, surrounded by arcades. The deeply-coved ceiling is divided into sixteen compartments, covered with fine monochrome drawings, which have the effect of bass-reliefs. The Tribunal de Commerce, and other courts more immediately connected with trade and commerce, are located in this building. The Treasury [Hotel des Finances] is an immense building, in the Rue de Rivoli. The Register Office [Hotel des Archives Royales] occupies the former palace of the Prince de Soubise, and is more interesting from the value of its records, extending over a period of 1200 years, than remarkable for the merits of its architecture. In connection with the records of the kingdom, may be mentioned its printing establishment [Imprimerie Royale], occupying the buildings of the Palais Cardinal; so called from having originally belonged to the Cardinal de Rohan. It is one of the largest and best-regulated establishments of the kind in Europe, and possesses so complete an assortment of types, that it has printed the Lord's Prayer in 150 languages.

*Museums, Libraries, &c.*—At the head of these stands the magnificent collection of the Louvre, the buildings of which have already been described. It forms one of the chief attractions of the capital, and consists of various galleries, to each of which a slight reference must be made. The Museum of Paintings of the Italian, Flemish, and French Schools



HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.—From a lithograph by Ph. Benoit.

central porch is a brazen equestrian bass-relief of Henry IV., and in the wall a series of niches filled with statues of the most distinguished Parisian magistrates. The interior court, approached by a flight of steps, is surrounded by an arcade and portico, with Ionic columns; the Grande Salle or Salle du Fronde, occupying the whole length of the central portion of the building, is very magnificent. The Admiralty [Hotel de la Marine], forming the N.E. side of the Place de la Concorde, is a beautiful structure; which, under its original name of Garde Meuble de la Couronne, was the place where the crown jewels were kept, and, previous to the revolution, contained an immense number of valuable and curious objects. The Mint [Hotel des Monnaies] fronts the Quai Conti, on the S. side of the Seine, and contains an immense collection of coins and medals; the ground plan includes eight courts, with ranges of buildings in which all the operations connected with coining are carried on. The Post-office [Hotel des Postes], to the E. of the Palais-Royal, has a handsome front; but the whole building, though well arranged, does not possess much architectural merit. The Exchange [La Bourse] in the Rue Vivienne, is a beautiful modern structure, only completed in 1826; it is in the form of a parallelogram, 212 ft. by 126 ft., surrounded by a range of sixty-six columns, supporting an entablature and masked attic, and forming a covered

[Musée des Tableaux des Ecoles Italiennes, Flamandes, et Française] contains above 1400 pictures; and though justly deprived of many of the master-pieces, which had been brought to it from all parts of Europe, by a system of wholesale spoliation, is still one of the finest galleries in existence. In addition to it, there is another Galerie Française, containing modern French pictures, among which that of the Ports of France are conspicuous; and a large and excellent Spanish gallery. The Salle de Bijoux contains curious and valuable cups, vases, porcelain, jewellery, cameos, agates, and many remarkable articles of vertu, belonging chiefly to the middle ages. Adjoining is the Salle des Sept Cheminées, containing copies of some of Raphael's finest frescoes in the Vatican. The Greek Museum [Musée Grec] is particularly rich in Etrurian and Grecian vases, and in articles obtained from Herculaneum and Pompeii. The Egyptian Museum is enriched with the fruits of the French re-

searches in Egypt, and, in regard to all that relates to domestic life in its minutest details, is not surpassed by any other collection. The Collection Standish—so called from an Englishman of that name who bequeathed it to Louis-Philippe—contains some good original paintings, and a library of rare books; among others, the Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, valued at £1000. From the ante-room of this collection, a small staircase leads to the Naval Museum [Musée de la Marines], which contains beautiful models of vessels of all classes, both finished and in every stage of construction; models, also, of the principal naval ports of France; and a museum of Indian arms and ornaments, from the Pacific and N. America. The Musée des Dessins contains about 1300 drawings, including numerous specimens of the great masters of all schools. The Musée des Antiques, entered from the vestibule at the bottom of the grand staircase, occupies a series of apartments on the ground floor, and forms a remarkable and interesting collection of about 1100 articles, consisting of statues, busts, vases, &c. The Musée de la Sculpture Moderne contains the best specimens of sculpture and statuary which the modern French school has been able to furnish, but is poor in those of foreign artists.

The Musée du Luxembourg, contained in the palace of that name, is appropriated to the finest works of living



French artists, purchased by Government. The Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, together with the Jardin des Plantes or Botanical Garden, in which it stands, is at once one of the most attractive and instructive places of resort in Paris. The museum, properly so called, is rich in the collections of Cuvier and other distinguished names, and possesses, besides excellent specimens in all the branches of natural science, a good menagerie. The Musée d'Artillerie occupies five galleries; one containing suits of ancient armour, and the other four arms, instruments, machines, and models of those used by the artillery service. The Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, occupying the very extensive buildings which formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Martin des Champs, contains a most valuable and interesting collection of machines, models, drawings, &c., relating to almost all branches of industry. The most important library is the Bibliothèque Royale, Imperiale, or Nationale (for it has borne all these names by turns), occupying a vast building, almost devoid of ornament, but containing one of the largest and most valuable collections in existence; the books and pamphlets amounting in number to about 1,000,000; the MSS., many of them of extreme rarity and interest, to 80,000; and the maps and plans to 300,000. In addition to these, there is a collection of engravings, contained in 80,000 vols. or portfolios, with 1,400,000 plates; a gallery of ancient sculpture, in which the most remarkable object is the Egyptian zodiac of Denderah; and a cabinet of antiquities, consisting chiefly of coins and medals, to the number of 100,000, many of them rare, and some unique. The other more important libraries are those of the Arsenal, 200,000 vols. and 6300 MSS.; St. Geneviève, 250,000 vols. and 3000 MSS.; Mazarine, at the Institute, 200,000 vols. and 3700 MSS.; De la Ville, 55,000 vols.; De l'Institute, 100,000 vols.; De l'Université, 50,000 vols.; du Conseil de l'Etat, 80,000 vols.; De l'Ecole de Médecine, 30,000 vols.; Du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, 30,000 vols.; and libraries, of greater or less extent, attached to almost all the public institutions, and government, judicial, and municipal offices.

*Educational Establishments.*—The University of Paris, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and long one of the most celebrated in Europe, was suppressed at the revolution, and an entirely new system of public education adopted. At the head of this system is placed the University of France, which, properly speaking, is only a board of education, consisting of a council of nine members, presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction, as grand master, and having under it twenty-two inspectors-general of studies. The most extensive school of Paris is the Academy, consisting of five faculties—sciences, with ten ordinary and eight supplementary professorships; letters, with twelve ordinary and seven supplementary; theology, with six ordinary and five supplementary; law, with seventeen ordinary and eight supplementary; and medicine, with twenty-six ordinary. After the Academy come the Collège Royal de France, with twenty-seven professors; the college attached to the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, with fifteen; the colleges of Louis le Grand, Henri IV., Bourbon, St. Louis, and Charlemagne, attended each by about 1000 pupils; the Ecole Polytechnique, established in the buildings of the old Collège de Navarre, a celebrated institution, in which the greatest mathematicians which France has produced have been teachers, and not a few of them have been formed; the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, for the education of engineers, directors of manufactories, builders, &c.; the Ecole Normale, for training professors of a higher grade, and several Ecoles Normales Elementaires, for ordinary male and female teachers; Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, consisting of about 100 pupils, taken from the Ecole Polytechnique, to be instructed in all the branches of civil engineering; Ecole des Mines, kept in the magnificent Hotel de Vendôme, with a full complement of professors in every branch relating to mining operations, and a most valuable mineral museum, which fills fifteen rooms, and contains the geological collection of the Paris Museum, formed by Cuvier and Brongniart; Ecole des Chartes, in which palaeography, or the art of deciphering and studying ancient MSS. is taught; Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes [School of Living Oriental Languages], with seven professors; Ecole de Pharmacie, with ten professors, and the sole power of licensing apothecaries, who cannot practise till examined here; Ecole Gratuite de Dessin, de Mathématique, et de

Sculpture d'Ornement, a kind of mechanics' institute; Ecole Speciale et Gratuite de Dessin pour les Jeunes Personnes, in which young women, intended for the arts or similar professions, have the means of studying figures, landscapes, flowers, &c.; Palais and Ecole des Beaux Arts, in which gratuitous lectures on all subjects connected with the arts are given, by twenty-one professors; Ecole Veterinaire, a celebrated establishment, not in Paris, but at Alfort, in its vicinity; Conservatoire de Musique et de Declamation, for the instruction of both sexes in music, singing, &c., by a numerous body of the first professors, male and female; and numerous primary schools, superior and infant schools, &c.

*Benevolent Institutions.*—The civil hospitals of Paris are divided into three classes—general hospitals, special hospitals, and hospices or almshouses. The general hospitals are the Hotel Dieu, the most ancient of all the Parisian hospitals, situated partly on the S. side of the Ile de Cité, and partly on the S. side of the river, here crossed by a covered bridge, and forming a very extensive and admirably-managed infirmary, which, on an average, annually receives about 11,000 patients; Hopital de la Pitié, with 600 beds, and an average of above 10,000 patients; Hopital de la Charité, with 530 beds, and 8000 patients; and the Hopitals Necker, Cochin, and Beaujon. The chief special hospitals are those of St. Louis for cutaneous diseases; Hopital du Midi and Hopital de Lourcine, both for syphilitic complaints; Hopital de la Maternité, Hopital des Enfants Malades, and Hopital des Cliniques. The hospices are the Bicêtre or Hospice de la Vieillesse, for old men; and the Salpêtrière or Hospice de la Vieillesse, for old women; two similar Hospices des Incurables; and the Hospice des Enfants Trouvés [Foundling hospital], a large establishment, in which the abuses notorious in regard to foundling hospitals, notwithstanding some attempts here made to remedy them, continue almost unabated. In addition to the above classified hospitals, are numerous establishments of a benevolent nature, well deserving of notice. The most celebrated of these is the Hotel des Invalides, or asylum for old soldiers, a magnificent establishment, capable of receiving 5000 pensioners. Its gilded dome makes it one of the most conspicuous buildings in Paris, and it is also one of the largest and most magnificent, presenting a noble front in three projecting masses, 612 ft. long, and four stories high. Among other benevolent institutions are the lunatic asylum [Maison Royal de Charenton]; two blind asylums, the deaf and dumb institute [Institution Royale des Sourds Muets], and a great variety of societies, both public and private, for distributing food and clothing, and reclaiming those who have gone astray.

*Prisons and Correctional Establishments.*—The former are nine in number, and several of them have acquired a dreadful notoriety from the deeds perpetrated in them during the fury of the great revolution. The principal are La Force, containing 1200 separate cells, and distinguished by its classification of prisoners and excellent sanitary regulations; St. Pelagie, recently converted partly into a political prison, and partly into a kind of hulks for convicts whose punishment is of short duration; St. Lazare, a general female prison, which has generally an average of about 1000, and receives annually about 10,000 prisoners; Dépôt des Condamnés for criminals condemned to the hulks or to death, and remarkable for being at once light, airy, and healthy, and yet one of the strongest places of custody ever erected; and the Maison Centrale d'Education Correctionnelle, with very much the air of a feudal castle. The prisons to which the most mournful interest attaches, are the Palais du Temple, from which Louis XVI. was led forth to the scaffold; the Conciergerie, from which Marie Antoinette was led forth to the same fate; and the Abbaye, the most gloomy of all the Parisian dungeons, and, during the reign of terror, a perfect den of horrors.

*Places of Resort and Amusement.*—Of the former, several have already been incidentally mentioned, and the only one which seems to call for more special notice, is the most celebrated of all—the Champs Elysées. It stretches W. from the Place de la Concorde to the Barrière de l'Etoile for about 1½ m., gradually widening out from 373 yards to 700 yards. It consists of a central road, lined with trees, and with wide walks and open spaces on each side, crowded, particularly on holidays, with all grades of Parisian society, and presenting one of the gayest and liveliest scenes which can well be imagined. The public fêtes all take place here; and, even on

the most ordinary occasions, all kinds of attractions are to be found in the shape of shows, musical bands, panoramas, circuses, &c. The theatres of Paris and its immediate suburbs afford accommodation for 30,000 persons; and the passion for such amusements is so strong and general, that the attendance is usually full. The most important are the Académie Royale de Musique or French Opera, capable of containing about 2000 persons; the Italian Opera, the Opera Comique, the Théâtre Française, the Odeon, the Théâtre de la Gaîté, for vaudevilles and melodramas; Théâtre des Folies Dramatiques, Théâtre du Vaudeville, Théâtre des Variétés, Théâtre du Palais Royal, Théâtre Porte St. Martin, Théâtre de l'Ambigu Comique, Théâtre du Pantheon, remarkable as occupying one of the earliest churches of Paris; and the Cirque Olympique. Numerous other places of amusement are always open, many of a more rational, but not a few also of a questionable kind. A place of resort, though certainly not of amusement, furnishing one of the most interesting and impressive sights of the capital, is the celebrated cemetery of Père-la-Chaise.

*Societies.—Literary, Scientific, &c.*—At the head of these stands the Institut de France, which has acquired such celebrity, that the most distinguished European philosophers covet the honour of being admitted to it as foreign associates. It consists of 224 ordinary members, all of whom receive a salary of about £60; 42 free academicians, without salary; 33 associates, and 220 correspondents; and is divided into five sections or academies—the Académie Française, specially devoted to the French language; the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, for general literature, learned languages, and antiquities; the Académie des Sciences, subdivided into 11 sections, embracing the different branches of physics, mathematics, natural history, medicine, rural economy, &c.; the Académie des Beaux Arts, for painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving, and music; and the Académie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques, for history, moral science, jurisprudence, political economy, and statistics. The Institute overshadows most of the other societies, many of which, however, have distinguished themselves, and are well known under the names of the Antiquarian, Philomathic, Natural History, Geographical, Statistical, Philotechnic, Asiatic, Anatomical, Medical, and Agricultural Societies, &c.

*Manufactures and Trade.*—The Government possesses only two properly manufacturing establishments—that known by the name of the Gobelins, celebrated for its tapestry and carpets, made, however, not for sale, but the supply of the palaces, and for presents; and that of tobacco, which the Government holds as a monopoly, and carries on in a vast establishment on the S. side of the Seine, producing about a fifth of all the snuff used in the kingdom, and yielding an annual profit estimated at £2,800,000. In the other branches, which are free, the most important manufactures are articles of jewellery and precious metals; ebony and ivory, trinkets, fine hardware, paper-hangings, saddlery, and other articles in leather; cabinet-work, carriages, various articles of dress, silk and woollen tissues, particularly shawls and carpets; lace, embroidery, artificial flowers, combs, machines, mathematical and optical instruments, types, books, engravings, refined sugar, chemical products, &c. The value of all the industrial products of Paris, in 1847, was, after a very careful investigation, estimated at £58,545,134. In 1848, during the turmoil of the last revolution, they fell to £27,100,965; in other words, to less than one-half of what they were before. The value of the exports, composed almost entirely of the above articles of manufacture, was declared at the custom-house of Paris, in 1849, to amount in value to £1,980,877; and in 1850, to £2,219,189. The estimated revenue of the city for 1852, is £1,860,726; and the expenditure, £1,940,726.

*People.*—The inhabitants of Paris have long considered themselves at the head of European civilization; and if such an eminence can be gained by mere external polish, they perhaps deserve it. In matters of dress and fashion, the lead is conceded to them by a kind of unanimous consent; and though their manners have suffered considerably by the stormy periods through which they have passed, and the numberless barbarities accompanying them, their native politeness has not been lost; and none succeed better, not only in practising the agreeable arts of life, but even in observing the outward decencies of society. Beneath this pleasing surface, however,

a strong and polluted current is perpetually running; and there is no part of the world where the more substantial virtues are more rare, and where so much dissoluteness exists within such narrow limits. The principles of infidelity, and the abominations of socialism, have found a hearty welcome in large masses of the population, and proclaim their influence in the lamentable fact, that every third child born is illegitimate; the exact number of the births for 1851 were, legitimate 21,689, illegitimate 10,635. The only virtue in which more northern nations might probably imitate them with advantage is temperance; though the quantity of liquids consumed by each Parisian is somewhat startling. In 1851, there were consumed in Paris:—

	Gallons.		Gallons.
Wine .....	29,795,935	Cider.....	404,482
Spirits .....	1,196,222	Beer.....	2,872,544

This will give above 29 gals. wine, 1  $\frac{1}{10}$  gals. ardent spirits, and 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  gals. beer or cider, to each individual, man, woman, and child, of the 1,021,530 inhabitants of Paris. These quantities are, of course, exclusive of the plentiful libations imbibed by the working-classes on Sundays, and other holidays, outside the barriers, where drinks of all kinds may be enjoyed at a cheaper rate than within the walls, from not being subject to the heavy duties of the city.

*History.*—The origin of Paris is involved in obscurity, but the account to which most credit appears to be given, is, that a wandering tribe having settled upon the banks of the Seine, built huts upon the Ile de la Cité, to which they retired with their flocks and herds when any of the neighbouring tribes made incursions upon them, which they were otherwise unable to resist. To this natural stronghold they gave the name of Lutetia, supposed to be derived from the Celtic *louton-hezi*, meaning Dwelling of the Waters; while they themselves, for some reason not well explained, took the name of Parisii. When Julius Cæsar conquered Gaul he accordingly here found a tribe of Parisii, with a capital called Lutetia, connected with the shore by two bridges. They defended themselves bravely, but were overcome; and Cæsar, after rebuilding the town, which had been nearly destroyed, surrounded it with walls, and further defended it by erecting two forts at the extremity of the bridges. The Gallic were exchanged for Roman divinities; civilization made rapid progress, and in the course of the 500 years of the Roman dominion, Lutetia rose to be a place of considerable importance, and became the capital of N. Gaul. In the beginning of the 5th century it suffered much from the northern hordes, and ultimately fell into the hands of the Franks, headed by Clovis, who, having embraced Christianity, made it his residence in 508. Under his descendants it became the capital, first of a kingdom of same name, and then of the kingdom of Neustria. In 987 a new dynasty was established in the person of Hugo Capet, from whose reign downwards, Paris has continued to be the residence of the kings of France. In the latter part of the 12th century, Philip Augustus mounted the throne, and built the castle of the Louvre and several churches, paved the streets, and enclosed a large part of the buildings with walls, flanked with towers. The various schools which had existed separately, became united under the common name of University, which now began to occupy a prominent place among the literary establishments of Europe. Under Charles V. new walls and ditches were erected, with the view more especially of guarding against the inroads of the English, who made frequent incursions into the faubourgs. The fortifications failed to produce the desired effect; for in 1420, during the reign of Charles VI., the English made themselves masters of the city, and were not dislodged from it for sixteen years. In 1437 and 1438, under Charles VII., Paris was ravaged by pestilence and famine, and such was the desolation, that wolves appeared in herds, and prowled about the streets. Under Louis XI. a course of prosperity again commenced. The area of the city extended over 1414 ac., and its population amounted to 300,000 souls. In 1470 the first printing-presses were introduced, and the post-office was established. Francis I. demolished the old castle of the Louvre, and commenced a new palace on its site, rebuilt several churches, opened up better communications between the different districts, and made so many improvements that the whole city assumed a new aspect. But the Reformation having commenced, and counted numerous converts in all parts of the



kingdom, bigotry and intolerance in alarm began to do their work, and the fires of persecution were lighted up. Paris, in consequence, became the theatre of many bloody deeds, crowned at length, in 1572, during the reign of Charles IX., by the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew. During these transactions the city could not prosper; and though some new edifices were commenced, among others the palace of the Tuileries, it was not till the wars of religion ceased at least to be openly carried on, after the accession of Henry IV., that the work of embellishment in good earnest again commenced. The Hotel de Ville was begun, the Pont Neuf finished, great additions made to the Tuileries, and many new streets and quays built. The works begun were completed, and many others undertaken during the reign of Louis XIII. and XIV.; the latter of whom, notwithstanding his lavish expenditure at Versailles, was able to rival all that his predecessors had done for the embellishment of Paris. Louis XV. had contributed his share of improvements, and Louis XVI. was proceeding in a better spirit, in the same cause, when the Revolution commenced, and with it the work of wanton demolition, carried on to such an extent that some of the finest edifices of the city were converted into ruins, and many of the most venerable monuments of art completely destroyed. A stop was put to this barbarism, first by the Directory, and afterwards by Bonaparte, by whom, in particular, many works, distinguished alike by utility and splendour, were undertaken and completed. During the restoration of the Bourbons, the work of embellishment did not proceed with much rapidity; but from 1830, when Louis-Philippe was called to the throne, to 1848, when the revolutionary spirit once more gained the ascendant, and drove him into exile, Paris made wonderful advances, both in magnificence and general prosperity. Since then it has been her lot more than once to see bloody battles waged, and hear the thunder of artillery roaring in her streets. Pop. (1846), 1,034,196; (1851), 1,021,530.—(St. Fargeau, *Dictionnaire de la France; Patria; Galignani's Guide to Paris; Annuaire de l'Economie, Politique, et de la Statistique*, 1853, &c., &c.)

PARIS, numerous places, U. States; the most important are—1, A vil. and township, New York, 96 m. W.N.W. Albany, with three churches, three cotton, and two paper factories, two tanneries, two distilleries, and a number of grist, saw, and other mills. Pop. (1852), 1890.—2, A vil. Kentucky, 36 m. E. Frankfort, with two churches. P. 300.

PARITA, a gulf, Central America, W. side Gulf of Panama, about 30 m. across, by 20 m. deep. The town of Parita, at its S.W. entrance, is a place of some trade.

PARIWARA ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, S.E. coast, New Guinea, lat. 9° 12' S.; lon. 146° 50' E. They are three in number, the largest only three-fourths of a mile in length, of a triangular shape, and rising to a height of 234 feet, with irregular cliffs along the sea-margin.

PARKANY, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Gran, l. bank Danube, opposite the town of Gran; with a church, and some trade in wine. Pop. 1374.

PARKGATE, a vil. England, co. and 10 m. N. by W. Chester, r. bank Dee, and on a branch of the Birkenhead and Chester railway, commanding a beautiful view of the Welsh coast; with a port, once of importance, but rendered almost inaccessible by a sandbank. It is now chiefly known as a fashionable and much-frequented watering-place.

PARKHAM, par. Eng. Devon; 5808 ac. P. 951.

PARKHEAD, a vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, 2 m. E. Glasgow, of which it forms a suburb. Inhabitants principally employed in hand-loom weaving.

PAIKUR, a dist. Seinde; about lat. 24° N.; lon. 71° E.; bounded, N. and N.W. by the Little Desert, and on all other sides by the Runn of Cutch; greatest length, E. to W., 35 m.; breadth, 20 m. Though of limited extent, it derives importance from being the only cultivated spot within a large tract of country. It is sandy, with a range of rocky hills running N. and S. near its E. border, and during the rainy season is partly under water. It produces scanty crops of bajree, a kind of millet, and other coarse grain; but has good pastures, which rear a great number of cattle, from the milk of which much ghee is obtained, and partly exported. The only other article of export is the gum of the babool and other shrubs. The only places of note are Nuggur and Veerawon; the former considered the capital, but the latter the more populous.

PARKUTA, a small fortified tn. Bulti, on the Indus, 25 m. S.E. Iskardo; lat. 35° 3' N.; lon. 75° 51' E.; with a manufacture of esteemed saddles, and some trade.

PARLA, a vil. and com. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 13 m. S. Madrid; indifferently built; with a church, town-house, primary school, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1097.

PARLEY (Wesst), par. Eng. Dorset; 3407 ac. P. 286.

PARLOW, a tn. Indian Archipelago, W. coast, isl. Celebes, on a river which flows into Parlow Bay; lat. 1° 0' S. It consists of about 500 houses; is the residence of a rajah; and has many workers in gold and silver, who make ear-rings and other trinkets. It carries on a considerable trade with Malacca, whence it imports opium, gunpowder, fire-arms, iron, steel, brass-wire, and other articles.

PARMA, several places, U. States, particularly a vil. and township, New York, 231 m. W. by N. Albany; with two churches, several schools, and manufactories. Pop. 2652.

PARMA (Duchy of), a duchy, Italy, comprehending the three duchies of Parma proper, Placentia or Piacenza, and Guastalla, and the small principality of Landi. Guastalla forms a minute fraction of the whole, having an area of only 58 $\frac{1}{2}$  sq. m.; and is completely isolated from the rest by the duchy of Modena, which incloses it on all sides except the N., where it borders on Austrian Italy. Its isolation and small extent make it unnecessary to consider it further in the present article. The other two duchies, usually comprehended under the common name of Parma, form a contiguous and compact whole, somewhat irregular in shape, though with resemblance to that of a square; lat. 44° 20' to 45° 7' N.; lon. 9° 20' to 10° 30' E.; bounded, N. by Austrian Italy, W. Sardinian States, S. Sardinian States and Tuscany, and E. Modena; greatest length, E. to W., 60 m.; central breadth, 43 m.; area of Parma proper, 1656 sq. m.; and of Piacenza, 1051 sq. m.; area of whole duchy, including Guastalla, 2766 sq. m.

Parma lies wholly between the Apennines and the S. or r. bank of the Po. In the S. it is covered by the Apennine chain, which here, in the Alpe di Succiso, attains the height of 6807 ft.; Orsaio, 6180 ft.; Penna, 5860 ft.; and Regola, 5773 ft. Several other summits exceed 5000 ft. Many of the rivers are mere torrents; they all flow N.E. to the Po, which is the only stream available for navigation. The largest of them are the Tidone, Trebbia, Nure, Chiavenna, with its tributary Riglio; Arda, Taro, with its tributaries Stirone and Ceno; Parma, with its tributary Baganza; and Enza. The Alpine lakes are numerous, but small; among them may be named Santo, Gemio, Bellano, Verde, and Lago dell' Alpe.

The climate is, on the whole, temperate; the air pure and healthy, with exception of the districts near the Po, where the atmosphere is impregnated by noxious vapours. The prevailing winds are N.W., N.E., E., and W.; the atmospheric changes are often sudden; violent hurricanes and whirlwinds arise, and hailstones desolate the plains. In the town of Piacenza, on the banks of the Po, the thermometer gives the following results:—mean annual temperature, 58° 30' to 59° Fah.; greatest heat, 91° to 93° Fah.; greatest cold, 25° to 18° Fah.; clear days, 133; rainy, 83; snowy, 14.

The far greater part of the duchy is cretaceous, almost the whole of its loftier districts being composed of the chalk and accompanying strata, which form the upper extremity of the secondary formation. To the N., tertiary marls, travertine, and sandstone, appear stretching in a narrow zone, E. to W. across the duchy. The minerals are not of much importance, though they include iron, which is worked to some extent; copper, found only in one vein of considerable richness; salt, of which there are several rich springs at Salso Maggiore; lithographic stones, millstones, whetstones, beautiful marble, and fine rock-crystals.

The loftier mountain ridges are generally covered with forests, chiefly of hardwood trees, among which the most common are the ash, beech, oak, walnut, and chestnut; at lower elevations, elms, poplars, elders, and willows abound. The lower lands are almost covered with vineyards and orchards. From the former, the wine made is both abundant and excellent; from the latter, fruits, in great variety and of exquisite quality, are obtained; but the culture of them is said to have latterly declined considerably, in consequence of the preference now given to the mulberry, which is well adapted both for the soil and climate of many parts of the

duchy, and yields valuable returns. But the great source of wealth is agriculture, which occupies the far greater part of the population, particularly in the low country, where the soil is remarkably fertile, and is cultivated with care, yielding abundant crops of all the ordinary cereals, together with maize, beans, tobacco, and hemp. Irrigation is well understood and generally practised. The grass husbandry also receives much attention; and great numbers of cattle are reared, partly for feeding and partly for the dairy. The latter is celebrated, and continues to produce the famous cheeses to which Parma gives its name, though certainly to a much less extent than on the opposite banks of the Po, especially in the province of Lodi. Hogs roam the forests in large herds, and maintain themselves on the mast. Game, chiefly of the smaller sorts, including hares, partridges, quails, ducks, and other waterfowl, is very abundant; and the fishery of the Po has been deemed of sufficient importance to be converted into a government monopoly. The other streams remain free, and are said to be well supplied.

Manufactures have not made much progress. They consist chiefly of coarse articles of primary necessity; but also include silk, linen, and cotton goods, paper, gunpowder, hides, tobacco, brass, and earthenware; candles, soap, and refined wax. The trade is very limited, and consists chiefly of agricultural produce, cattle, hogs, nut-oil, wine, and lime. In regard to weights and measures, the decimal system of France has been adopted, though in many parts of the duchy old usages prevail, and produce some confusion. The standard coin is the *lira*, which is considered equal to a franc. All accounts are kept in it; but the coins of other countries pass current.

The government is an absolute monarchy, hereditary in the male line. All power, legislative and executive, resides in the sovereign, who appoints all public functionaries, and governs by a ministry accountable only to himself. The laws consist of a code, promulgated in 1820, and are nearly the same as the Code Napoleon, though not without several modifications. Justice is administered by five courts—the Tribunale Supremo di Revisione, which sits in Parma, and has supreme jurisdiction over all the three duchies; the Tribunale d'Appello, which sits in Piacenza, and has also universal but not supreme jurisdiction; two Tribunali Civili e Criminali, one in Parma, and the other in Piacenza; and a Tribunale Civile Correzionale, which has its seat in Borgotaro. Besides these courts, there are 43 inferior judges stationed in the different districts of the duchy. The R. Catholic religion is established, and is professed by almost all the inhabitants; other forms of religion are tolerated. Education is under strict regulation, and is wholly in the hands of the magistrates or the priests. For males, there are three classes of schools. 1. The *Superiore* or *Facoltative*, established in Parma and Piacenza, and intended to furnish a superior professional education. 2. The *Secondarie*, established in the chief places of each district, and some of the more populous communes; they give instruction in Italian, Latin, and *belles-lettres*. 3. The *Primarie*, established in all the communes, to give gratuitous elementary instruction. For females, also, public instruction is provided, and is chiefly committed to certain orders of nuns. There seems, however, to be a considerable number of private female schools. For administrative purposes, the whole territory is divided into two governments—Parma and Piacenza; and three commissariats—Guastalla, Borgo-San-Donino, and Borgotaro. Both governments and commissariats are subdivided into communes, of which the number is 100. The revenue amounts to £346,867. The army is estimated at 3367 men.

Parma anciently formed part of Gallia Cispadana, and Liguria. After undergoing various vicissitudes during the decline of the Roman empire, it became part of the kingdom of Lombardy. Charlemagne having conquered that kingdom, made a present of Parma to the Pope, who long possessed it. In the subsequent quarrels between the popes and the emperors, both Parma and Piacenza became independent republics. In 1512, Pope Julius II. regained possession; and in 1543, Paul III. erected them into a duchy in favour of his son Luigi Farnese, whose line became extinct in 1731. Don Carlos, son of Philip V. of Spain and Elizabeth Farnese, obtained possession in the face of a protest by the Pope, and kept it till 1736, when he became king of the Two Sicilies.

A claim was now put in by Austria; but the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, gave possession to Philip, another son of Philip V. and Elizabeth Farnese. The victories of the French in Italy, in the beginning of this century, enabled Napoleon to seize the duchy, and attach it to his kingdom of Italy, under the name of the department of the Taro. After Napoleon's downfall, it fell to the Archduchess Marie Louisa for life, and thereafter to the Duke of Leuca. Pop. (1851), 497,343.

PARMA, a tn. Italy, cap. above duchy, on the Parma, which divides it into two unequal parts, and is crossed by three bridges, 72 m. S.W. Milan. It is of a circular or oval shape, surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, defended by a castle, and entered by five gates. It has a gay and animated appearance, everything indicating prosperity and a rapid course of improvement. It is laid out with considerable regularity. The old Roman Via Emilia traverses it centrally throughout its whole length E. to W., forming the principal street, while several others take the same direction, or cross it at right angles. The principal squares are four, and one of them, the Piazza Grande, near the centre of the town, and in the line of the Via Emilia, already referred to, is large and handsome. The houses generally have not much architectural merit, but many buildings, both private and public, are well deserving of notice. Among the latter are the Duomo or cathedral, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic, in the form of a Latin cross, with a fine octagon tower and dome in the centre, the interior of which was painted in fresco by Corregio, flanked by a very lofty campanile, and adorned with numerous sculptures and paintings by the first masters; the baptistery in the vicinity of the duomo, externally with eight, and internally with 16 sides, caused with Verona marble, and covered in its front with curious bass-reliefs; the church of La Steccata, one of the finest of which Parma can boast, but not older than the 16th century, crowned by a majestic dome; the monastery and church of San Giovanni, the latter in the form of a Latin cross, from the centre of which rises a dome, covered with some of the finest though unfortunately faded frescoes of Corregio; the church and monastery of the Annunziata, the former a large and handsome structure, and the latter, which is one of the most conspicuous edifices in the city, enriched with paintings by Corregio and others; the Benedictine nunnery of San Lodovico, remarkable chiefly for an apartment called the Camera di Corregio, on the walls of which that distinguished painter was induced, for the gratification of the abbess, to exhibit Diana and her nymphs in forms and drapery, beautiful certainly, but not more beautiful than voluptuous; the old ducal palace, a somewhat gloomy and rambling pile, with a modern façade; and adjoining it the Pilotta, a large and imposing, though unfinished edifice, intended to form part of a new palace, and leading by a magnificent staircase to the Teatro Farnese, the Museo delle Antichità, the ducal library, and the Academy and Gallery of the Fine Arts; the governor's palace, surmounted by a tower; and the townhouse, a fine but unfinished Tuscan structure, the lower part of which is used as a corn-market. The principal educational establishments are the Scuole Superiori, in which a complete professional education is given; the colleges of Maria Luigia, and of St. Orsola; the diocesan seminary, and the gymnasium. The benevolent institutions are numerous, and include the Ospedale della Misericordia, occupying a handsome Doric edifice, end capable of receiving 500 patients; the lunatic asylum, or central hospital of Pazzi; the orphan, mendicant, maternity, and foundling hospitals; the *mont-de-piété*, and infant asylum. The manufactures are of silk, and mixed silk goods, cottons, woollens, carpets, fringe, lace, majolica, and common earthenware; hats, carriages, furniture, sword cutlery, glues, wax and tallow candles, glass, confectionary, and musical instruments. There are also several silk-mills, tanneries, dye-works, saltpetre-works, and paper-mills. The trade includes some of the above articles of manufacture, but consists chiefly of corn, silk, pastry, wine, and salted provisions. Parma is the residence of the sovereign, the see of a bishop, the seat of government, of the supreme court, and all the most important offices of the state. It claims to be of Etruscan origin, though, in the first notice of it, it is spoken of as a Roman colony. It suffered so much during the triumvirate, as to become almost deserted, and having been re-peopled by Augustus, took the name of Augusta Julia Colo-



nia. Its history in more modern times being identical with that of the duchy, does not require to be repeated. P. 40,995.

**PARNAHIBA**, a tn. and seaport, Brazil, prov. Piauí, r. bank river of same name, about 12 m. from the sea, and 300 m. N.N.E. Oeiras. The streets are wide, but unpaved. It has a court of law, two churches, a custom-house; and a considerable trade in cotton, beef brought from the interior, and dried hides; and is the only seaport of the prov., but admits only vessels of 150 tons. Pop. dist., 10,000.

**PARNAHIBA**, a river, Brazil, which rises in the W. slope of the Serra-da-Tabatinga, in the N.E. of prov. Goyaz; flows N.E.; forms the boundary between provs. Piauí and Maranhão, and falls into the Atlantic below Parnaíba; lat. 2° 50' S.; lon. 41° 20' W.; total course, about 800 m., of which about 600 m. are navigable. The main entrance at its mouth is about 7 m. wide, and has never less than five to seven fathoms water. Its chief affluents on the right are the Urucubi, Gurguea, Piauí, Sambillo, and Longa, and on the left the Balsas.

**PARNASSUS**, or **LIACHURA**, now called **ZAGORA**, a mountain, N. Greece, Livadia, about 65 m. N.W. Athens. It forms part of the Hellenic chain which separates the waters of the Ionian Sea from those of the Archipelago, and attains the height of 8855 ft. Parnassus was in classic times the fabled haunt of the Muses, and possesses, among other celebrated spots, the Castalian spring, and the temple of Delphi; the site of which, on the S. side of the mountain, is now occupied by the town of Castri.

**PARNDON**, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*Great*); 2211 ac. Pop. 488.—2, (*Little*); 534 ac. Pop. 62.

**PARNDORF**, or **PANDORF**, a vil. Hungary, co. Wiesselburg, near Bruck, on the Leithe; with some trade in corn and sheep. Pop. 1947.

**PARNELLAH**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 100 m. W. Bejapoor; with the fortress of Powanghur.

**PARO**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bootan, 28 m. N. by W. Chuka; with a castle of considerable strength; manufactures of images and arms, particularly swords, daggers, and the barbs of arrows.

**PARODI**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Novi. It is well built; has several churches, and a trade in excellent wine. Pop. 3357.

**PAROLA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Candeish, 85 m. S.W. Boorhanpoor; a large and well-built place, strongly fortified.

**PAKOPAMISAN MOUNTAINS**. See **AFGHANISTAN**.

**PAROS**, an isl. Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 4 m. W. of Naxia; lat. 37° N.; lon. 25° 10' E.; length, N.E. to S.W., 13 m.; breadth, 10 m. on the N., where it is indented by two deep bays between which the land projects N., and forms a peninsula. It is generally mountainous; but the soil, though often rocky, is fertile, and in some places well cultivated, yielding much corn, wine, fruit, and cotton; great numbers of sheep, goats, and swine are reared. Its marble was extensively worked in ancient times, and is the material of which some of the most celebrated pieces of statuary are composed, among others the Medicean Venus, and the Dying Gladiator. Parechia, a wretched place, occupies the site of the ancient Paros. Pop. 8000.

**PARRAMATTA**, a tn. New S. Wales. See **PARAMATTA**.

**PARRET**, a river, England, rises in a mountainous district on the frontiers of Dorsetshire, near Sherborne; enters Somersetshire, traverses it W.N.W., passing Ilchester, Langport, and Bridgewater; falls into Bridgewater Bay; total course, 35 m. Its principal affluents are the Carey on the right, and the Tone on the left. It is navigable to Langport, about 20 m.

**PARILLA** (**SAN-LORENZO-DE-LA**), a vil. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 20 m. Cuencu; with a townhouse, prison, hospital, primary school, several fountains, a church; agriculture, sheep-rearing, and the manufacture of cards for wool-combing, and ordinary woollens and linens. Pop. 2092.

**PARRY**, or **MAUKI**, an isl. S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 20° 7' S.; lon. 157° 11' W.; 2 m. in diameter, and not more than 40 ft. above sea-level. It is well wooded, and has a considerable number of inhabitants, who have been converted to Christianity, and have made great progress in civilization.

**PARRY** (**CAPE**):—1, British N. America, the N.E. extremity of the peninsula on the E. side of Franklin Bay; lat. 70° 6' N.; lon. 123° 35' W. (u.)—2, E. coast, Greenland,

lat. 72° 22' N.; lon. 22° 2' W. (u.)—3, W. Greenland, S. head of Whale Sound, near N. extremity of Baffin's Bay; lat. 77° 6' N.; 71° 23' W. (u.)

**PARRY'S GROUP**, a number of small isls. and pointed rocks, forming the N. cluster of the Arzobispo, or Bonin Islands, N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 27° 45' N.; lon. 142° 7' E. Their proximity to Japan, and also to the great spermaceti whaling ground, renders them important. They were taken possession of for the British crown, and a small settlement from the Sandwich Islands has been formed upon them.

**PARSON'S TOWN**, a tn. Ireland. See **BIRN**.

**PARSONSTOWN**, par. Irel. Louth; 524 ac. Pop. 227.

**PARTENHEIM**, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, circle Alzey; with a church, a chapel, a synagogue, a castle, and two oil-mills. Pop. 1343.

**PARTENKIRCHEN**, a market tn. Bavaria, 49 m. S.S.W. Munich; with two churches, a Latin school, a mineral spring, and a gypsum quarry. Pop. 1055.

**PARTHENAY** [anc. *Parthenium*, or *Partiniacum*], a tn. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 25 m. N.N.E. Niort, r. bank Thouet. It is in general badly built, streets very irregular. It has a church, erected in the 9th century; a townhall, courthouse, hospital, theatre, ancient and strong prison; normal school, and the gate of St. Jacques, a construction of the 12th century, surmounted by battlements, and having two elliptical towers 65 ft. in height; manufactures of coarse cloth, serge, druggets, leather, and a trade in grain and cattle. Pop. 3909.

**PARTICK**, a populous bor. Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Kelvin, near its confluence with the Clyde, 2 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. It has an Established chapel, a Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches; an academy, and several schools; extensive flour-mills, and a cotton factory; and near it are bleachfields, ship-building yards, &c. It forms a suburb of Glasgow, many of whose citizens reside here, and for whose accommodation numerous handsome and picturesquely-situated villas have been erected.

**PARTICLES**, par. Irel. Limerick; 8496 ac. P. 1688.

**PARTINICO**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 11 m. W.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 5000.

**PARTNEY**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 919 ac. Pop. 489.

**PARTON**, par. Scot. Kirkcud.; 7 m. by 5 m. P. 808.

**PARTRIDGE ISLAND**, Bay of Fundy, off S. coast, New Brunswick, near the entrance to St. John's harbour, with a lighthouse having a fixed light 166 ft. above sea-level; lat. 45° 14' 6" N.; lon. 66° 3' 30" W. (u.)

**PARTSCHENDORF** [Moravian, *Bartossowice*], a tn. Austria, Moravia, 38 m. E. Olmütz; with a church, and three mills. Pop. 2091.

**PARU**, a river, Brazil, prov. Para, which, after a S.S.E. course of about 300 m., enters the Amazon immediately above Almeirim, or Paru.

**PARUCZA**, or **PAROWCZE**, a vil. Hungary, co. Neutra. It is a straggling place, and so near Neutra as to be properly its suburb. Pop. 2089.

**PARVICH**, or **PARVICHO**, a small isl. Adriatic, off Dalmatia, circle Zara, between Veglia, on the N.W., and Arbe on the S. Pop. 1000.

**PARWICH**, par. Eng. Derby; 3247 ac. Pop. 493.

**PAS-DE-CALAIS**, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Strait of Dover, W. English Channel, S. dep. Somme, E. and N.E. dep. Nord; length, N.W. to S.E., 88 m.; average breadth, about 34 m.; area, 2505 sq. m. The coast is generally flat, being only protected from the sea by a series of low sand-hills, of considerable breadth. In the neighbourhood of Boulogne, however, the beach attains a considerable elevation, and is composed of a crumbling cliff, which is constantly yielding to the action of the waves. The interior also is for the most part flat, with a general slope towards the N.E.; but a chain of hills stretches from Abbeville, and terminates in the cliffs of Boulogne, already mentioned. Its chief streams are the Aa, Lys, Scarpe, Liane, Canche, and Authie; most of which are navigable within the department, which has, moreover, the advantage of additional water communication, by means of the canals of Calais, St. Omer, Ardres, and La Marek. Boulogne and Calais, its best harbours, are both shallow, and by no means easy of access. The soil, though not equally productive throughout, is in general excellent, producing in abundance all the ordinary

cereal and leguminous crops, large quantities of oleaginous seeds, and fruit for cider. Meadows, also, both natural and artificial, are extensive; but in many parts, owing to the flatness of the surface, and the consequent sluggishness of the streams, there is a good deal both of marshy ground and peat. The domestic animals are, in general, of inferior breeds. The fishing on the coast, particularly in the neighbourhood of Boulogne, for the supply of the Paris market, is very active. A good deal of coal is worked; but the quality is so indifferent, as to be scarcely fit for domestic purposes. There is little iron. Pipe and potters' clay are both good and abundant; and there are many fine quarries of sandstone. The principal manufactures are common woollens, linens, hosiery, stone and earthen ware, paper, leather, oil, starch, spirits, and beet-root sugar. The trade is chiefly in corn, oleaginous seeds, oil, flax, and pottery. Pas-de-Calais is divided into 6 arrondissements—Arras, the capital; Bethune, Boulogne, Montreuil, St. Omer, St. Pol; subdivided into 43 cantons, and 903 communes. Pop. (1852), 692,994.

PASAGES, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, on the Bay of Biscay, 3 m. E.N.E. St. Sebastian; with two parish churches, a Jesuit college, a primary and two private schools, an old castle, a custom-house, a courthouse, and a good harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on. P. 961.

PASARON, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and N.E. Caeres; with a church, an ancient castle, a townhouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of linen, wax, and earthenware; and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1479.

PASCAGOULA, a river and sound, U. States; the former in Mississippi, formed by the union of the Chickasawhay and the Leaf, and falling into the sound after a S. course of 200 m.; for 50 m. of which it is navigable for small vessels, and for boats 150 m.—The sound is situated off the mouth of the preceding, in the Gulf of Mexico, states of Mississippi and Alabama. It is about 55 m. long; average breadth, 8 m.; separated from the Gulf of Mexico by a number of low, narrow islands.

PASCO, a tn. Peru, dep. Junin, 140 m. N.E. Lima; lat. 11° S.; lon. 75° 50' W.; 13,000 ft. to 14,000 ft. above sea-level. It is mainly built, but contains a population fluctuating between 12,000 and 16,000; according to the state of the mines in its vicinity. It is surrounded on three sides, N., E., and S., by hills of blue limestone; on the W. the hills are of sandstone, and on the S.W. of a blue slate. In particular spots, the silver is found mixed with lead and copper; and, at variable depths in different localities.

PASCUARO, or PATZQUARO, a tn. Mexico, dep. Mechoacan, E. bank lake of its name, 30 m. S.W. Valladolid. Near it are copper-mines. Pop. 6000.

PASEWALK, a walled tn. Prussia, gov. and 27 m. W. by N. Stettin, r. bank Ucker. It has a court of law, two churches, and two hospitals; and a distillery. It is an ancient place, and formed one of the towns of the Hanseatic league. In 1760, the Prussians were defeated here by the Swedes. Pop. 7247.

PASIG, a tn. Philippines, isl. Luzon, prov. Tondo, on the Pasig, E. of Manila. It has a handsome church and a nunnery. Pop. 16,440.

PASIG, a river, Philippines, isl. Luzon; issues by seven branches from Lake Bay; flows W., and falls into the bay immediately below the town of Manila, after a course of 18 m. It is of great width and depth at its mouth, and is navigable by vessels of 400 to 500 tons, up to the bridge of Manila; and, but for that interruption, might be navigated to a much greater distance. Above the bridge, its channel presents a lively scene, from the number of barges, pinnaces, and canoes which are constantly plying upon it, and bringing the productions of the interior to the capital. It is abundantly supplied with fish.

PASIGAN, two of the Philippine isls., E. of Leyte, W. of Zebu, and N. of Bohol; near lat. 10° 30' N.; lon. 119° 30' E.

PASITANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, on the Gulf and 15 m. W.S.W. Salerno; with a church, and a small harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on. Flavio Gioja, who is said to have invented the mariners' compass, was born here. Pop. 4000.

PASMAN, an isl. Austria, off Dalmatia, and S.S.E. Zara, about 9 m. long, S.E. to N.W.; with several villages. It is well covered with olive plantations and vineyards.

PASO (El), a scattered vil. Canaries, isl. Palma; with a prison, a school, and manufactures of household linen; and silk-worm rearing. Pop. 2327.

PASO-DEL-NORTE, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. and 230 m. N. Chihuahua, l. bank Rio-Grande, at the foot of the mountains, in a wide and fertile plain. It consists of the town proper, which is a place of some strength, and might be made of much importance as a military post; and of suburbs, stretching for a long distance along the stream; and has an extensive trade in maize, wheat, wine, and a spirit distilled from the grape, and called by the Americans 'Pass whisky.' Paso has acquired additional importance since it became a frontier town between the Mexican and the U. States republics; but it is still far from having attained the splendour which, judging from ruins in its vicinity, it must once have possessed. Pop. about 10,000.

PASPAYA, a river, Bolivia; rises W. of Potosi; flows first E., then S.E.; and, after a course of nearly 200 m., joins l. bank Pilcomayo.

PASSAGE (EAST and WEST), two small seaport tns. Ireland:—1, (East), co. and 6 m. S.E. Waterford, r. bank Suir; with a market-house, a Protestant and a R. Catholic chapel; and two schools. Pop. 664.—2, (West), co. and 6 m. S.S.E. Cork, with which it is connected by railway; with a church, a Methodist and a R. Catholic chapel, four schools; and an extensive dock-yard. The condition of the people here is, in general, miserable. Pop. 2857.

PASSAGE ISLAND, W. Indies. See CULEBRA.

PASSAGE (Le), a vil. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 1½ m. from Agen, on the Garonne. Pop. 1233.

PASSAMAQUODDY, river, N. America. See CROIX (Sr.).

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, an inlet, Atlantic, coast of N. America, partly in Maine, and partly in New Brunswick. It extends about 12 m. inland; and at its entrance, which is divided into two passages by the island of Campobello, it is about 6 m. wide. It is never closed by ice, affords excellent shelter, and has throughout a sufficient depth of water for ships of the heaviest burthen. Its waters swarm with fish, comprising mackerel, cod, and herring.

PASSARIANO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Udine; with a church, an old castle, and an extensive paper and two other mills. Pop. 3000.

PASSAROVITZ, a small tn. European Turkey, Servia, 12 m. E. by S. Semendria, chiefly remarkable for a treaty concluded here between Charles VI. and the Porte, in July, 1718.

PASSAU [anc. *Bacodurum*], a tn. Lower Bavaria, in a defile shut in by high mountains and beetling precipices, at the confluence of the Ilz, Inn, and Danube, 91 m. E.N.E. Munich. It stands on the S.E. frontier of the kingdom, and is a place of great consequence, being strongly fortified both by nature and art. It consists of four parts:—Passau proper, built in the form of a triangle on the tongue of land between r. bank Danube, and l. bank Inn; Innstadt, r. bank Inn; Anger, a suburb, l. bank Danube, adjoining it Oberhaus, a fort strongly situated on a height 417 ft. above the river; and Ilzstadt, also l. bank Danube, but likewise traversed by the Ilz. These parts communicate with each other by bridges, particularly two wooden ones of great length, across the Danube and the Inn, which are here nearly of equal magnitude. It contains few buildings of much interest; the principal are the cathedral, a handsome modern structure in the Italian style, with a bell-shaped cupola; the bishop's palace; church of St. Michael; the Jesuit college, now converted into a lyceum; the townhouse, gymnasium, library, theatre, assembly rooms, industrial school, lunatic asylum, infirmary, and several hospitals. The manufactures consist of iron, copper, and earthen ware, porcelain, crucibles, tobacco and snuff boxes. There are also several extensive breweries. The trade embraces a considerable number of articles, but the most important are linen and ironware. Passau is the see of a bishop, and possesses several provincial and city courts and offices. It is famous for the treaty signed in it in 1552, when Charles V., intimidated by the victories of Maurice of Saxony, was compelled to do justice to the Protestants, and secure them in a full toleration. Pop. 10,211.

PASSCHENDAELE, vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 23 m. S.S.W. Bruges; inhabitants employed in weaving and husbandry. Pop. 3016.



**PASSEK**.—1, A vil. Bohemia, circle Buzlau, 4 m. from Hochstadt; with a church, a cotton-factory, a saw, and several other mills, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1302.—2, A vil. Moravia, circle Olmütz, 9 m. from Littau; with a church, an oil, a saw, and a flour mill. Pop. 1004.

**PASSENHAM**, par. Eng. Northampton; 2230 ac. P. 969.

**PASSENHEIM**, or **PASSYMEK**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 75 m. S. by E. Königsberg, between lakes Lelesch and Kalben. It has a Protestant church; manufactures of linen, and an active fishery. Pop. 1271.

**PASSERO**, or **PASSARO** [*anc. Pachynum Promontorium*], a cape, S.E. extremity of Sicily; lat. 36° 41' 30" N.; lon. 15° 3' E. (n.). It is a low, rocky point, S.W. Passero Island, and forms the E. side of the cove of Porto Paolo; the coast has a dreary and desolate appearance. In 1718, an English here defeated a Spanish fleet.

**PASSO-DO-LUMIAR**, a tn. Brazil, prov. on the isle, and 20 m. E. Maranhão, on the São-Jão; with a church, and a primary school; excellent tobacco, rice, and millet are raised, and some timber cut, and fish caught.

**PASSOEROEAN**, **PASSAROEAN**, or **PASSAROWANG**, a prov. E. end, isl. Java; bounded N. by the Strait of Madura, S. the Indian Ocean, E. prov. Bezoeki, and W. Kediri and Soerabaya; about 63 m. long, N. to S., and 40 m. broad; cap. Passoeroean. The N. coast is level, but the S. is rocky and uninhabited; numerous small streams enter the sea on both coasts, but none of them is of commercial importance. There is a good deal of barren and waste land in the province, and also considerable tracts of well-cultivated ground, the soil, especially in the hilly parts, being in general fertile. Coffee, sugar, rice, cotton, tobacco, and indigo are cultivated; the last only for native consumption. Cocoa-nut, raitan, bamboo, nipong, various gum-trees, pisang, mango, ananas, &c., are among the vegetable products. Deer, tigers, tiger-cats, caymans, apes, &c., and about 70 sorts of birds, are met with; and fish are plentiful. It is divided into three governments—Passoeroean, Bangil, and Malang; and subdivided into 20 districts. Pop. 310,000.—The town, on the Strait of Madura, about 30 m. S.E. Soerabaya, is intersected by a river, here crossed by a large elegant bridge. Its streets are broad, planted with tamarind-trees, and contain a number of good European houses. It has also a church, a government-house, and a school; handsome residences of native nobles, a roomy market-place, and an active trade; all contributing to give the place a lively aspect. Its roads are protected by a fort; and vessels passing for Soerabaya here take in pilots.

**PASSY**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 3 m. N.W. St. Gervaise, on a height above r. bank Arve. It has two churches, and a trade in corn and fruit, particularly excellent prunes. Pop. 2040.

**PASSY**, or **PASSY-LES-PARIS**, a vil. France, W. and almost touching the walls of Paris, so as to be properly only one of its suburbs. It lies along the side of an eminence, r. bank Seine, overlooking the Champ-de-Mars, and is well built. There is also a considerable number of hotels and taverns, where many of the Parisians spend their holidays, and drink their wine at a cheaper rate than they can do within the barriers. Pop. 5625.

**PASTAÇA**, a river, S. America, rising in the Andes of Ecuador, near Chimborazo, and after a S.E. course of about 400 m., entering the Amazon in lat. 4° 46' S.; lon. 75° 30' W.

**PASTENA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, dist. and N. Gaeta; with several churches, and an hospital. Pop. 1625.

**PASTO**, a tn. Ecuador, dep. Cauca, 8000 ft. to 9000 ft. above sea-level, 140 m. N.E. Quito; with a beautiful church, and some traffic in varnished wood-work. Pop. about 7000.

**PASTON**, two pars. Eng.—1, Norfolk; 1445 ac. Pop. 303.—2, Northampton; 3150 ac. Pop. 1053.

**PASTOS-BONS**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 290 m. S. Maranhão, between the Parnahiba and the Itapicuru. It has a church, and some trade in cattle and cotton.

**PASTRANA**, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Guadalupe, 27 m. E. Madrid; with a palace, a courthouse, a church, two primary schools, several convents and hermitages; a flour and two oil mills, and manufactures of hemp, paper, and hats. Pop. 2193.

**PASZTO**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, on the Zagya, 41 m. N.E. Pesth; with a church, a synagogue, and a Cistercian abbey. Pop. 4710.

**PATA**, two places, Hungary.—1, A vil. Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, 22 m. W. Fünfkirchen; with a church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1074.—2, A market tn. Hither Theiss, co. Heves, 39 m. N.E. Pesth; with a church. Pop. 2580.

**PATA**, a small isl. Sooloo Archipelago; lat. 5° 40' N.; lon. 121° E.; inhabited, and contains a good stock of cattle; also some pits of white saltpetre earth.

**PATA**, or **PATTA**, an isl. and tn., E. coast, Africa, the latter in lat. 2° 8' S.; lon. 41° E. The island lies between Kuyú Bay to the N., and Pata Bay to the S., while it is separated from the continent on the W. by a creek named Mo-cauda. It is about 12 m. long, E. to W., and contained formerly three large and busy towns:—Sio (now Sfiwi), Ampaza, and Pata. Ampaza, or as the natives would call it, Mpáza, on the E. coast, was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1507, and seems to have never recovered its importance. Sfiwi, on the inlet N. of the island, rarely visited, and never yet described by Europeans, is still, we believe, a considerable town, and held out against the sultan of Muscat till 1840. Pata, on the S. side of the island, often sacked, but never retained, by the Portuguese, continued long to rank among the chief places on the coast. Towards the end of the last century, when the Arabs of Omán were sorely pressed by the Wahábi, Pata recovered its independence, and ruled the coast from Sfiwi S. to the river Ozi. But in 1817 it was compelled to submit to the sultan of Muscat, the conquered chief or sultan of Pata finding refuge in Káo, a town on an island about 20 m. up the Ozi. Pata is at the present day a small town, widely scattered; the stone houses have for the most part gone to ruins, and the inhabitants, from 3000 to 4000, live in huts made of reeds closely interwoven, or of wattles plastered with mud, and roofed with reeds. The industry peculiar to the place, which was once celebrated for its fine cotton cloth, is boat-building. The dows (dáu), and chelings, the native coasting vessels, generally about 60 ft. long, and 14 ft. wide, but often larger, are constructed here or in the neighbourhood.

**PATAGONIA**, the extreme S. portion of the continent of S. America, extending from the Rio-Negro, lat. 39° S., to the Strait of Magalhaens, lat. 53° S., 970 m., with a breadth varying from 420 m. to 200 m. It comprises two regions, differing in surface and climate, the one lying on the W. side of the Andes, the other on the E., and called respectively Eastern and Western Patagonia. The latter comprehends a number of large islands, extending from the W. extremity of the Strait of Magalhaens to Cape Tres Montes, lat. 47° S. The principal are the islands Adelaide, Hanover, and Wellington, the last 150 m. long, and in some places 60 m. broad. All these islands are rocky and high, rising from the shores with a steep acclivity. The coasts which front the Pacific are bare, being almost continually washed by rains, and beaten by violent winds; but those parts which lie opposite the mainland are wooded, and in some places the trees are high, and of vigorous growth. E. Patagonia, though generally low and level, is not one universal flat, but a succession of shingly horizontal plains, called pampas, at higher and higher levels, separated by long lines of cliffs or escarpments. The ascent, however, is but slight, being not more than 3000 ft. above sea-level at the foot of the Andes. The Patagonian plains are dreary and sterile, and, though here and there intersected by streams, the latter fail to fertilize the blighted soil. They are strewn throughout their whole extent with huge boulders. The plains, which extend along the coast for hundreds of miles, are tertiary strata, in one great deposit, above which lies a thick stratum of a white pumaceous substance, extending at least 500 m., a tenth part of which consists of marine infusoria. Over the whole lies the shingle, spread over the coast for 700 m. in length, with a mean breadth of 200 m., and 50 ft. thick. These myriads of pebbles, chiefly of porphyry, have been torn from the rocks of the Andes, and water-worn at a period subsequent to the deposition of the tertiary strata. The ports on the E. coast are difficult of access, and afford little security to any but small vessels. The tides here rise from 30 to 50 ft., increasing in height S. The principal known ports are Gallegos, lat. 51° 38' S.; Port Santa Cruz, lat. 50° 7' S.; Port San Julian, lat. 49° 12' S.; Port Desire, lat. 47° 5' S.; Nuevo Gulf, lat. 43° S.; and Port St. Antonio, lat. 41° S. The climate is very cold, especially S. of 45°. Frost frequently occurs as soon as the sun has passed N. of

the equator; in summer the heat is excessive. The transition from the extremes of temperature is rapid; after hot weather, piercing winds often rush in hurricanes over the deserts, which even the native shuns. Rain seldom falls during three-fourths of the year, and even during the three winter months very little falls; from time to time it rains two or three days in succession. The prevailing winds are from the W. S. of 45° vegetation is nearly extinct, a tree or spot of green herbage appearing here and there only. In some hollow places and ravines a few dark-looking shrubby bushes grow, but no trees can be discerned over the wide stony plains; a few withered shrubs, and a yellow kind of herbage, is all in the way of vegetation that can be seen in these dreary regions. In the more N. parts a solitary umbū, the only tree that grows there, is observed at vast distances. In those N. parts where some vegetation is found, guanaco, cavia, armadillos, and emus abound. There are also pumas, wolves, and dogs; and along the coast of the Atlantic, seals of various kinds are met with. Fish abound on the coasts.

The aboriginal natives of E. Patagonia, though by no means so large as they have been described, few of them exceeding six feet and some inches, are a tall and extremely stout race. Their bodies are bulky, their heads and features large,



NATIVES OF PATAGONIA.—From Fitzroy, D'Urville, and D'Orbigny.

but the hands and feet are comparatively small. Their limbs are neither so muscular nor so large-boned as their height and apparent bulk would induce one to suppose. Their colour is a rich reddish-brown. Nothing is worn upon the head except their rough, lank, and coarse black hair, which is tied above the temples with a fillet of plaited or twisted sinews. A large mantle, made of skins sewed together, loosely gathered about them, hanging from the shoulders to their ankles, adds to the bulkiness of their appearance. In general, the women's stature, physiognomy, and dress, so much resemble those of the men, that, except by their hair, it is difficult for a stranger to distinguish them. The mouth is large and coarsely formed, with thick lips, but the teeth are often very good. They are generally of good dispositions, but, like other Indians, are utterly reckless in moments of passion. Their arms are balls, lances, bows and arrows. The balls are two or three round stones, lumps of hardened earth or metal: they are connected by thongs of hide, and are thrown, after a brief rotary motion, with such precision as to insure the entanglement of their victim. The Patagonians are excellent horsemen, and perform extraordinary feats of dexterity on horseback.

W. Patagonia, in direct contrast to the E. country, is wholly a mountain region; the mountains half sunk in ocean,

barren to seaward, and impenetrably wooded inland. The climate is so disagreeable as to render the country almost uninhabitable. Clouds, wind, and rain are continual in their annoyance, and the drenched land is never dried up by evaporation before fresh showers fall. No part of the country is cultivated—the inhabitants living on their horses, and by the chase of the wild cattle which are found in the N. districts.—(*Voyages, Adventure and Beagle; Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc., &c.*)

PATAJ, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pesth; with two churches. Pop. 3778.

PATAK, two places, Hungary:—1, (*or Potok*), A vil. Hither Danube, co. Neograd; with a church. P. 1177.—2, (*Saros, Nagy, or Kettel*). A market tn. Hither Theiss, co. and 14 m. S.W. Zemplin, on the Bodrog, here crossed by a bridge; with two churches, a castle, Protestant college, R. Catholic head national school, and Jews' school; and a considerable trade in corn, wine, cattle, and fish. Near it is an extensive quarry, from which excellent millstones are obtained. Pop. 5088.

PATAKA, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (*Maina*). A vil., co. Neograd, on the Eipel, about 7 m. from Zelene; with a church, a mineral spring, a saw and a flour mill, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1304.—2, (*Olak*). A vil., co. Gömör, on the Sajo; with a church, a handsome chateau, with a park in the English style; iron-works, and valuable iron and copper mines. Pop. 967.

PATAN, a vil. Cashmere, 25 m. N.W. Serinagur; lat. 34° 7' N.; lon. 74° 21' E.; with the remains of two ancient buildings containing well-carved and graceful figures of Vishnu and Luchni.

PATANAGO, a tn. Burmah, l. bank Irrawadi, 78 m. N. by W. Prome. Near it are noted asphaltum wells.

PATARA, a ruined city, Asiatic Turkey, 27 m. S.S.E. Makri, in the valley of the Xanthus, whose estuary, to the N. of the town, once a splendid bay, is now a desert of moving sand, through which the river winds its way to the sea. It was long an important place, with a famous temple of Apollo, but now, among its extensive ruins, contains few early Greek remains.

PATANY [*Patani*], a prov. Malay peninsula, E. coast, extremely fertile in rice. Salt also is obtained in abundance. Its principal town, of the same name, is in lat. 7° N.; lon. 101° 35' E. N.E. the town, at the entrance of the Gulf of Siam, is Cape Patany; lat. 7° 4' N.; lon. 101° 5' E. (r.)

PATAPSCO, a river, U. States, Maryland, flowing S.E., and falling, by a broad estuary, into Chesapeake Bay, between Points North and Bodkin. It is navigable 14 m. for ships drawing 18 ft. water.

PATAY [*anc. Patavium*], a vil. and com. France, dep. Loiret, 14 m. N.W. Orleans; with manufactures of woollen covers. It is famous for the defeat of the English by Jean of Arc in 1429. Pop. 1179.

PATCHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 4398 ac. P. 490.

PATCHING, par. Eng. Sussex; 1748 ac. P. 271

PATER, or PEMBROKE DOCK. See PEMBROKE.

PATERNA, several places, Spain, particularly:—1, A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Almeria; with a church, prison, primary school, a mineral spring, an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1294.—2, A tn. Valencia, prov. and about 38 m. from Albacete; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, several mills, and a trade in corn, wool, and wood. P. 1165.—3, A tn., prov. and 3 m. W.N.W. Valencia, l. bank Turia; with a church, an old castle of the Marquis of Miraflores, a courthouse, prison, primary school; manufactures of linen and cotton cloth, numerous flour-mills, and a trade in corn, maize, and fruit. P. 1395.—4, (*del Campo*). A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 6 m. N.E. Huelva; with a church, a suppressed Carmelite monastery, now used as a school; an old palace in ruins, a town-house, hospital, and a trade chiefly in corn, but partly also in oil, wine, and honey. P. 1678.—5, (*de la Rivera*). A vil. Andalusia, prov. and 24 m. E. Cadiz; with two schools, two fountains, and a church. Pop. (agricultural), 2436.

PATERNO, three tns. kingdom of Naples:—1, A tn., prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 5 m. S. Cosenza; with five churches, and a convent. P. 2020.—2, A tn., prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and W.N.W. San Angelo de' Lombardi; with six churches. P. 2400.—3, [*anc. Hybla Major*]. A tn. Sicily, dist. and 10 m. N.W. Catania. It is a very ancient place, and contains, among other antiquities, a tomb, the remains of



baths, a grotto which bears the name of the nymph Thalia, an aqueduct, and the ruins of a large bridge over the Simeto. Near it are copious mineral springs and a salt-mine. P. 9808.

**PATERNOSTERS (GREAT AND LITTLE)**, the former an extensive group of shoals and islets, Java Sea; lat.  $6^{\circ} 30'$  to  $7^{\circ} 42'$  S.; lon.  $117^{\circ}$  to  $119^{\circ}$  E.; dispersed over a space of 120 m. in length, N.E. to S.W., and 30 m. in breadth; the latter a similar but less extensive cluster in the Macassar Strait, between Celebes and Borneo; lat.  $2^{\circ} 8'$  S.; lon.  $117^{\circ} 28'$  E. (v). They are covered with trees, and have navigable channels between them, but the anchorage is uneven.

**PATERSON**, a tn. U. States, New Jersey, on the Passaic, near its celebrated falls, communicating by two bridges with Manchester, which may be considered as its suburb, and on a branch of the Erie railroad, 17 m. W.N.W. New York. Among its buildings and establishments are 15 churches, a courthouse and jail, a philosophical society, with a valuable library; a mechanics' society, with a library and philosophical apparatus; an academy, and numerous schools. The great command of water-power early led to the selection of Paterson for the erection of numerous public works, among which are 20 cotton and several woollen factories, dye and print works, machine-shops, tanneries, saw, paper, and fulling mills, &c. The falls are formed by a basaltic precipice about 60 ft. high, over which the river, after rushing over its rocky bed, is precipitated into a chasm, and afterwards emerges through a fissure. They have lost much of their original grandeur, especially in the dry season, from the diversion of the water by a dam to supply the numerous factories. Pop. 11,338.

**PATERSON**, or **YIMMANY**, a river, New S. Wales, rises in a mountainous district in N.E. of co. Durham, about lat.  $32^{\circ}$  S.; lon.  $151^{\circ} 30'$  E.; flows S.S.E., and joins l. bank Hunter at Hinton. Its chief affluent is the Allyn, which joins its l. bank a little above the small town of Paterson.

**PATERSON**, or **MARGARETTA**, a group of isls., N. Pacific, Marshall Archipelago; lat.  $8^{\circ} 55'$  to  $48'$  N.; lon.  $167^{\circ} 42'$  E. They have a very fertile appearance, presenting one continuous chain of cocoa-nut trees.

**PATH-HEAD**, two places, Scotland:—1, A tn., co. Fife, forming the E. suburb of Kirkcaldy. It is regularly built, and has a handsome Established chapel, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, and several schools. Many of the inhabitants are sea-faring people, but the generality of them are handloom weavers, the manufacture of ticks and checks being carried on here to a great extent. Near it, on a bold projecting rock on the Firth of Forth, stands the old castle of Ravenscraig, formerly the seat of the St. Clairs, Earls of Orkney. Pop. 3977.—2, A vil., co. Edinburgh,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Dalkeith; neatly built, with two churches, and several schools; inhabitants generally employed in the neighbouring collieries.

**PATIA**, a river, New Granada; rises near Popayan; flows S.W. and N.W., forming part of the boundary towards Ecuador; and falls into the Pacific by several mouths; the chief of which are at Point Mariano and Point Guacama; total course, 200 m.

**PATIBRON**, **SZELESKUT**, or **BREITENBRUNN**, a walled market tn. Hungary, co. Oedenburg, on Lake Neusiedler; with a considerable trade in wine and wood. Pop. 1340.

**PATJITAN**, a prov., S. coast isl. Java; bounded N. by prov. Madioen, E. Kediri, W. Soerakarta, and S. the Indian Ocean; about 55 m. long, E. to W., by 30 m. broad. Its coast is rocky, and in the interior it is mountainous, and not well suited for agriculture. Of its many streams, none of them important, the chief are Patjitan, Koupan, Lorrok, and Pangol. A trade is carried on with the neighbouring provinces in buffaloes, tobacco, gambier, iron, oil, cotton, hides, and dried fish. Patjitan at one time formed part of the kingdom of Djocokarta, but was ceded, in 1812, by the Sultan to the British.

**PATJITAN**, a vil. Java, above prov., at the mouth of the river, and on the bay of same name. It has a roadstead

protected by a fort; and the products of the interior may be shipped here direct to Europe.—The BAY is large and roomy, and open to the S. On its E. side there is good anchorage; and behind its E. point is Pollux Bay, which is well sheltered from the S. wind.

**PATKA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube. co. Stuhlweisensburg; with two churches. Large carp are taken in a lake near it. Pop. 2020.

**PATMOS**, or **ST. GIOVANNI DI PATIMO**, an isl. Turkey in Asia, in the Grecian Archipelago, about 23 m. S.S.W. Samos; lat.  $37^{\circ} 17'$  N.; lon.  $26^{\circ} 35'$  E.; greatest length, N. to S., 12 m.; breadth, nearly 6 m.; circuit, about 28 m. It is very bleak and mountainous, consisting of an irregular mass of rock, unwooded, bare, and barren. Where there is soil deep enough to admit of cultivation, it is not unfertile, and produces some corn, wine, and vegetables, though in quantities far too limited to meet the consumption. The inhabitants have some manufactures of cotton, the material of which is chiefly grown on the island, but their chief subsistence is derived from fishing and commerce. For carrying on the latter, they have the advantage of several good harbours, among others, that of La Scala, which, protected by projecting capes, is one of the safest ports in the Sporades. The principal town takes the name of Patmos, and is sometimes also called St. John. It stands on the edge of a mountain, and is reached by a steep and rugged ascent. It consists of about 200 houses, built of a white hewn stone, generally adorned with balconies, and presenting a pleasing appearance. On a height above the town stands a large convent, surrounded by several irregular towers, and resembling a fortress. In a grotto belonging to the convent is the supposed abode where the apostle John, who had been banished by Domitian to the island, A.D. 94, saw the visions which he has recorded in the book of Revelation. Pop. isl. about 4000.

**PATNA**, a city, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, cap. prov. Behar, and of a dist. or collectorate, and the seat of one of the seven circuit courts of the presidency, r. bank Ganges, about 300 m. N.W. Calcutta; lat.  $25^{\circ} 37'$  N.; lon.  $85^{\circ} 15'$  E. The city proper, surrounded by decayed Hindoo fortifications, is little more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, by about half that extent in breadth; but with its large suburbs, Patna stretches 9 m. along the Ganges, and presents externally a striking appearance from the river, many large and handsome flat-roofed houses, with carved balustrades, being interspersed with temples, mosques, Saracenic gateways of red stone, wide ghauts or stairs from the water, and bastions projecting into the stream; the whole backed by a height on the land side. On its E. side is a large suburb in which are many large storehouses, and



PATNA.—From Daniel's Views in India.

the palace and extensive gardens of Jaffir-khan; on the W. is the suburb Bankipoor, where are the E. I. Company's offices, and most of the residences of the European inhabitants. Internally, the city has but one broad street; the other thoroughfares are adapted only for passengers on horseback, or on elephants. The dwellings of the middle classes have much

of a Chinese character, each stage being surrounded by a verandah. The adjacent cantonments at Dinapore are handsome, and well laid out; in addition to a native force, a royal regiment is stationed there. Patna is a stronghold of Mahometanism in India; the Mussulmen are more fanatic there than in Bengal, and they celebrate their festivals with great magnificence, meeting sometimes around the monument of Shah Arzani in the centre of the W. suburb, to the number, it is reported, of 100,000.—(*Bengal Gaz.*) A large trade is carried on in rice, opium, saltpetre, wheat, indigo, sugar, and provisions generally; amongst the manufactures are table-linens, wax candles, lacquered wares, talc goods, and bird-cages, which last display much delicate workmanship. At Hajeeপুর, on the opposite side of the Ganges, a large fair is annually held, to which shawls, pearls, gems, gold ornaments, and all other kinds of Indian produce are brought, and where visitors from the city and elsewhere live in camps, luxuriously fitted up during its continuance. Pop. of Patna (1837), 254,132.—The district, of which it is the cap., is enclosed by the Ganges, and the dists. of Shahabad and Bahar. Area, 1828 sq. m. After Patna, its chief towns are Dinapore, Phatuka, Baikuntapoor, and Phoolwaree. Pop. 1,200,000.—(*Trigonometrical Survey of India*, Hamilton; Stocqueler, *Handbook of India*; Roberts, *Bengal and Agra Gazetteer*.)

PATNEY, par. Eng. Wilts; 830 ac. Pop. 184.

PATNIAK, a tn. khanate, and 50 m. E.S.E. Khiva, near I. bank Amoo-Daria. It consists of about 100 houses, and is inhabited by Usbecks and Sarts, who live chiefly by agriculture, and the sale of salt, obtained about 20 m. distant. 1 PATOS, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 300 m. W. Parahiba, on the small river Espinhas, with a church, a school, and a trade in cotton. Pop. dist., 2000.

PATOS (LAGOA DOS), a lake, Brazil, in S.E. of prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, about 160 m. N.E. to S.W., near the coast, and in a direction almost parallel to it, with a width varying from 12 m. to 30 m. It receives the waters of Lakes Vinão and Mirim, the latter by a channel called the Rio-de-São-Gonçalo. On the S.E. it discharges itself into the sea by another channel, which is about 4 m. broad, and is known by the name of Rio-Grande, though its length does not exceed 8 m.

PATRAS, or BALIABARDA [anc. *Patra*], a seaport tn. Greece, in N.W. of Morea, E. side gulf of same name, 10 m. S.S.W. Lepanto. It consists of several wide and regular streets, intersecting each other at right angles, several of them lined with arcades. Many of the houses are large, but the majority are only of one story, being built thus low, as the best precaution against earthquakes, which are here very frequent. The public buildings include several churches, two hospitals, and a celebrated castle, of great strength, which the Turks, after they had lost the rest of the country, continued to hold during the greater part of the war of independence. The manufactures consist chiefly of capotes, made of a mixture of goats' hair and wool, and famous throughout Greece, both for their quality and cheapness; and the trade is chiefly in corn, wine, oil, fruit, particularly raisins, silk, cotton, wool, and hides. Pop. about 7000.—The GULF lies between the N.W. part of the Morea and Livadia, formed on the W. by the capes of Scropha and Papas, and communicating on the E. with the Gulf by the Strait of Lepanto; greatest length, E. to W., about 30 m.; greatest breadth, 14 m. It is exposed to heavy swells, which makes its navigation difficult and somewhat dangerous, particularly in winter.

PATREE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, 44 m. S.S.E. Rahdunpoor; lat. 23° 7' N.; lon. 71° 51' E. It is large and populous, defended by three walls in a state of decay.

PATRIA [anc. *Literna Palus*], a lake, prov. and 13 m. N.W. Naples, about 1½ m. in circuit. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Literna and the tomb of Scipio Africanus, who spent here the last seven years of his life.

PATRICK, two pars. Eng. :—1, Isle of Man. P. 2925. —2, (*Brompton*), par. York (N. Riding); 5757 ac. P. 1159.

PATRICKS (Str.), two pars. Irel. :—1, Clare and Limerick; 5409 ac. P. 4132.—2, Kilkenny; 4187 ac. Pop. 3112.

PATRICROFT, a small tn. or vil. England, co. Lancaster, 5 m. W. Manchester; with an Independent, and two Methodist chapels, several schools, and a mechanics' institution. There are here an extensive manufactory of steam-engines, a silk-mill, which employs about 1000 hands, a quilt manufactory, and a spinning and weaving factory.

PATRINGTON, a small market tn. and par. England, co. York (E. Riding), 15 m. S.E. Hull. It has a fine church, with a lofty, octagonal spire; a Wesleyan Methodist, and a Primitive Methodist chapel; and eight schools. The manufacture of flax is carried on in the immediate vicinity to a considerable extent, as are likewise brick and pipe-tiles. Area of par., 4494 ac. Pop. 1827.

PATRIBOURNE, par. Eng. Kent; 1637 ac. P. 264. PATROCINIO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 80 m. N. Araxa; with a church, and some trade in cattle. P. 1500.

PATROCINIO, or BYER'S ISLAND, N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 28° 9' N.; lon. 175° 48' E.; about 4 m. in circuit; of volcanic formation, with good anchorage on its W.S.W. side; a coral reef stretches S. for about 2 m. on the S.E. side. It is frequented by sea-fowl, sea-elephants, and green turtles; and fish abound on its coasts.

PATRULHA (SANTO ANTONIO DA), a tn. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 40 m. E.N.E. Porto-Alegre; with a church, two primary schools; and some trade in sugar, rum, mandioc and millet. Pop. dist., 3103.

PATSCHKAU, a walled tn. Prussia, gov. and 47 m. W.S.W. Oppeln, r. bank Neisse. It has a provincial and town court, two churches, a synagogue, and hospital; bleach-fields; and powder, walk, flax, and other mills. Pop. 3883.

PATSER, a vil. Hungary, co. Bacs, 3 m. from Bajmak; with a trade in wheat and cattle. Pop. 2119.

PATSHULL, par. Eng. Stafford; 1850 ac. P. 112.

PATTA, an isl. and tn., E. Africa. See PATA.

PATTADA, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, 21 m. S.E. Sassari. It is tolerably well built; has several churches, and a communal school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, brick and tile works, limekilns; and a trade in corn, wine, brandy, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 3362.

PATTENSEN, a tn. Hanover, principality Kalenberg, 8 m. S. Hanover; with a church; manufactures of linen, and three blast-furnaces. Pop. 1653.

PATTESLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 320 ac. Pop. 15.

PATTI, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 33 m. W.S.W. Messina; it is well built; with regular streets, a cathedral, a house of refuge, and the remains of a splendid abbey, founded by king Ruggiero; and manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 5000.

PATTIALAH, a city, Hindoostan, prov. Delhi; lat. 30° 16' N.; lon. 76° 22' E.; surrounded by a mud wall, and having in the centre a square citadel, in which is the residence of the rajah. It contains numerous temples, mosques, reservoirs, and many tombs of devout Mahometans. It is also celebrated for its gardens.

PATTINGHAM, par. Eng. Salop and Stafford; 4042 ac. Pop. 1053.

PATTISHALL, par. Eng. Northamp.; 2460 ac. P. 775. PATTISSWICK, par. Eng. Essex; 1297 ac. P. 354.

PATUN, a modern tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, 53 m. S.E. Kotah; lat. 24° 32' N.; lon. 76° 16' E. It is well and compactly built, the streets are wide and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The whole is surrounded by a substantial wall, 8 ft. or 10 ft. thick, and from 12 ft. to 15 ft. high, with round bastions.

PATURAGES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 5 m. S.W. Mons. It is a scattered place, with numerous coal-pits near it, in which the inhabitants are mostly engaged. Here are also a steam-engine factory, four breweries, and a corn-mill. Pop. 6955.

PATUXENT, a river, U. States, Maryland; flows chiefly S.S.E., and enters Chesapeake Bay by a broad estuary; total course, 90 m.; for 40 m. of which it is navigable for vessels of 250 tons.

PATZAU, or PACZOU, a tn. Bohemia, 16 m. E.N.E. Tabor; with a castle, a church, townhouse, hospital, school; manufactures of woollens, a dye-works, and three mills. Pop. 2621.

PATZUM, or PATSUN, a tn. Central America, State and 40 m. W.N.W. Guatemala. Pop. 5400.

PAU [Latin, *Palum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on a lofty ridge, r. bank Gave de Pau, here crossed by a fine bridge, 58 m. E.S.E. Bayonne; lat. 43° 17' 29' N.; lon. 0° 22' 30' E.; and commanding a magnificent view of the W. Pyrenees. It has several squares, of which the Place Royale, with a finely planted promenade, and a marble statue of Henri IV. and the Place-de-la-Comédie, communicating with a suburb by a bridge which spans a deep ravine, are the most



deserving of notice. The most conspicuous and interesting edifice is the castle in which Henri IV. was born, crowning a lofty peak at the W. extremity of the town, and overhanging the Gave. It is a huge, angular, and irregular structure, flanked with towers, of which five still remain; the highest, or donjon, having a height of 100 ft., and another called the Tour-de-la-Monnoye, being the traditional asylum which Margaret of Valois gave to Calvin and other persecuted reformers. Great part of the castle was restored in good taste, and provided with antique furniture acquired at great expense by the late king, Louis-Philippe. It has a court of appeal for depts. Basses-Pyrénées, Hautes-Pyrénées, and Landes; courts of first resort and commerce; a university, academy, college, agricultural society, and society of science, literature, and art. The manufactures consist of napkins, Bearn, and excellent table linen, rugs, carpets, paper, and leather. The trade is in wine, Bayonne hams, salt provisions, excellent chestnuts, printed cottons, iron, &c. Pau has given birth to two sovereigns, Henri IV. and Bernadotte. Pop. (1852), 14,541.

PAU (GAVE DE), a river, France, formed at Luz, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, by the junction of the Gave de Gavarnie, from Mont Perdu, and the Gave de Barèges; flows first N.N.W. past Argelès, then N.W. across dep. Basses-Pyrénées, and past the towns of Pau and Orthes; enters dep. Landes, and turning almost due W. joins l. bank Adour, after a course of about 85 m. Chief affluent, the Gave de Oloron.

PAUCARTAMBO, a tn., prov., and river, Peru. The town, situated upon the river and cap. prov., is about 65 m. E.N.E. Cuzco.—The PROVINCE consists of an extensive valley encircled by the Andes; is well wooded; and is of considerable fertility, producing wheat, barley, maize, fruits of various kinds, and cacao.—The RIVER, called also Yambiri, after a N.N.W. course of nearly 300 m., joins r. bank Apurimac. Its chief affluent is the Vilecabamba.

PAULLAC, a tn. and port, France, dep. Gironde, 27 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux, l. bank Gironde. It has a pilot station, lighthouse, and good anchorage. Vessels too large to ascend laden to Bordeaux, usually discharge here, and outward-bound ships take in provisions and water. The chief trade is in timber, grain, cattle, building-stone, and the well-known Medoc wines. Pop. 1830.

PAUL, two pars. Eng. Cornwall; 3433 ac. Pop. 5408. —2, York (E. Riding); 10,364 ac. Pop. 884.

PAUL-DE-LOAND (ST.) See LOAND.

PAUL (ST.), numerous small tns. and vils. France. The following are the more important:—1, (*de Fenouillet*), A tn., dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 23 m. W.N.W. Perpignan, l. bank Agly; with a trade in cattle, grain, hides, and wool. Near it are two mineral springs—one cold, the other with a temperature of 78° to 82° Fah. Pop. 1927.—2, (*en-Jarret*), A tn., dep. Loire, 10 m. N.E. St. Etienne, l. bank Couzon; with several silk-mills, a foundry and nail-factory, and some trade in grain, wine, silk, and coals. Pop. 1482.—3, (*les-Duc*), A vil. and com. France, dep. Landes, near Dax; with an ancient and beautiful Gothic church; blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. Pop. 2027.—4, (*trois-Châteaux*), A tn., dep. Drôme, 15 m. S. Montelimart; with numerous Roman remains, including what is supposed to have been an amphitheatre, and a gate called Fan-Jou [Fanum Jovis]. It has a spacious and venerable church, built, it is said, by Charlemagne; woollen and silken fabrics are manufactured. P. 1503.

PAUL (ST.), A tn. U. States, cap. Minnesota territory, l. bank Mississippi, 12 m. below the Falls of St. Anthony. It is of recent origin, but has made, and is making, rapid progress; from 200 to 300 houses were erected within its corporate limits in 1852. It has a number of houses substantially built of brick or stone; several large hotels and public buildings, including churches of handsome appearance. Steamers calling at St. Paul ply regularly between Galena and the Falls, and a boat for St. Louis leaves daily.—2, A vil., isl. Bourbon, 19 m. S.W. St. Denis; agreeably shaded with acacia trees.—3, An isl. Indian Ocean; lat. 38° 43' 48" S.; lon. 77° 38' E.; about 9 m. long, N.W. to S.E., by 5 m. broad; with good anchorage on the E. side. It contains hot springs, and on the E. side is a basin formed by an extinct crater now filled with water, and abounding with fish, as do all the coasts of the island. Seals also are numerous.—4, An isl. Low Archipelago; lat. 19° 36' S.; lon. 142° 5' W. (n.)—5, An isl. Russian America; lat. 57° 20' N.; lon. 169° 14' W. (n.)—

6, A small isl., N. America, Gulf of St. Lawrence; with two fixed lights; lat. (N. point) 47° 14' N.; lon. 60° 9' W. (n.)—7, A river, W. Africa, Liberia; rises in the Kong mountains, flows S.W., and falls into the Atlantic N.W. Monrovia.—8, A city and prov. Brazil. See SÃO-PAULO.

PAULS (ST. WALDEN), par. Eng. Herts; 3678 ac. Pop. 1175.

PAULERSPUY, par. Eng. Northampton; 2961 ac. Pop. 1162.

PAULGHAUTCHERRY, a British fort and station, and a remarkable pass, Hindoostan, presid. Madras.—The pass is a funnel-shaped opening in the W. ghaut, between the districts of Malabar and Coimbatore, 20 m. in breadth, and through which a level way exists between the Malabar and Coromandel coasts.—The STATION in the gap, 45 m. from the W. coast; lat. 10° 45' N.; lon. 76° 38' E., and 800 ft. above the sea, is at the union of five roads; has good military accommodation, and a climate upon the whole very favourable for both Europeans and natives.

PAULI, several places, isl. Sardinia, particularly:—1, (*Latino* or *Paulelatte*), A vil. prov. Busachi; with several churches, an old castle, primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, cheese, hides, and cattle. Pop. 2633.—2, (*Pirri*), A vil., div. Cagliari, N. side of a marsh of same name. It has four churches, an elementary school, and a trade in corn, wine, and poultry. Pop. 2250.

PAULIEN (ST.) [*anc. Ruessio*, or *Ruessium-Velaunorum*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Loire, 6 m. N.N.W. Le Puy, built on the site of the ancient capital of the Vellavi. P. 1449.

PAULITZA [*anc. Phigaleia*], a vil. Greece, Morea, dist. Messenia, on a stream of same name, 2 m. S. Graditza. It consists of two parts, called the upper and the lower street. The former stands within the walls of an ancient city, understood to have been Phigaleia. These walls, which form a very curious specimen of the military architecture of the Greeks, are of great extent, and were defended by numerous towers, partly circular, and placed on frightful precipices. On the highest elevation, just within the walls, stand the remains of the citadel. The lower street is situated in a small valley between the walls and the river.

PAULI, a vil. and par. England, co. York, on the Humber, 2 m. S.W. Hedon; with a cruciform church, a chapel of ease, a Wesleyan chapel, and the remains of a convent; inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and famous for its shrimps. Area of par., 10,364 ac. Pop. 884.

PAULLO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 12 m. N. by W. Lodi; the seat of a district court and offices, with a church and an oratory; and a trade in flax and linseed. Pop. 1574.

PAULTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1056 ac. Pop. 2104.

PAUMBUN (PASS or CHANNEL OF), a strait about 1 m. wide, separating the island of Ramiseram from the mainland of India; navigable for small craft.

PAUNTLEY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1967 ac. P. 265.

PAUSA, a tn. Saxony, circle and 24 m. S.W. Zwickau; with manufactures of linen, hosiery, and leather; a bleachfield, dye-works, and bathing establishment. Pop. 2760.

PAUTE, a river, S. America, which rises in the E. slope of the Andes, in the S.W. of Ecuador, not far from Cuenca; flows S.E. and joins l. bank Amazon, a little above S. Francisco de Borja, after a course of about 170 m. Its chief affluent is the Zamora, after receiving which, it becomes navigable, and is called the Santiago.

PAVENHAM, or PAVINGHAM, par. England, Bedford; 1340 ac. Pop. 556.

PAVIA [*anc. Ticinum*], a city, Austrian Italy, gov. and 19 m. S.S.W. Milan, cap. deleg. of same name, beautifully situated l. bank Ticino, which here forms the boundary between Austrian Italy and the Sardinian States, is crossed by a magnificent covered bridge of eight arches, and about 2 m. below the town falls into the Po. It is surrounded by ancient walls, which have a circuit of about 3 m., inclosing a far larger space than its present inhabitants require, and giving it, in connection with numerous palaces, either ruinous or untenanted, a deserted and melancholy look. It consists of a principal street, called the Strada Nuova, or Corso, which traverses it centrally, contains its most important edifices, and constitutes its great thoroughfare; and of a great number of minor streets, placed at right angles to the Corso, and occasionally opening into squares. Within the last 60 years 47

ecclesiastical edifices, including three of the largest and finest churches, have been demolished. Of those which remain, the most important are the Cathedral, a large, heavy, unfinished structure, crowned with a lofty dome, remarkable chiefly for the air of gloom thrown around it, giving its interior the appearance of a vast cavern above ground, but containing some good paintings, and a beautiful side chapel, with the tomb of St. Augustine; San Michele, a heavy marble edifice, apparently of Lombard origin, and supposed to belong to the 6th or 7th century; Santa Maria del Carmine, an enormous Gothic church of imposing exterior, built in 1373, and possessed of good pictures; Inconrata, or Sante Maria de Canepanova, in the *cinque-cento* style, by Bramante; and San Francesco, built of the finest brick-work, and presenting a beautiful specimen of pure Italian Gothic. The only other edifices particularly deserving of notice are the Castello, erected by Galeazzo Visconti, 1460-9, on the site of the old palace of the Lombard kings, once celebrated for its grandeur and magnificent collections, but now only a gloomy ruin, partly fitted up as a barrack; the theatre, and several towers, once so numerous, that Pavia was surnamed 'the city of the hundred towers.' Of the few still existing, those of Belcredi and Maino are the most conspicuous, and are each about 190 ft. high.

Among the educational establishments, the great boast and chief ornament of Pavia has long been its university, which is one of the oldest in Italy, having been founded by Charlemagne, and in its palmiest days, about the beginning of the 16th century, was attended by about 3000 students. Its students still average 1600. The buildings which it occupies have little to recommend them beyond their size, and the regularity of their construction; but the library of about 50,000 vols. is valuable, and the collections include, among others, one of the best anatomical museums in existence. Besides the university, there are three colleges connected with it, a gymnasium, an ecclesiastical seminary, a school of painting, a school of design and sculpture, an institute of fine arts, two superior and five minor elementary, and two infant, schools. Beyond the walls, but connected with its educational establishments, are botanical and agricultural gardens. The chief charitable endowments are a large and well-endowed general, and two orphan hospitals, a *mont-de-piété*, a house of industry and reform, a female penitentiary, &c. Pavia has not a single manufacture of any importance, and its traffic is almost solely confined to the supply of its own local wants.

Pavia was a place of considerable importance during the reign of Augustus. It afterwards came into the possession of the Lombard kings, who made it their capital, and erected many edifices, more remarkable for magnitude than taste. Near it in 1525, the Imperialists defeated the French, and took their king, Francis I., prisoner. Pavia has given birth to many distinguished men, among whom are, Pope John XIV., and Lanfranc, a celebrated theologian, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. Pop. 28,169.

PAVILLY [anc. *Pauliacum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 12 m. N.W. by N. Rouen; with manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. 2122.

PAVLOVO, a vil. Russia, gov. and 45 m. S.W. Nijnei-Novgorod, r. bank Oka. Many of the houses are well built of brick, and there are several extensive establishments for the manufacture of various articles of hardware. Hence the town is sometimes called the Russian Birmingham.

PAVLOVSK, two places, Russia.—1, A small tn., gov. and 20 m. S.S.E. St. Petersburg; of very limited extent, but well built; with straight, well-laid-out streets; a small fort, which Peter the Great took from the Swedes; a very pretty church, a marine asylum, and a military and a lying-in hospital. Its great attraction, however, is its imperial palace or chateau, with an extensive garden, laid out in the English style.—2, A tn., gov. and S.S.E. Voronej, l. bank Don. It is well fortified; and has four churches. The women work a great many worsted stockings and mittens. The trade is in fish, wine, and melons. Pop. (1851), 3728.

PAVONE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, 4 m. S. Lenò, l. bank Mella; with three churches, and several mills. Pop. 1471.

PAVONE, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and S. Ivrea; with a modern church and the remains of an old castle; and a trade in corn, vegetables, and fruit. Pop. 2440.

PAWEEA, a tn., W. Africa, Guinea, on the route from the coast to Dahomey, composed chiefly of low, square huts, very neat and clean. It has several large markets, well supplied with provisions and different articles of manufacture, including native cloth, and English chequered handkerchiefs. Pop. about 16,000.

PAWLETT, par. Eng. Somerset; 3566 ac. P. 536.

PAWTUCKET, a tn. U. States, partly in Massachusetts and partly in Rhode Island, on both sides of the river, at the falls (50 ft. high) of same name, and on the railways from Boston to Providence, and from Providence to Worcester. It occupies a pleasing site; has seven churches, numerous and extensive cotton-mills, print-works, and machine-shops; considerable manufactures of boots, shoes, carriages, chairs, and cabinet-ware; building-yards, and an extensive trade. The first factory for weaving cotton cloth by water-power in the U. States, was erected here in 1790.

PAWTUXET, a vil. and port of entry, U. States, Rhode Island, on both sides the Pawtuxet, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. S. Providence. It has two churches, an academy, three cotton and two woollen factories, and several grist-mills. The harbour is safe and convenient.

PAXO, one of the Ionian Islands, 10 m. S. the S.E. extremity of Corfu, and 7 m. W. of the S.E. coast of Albania, about 6 m. long, N.N.W. to S.S.E.; and nearly 3 m. broad; surface extremely rugged, and soil stony; the chief products are olives, almonds, and vines. Considerable numbers of mules and goats are reared on the pastures, and fish are very abundant on the coast. The best harbour is in the channel, between the S. shore of Paxo and the small island of Antiparo; but the most frequented harbour, as well as principal town, is Cayo, on the S.E. side. Pop. about 5000.

PAXTON, two pars. Eng. Hunts.—1, (*Great*); 1120 ac. P. 410.—2, (*Little*); 2040 ac. P. 224.

PAYENDWEN, a valley, Burmah. See HUKONG.

PAYERNE, or PETERLINGEN, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Vaud, r. bank Broye, here crossed by a stone bridge bearing a Roman inscription, 10 m. W. Fribourg. It is an ancient place, surrounded by walls; and though, on the whole, poorly built, has two churches, one of them a modern structure, the other belonging originally to a Benedictine abbey, founded in 961 by Bertha, Queen of Burgundy, and now only used as a female school. Payerne has few manufactures; but, being centrally situated, carries on a considerable transit trade, Pop. 2723.

PAYHEMBURY, par. Eng. Devon; 2698 ac. P. 544.

PAYN-GANGA, or WAIN-GUNGA, a river, Hindoostan, rises in high table-land N. of prov. Gundwanah, flows very circuitously, first E., then S., and then S.W.; and, after a course of above 200 m., joins r. bank Wurdia. Its chief affluent is the Khahan, which it receives on the right.

PAYTA, a seaport tn. Peru, prov. Truxillo; lat. 5° 5' 30" S.; lon. 81° 8' 30" W. (R.), between Sechura Bay and Cape Blanco. It is built on the slope and at the foot of a hill, S.E. side of the bay; and at a distance is scarcely visible, the houses being of the same colour with the surrounding cliff. They are slightly constructed of an open sort of basket-work, through which the air blows freely at all times; the roofs, which are high and peaked, are thatched with leaves; some of the walls are plastered with mud, but, generally speaking, they are left open. The town is said to contain 5000 inhabitants, and is the seaport of the province of Piura. The port is the best on this coast, and is frequented by vessels of all nations, who call there for cargoes, principally cotton, bark, hides, and drugs.

PAZ (La), a dep. Bolivia, comprising, for the most part, those valleys of the Cordilleras, the streams from which combine to form the Rio-Beni. Its provinces are La Paz, Pacajes, Sicasica, Yungas, Omasyos, Larecaja, and Muñecas, which extend from lat. 12° to 17° S., between the Andes and the Rio-Beni. Its population may be estimated at 240,000.—The PROVINCE embraces the abrupt slope which conducts from the elevated plateau down to the palm forests and rich plains of the Yungas.

PAZ (La) DE AYACUCHO, a city, Bolivia, cap. above dep. and prov., built in a deep ravine, the Quebrada-de-Choqueapu, 620 ft. below the level of the Lake of Titicaca, yet 12,195 ft. above sea-level; lat. 16° 29' 54" S.; lon. 68° 29' 38" W. The ravine of La Paz descends S.E., in a diluvial formation, the stream which flows through it, from and round Illi-



mani, the snowy summits of which are seen E. by S., is one of the chief sources of the Amazon. The city is built in an amphitheatre on both sides of the ravine; but the public edifices are chiefly on the l. bank. Nine fine bridges unite the two quarters; each of which is subdivided into several other sections by deep ravines. Of the fifteen churches in the city, the Sagrario or cathedral claims most attention; being large, and effectively, though somewhat coarsely, ornamented with figures of angels executed in basalt. Opposite to the cathedral is the Plaza Major or principal square. There are also a college of sciences, a seminary, a school of mechanical arts, a university, and an academy of jurisprudence. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Aymaras Indians; whose national costume, as well as language, prevail in it. The foundation of Nuestra Señora de la Paz dates from 1548. The town, being situated conveniently between the fertile valleys of the Yungas and the port of Arica, soon rose to importance. In 1605 it was made the seat of a bishopric, and in 1825 changed its name to La Paz de Ayacucho, in memory of the victory which completed the liberation of the republic. Pop. (1847), 45,000.—(Castelnau, *Voy. dans l'Amérique du Sud*, 1843-47.)

PAZMÁND, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Thither Danube, co. and about 14 m. N. Stuhlweissenburg, on an eminence; with a church, and a chateau. P. 1691.—2, A vil. Thither Danube, co. and about 4 m. from Raab, in a hilly district; with a Protestant church. P. 1038.

PAZONY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcz, about 2 m. from Nyir-Egyháza; with two churches. P. 1271.

PE (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 8 m. N.N.W. Argeles; with a large and handsome church, school, and manufactures of cloth, handkerchiefs, nails, combs, and implements of husbandry. Near it, copper and lead are mined. Pop. 1516.

PEACE, a large river, British N. America, rises near the W. coast, about lat. 51° 20' N.; lon. 127° W.; flows generally S.E., then N.E. to near Athabasca Lake, where, turning N., it is named the Slave River, and falls into Great Slave Lake, near lat. 61° N.; lon. 113° W.; total course, 800 m.

PEACH, a small isl., N. America, near the Canadian shore of Lake St. Clair; chiefly used as a fishing station.

PEAK, or HIGH PEAK, a dist. England, forming the N.W. angle of Derbyshire, and consisting of a wild and romantic tract, full of mountains and moors, and celebrated for its limestone caverns and grottoes, containing many remarkable natural curiosities.

PEAKIRK, par. Eng. Northampton, 630 ac. P. 223.

PEARL, an isl., S. Pacific, near the centre of the Gambier group, lat. 23° 7' 58" S.; lon. 131° 55' 21" W.; about 6 m. in length; elevated, particularly towards its S. extremity, where Mount Duff rises to the height of 1248 ft. It is well clothed with trees, and evidently of volcanic formation, though surrounded by a coral-reef.

PEARL.—1, An isl., N. America, off the W. coast of Newfoundland, Bay of Islands.—2, Isls. New Granada, bay and about 60 m. S.E. Panama. They consist of the isls. Del Rey, Pedro Gonzales, and San Jose, with a number of small islets. The pearl-fishery is successfully pursued.

PEARL, a river, U. States, rises near the centre of Mississippi, flows S. by E., forms for some distance the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana, and divides itself into two arms, one of which falls into Lake Borgne, and the other into Lake Pontchartrain; total course, about 240 m., for 180 of which it is navigable for small craft, but it is much obstructed by trunks of trees, sandbars, and shallows.

PEARL RIVER, a river, China. See CHU-KIANG.

PEASEMORE, par. Eng. Berks; 2048 ac. P. 369.

PEASENHALL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1995 ac. P. 820.

PEASMARSH, par. Eng. Sussex; 3718 ac. P. 898.

PEATLING, two pars. Eng. Leicester:—1, (*Magna*); 1900 ac. P. 301.—2, (*Parva*); 870 ac. P. 215.

PEBMARSH, par. Eng. Essex; 2023 ac. P. 683.

PEBWORTH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 3050 ac. P. 737.

PECAZO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 35 m. from Cuenca, l. bank Júcar; with a well-built church, a town-house, primary school, two flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1456.

PECCIOLI, a tn. Tuscany, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Pisa, r. bank Era. It is well built; has a court of justice, a church,

the remains of an old castle; and a trade in olives, wine, silk, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 2553.

PECETTO, two places, Sardinian States:—1, A vil. and com., 5 m. E.S.E. Turin; with a church, a monastery, a castle, public school; and a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 2120.—2, A vil. and com., div. Alessandria, 3 m. from Valenza; with a church, a courthouse, the ruins of an old castle, brick-works, limekilns; and a trade in wine, silk, and figs. Pop. 1800.

PECHELEE, a prov. China. See PETCHELEE.

PECHIN, a tn. Bohemia. See BECHIN.

PECHINA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 4 m. from Almería, l. bank Almería; with a townhouse, prison, primary school, and parish church. Near it are the baths of Alhamilla. Pop. (agricultural), 1752.

PECKHAM, a hamlet, England, co. Surrey, near a branch of the Surrey Canal, 4 m. S.S.E. London. It consists of a long line of handsome buildings, and numerous detached mansions and villas, and has a handsome church, with a pinnacled tower and octagonal spire; two Episcopal chapels, one of them surmounted by a low tower, terminating in a spire, and adorned with stained glass; Baptist and Independent chapels; a lunatic asylum, chiefly for pauper lunatics; a large silk-factory; and a cemetery belonging to the London Cemetery Company, and covering 50 acres. Pop. 19,444.

PECKHAM, two pars. Eng. Kent:—1, (*East*); 3358 ac. P. 2254.—2, (*West*); 1583 ac. P. 545.

PECKLESHEIM, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 48 m. S.S.E. Minden; with a church and a synagogue. P. 1524.

PECKLETON, par. Eng. Leicester; 2020 ac. P. 399.

PECORARA, a vil. and com. Parma, duchy and 25 m. S.W. Piacenza, near the Tidonello; with a trade in cattle, swine, sheep, and goats. Pop. 2804.

PECOQ, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. N. Tournay, l. bank Scheldt; with a church, a school, a distillery, brewery, and several oil and flour mills. Many of the inhabitants employed in coal-mining. Pop. 2451.

PECS, a tn. Hungary. See FÜNKIRCHEN.

PECSVAR, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, 9 m. N.E. Fünfkirchen; with a church, barrack, military hospital, and a paper-mill. Pop. 2694.

PECZEL, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and about 10 m. N.E. Pesth; with a Protestant church, and a castle, with a library, which is rich in Bibles. Pop. 1830.

PEDARA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Catania, on S. slope of Etna. Pop. 2068.

PEDDA BALAPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore, 23 m. N. Bangalore; lat. 13° 17' N.; lon. 77° 37' E.; with a large and strong mud fort.

PEDDAPPOOR, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, Northern Circars, 17 m. N. Coringa; lat. 17° 6' N.; lon. 82° 15' E. The native habitations are in the best style of the Deccan.

PEDEE (GREAT AND LITTLE), two rivers, U. States; the former rises in N. Carolina, near lat. 36° N.; flows, under the name of Yadkin, first E., then S.E., enters S. Carolina, and falls into the Atlantic by the Bay of Winyaw; total course, 360 m., of which 200 m. are navigable for boats of 60 or 70 tons. LITTLE PEDEE rises in N. Carolina, and enters the Great Pedee, 32 m. above its embouchure.

PEDERNEIRA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, in a small bay of the Atlantic, 34 m. N.W. Santarém. Pop. 1820.

PEDERNOSO (EL), a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 51 m. S.S.W. Cuenca. It is poorly built, has a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of saltpetre, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1224.

PEDIR, a tn., N. coast Sumatra, principality of same name, 60 m. E.S.E. Achén; principal exports, betel-nut, pepper, gold-dust, canes, rattans, bees'-wax, camphor, and benzoin. Cape Pedir, to the N.W., is in lat. 5° 19' N.; lon. 96° 5' E. (A.)

PEDIR (SAN), a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 14 m. from Barcelona; with a prison, primary school, church; manufactures of cotton thread and tissues, a flour and seven oil mills, and a trade in wine and fruits. Pop. 1957.

PEDMORE, par. Eng. Worcester; 1474 ac. P. 318.

PEDRA-BRANCA, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 90 m. W.N.W. Bahia, in a dell on the Serra of same name. It is built of wood, and has a church, and a primary school.

**PEDRAZA**, a small tn. Venezuela, prov. and 40 m. W. Varinas. Pop. 3000.

**PEDRERA**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 58 m. E.S.E. Seville; with a modern church, townhouse, prison, primary school; manufactures of articles in esparto, several oil-mills, and a trade in oil and corn. P. 1247.

**PEDRIGÃO**, two places, Portugal:—1, (*-Grande*), A tn. and par., prov. Beira-Baixa, 36 m. N.E. Thomar, r. bank Zezere, here crossed by a bridge of remarkable height. It contains a Dominican convent, and near it are important iron-works. Pop. 2640.—2, (*-Pequeno*), A tn. and par., l. bank Zezere, almost opposite to the former. Pop. 1244.

**PEDRO**, several places, Spain:—1, (*-Abad*), A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. from Cordova; with a church, courthouse, prison, two primary schools; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several oil and flour mills. P. 1596.—2, (*-Bernardos*), A vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 32 m. S.W. Avila; with townhouse, prison, parish church, primary school, several fountains, and two hermitages; flour, oil, and fulling mills, dye-works, and manufactures of ordinary cloths, linens, spoons and spindles. P. 2110.—3, (*-de-Bercianos*), A vil., prov. and S.S.W. Leon; with a church, a primary school; and numerous linseed oil-mills. P. 1287.—4, (*-Muñoz*), A tn. New Castile, prov. and about 53 m. from Ciudad-Real; with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and several flour-mills. P. 1980.

**PEDRO** (*São*), numerous small places, Portugal:—1, The most important, (*-do-Sul*), a tn. and par., prov. Beira-Alta, 12 m. N.W. Viseu, at the confluence of the Sul with the Vouga. Pop. 1700.—2, A prov. Brazil. See *São-Pedro*.

**PEDROCHE**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 32 m. N.N.E. Cordova; with a church, nursery, suppressed convent, courthouse, hospital, Latin and primary schools; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; and a trade in corn, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1944.

**PEDROLA**, a vil. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Saragossa; with a courthouse, and prison, an endowed school, a church, and two hermitages. Pop. (agricultural), 1770.

**PEDRONERAS**, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Cuenca, 82 m. S.E. Madrid; regularly built, with two courthouses, two prisons, a primary school, a church, and four hermitages; manufactures of purses, garters, swaddling clothes, &c., of silk, cotton, and fine wool; two fulling and seven flour mills, and a trade in manufactured goods, grain, &c. Pop. 3135.

**PEDROSO** (*El*), a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 28 m. N.E. Seville; with a courthouse, prison, granary, two schools, an hospital, and a church; manufactures of iron, a soap-work, two flour and oil mills, and brandy distilleries; tillage and mule-driving also occupy a number of the people. P. 2094.

**PEDROSO**, a vil. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 8 m. from Oporto. Pop. 3570.

**PEEBLES**, **PEEBLESHIRE**, or **TWEEDDALE**, an inland co. Scotland; bounded, S. by Dumfries, S.E. Selkirk, N. and N.W. Edinburgh, and W. Lanark; greatest length, N. to S., about 30 m.; greatest breadth, rather less than 22 m.; area, 204,160 ac., of which 34,762 are cultivated. The greater part of the surface consists of mountain, moor, and bog; the first prevailing to such an extent as to render the general elevation greater than that of any other county in the S. of Scotland, the highest summits varying from 2400 ft. to above 2800 ft. This portion of the county contains much wild and striking scenery. The prevailing rock is whinstone, or graywacke, much of it of excellent quality, but a great part of it of so laminated a structure as to be unfit for building. White and red freestone are common in the N. part of the county, and both coal and limestone have been long wrought at various points. The Tweed is the only river in Peeblesshire of any note, but there are numerous rivulets, tributaries of the Tweed. Most of these abound in salmon and trout. The county returns a member to Parliament; principal town, Peebles. Pop. (1851), 10,788.

**PEEBLES**, a royal burgh and market tn., cap. above county, 20 m. S. Edinburgh, on a slightly-elevated tongue of land, formed by the junction of the Eddleston water with the Tweed. Its houses are generally of whinstone, two stories in height, and well built. It has a county-hall and jail, in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1844; a townhall; an Established, a Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches, a neat Episcopal and a R. Catholic chapel; a grammar and several

other schools; an institution for instruction in literature and science, with a reading-room and library attached; and a museum. Inhabitants principally dependent on the retail trade, and on agricultural employment, and the various branches connected with it. Pop. 2673.

**PEEKSHILL**, a vil. U. States, New York, 100 m. S. Albany, l. bank Hudson; with eight churches, an academy, six iron-foundries, and two tanneries. Pop. 2000.

**PEEL**, a small seaport tn. Isle of Man, W. coast; lat. 54° 13' 36" N.; lon. 4° 42' W. (R.); chiefly remarkable for the remains of its ancient castle and cathedral; the former standing on a small rocky island, separated from the town by a narrow channel. It has a church, and Methodist chapel, and an endowed grammar-school. The harbour and pier are now utterly neglected. Pop. 2342.

**PEEL** (*De*), an extensive elevated peat tract, Holland, provs. N. Brabant and Limburg, giving rise to numerous streams flowing in all directions. It extends N. to S. about 30 m., with a width of about 10 m.

**PEEL RIVER**.—1, A river, E. Australia, rises in the mountains which form the S. boundary of Liverpool Plains, near lat. 31° 40' S.; lon. 151° 20' E., and pursues a circuitous course, in a N.W. direction, to its junction with the Darling at Pockataroo. It receives numerous affluents, of which the most important appear to be the Connadilly, and its tributary Turrabeil, which join it on the l. bank. In the first part of its course, it forces its way through a mountain pass, and then downwards through a valley into an open country. In the lower part of its course, it is better known by the name of Namoy.—2, A river, N. America, formed by a number of torrents descending from the W. slope of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 63° N.; and lon. 130° W.; flows N.N.W. and joins l. bank Mackenzie, at the commencement of its delta, near lat. 67° N.; and lon. 135° W.

**PEELS ISLAND**, an isl., S. Pacific, belonging to the Archbishop or Bonin group; lat. 27° 2' S.; lon. 142° 10' E. It is the largest island of the group, is situated near its centre, and has two bays, one of which on the S.E. is clear and deep, and has good though somewhat exposed anchorage. This bay, called Port Lloyd, abounds with sharks.

**PEENE**, a river, Germany, issues from a lake of same name, in Meklenburg-Schwerin, flows first N.E. past Demmin into Prussian Pomerania, then E.S.E., and after a course of 70 m., falls into the Little Haff near Usedom.

**PEER PUNJAH**, a tn. Scinde, N. Sehwan; lat. 27° 6' N.; lon. 68° E.; 3 m. W. from the Indus.

**PEGALAJAR**, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 7 m. E. Jaen; with a courthouse, a prison, primary school, an hermitage, church, and numerous oil and flour mills. P. 2516.

**PEGAU**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 14 m. S. by W. Leipzig, l. bank Elster. It is walled, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and particularly shoes, in which it carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 3593.

**PEGLI**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, 3 m. from Voltri, on the Gulf of Genoa; with two palaces, three churches, and manufactures of silk goods; a silk-mill, a fishery, and several flour-mills. Pop. 3560.

**PEGLIA**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Nice, 9 m. from Scarena; with a church; and a trade in wood and a kind of green sand which is made into paint. Pop. 1600.

**PEGNITZ**, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Pegnitz, 30 m. N.E. Nürnberg. It is walled; has two churches, a tannery, some trade in fat cattle, and three mills. P. 1204.

**PEGO**, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 44 m. N.E. Alicante. It has clean and commodious streets, four squares, a courthouse, granary, hospital for the sick poor, two endowed schools, a church, two hermitages; and several mills for rice, oil, and flour. The only article exported is raisins. Pop. 5565.

**PEGU**, a country of India-beyond-the-Ganges, formerly a powerful and independent kingdom, and subsequently a province of Burmah, but in 1853 annexed to the British Indian empire. It occupies the S. extremity of Burmah, lat. 15° 45' to lat. 19° 30' N., and extending E. and W. from the Saluen to the Bay of Bengal. It thus comprises the whole delta of the Irrawadi. There are several ranges of mountains in the province, but, generally speaking, it may be considered a level country. The soil is naturally very fertile, but cultivation has been almost entirely neglected



since the conquest of the country by the Burmans, although, previous to that event, the Peguans were industrious and skillful agriculturists. The minerals of the province comprise iron, tin, and lead; rubies, sapphires, and rock-crystals are also met with. Besides the numerous branches of the Irrawadi, which overspread as with network the whole S.W. surface of the country, another large river, called the Setang, waters the E. portion, and falls into the Gulf of Martaban. The Saluen, as already mentioned, forms its E. boundary. Amongst the natural productions of the country is teak timber. The principal object of cultivation is rice, which is raised with little trouble. Tigers, elephants, buffaloes, deer, and other animals abound in the woods, and in the extensive tracts which have been left to be overrun with jungle. The principal ports of Pegu are Bassain and Rangoon. The Peguans are called by the Burmans *Talains* or *Talings*, and by themselves *Moons*. Pop. estimated at about 70,000.

PEGU, an ancient city and cap. above prov., l. bank Pegu river, about 70 m. N. Rangoon; lat. 17° 30' N.; lon. 96° 30' E.; formerly a place of great importance, with a population of 150,000, and forming a quadrangle, each side of which measured  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. The present town is on the site of the old, and consists of but two streets, one parallel to the river, and the other leading out to a great pagoda; a huge structure occupying the summit of a fine hill having a gradual ascent. It is a pyramidal building, composed of brick and mortar, octagonal at the base, and spiral at the top; each side of the base measuring 162 ft. Pegu was stormed and taken by the British, June 4, 1852.

PEI-HO, or NORTH RIVER, a river, China, prov. Petcheleu, rises near the great wall, flows S.E., and joins the Eu-ho and Hoen-ho, 70 m. S.E. Pekin, and 30 m. above the mouth of the united stream in the Gulf of Petcheleu. It is navigable for boats to within 20 m. of Pekin.

PEILAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 33 m. S.S.W. Breslau; chiefly inhabited by Moravians. It has a castle, church; manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and several mills. Pop. 4126.

PEINE, a tn. Hanover, principality Hildesheim, r. bank Fuse, 21 m. S. by E. Hanover. It is walled, has a R. Catholic church, Capuchin monastery, hospital, and old castle, now used as a house of correction; manufactures of linen and tobacco, a flax-mill, and a trade in yarn and cattle. P. 2991.

PEINGHEE, a tn. Pegu, r. bank Irrawadi; lat. 18° 31' N.; lon. 94° 50' E. Near this place a great part of the teak timber is procured, which is exported from Rangoon to British India. Large ships have been built here, though at the distance of 200 m. from the sea.

PEIPUS, or TCHONDSKOE-OZERO, a lake, Russia, between gov's. Petersburg, Revel, and Livonia; greatest length, 55 m.; breadth, 30 m. The depth is considerable, and has floated 24-gun frigates. It receives the Embach and Kosa on the S.W., the Tcherma on the E., and the Tjetcha on the S.E.; and discharges itself on the N.E. by the Narova into the Gulf of Finland. It is well supplied with fish. In 1702, a naval engagement took place on the lake between the Swedes and Russians. The latter had the advantage.

PEISERN, or PYZDRY, a tn. Russian Poland, 34 m. N.N.W. Kalish, r. bank Wartha, here crossed by two bridges. It has a R. Catholic and two other churches, a synagogue, monastery, two schools, and a military hospital; manufactures of linen and leather; and a trade in cattle. P. (1841), 3315.

PEISEY, or PESEY, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Tarentaise, in a mountain valley of same name, 11 m. N.E. Moutiers. It has a church, and a considerable trade in Gruyere cheese. In the top of the valley, at the height of about 5000 ft. above the sea, are the celebrated argentiferous lead-mines of Peisey, discovered in 1714, worked first by an English company, then by a Scotchman and a Dutchman, and still employing about 274 miners, though not nearly so productive as when first opened. Pop. 1700.

PEISKRETSCHAM, or PISCOWICE, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 33 m. S.E. Oppeln, on the Drama; with two churches, a castle, synagogue, and hospital; a spinning and a rolling mill, and a blast-furnace. Pop. 3364.

PEITZ, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 36 m. S. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, r. bank Mala; with a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a spinning-mill, and iron-works. Pop. 2644.

PEIZE, a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 11 m. N. by W. Asser; with a church. Pop. (agricultural), 1161.

PEKALONGAN, a N. prov. Java, bounded N. by the Java Sea, E. prov. Samarang, S. Banjoemas, and W. Tegal; length, E. to W., 30 m.; breadth, 18 m.; cap. Pekalongan. It is hilly inland, flat towards the coast, and generally well-watered and healthy; the chief products are coffee and rice. In the hills there are thermal springs, and sulphur is found. Some trade is carried on in native produce, partly through its three ports, Pekalongan, Batang, and Pabeau, which are only suited for small vessels. Manufactures of indigo and sugar, and in gold, silver, iron, and copper, pottery-ware, and in other ordinary articles of native industry, are carried on. Many Hindoo antiquities are scattered over the province. Pop. 224,000.—The town is a pretty, small place, on the coast at the mouth of the Kalie-Pekalongan, with an open roadstead. Many of the houses are built of stone, and the river is crossed by an elegant bridge; and on the one side of the stream is the government-house, and on the opposite a fort. An active trade is carried on with Batavia.

PEKELA, two contiguous vils. Holland, prov. and 21 m. S.E. Groningen:—1, (*Nieuwe*), l. bank Aa; with three churches, and a school, two boat-building yards, two limekilns, and some boat-traffic and turf-cutting. Pop. 4048.—2, (*Oude*), It has two churches, a synagogue, and two schools, some boat-traffic, and turf-cutting. Pop. 3908.

PEKIN, or PEKING (Chinese, *King-too*, or *King-sze*, the residence of the court), the cap. of the Chinese Empire, prov. Petcheleu, on an extensive, barren, sandy plain, between the rivers Pei-Ho and Hoen-Ho; lat. 39° 54' 13" N.; lon. 116° 27' E. It is about 40 m. from the great wall, and 100 m. from the Gulf of Petcheleu. The appearance of this vast city, in approaching it, is by no means impressive, little or nothing of the buildings inside the walls being seen. The entire circuit of the walls and suburbs of Pekin is reckoned at 25 m. The wall is 30 ft. high, and 25 ft. thick at the base, diminishing to 12 ft. at the top. It is faced nearly throughout with large bricks, laid in a mortar of lime and clay, which, in time, becomes almost as durable as stone. Square towers, projecting 50 ft. from the outer side of the walls, occur at intervals of about 60 yards, and the whole is surrounded by a ditch. There are in all 16 gates leading into the city.

The present city of Pekin consists of two portions, the N. or Tartar city, called *Nui-Ching*, and the S., called *Wai-Ching*. The former is built in the shape of a parallelogram, facing the four quarters of the globe, and consists of three inclosures, one within the other, each surrounded by its own wall. The innermost inclosure or area is called *King-Ching* [prohibited or forbidden city], and contains the Imperial palace, and buildings connected with it, in which the emperor and royal family reside. It is about 2 m. in circumference, is surrounded by a solid wall faced with glazed bricks, and covered with yellow tiles. The second inclosure is an oblong square, about 6 m. in circuit, surrounded by a wall about 20 ft. high. It was originally intended for the officers of the court, but is now occupied by Chinese merchants and tradesmen. The third inclosure comprises the open city, which presents all the evidences of an industrious people, intent on the pursuit of gain, mercantile bustle pervading every corner of it. Many of the principal streets of Pekin are spacious, being more than 100 ft. wide, but they are unpaved, and in rainy weather impassable from mud. Amongst the principal public buildings of Pekin, besides those already mentioned, are the Temple of Eternal Peace, belonging to the lamas, and said to be the largest and most splendid temple in Pekin; the Mahometan mosque, the observatory, the church of Heaven's Lord, with a convent attached to it, considered one of the finest specimens of architecture in the city, but now going to decay. There are also religious edifices, appropriated to many forms of religion, the principle of toleration being here carried to the utmost extremity—amongst these are the Greek and Latin churches, Islam mosques, Buddhist temples, besides temples dedicated to Confucius, and other deified mortals. Among the more laudable institutions of Pekin is the national college, Han-lin-yuen, where all Chinese learning and literature are concentrated, also Manchoo, Chinese, and Russian; all religions, though some of them are proscribed, share the honour of being sanctioned within its precincts. The other learned and scientific institutions of note are the medical

college, astronomical board, and the imperial observatory. Pekin is sustained solely by its being the seat of government, having no trade, except that which is produced by the wants of its vast population. The principal part of the provisions required comes from the S. provinces, or from the flocks reared in the N. part of Petcheleu, the adjacent plain producing but a small amount of the food demanded. A considerable portion of the taxes levied upon the productions of the whole empire is paid in kind, and is here stored up; the amount of rice alone in these granaries, at one time of the year, is enormous; but they are often empty before the new crop is gathered, so that a great many die for want of food. The large establishment of the emperor, and the numerous persons in the employment of the government, who are paid out of the public revenue, absorb a great portion of the grain.

Pekin is regarded by the Chinese as one of their most ancient cities, but it was not made the capital of the country until its conquest by the Mongols, about 1282. Pop. about 2,000,000.—(*Gutzlaff's China Opened; The Middle Kingdom; Martin's China; Davis' Sketches of China, &c.*)

PELAGO, a tn. Tuscany, prov. and 30 m. W.S.W. Florence; with a church, and an old castle. Pop. 1067.

PELDON, par. Eng. Essex; 2186 ac. P. 502.

PELESTRINA, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 11 m. S. Venice, centre of island of same name, which lies outside of the lagoons, and is about 7 m. long, by 1 m. broad. It contains a townhouse, and three churches. Pop. 7026.

PELEW ISLANDS, a group, Carolines, N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° to 9° N.; lon. 130° to 136° E. They are about 20 in number, extend nearly N.N.E., and S.S.W., 87 m., and are completely encircled by reefs. The largest island is Baubelthouap, forming the N.E. part of the chain, 24 m. long, with a high hill on its W. side. Most of the other islands are rather low, but cultivated. The inhabitants are a tribe of Malays. They wear no clothes. Their huts are very simple, but they show some ingenuity in the construction of their boats. Several vessels have been nearly cut off when touching at these islands.

PELHAM, three pars. Eng. Herts.—1, (*Brent*); 1601 ac. P. 298.—2, (*Furneux*); 2535 ac. P. 688.—3, (*Stocking*); 628 ac. P. 138.

PELLIAGODDE, a vil. Ceylon, 5 m. N.E. Colombo, which it supplies with coffee, jaggery, areca-nuts, betel leaves, and different sorts of fruits and vegetables. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic chapel, and a school. Pop. 800.

PELICAN ISLAND, an isl., N.E. coast Australia, Princess Charlotte Bay; lat. 13° 50' S.; lon. 143° 42' E.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, low and sandy; frequented by great numbers of pelicans, quail, land-rail, plovers, godwits, and sand-pipers. Turtle, also, are met with.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*).

PELING ISLANDS:—1, Yellow Sea, off coast of Corea; lat. 38° 24' N.; lon. 124° 28' E.; 10 m. long, by 4 m. broad.—2, Indian Archipelago, near E. coast Celebes; lat. 1° 50' S.; lon. 123° 15' E. (R.); about 50 m. long, by 15 m. broad. On its E. coast are many smaller isles, with numerous rocks and shoals.

PELLISSANNE [anc. *Pelissana*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 16 m. W.N.W. Aix, r. bank Toubouire; well built; with a spacious square, and manufactures of silk, cotton, pottery-ware, and olive-oil. Pop. 1887.

PELLA, an ancient tn. Turkey in Europe, Macedonia, near the Vardar or Axios, about 6 m. S.E. Jenidje-Vardar. Its site is merely attested by a few ruins; but it is celebrated in Grecian history as the place where Philip of Macedonia was brought up, and his son Alexander the Great was born.

PELLEGRINO, a tn. and com. duchy and 22 m. S.W. Parma; with a suppressed convent, primary school, and a trade in cattle. Near it are salt-works. Pop. 5312.

PELLERD, a vil. Hungary, co. Baranya, 2 m. from Fünfkirchen; with a chateau, and some trade in sheep, corn, wood, and wine. Pop. 1109.

PELLES, or POLNICKA, a vil. Bohemia, circle Czeslau, about 15 m. from Deutsch-Brod; with a school, and extensive iron-works. Pop. 1198.

PELLEW ISLANDS (SIR EDWARD), a group, Australia, close on shore, S.W. coast Gulf of Carpentaria. The largest are named West Island, S.W. Island, N. Island, Centre, and Vanderlin Island. The N. point of N. Island is Cape Pellew; lat. 15° 30' S.; lon. 137° 2' E. (N.) See PELEW.

PELOPONNESUS. See MOREA.

PELOTAS, or SÃO-FRANCISCO-DE-PAULA, a tn. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on S.W. extremity of Lake Patos; with a church and a harbour, whence are exported dried beef, hides, horns, tallow, and other produce. P. 2419.

PELSALL, a small vil. England, co. Stafford, 8 m. N.E. Wolverhampton; containing two chapels and a school. P. 1132.

PELWORM, an isl. Denmark, 8 m. off S.E. coast Schleswig. It is of a compact and somewhat triangular shape; but lies so low, that it requires the constant efforts of the inhabitants to guard against inundations. Previously to the great flood of 1634, Pelworm formed part of the island of Nordstrand. Area, 12 geo. sq. m. Pop. 2000; chiefly peasants, fishers, and pilots.

PELYNT, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4683 ac. P. 799.

PEMBA, or HUTHERA, an isl., E. Africa, coast of Zanzibar, N. from Zanzibar; lat. (N.W. point) 4° 52' S.; lon. 39° 44' E.; about 40 m. long, by 10 m. broad. It is low, well-wooded, and fertile; rice is cultivated, and carried to Zanzibar; the E. shore is nearly straight in a N.N.E. and S.S.W. direction; the W. shore is irregular and deeply indented in its outline, having a chain of islands and reefs fronting it, by which several bays and harbours are formed.

PEMBOYR, or PENBOYR, par. Carmarthen; 6876 ac. Pop. 1271.

PEMBREY, par. Wales, Carmarthen; 26,735 ac. P. 3310.

PEMBRIDGE, par. Eng. Hereford; 7077 ac. P. 1319.

PEMBROKE, several places, U. States:—1, A vil. and township, New Hampshire, 5 m. S.E. Concord; with a town-house, academy; and various factories. Pop. 1336.—2, A vil. and township, Massachusetts, 26 m. S.E. Boston; with two churches, 13 schools; and a number of saw-mills. P. 1258.

PEMBROKE, or PEMBROKESHIRE, a maritime co., S. Wales, forming the extreme W. of the principality; bounded, N.E. by Cardiganshire, E. and S.E. Carmarthenshire and bay, S. Bristol Channel, and W. and N.W. St. George's Channel; area, 610 sq. m. Its coast-line is extremely irregular, being deeply indented with numerous bays and inlets, and studded with islands. The shores also are, in general, high, and the cliffs perpendicular. The surface is generally undulating, and greatly diversified with alternate hills and dales, decorated with rich meadows and corn-fields. The hills, however, do not attain any great elevation; the highest summit, Preselò Top, being but 1754 ft. above sea-level. The anthracite or stone-coal tract, bisects the county; it is a continuation of the great coal basin of S. Wales, which extends over the whole coast of Carmarthen Bay. Copper-ore has been found in small quantities; but slate and coal are the only minerals worked. In the S. part, the limestone and old red sandstone formation afford soils of excellent quality; but in the coal and slate districts, the land is very inferior. The climate is humid and very mild. The soils approaching the sea-shore have long been celebrated for the production of barley. Wheat, oats, and potatoes are the principal crops; some of the first is said to be of very superior quality, and remarkable for an extraordinary degree of transparency. Black cattle are fattened and sent to the London market. The horses are small-sized, but much esteemed. Manufactures unimportant, chiefly domestic coarse woollen articles of clothing; the fisheries are valuable, particularly those of herrings and salmon. Chief towns—Haverford-West, Pembroke, St. David's, and Tenby. The county sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 94,140.

PEMBROKE, a parl. and municipal bor. and seaport tn., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on a creek of Milford-Haven, 206 m. W. London; lat. 51° 41' 48" N.; lon. 4° 57' 15" W. (N.) It has a townhall, custom-house, several churches, and several places of worship for Dissenters, and a small endowed grammar-school. At the W. extremity of the rocky ridge on which the town stands, are the fine picturesque ruins of an ancient castle or fortress, erected in 1092, the remains of which give evidence of its former magnificence and grandeur. About 2 m. N.W. from the town is Pater or Paterchurch, where is situated Pembroke dock. The dock-yard comprises an area of about 60 ac., and is inclosed by a lofty wall of stone, which includes various public offices, a chapel, and residences of the principal officers. It contains 12 slips for ship-building. The town, recently built here, consists of several streets of neat and well-built houses; partially paved,



with numerous good shops, and a neat inclosed market-place. Pop. 10,107.

PEMBURY, par. Eng. Kent; 3481 ac. P. 1114.

PEMPELFORT, a vil. Prussia, gov. and almost close to the walls of Düsseldorf, where inhabitants have a number of handsome villas. Pop. 2260.

PEN, or PENO, a lake, Russia, gov. Tver, S.W. Ostashkov; length, N. to S., about 15 m.; greatest breadth, 3 m.; forming the source of the Volga.

PENACASTILLO, a vil. Spain, prov. and 2 m. from Santander; with a church, a primary school, and a trade in maize, corn, and fruit. Pop. 1041.

PENACOVA, a vil. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 10 m. N.E. Coimbra, r. bank Mondego, from whose sands some gold is washed here. Pop. 3030.

PENAFIEL, or ARRIFANA DE SOUSA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Douro, r. bank Tamega, 19 m. E.N.E. Oporto. It has a beautiful parish church, adorned with an elegant portal, and supported within by Ionic columns; a handsome townhouse, two hospitals, and a school of rhetoric and philosophy. Pop. 2500.

PENAFIEL, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 30 m. E. by S. Valladolid, on the Duraton, in an angle formed by it and the Douro. It occupies a height, crowned by an ancient, but strong and well-preserved castle, is nearly surrounded by a stone wall and ditch; and has three churches, a nunnery, two primary schools, two hospitals; manufactures of woollen cloth, bombazine, earthenware, &c.; dye-works and flour-mills, a trade in manufactures, and in agricultural produce. Pop. 3453.

PENAFLO, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 42 m. N.E. Seville, r. bank Guadalquivir. It has a courthouse, prison, granary, two schools, and a church, with a very handsome tower. Pop. (agricultural), 1785.

PENAGUILA, a vil. Spain, prov. Valencia, 20 m. N. Alicante. It has a small castle, built by the Romans; a courthouse and prison, two endowed schools, a church; three blanket-manufactories, a fulling and six flour mills. P. 1280.

PENALLY, par. Wales, Pembroke; 2832 ac. P. 394.

PENALSORDO, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and about 80 m. from Badajoz; with a church, townhouse, hospital, and primary school; manufactures of linen, a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle and corn. Pop. 1723.

PENALTH, par. Eng. Monmouth; 2284 ac. P. 467.

PENALVA D' ALVA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, on a height above r. bank Alva, about 20 m. E.N.E. Coimbra. It has a grammar-school, and manufactures of common woollens. Pop. 1500.

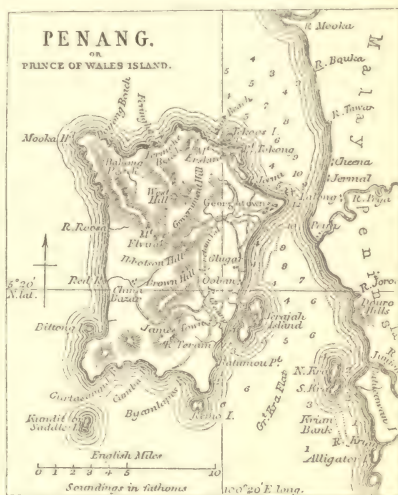
PENAMACOR, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 33 m. S.E. Guarda, on a lofty rock. It is a place of considerable strength, being surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. Pop. 1836.

PENANG, or PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND [native, *Pulo-Pinang*, or 'Areca Island,' from the abundance of the areca-tree on it], a British settlement, Strait of Malacca, dependent on the presidency of Bengal, consisting of an island situated between lat. 5° 14' and 5° 29' N.; lon. 100° 9' and 100° 25' E.; off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a channel 2 m. to 5 m. across. The island is of oblong shape, about 16 m. in length, N. to S. and 8 m. in breadth; area, 150 sq. m. Its surface is uneven and rocky; it is intersected by a hill range, mostly covered with tall trees and jungle; and Captain Woore, who surveyed it in 1840, found West-hill to be 2713 ft., Mount Macalister, or Government hill, 2550 ft., and Mount Elvira, 2384 ft. above the sea. From the centre, the heights decline to the E. and W., and low, swampy flats, again bordered by a belt of cocoa-nut trees, fringe the shores. The island has two or three rivulets.

*Soil, Climate, and Products.*—The highlands are of granite and sienite formations, traversed by veins of mica and quartz; the lower hills are chiefly of laterite; the subsoil of the slopes consist of granitic detritus, or reddish clay, covered by a thin vegetable mould; the flats on the E. and W. sides of the island are wholly alluvial. Tin-ore is abundant, but little wrought; a whitish clay of decomposed feldspar, and well adapted for making *kaolin* pottery, is very plentiful. The climate, though not so fine as that of Malacca, is remarkably agreeable; in the higher districts it resembles that of Madeira: the morning and evening breezes are invigorating, and genial showers fall at intervals throughout the year. The temperature on the lower lands ranges between 64° and 90°, the mean

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annual temperature of the island being 79° Fah. The regular wet season begins in September, and ends in November. Rice is then sown, and is reaped in February or March, and in seasons sufficiently moist, the seed often yields seventy-five fold; in unsuccessful years the deficiency in rice is made up



for by plantains and bananas. Maize is the only other cereal product cultivated. Some spices, in particular, seem to flourish here better than in any other part of the world; nutmegs, cloves, peppers, pimento, and ginger, grow luxuriantly; the nutmegs, mace, and cloves are considered superior to those of Banda and Amboina; and two crops of pepper are gathered annually—one in January, and the other in June. Tobacco, coffee, and cotton are raised only for home consumption. The sugar-cane thrives, and the tea-plant grows wild. Many of the ordinary kitchen vegetables of Europe are abundant and cheap; native products include yams and sweet potatoes, and amongst fruits the mangosteen, rambutan, durian, guava, pineapple, orange, lime, mulberry, grape, &c. Amongst large timber-trees are the teak, murbowe (*Metrosiderus Amboinensis*), wood-oil or dammer-tree, caoutchouc, cypress, and numerous varieties of bamboos and rattans; besides curious and gigantic ferns. Tigers, civets, and wild cats, numerous species of monkeys, lemurs, and bats, wild oxen and hogs, pelicans, peafowl, adjutants, &c., are native; as are a great variety of small birds of brilliant plumage, the preparation of which for export to England, forms a somewhat important branch of native employment. Buffaloes and cattle are extensively reared for dairy or farm purposes, and hogs in great numbers by the Chinese for food. Goats and sheep are scarce; poultry are plentiful, and salted ducks' eggs are an important mercantile commodity. The coast abounds with fish, twenty varieties of which, caught principally by the Malays, are sold in the markets. Numerous varieties of crabs, oysters, &c., abound, together with sea and river turtle, the eggs of which are much prized by the natives.

*Trade.*—Before the establishment of Singapore as the chief port of transhipment between Europe, India, and the Eastern seas, Penang had a very extensive transit trade with all the countries of the Indian Archipelago and Chinese seas, as well as with the ports of British India, Europe, and America. At present, however, its trading connections are much more limited, and chiefly with the E. coast of Sumatra, Java, and the ports of the Tenasserim provinces, the islands and W. side of the Malay peninsula, and with Singapore. Its imports consist of pepper, benzoin, camphor, gold-dust, areca-nuts, rice, rattans, sago, sulphur, tin, arrack, sugar, oil, tobacco, edible swallows' nests, trepang, and ivory; in return for which

it exports British and India piece-goods, cotton, opium, iron, steel, coarse woollen and worsted cloths, and coarse cutlery. The total exports in 1849 amounted to 6,245,600 rupees (£624,560), and the imports to 7,219,825 rupees (£721,982). Penang is also the depot for the tin wrought at Junkseyon, and places in the Malay peninsula, of which metal it exported in 1850 about 20,000 piculs (1195 tons).

George Town, the cap., which stands on a promontory near the N.E. extremity of the island, lat. 5° 25' 6" N.; lon. 100° 19' 45" E. (a.), is of considerable extent, neat, clean, and built in regular streets, with a few good European houses, but the majority of wood, roofed with palm-leaves, and raised from the ground on posts, as in other Malay towns. The plain around it is dotted over with pretty bungalows, surrounded by well-planted gardens. The public buildings comprise an English church, R. Catholic and Armenian chapels, the government-house, exchange, arsenal, and storehouses, good barracks, a poorhouse, and a civil hospital, with a jail and convict hospital in the inland suburbs. The port has two commodious piers for landing and shipping goods, and the harbour is very safe and well sheltered, having a depth varying from 5 to 8 fathoms, accessible for vessels of 400 tons, to within a few yards of the shore. It can be entered, however, only from the N. side of the island. Farther south, on E. side island, is the small but pretty village of James Town, opposite the hilly island of Pulo Jeraja, which is within a mile from the shore.

*History*.—Penang was made over by treaty to the E. I. Company in 1786, and in 1805 it was erected into a separate presidency. In 1830, however, four years after Malacca and Singapore were incorporated into the Straits settlements, the whole three were united under a governor, subordinate to the Presidency of Bengal.

*Population*.—According to the official census made in June, 1851, there were 43,143 inhabitants, distributed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
English and descendants....	178	169	347
Malays.....	6,711	7,959	16,670
Chinese.....	12,152	3,305	15,457
Mainabrees.....	5,516	2,024	7,540
Miscellaneous.....	1,557	1,372	2,929
Total.....	28,414	14,729	43,143

(Newbold's *Malacca*; Crawford, Finlayson, Davidson; *Journ. E. I. Archipelago*; *Singapore Free Press and Penang Gazette*; *Documents in the E. I. Company's Library*).

**PENARANDA-DE-BRACAMONTE**, a tn. Spain, prov. Leon, and 26 m. S.E. Salamanca. It has a courthouse and prison, two schools, an hospital, a church, a Franciscan convent; manufactures a kind of frieze, consumed in Murcia, Andalusia, and Galicia; saddle-bags of every kind, pack-saddles of silk and wool, saddle-girths, and hats. In 1811 the French here defeated the Spaniards. Pop. 3438.

**PENAROYA**, a vil. Spain, prov. Aragon, and 48 m. from Teruel; with a courthouse, school, and church. Pop. 1507.

**PENARTH**, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1507 ac. P. 105.

**PENAS DE SAN PEDRO**, a tn. Spain, prov. Murcia, and 16 m. S.S.W. Albacete, surrounded by a slight wall. In the square stand the courthouse, the prison, and the clock-tower. It has also two schools, and a parish church. Perched on the summit of a hill, immediately above and commanding the town, stands the well-known fort of same name, considered almost impregnable. There are a chocolate and flour mill, soap-works, manufactures of ordinary linens, &c., and a trade in wine, saffron, sheep, and wool. Pop. 7258.

**PENAS (GULF OF)**, an inlet, Pacific coast of Patagonia, between Wellington Island and the peninsula of Tres Montes, lat. 47° 20' S.; lon. 75° W. It is 65 m. wide, extends inland about 65 m., and incloses the Guyatecas Islands.

**PENBRYN**, par. Wales, Cardigan; 8347 ac. P. 1659.

**PENCAITLAND**, par. Scot. Hadd., 4 m. by 3. P. 1127.

**PENCARREG**, par. Wales, Carmar.; 10,392 ac. P. 1123.

**PENCOMBE**, par. Eng. Hereford; 4590 ac. P. 397.

**PENCOYD**, par. Eng. Hereford; 879 ac. P. 239.

**PENCUN**, a walled tn. Prussia, gov. and 16 m. S.W. Stettin. It has a castle, a church, an hospital; and manufactures of straw-hats, a brewery, and a trade in cattle. P. 1654.

**PENDERYN (LOWER AND UPPER)**, par. Wales, Brecon; 12,765 ac. P. 1777.

**PENDINE**, par. Wales, Carmarthen; 1578 ac. P. 181.

**PENDJCHEHER**, or **PUNISHEER**, a river, Afghanistan, which descends from the S. side of the Hindoo Koosh, flows first S.W., then E.S.E., and, after a course of about 130 m., joins I. bank Cabool. Its chief affluent is the Goorbun.

**PENDLEBURY**, a vil. and township, Eng., co. Lancaster, on the Bolton and Bury Canal and the Manchester and Bolton Railway; with a square-built Norman church, an Independent chapel, several schools; and manufactures of plain and printed cotton. Pop. 2198.

**PENDLETON**, a suburb of Manchester, N.W. side of that city, on an acclivity. It consists chiefly of a continuation of the principal street in Salford, and forms part of the main road leading from Manchester to Liverpool, Bolton, &c. It has a church, an Independent, and three Methodist chapels, several schools; a mechanics' institute, and extensive cotton-spinning, calico-printing, bleaching, and dyeing establishments, in which the inhabitants are chiefly engaged. Pop. 14,224.

**PENDOCK**, par. Eng. Worcester; 1163 ac. P. 302.

**PENDOMER**, par. Eng. Somerset; 1090 ac. P. 78.

**PENDOMLAN**, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 3504 ac. P. 363.

**PENEDO**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 60 m. S.W. Alagoas, I. bank São-Francisco, 20 m. from its mouth. It has three churches, a townhouse, a Franciscan convent, and a Latin, and a primary school. The inhabitants raise large quantities of cotton, rice, millet, legumes, and mandioc. P. dist., 14,000.

**PENEDONO**, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 39 m. N. by V. Guarda; with some Roman antiquities. P. 890.

**PENEGOS**, par. Wales, Montgomery; 8085 ac. P. 928.

**PENELLA**, two places, Portugal:—1, A tn. and par., prov. Douro, S.E. Coimbra. Pop. 1450.—2, A tn. and par., prov. Beira-Alta, 18 m. N. Trancoso. Pop. 712.

**PENFIELD**, a vil. and post township, U. States, New York, 222 m. N. by W. Albany; with three churches, an academy, a lyceum, and several mills and factories. P. 2842.

**PENGUIN ISLAND**. See **CROZET ISLANDS**.

**PENHA**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on the Itaguahi, 80 m. S.W. Minas-Novas; with a handsome square, in the centre of which is a church. Pop. 1000.

**PENHA**, a vil. Brazil, E. shore isl. Itaparica, opposite the town of Bahia; with a stone church, and two primary schools.

**PENHOW**, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1784 ac. P. 279.

**PENHURST**, par. Eng. Sussex; 1462 ac. P. 120.

**PENICHE**, a tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the coast of the Atlantic, 47 m. N. by W. Lisbon. It ranks as a fortress of the first class, more, however, on account of the strength of its natural position, than of its fortifications. It has a small harbour, and carries on an active fishery. P. 2595.

**PENIG**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 35 m. S.S.E. Leipzig, r. bank Mulda, here crossed by several bridges. It has a court of law, a castle, with a park; and important manufactures of hosiery, woollens, and calico, and bleachfields; a paper, cotton, and other mills. Pop. 3956.

**PENISCOLA**, a maritime tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 41 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on a rock about 240 ft. high. It is a place of strength of the second rank, but it is greatly neglected; and the streets are narrow, crooked, and ill paved. It has a courthouse, a government-house, two endowed schools, a church, and several hermitages. Navarro, who was governor in 1810, betrayed the place to the French. Pop. (agricultural), 1891.

**PENISTONE**, a market tn. and par. England, co. York, r. bank Don, and a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 8 m. W.S.W. Barnsley. It is well and regularly built, has a parish church; Independent, Friends', and Wesleyan chapels, a free grammar-school; quarries of pavement, of which large quantities are sent to London; collieries, and manufactures of linen. Area of par., 21,580 ac. Pop. 6302.

**PENITENCIA**, an isl. Brazil. See **BAILIQUE**.

**PENJAB** 'the five rivers' See **PUNJAB**.

**PENJINA**, a river, E. Siberia, rises on S.E. side of the Stannovoi Mountains, flows S.E. past the town of Penjinsk, and a little below falls into the bay of that name, after a course of about 160 m. It receives the Aklan on the right.

**PENJINSK**, a gulf, Siberia, in N.E. of Sea of Okhotsk, formed on the E. side by Kamtschatka, and on the W. by a peninsula which separates it from the Gulf of Gijjinsk. It is about 150 m. long, by 30 m. broad; and at its N.E. extremity, at a town of same name, receives the Penjina.



**PENKRIDGE**, a small ancient tn. and par. England, co. and 5½ m. S. Stafford, on the Peak. It has a church, in the Gothic style; a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, and some small charities. Races are held here in September. Area of par., 19,605 ac. Pop. 3316.

**PENLIMMON**, a name sometimes applied to a mountain range of S. Wales, which curves round from E. to W. for a distance of 49 m., separating Montgomeryshire from Shropshire on the E., Radnorshire on the S., and Cardiganshire on the W.; but is more frequently confined to the mountain mass which forms the W. termination of the range. It is situated on the frontiers of cos. Cardigan and Montgomery, consists chiefly of three summits, the loftiest of which has a height of 2463 ft., is composed chiefly of shale, containing no minerals of any value, and gives rise to both the Severn and Wye, and several other minor streams.

**PENLLINE**, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1784 ac. P. 338.

**PENMACHNO**, par. Wales, Carn.; 11,208 ac. P. 1251.

**PENMAEN**, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1538 ac. P. 114.

**PENMARK**, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 3395 ac. P. 495.

**PENMON**, par. Wales, Anglesey; 7180 ac. Pop. 226.

**PENMORFA**, par. Wales, Carnarvon; 10,157 ac. P. 1109.

**PENMYNYDD**, par. Wales, Anglesey; 3153 ac. P. 566.

**PENN**, a vil. and par. England, co. Stafford, near the Wolverhampton Canal, 2 m. S.S.W. Wolverhampton. It has a parish church, with a square tower; an almshouse, and manufactures of locks, keys, nails, &c., for Wolverhampton. Area of par., 3936 ac. Pop. 1180.

**PENN**, two pars. Eng.—1, Bucks; 4270 ac. Pop. 1254.—2, Stafford; 3986 ac. Pop. 1160.

**PENN YAN**, a vil. U. States, New York, 173 m. W. Albany; with five churches, an academy, a courthouse, a jail; and manufactures of carriages and ploughs, flour and saw mills, a tannery, and two printing-offices. Pop. 1800.

**PENNA**, a mountain, Parma, on the confines of the duchy of Piacenza. It is one of the loftiest summits of the Apennines in the duchy, having a height of 5860 ft. The Taro and the Ceno have their sources in it.

**PENNAL (LOWER and UPPER)**, par. Wales, Merioneth; 7461 ac. Pop. 606.

**PENNANT**, par. Wales, Montgomery; 5000 ac. P. 749.

**PENNAR**, a river, Hindoostan, rises among the Nundroog Mountains, prov. Mysore; lat. 13° 25' N.; lon. 77° 21' E.; flows N. to lat. 15° N., when it bends round and flows E. to the Bay of Bengal, near Nellore, at lat. 14° 35' N.; lon. 80° 12' E. Entire length, 300 m. The channel is in general sandy, but also rocky in many parts.

**PENNARD**, two pars. England, Somerset:—1, (East); 2829 ac. Pop. 675.—2, (West); 3063 ac. Pop. 874.

**PENNARD**, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 2292 ac. P. 348.

**PENNICUICK**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 9 m. S.S.W. Edinburgh, on the Esk. It has a neat parish church, in the Grecian style; a Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches, a parochial school, and extensive manufactures of paper. During the war, Pennicuick had a very large depot for French prisoners. Area of par., 20,000 ac. Pop. 3003.

**PENNINGHAME**, par. Scot. Wigton; 16 m. by 5 m. Pop. 3672.

**PENNINGTON**, par. Eng. Lancaster; 2767 ac. P. 489.

**PENNSYLVANIA**, one of the U. States of N. America; lat. 39° 43' to 42° 17' N.; lon. 74° 44' to 80° 34' W.; bounded N. by New York, N.W. Lake Erie, W. Ohio and Virginia, S. Virginia and Maryland, and E. Delaware and New Jersey; greatest length, E. to W., 310 m.; greatest breadth, 162 m.; area, 44,000 sq. m. It has been shaped out with so much regularity, that except on the E., where it has two large projections and indentations, its sides form an exact parallelogram facing the cardinal points. The surface is decidedly mountainous, being traversed S.W. to N.E. by the Alleghany chain, and covered by many smaller ranges, which are more or less parallel to it, and take the local names of Blue Mountains, Sideling Hill, Laurel Hill, &c. On the E. side, the Alleghanies are rugged and steep, but on the W. descend very gradually, and then stretch out into an extensive tableland. In the S.E., the surface loses its mountainous character, and becomes hilly or undulating. The principal rivers are the Delaware, which forms the E. boundary of the state, and receives within it the Lehigh and the Schuylkill; the Susquehanna, with a continuous series of rapids during the last

50 m. of its course; and the Alleghany, which rising within the state, quits it for a time to enter that of New York, and then returns to unite at Pittsburg with the Monongahela coming from the S., in order to form the Ohio. The climate in the S.E. is subject to frequent and sudden fluctuations; in the N. among the mountains it is more settled, but often in winter very keen; and to the W. of the Alleghanies, owing chiefly to the prevalence of S.E. winds, is milder than toward the E. The transition from summer to winter is decidedly marked, but spring is short, fickle, and uncertain. Autumn is the pleasantest season; and though sometimes oppressive from excessive heat, is for the most part serene and beautiful. The thermometer at Philadelphia ranges from 6° to 98°, and at Pittsburg, from 10° to 94°. The variations of the climate do not impair its salubrity, and Pennsylvania is one of the healthiest states of the Union. The soil has various grades of fertility, but is in general well adapted for agricultural operations. The richest and most highly cultivated tract is S.E. of the mountains on both banks of the Susquehanna. The most important crops are wheat, oats, rye, and Indian corn; barley may be regarded as almost a failure. Potatoes and tobacco are largely grown, and flax more partially. Live stock, including oxen, cows, sheep, and swine, are abundant, and large quantities of dairy produce are obtained for export. Next in importance to agriculture are the mineral products of the state, coal, iron, and salt occurring in almost exhaustless abundance. In the whole of the mountain districts of the S. and E., to the W. of the Susquehanna, an anthracite coal-field occurs over an area estimated at 975 sq. m., while to the W. of the Alleghanies, a vast bituminous coal-field, of which Pittsburg may be considered the centre, has been traced over an area of 21,000 sq. m. The coal strata of both these fields contain many valuable seams of ironstone, and both the smelting and working of iron have long been regarded as perhaps the most important interest of the state. The number of iron-works in the E. field is 364, and in the W., 140; and in 1847 the production of pig-iron was 358,500 tons, and of malleable-iron, 203,700. This great production, however, was greatly owing to a high protecting tariff, and has since rapidly declined in consequence of its inability to compete with the iron of Great Britain. In some branches, however, as in making cut nails and boiler-plates, the Pennsylvanian iron-masters are still able to defy competition. After iron, on the manufacture of which, in its various forms, about a tenth of the whole population is still supposed to depend, the most important manufactures are woollen and cotton goods; that of maple-sugar also is so extensively carried on, that the annual production is estimated at 2,000,000 lbs. Both the foreign and inland trade has been largely developed. In 1851 the exports, nearly all composed of domestic products, amounted in value to £1,115,840, and the imports to £2,951,825. The total shipping of the state is 258,939 tons, of which 64,205 is registered for foreign trade. The inland trade has been greatly promoted by important works of internal improvement, more especially canals and railroads, forming a complete network in the E. portion, and thence W., across the centre of the state; the former, for a length of 1280 m., and the latter, so far as actually opened, for a length of 1087 m. The largest religious denominations are first, the Methodists, next the Presbyterians and Baptists, and lastly, the Episcopalians, R. Catholics, Congregationalists, and Quakers. The higher educational establishments are chiefly the Philadelphia University, the Western University at Pittsburg, Dickinson College at Carlisle, Jefferson, Alleghany, and several other colleges. The common schools, exclusive of those of Philadelphia, which are placed under a separate management, amounted, in 1849, to 8278, each attended on an average by 43 scholars. The legislature, chosen by the universal suffrage of the whites, consists of a Senate of 33 members, elected for three years, a third retiring annually; and a House of Representatives, of 100 members, elected for one year. Harrisburg, though an insignificant place compared with Philadelphia and even with Pittsburg, continues to be the capital. The first settlement in the state was made by a company of Swedes in 1638. The Dutch afterwards gained possession, but it was wrested from them by the English in 1664. A subsequent settlement was made in 1681 by the celebrated Quaker, William Penn, from whom the state has derived its name. Pop. (1850), 2,311,786.

**PENOBSCOT**, a river and bay, U. States, Maine. The river, formed by the union of several streams in the W. part of the state, flows mostly S., and, after a total course of about 240 m., falls into the bay of same name, 40 m. below Bangor, to which place it is navigable for vessels of heavy burden. Its principal affluents are the eastern Penobscot, the Watamkeag, and the Piscataquis.—The bay is about 30 m. long, and as many broad at the entrance. It contains numerous islands, of which Deer and Fox islands are the principal.

**PENPONT**, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Dumfries, between the Scarr and the Nith, 2 m. W.S.W. Thornhill. It has a plain but neat parish church, a Reformed Presbyterian, and a U. Presbyterian church, two parochial schools; two free-stone quarries, and vestiges of an ancient castle. Extent of par., 21 m. by 5 m. Pop. 1411.

**PENQUENES**. See AKDES.

**PENRHOS**, two pars. Wales—1, Carnarvon; 555 ac. Pop. 112.—2, (Lligwy), Anglesey; 2894 ac. Pop. 553.

**PENRHYN**, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. (N. point) 8° 55' S.; lon. 156° 6' W. (E.); of coral formation, low, and densely covered with trees; it is about 9 m. long, N.N.E. and S.S.W., and about 5 m. wide, with an extensive lagoon, having in it many coral patches. The inhabitants, who are numerous, are of a most savage and ferocious disposition.

**PENRICE**, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 2248 ac. P. 398.

**PENRIETH**, or **PENRHIDD**, par. Wales, Pembroke; 3081 ac. Pop. 421.

**PENRITH**, a vil. New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, 25 m. N.W. Sydney, on the Nepean; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church.

**PENRITH**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Cumberland, 17 m. S. by E. Carlisle, a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, and overlooked by the ruins of an ancient castle. The houses are generally well built of stone, and it has two churches, one of which is of recent erection, and remarkably handsome; two Methodist chapels, Primitive, Independent, Presbyterian, and R. Catholic chapels, and several schools, including a free grammar-school. Inhabitants engaged in weaving cotton, linen, and woollen goods, and in brewing and tanning. Area of par., 7664 ac. Pop. 7387; of tn., 6668.

**PENROSE**, par. Eng. Monmouth; 2695 ac. Pop. 353.

**PENRYN**, an ancient bor., market tn., and seaport, England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. N.W. Falmouth, at the head of a branch of Falmouth harbour. It has a townhall and market-house; a church, places of worship for Bryanites, Independents, and Wesleyans; a free grammar and national schools. The port is a member of Falmouth, and has a considerable trade in exporting granite, which is worked a few miles from the town. The manufacture of paper, woollen-cloth, arsenic, and gunpowder, is carried on, and in the vicinity are some tanneries, breweries, and corn-mills. Pop. 3957.

**PENSACOLA**, a seaport tn. U. States, Florida, on a bay of same name in the N. of the Gulf of Mexico, on a low, sandy plain. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, with regular streets and public squares, and is the principal port of entry in Florida, though the harbour is too shallow to admit vessels drawing more than 8 ft. There is, however, good anchorage below, and one of the most valuable navy-yards belonging to the Union. Pop. 2800.

**PENSELWOOD**, par. Eng. Somerset; 1101 ac. P. 431.

**PENSFORD** (St. Thomas), par. Eng. Somer. Pop. 316.

**PENSHURST**, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, on the Eden, near its junction with the Medway, 6 m. W.S.W. Tunbridge. It has an ancient but handsome church, with many fine monuments; a Baptist chapel, two national schools, a fine old mansion near the vil., called Penshurst Place; several almshouses, manufactures of paper, and stone-quarries. Area of par., 4526 ac. Pop. 1628.

**PENSNETT**, a vil. England, co. Stafford, on the Stour-bridge and Stourbridge Extension Canals, 2 m. W.S.W. Dudley; with a handsome modern church, Wesleyan, and New Connexion Methodist chapels; and some of the largest iron-works in South Staffordshire. Pop. 4874.

**PENSTHORPE**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 753 ac. Pop. 11.

**PENSTROWED**, par. Wales, Mont.; 1220 ac. P. 110.

**PENTECOST ISLAND**, one of the Cumberland Islands, off N.E. coast Australia; lat. 20° 23' 10" S.; lon. 148° 59' 30" E. It rises abruptly from the sea to the height of 1140 ft.

**PENTELE** (DUNA-), a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and about 35 m. N. Stuhlweissenburg, near the Danube; with a church. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found here, supposed to have belonged to the ancient city of Anamaria. Pop. 2102.

**PENTELICUS**, a mountain, Greece, forming the E. extremity of the Hellenic chain, 16 m. N.E. Athens, and a little W. of the Bay of Marathon; celebrated for its quarries of white marble, which furnished the materials of some of the finest structures of the capital, and are still worked to a limited extent. Height, 3500 ft.

**PENTENISIA**, a group of islets, Greece, in the Gulf, and about 7 m. W.N.W. of the Island of Egina.

**PENTERRY**, par. Eng. Monmouth; 479 ac. Pop. 34.

**PENTIMA**, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., dist. and 6 m. N.W. Sulmona. It occupies the site of the ancient *Corfinium*, famous for the war which the inhabitants maintained against the Romans. It contains two churches. P. 1600.

**PENTLAND FIRTH**, a channel separating the mainland of Scotland from the Orkney Islands. It is about 17 m. long, E. to W., and 6 m. to 8 m. broad. At its E. extremity are the Pentland Skerries, two small islets, and several adjacent rocks, which were formerly the scene of numerous shipwrecks. On the larger of these, about 4½ m. N. by E. Duncansby Head, is a lighthouse, with two fixed lights 100 ft. apart—the one 170 ft. and the other 100 ft. high; lat. 58° 41' 12" N.; lon. 2° 55' 0" W. (a.)

**PENTLAND HILLS**, a range, Scotland, cos. Edinburgh, Peebles, and Lanark, commencing 4½ m. S. by W. Edinburgh, and extending S.W. for about 16 m. The highest summit, East Carnethy Hill, about the centre of the range, is 1878 ft. above sea-level.

**PENTLOW**, par. Eng. Essex; 1847 ac. Pop. 380.

**PENTNEY**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2330 ac. Pop. 624.

**PENTON**, two pars. Eng. Hants—1, (Grafton); 1888 ac. Pop. 419.—2, (Mewsey); 1044 ac. Pop. 210.

**PENTREVOELAS**, par. Wales, Don.; 8144 ac. P. 561.

**PENTRICH**, par. Eng. Derby; 3889 ac. Pop. 3557.

**PENTRIDGE**, par. Eng. Dorset; 1764 ac. Pop. 256.

**PENTYRCH**, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 3975 ac. P. 1599.

**PENWORTHAM**, a vil. and par. England, co. Lancaster, on the North Union Railway, which has here a magnificent viaduct over the Ribble, consisting of five arches, each 120 ft. span; about 2 m. S.W. Preston. It has an ancient church, on a height overlooking the valley of the Ribble; a Wesleyan chapel, a free grammar-school, and a charitable endowment. Area of par., 11,317 ac. Pop. 5722.

**PENYCLAWDD**, par. Eng. Monmouth; 614 ac. P. 42.

**PENZA**, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by gov. Nijnei-Novgorod, W. Tambov, S. Saratov, and E. Simbirsk; greatest length, E. to W., 170 m.; greatest breadth, 145 m.; area, 12,392 geo. sq. m. As a whole, it is an extensive flat, somewhat monotonous, but occasionally intersected by small hills, which in the S.W. form the water-shed between the basins of the Volga and the Don. To the latter basin only a very small portion of the government, drained by the Khoper and its tributary Vorona, belongs; the affluents of the Volga are the Soura, In-sara Isa, Moksha, Vad, and Vicha. The climate is mild and salubrious, though the winter cold is occasionally severe. The soil is fertile, and well adapted for raising all kinds of grain and roots. Hemp and flax are extensively, tobacco and hops occasionally grown. The principal fruits are apples, pears, and cherries. The forests are extensive; and consist chiefly of beech, oak, birch, and alder. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, particularly horses, of which several good breeding studs are kept. The rearing of bees is so general as to form one of the most important branches of rural economy. All kinds of game abound, but fish are very scarce. The principal mineral is iron, of which valuable mines are worked in the neighbourhood of Tröitzk. Millstones are quarried extensively. The manufactures are chiefly confined to the cottages of the peasantry, where great quantities of flax and wool are spun, and coarse stuffs woven; but there are several blast-furnaces and other iron-works, soap-works, glass-works, sugar-refineries, tanneries, and above all distilleries, which are both numerous and on a large scale. The chief exports are corn, flour, brandy, leather, soap, wax, honey, potash, wool, and timber. Education, nominally under the superintendence of the university of Kasan, is miserably



neglected; and the only printing-press in the government belongs to the crown. Pop. (1850), 1,109,000.

**PENZA**, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on a height near the junction of the Penza and Soura, 210 m. S.S.E. Nijnei-Novgorod. It is mainly built of wood, with the exception of the cathedral, which is of stone. Besides the cathedral, there are 11 parish churches. The principal manufactures are leather and soap, and in these a considerable trade is carried on. Penza is the residence of the governor, the see of a bishop conjoined with Saratov; and possesses several courts of justice, a theological seminary, and a gymnasium. P. 12,000.

**PENZANCE**, a municipal bor., seaport, and rapidly improving market tn. England, co. Cornwall, on N.W. side Mount's Bay, 24 m. S.W. Truro; lat. 50° 7' 6" N.; lon. 5° 31' 30" W. (R.) The situation of the town is exceedingly picturesque, standing on a beautiful shore finely curved, and surrounded by rocky eminences. It has two churches, both of which are fine buildings; Baptist, Independent, Bible Christian, R. Catholic, and three Methodist chapels; an elegant townhall, market-house, custom-house, and pier, the last 600 ft. in length, with a light-house at the extremity. Penzance is the head-quarters of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, which has a splendid collection of minerals. It has a natural history and antiquarian society, a mechanics' institution, a public library, a grammar, and numerous other schools, and several benevolent societies. The trade of the town is considerable; tin and copper, which abound in the vicinity, are exported in large quantities, as are also china clay and pilchards. The imports consist chiefly of timber, iron, hemp, tallow, hides, &c. The fishery in pilchards and other fish is carried on with great activity. Tin-smelting, tanning, and manufactures in serpentine, are carried on. The climate is mild, and the environs abound in beautiful scenery. Lord Exmouth and Sir H. Davy were born here. On June 23, St. John's or Midsummer's Eve, and on June 28, or St. Peter's Eve, at dark, tar-barrels are placed along the centre of the principal streets, about 100 ft. apart; these are simultaneously set fire to, and the space on either side is traversed by boys and girls with long tar-torches, which are lighted and swung round the head. This seems to be a relic of the ancient sun worship. Pop. 9214.

**PENZING**, a tn. Lower Austria, l. bank Wienfluss, W. Vienna; with a number of fine villas belonging to citizens of Vienna, a parish church, a military barracks, and a bathing establishment; and two cotton and silk print-works. P. 4135.

**PENZLIN**, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 41 m. E.S.E. Güstrow. It has a market-place, a church; manufactures of vinegar, and earthenware, and a trade in tobacco. P. 2093.

**PEOPLETON**, par. Eng. Worcester; 1474 ac. P. 266.

**PEORIA**, a vil. U. States, Illinois, r. bank Illinois River, 63 m. N. Springfield; with six churches, an academy, four schools, a courthouse, and a jail; saw-mills, a tannery, a brewery, and two printing-offices. Pop. 1467.—**PEORIA LAKE**, an expansion of the Illinois, extends about 20 m. N. by E. from the village.

**PEPER-HAROW**, par. Eng. Surrey; 1454 ac. P. 129.

**PEPPARDSTOWN**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 4779 ac. Pop. 900.

**PEPPERRELL**, a vil. and township, U. States, Massachusetts, 38 m. N.W. Boston; with two churches, an academy, and eight schools; paper manufactures, and several grist and saw mills. Pop. 1571.

**PERA**, a suburb of Constantinople, occupying the summit of the promontory bearing its name, on the opposite or N. shore of the Golden Horn, and immediately above and beyond Galata. From its elevated and healthful situation, it is a favourite place of residence with the European inhabitants, and with the merchants generally, who have their places of business in Galata. It is the head-quarters of diplomacy, and the residence of the Dragomans. Some of the foreign ambassadors also had palaces here, but were driven from it by a great fire which occurred in August, 1831, and by which their residences were destroyed. To calamities of this kind, Pera is singularly subject. In 1848, 200 houses, and 50 shops, were consumed in the richest and most populous quarter of the town, inhabited exclusively by Europeans, and on the following day 500 more buildings were destroyed in what is called the Christian quarter. Between 1841 and 1848, there were 13,750 houses consumed by fire, accompanied by an immense loss of property.

**PERAK**, a territory or kingdom, occupying a considerable part of the W. of the Malay peninsula, having Keddah N., Salangore S., the Strait of Malacca W., and the central range which traverses the peninsula longitudinally on the E. It is partly mountainous, but has also rich and beautiful plains, with an alluvial soil. It possesses rich veins of tin, and gold is washed from many of its streams. Pop. exclusive of unknown tribes in central region, estimated at 35,000.

**PERAK**, a river, peninsula of Malacca. It rises in a mountain range in the S. of above territory, flows W.S.W., and falls into the Strait of Malacca; total course, 80 m.

**PERALADA**, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 24 m. N.E. Gerona, l. bank Llobregat; with a school, an ancient castle, a palace of the counts of Peralada, and a church. P. 1295.

**PERALEDA DE LA MATA**, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 53 m. N.E. Cáceres; with a courthouse, prison, two schools, a church; manufactures of coarse gray cloth, three oil, three water, and four flour mills; and some trade in sheep and hogs. Pop. 3560.

**PERALTA**, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, 32 m. S. Pamplona, on the Arga. It has spacious and well-paved streets, three squares, a courthouse, two primary schools, a church; a flour, and several oil mills. Pop. (agricultural), 3204.

**PERANZANES**, a vil. Spain, prov. and about 70 m. from Leon; with a church, courthouse, and prison; a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1337.

**PERASTO**, a tn. Austria, Dalmatia, 6 m. N.N.W. Cattaro, on the Gulf of Cattaro; with three churches, and a dilapidated castle; inhabitants generally seafaring, and in very indifferent circumstances. Pop. 1800.

**PERAWA**, a small tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; lat. 24° 10' N.; lon. 76° 5' E.; irregular and meanly built.

**PERAY** (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 9 m. S. Tournon, in a valley noted for the richness of its wines. P. 1676.

**PERBETE**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 14 m. N.E. Komorn; with two churches, and some trade in cattle, wood, and wine. Pop. 1291.

**PERCHE** (Le) [Latin, *Cenomani-Portici*], a dependency of anc. prov. Maine, now included in depts. Sarthe, Orne, Eure-et-Loir, and Loir-et-Cher. Its capital was Mortagne.

**PERCK**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 9 m. N.E. Brussels; with breweries, a flour-mill, and famous nurseries. Pop. 1069.

**PERCY ISLANDS**, an isl. group, N.E. coast Australia, Northumberland group; lat. 21° 31' S.; lon. 150° 18' E. (R.) The largest is about 12 m. or 14 m. in circumference. It consists of a series of hills running in ridges, many of them covered with gum-tree scrub; and all with long grass growing in tufts. A species of pine, and a few cabbage-palms, grow on the island. The birds include black and white cockatoos, swamp pheasants, and crows. Turtle frequent the shores.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*.)

**PERDJANSK**, a seaport N. Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on the Sea of Azov, between Mariopol and Taganrog. It is of recent origin, but having a good harbour, has increased rapidly, and carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in wheat and fine wool. Pop. about 2500.

**PERED**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pressburg, 12 m. from Tyrnau, on the Hollvág. A good deal of pastel or woad is grown in the district. Pop. 1893.

**PEREIRA**, two places, Portugal, prov. Douro:—1, A tn. and par., 6 m. W. Coimbra. Pop. 1590.—2, (*Juzam*), A tn. and par., 20 m. S.E. Oporto. Pop. 928.

**PEREKOP**, or **OR-KAPI** [anc. *Taphros*], a tn. Russia, gov. Taurida, 85 m. N.N.W. Simferopol, on the Isthmus of Perekop. It has irregular fortifications of wood, with a kind of castle built of stone, and contains a Greek church and a mosque. Its site is very unhealthy, and intermitting fevers are common. The chief trade is in salt, of which immense quantities are annually sent into S. Russia. There are several large fairs, frequented particularly by Nogai Tartars.—The isthmus, about 20 m. long, by not more than 4 m. wide where narrowest, connects the peninsula of the Crimea with the mainland, and separates the Sea of Azov from the Black Sea, having the Gulf of Sivach in the former sea on the E., and the Gulf of Perekop in the latter sea on the W.

**PERELLO**, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Tarragona, in a valley; with a courthouse, church, two primary schools, and four oil-mills. Perello is strongly situated,

and in the insurrection of 1640, made a vigorous resistance to the Castilian army under Vandestraten. Pop. 1144.

PERENY, or PERINA, vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, 12 m. from Kaschau; with two churches. P. 1097.

PERESLAV-ZALITSKOÏ, or PERESLAV-ZALESKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 75 m. N.W. Vladimir, E. shore of Lake Pleschievo. Its earthen rampart has been converted into a promenade, and has a cathedral, numerous churches, three monasteries, a nunnery; manufactures of linen, and an active trade with St. Petersburg. Pop. 2000.

PERESLAVL, a tn. Russia, gov. and 150 m. W.N.W. Poltava, at the junction of the Alta and Trubesch. It is surrounded by an earthen wall, and defended by a dilapidated fortress, and is very indifferently built. It has a cathedral, and nine other churches, a monastery, a school; manufactures of brandy, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 7000.

PERGAMOS, a tn. Turkey in Asia. See BERGAMO.

PERGE, a ruined city, Asiatic Turkey, about 50 m. E.S.E. Smyrna. Its site, between two hills washed by the Cestrass, and backed by the mountains of Taurus, is extremely beautiful, and the remains include a palace of vast extent, a theatre, about 330 ft. wide, with its seats for the most part entire; and a stadium almost perfect, but now used as a place for nursing camels.

PERGINE, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 7 m. E.S.E. Trent. It is well built, has two churches, a castle, hospital, and Capuchin monastery. Pop. 3066.

PERGOLA, a tn. Papal States, delegation Urbino e Pesaro, on the Cesaro, 16 m. S.E. Urbino; with manufactures of cloth; and tanneries. Pop. 3000.

PERGUSA, a small lake, Sicily, prov. Caltanissetta, N. of Piazza. From the banks of this lake, according to fable, Proserpine, while gathering flowers, was carried off by Pluto.

PERIAMOS, or PERGAMOS [Latin, *Pereamus*], a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, on the Maros; with a church, and some trade in corn, wine, and wood. Pop. 2945.

PERIANA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. from Malaga; with a courthouse, an endowed school, a church, an oratory, and three fountains. Pop. (agricultural), 2278.

PERIAPATAM, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore, 37 m. W. Seringapatam; lat. 12° 22' N.; lon. 76° 11' E.; with ruined fortifications.

PERIBONACA, or PERIBOCTU, a river, Lower Canada, flows S.S.W., and falls into N. shore Lake St. John.

PERIERS, a tn. France, dep. Manche, 10 m. N. by E. Coutances; with a considerable trade in clover-seed. P. 2083.

PERIGORD (Le) [Latin, *Petro coriensis Ager*], an anc. prov. France, which now forms dep. Dordogne. Perigueux was its capital.

PERIGUEUX [Latin, *Vesunna*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Dordogne, on a slope forming r. bank L'Isle, here crossed by a fine bridge, 68 m. E.N.E. Bordeaux. Its internal appearance is far from prepossessing, and in some respects it is a dull, dirty place. The exterior is bordered by several green alleys, and there are good promenades, adorned by bronze statues of Fenelon and Montaigne. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a Byzantine structure in the form of a Greek cross, with a tower 197 ft. high, and five cupolas surmounting the four squares formed by the arms of the cross, and a larger square in the centre; the public library, containing 16,000 volumes; the prefecture, a handsome modern edifice; the palais-de-justice, hospital, barracks, theatre, museum, &c. Perigueux is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first resort and commerce, an agricultural society, and communal college. It has manufactures of bombasines, serge, hosiery, fine liquours, cutlery, and nails; also marble-works, a worsted-mill, distilleries, and numerous tanneries; and a trade in flour, brandy, salt, leather, iron, wood, cattle, poultry, and particularly a kind of partridge and truffle pies, extensively exported, and well known by the name of *pâtés de Perigueux*. It was one of the eight towns ceded to the Protestants, for security, by the peace of 1576. Pop. (1852), 11,970.

PERIJA, a tn. Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. and 83 m. S.W. Maracaybo, l. bank Perija, 20 m. above its mouth, in Lake Maracaybo. Pop. 8000.

PERIM, or MEKUN, an isl. Strait of Babelmandeb, about 4 m. off the coast of Yemen, in Arabia; length, 6 m.

PERINALDO [anc. *Podium Rainaldii*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 26 m. E.N.E. Nice; with a beautiful

church, and a monastery; a trade in wine and oil, both of first-rate quality. Pop. 1660.

PERINEOS, or PYRENEOS, a mountain range, Brazil, prov. Goyaz. It contains the loftiest summits in the prov., part of which it traverses E. to W., nearly in lat. 16° S., and forming a kind of centre to the great Cordillera of Brazil, sends out numerous branches in different directions. It furnishes the source of various rivers, some of which flow N. to the Tocantins, and others S. into the basin of the Parana.

PERIVALE, par. Eng. Middlesex; 626 ac. Pop. 32.

PERKATA (NAGY), a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 4 m. from Adony; with a church, a castle; and a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Pop. 2464.

PERLAK, or PRELOK, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Zalad, 16 m. N.W. Kopreinitz; with a church. Near it a good deal of silk is produced. Pop. 2570.

PERLASZVAROS, a vil. Hungary, Banat, dist. Temesvar and 26 m. E. Peterwardein; with a R. Catholic, and three Greek churches. Pop. 2674.

PERLEBERG, a walled tn. Prussia, gov. Potsdam, 73 m. N.W. Berlin, on the Stepenitz. It has a Protestant church and chapel, several courts and public offices; and manufactures of woollens and chicory. Pop. 6142.

PERLEPE, a tn. of about 500 houses, Turkey in Europe, Macedonia, 21 m. N.E. Monastir, on the Kandrisy.

PERM, an E. gov. Russia; bounded, N. by Volodga and Tobolsk, E. Tobolsk, S. Orenburg, W. Viatka, and N.W. Volodga; lat. 56° 18' to 61° 55' N.; lon. 53° 30' to 64° E.; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 520 m.; breadth, about 400 m.; area, 96,000 geo. sq. m. This government being traversed N. to S. by the Ural chain, is divided into two unequal portions, a W. and an E., the former, of course, in Europe, and the latter in Asia. The Asiatic portion, the less of the two, belongs to the basin of the Arctic Ocean, which receives its waters through tributaries of the Obi. Of these, the most important are the Sosva, Lobva, Tura, Neiva, Irbit, Pishma, and Iset. In the S., it contains several lakes, of which the largest is the Majan. The European portion belongs to the basin of the Caspian, with exception of a small portion in the N.W., drained by the Petchora, and of course belonging, like the E. portion, to the Arctic Ocean. By far the most important river in the European portion is the Kama, which, entering the government on the N.W., proceeds through it in a very circuitous direction, receiving numerous tributaries on either bank. Of these, the largest are the Vishera, Kosa, Kosva, Obva, and Tschiusova, with its affluent Silva. From the principal Ural chain, the surface descends in a succession of parallel terraces. On the loftiest summits snow and ice continue for nine months in the year, and hence the climate, naturally rigorous, from its high latitude and inland position, has its rigour greatly increased. Beyond the 60th degree, regular culture becomes impossible, and the far greater part of the surface is occupied by forests and marshes. Extensive forests also stretch far into the S., and the soil being generally not very fertile, large tracts remain uncleared. The government is rich in minerals, and possesses extensive auriferous tracts, on which vast numbers of the inhabitants are employed in collecting gold; and also apparently inexhaustible beds both of iron and salt. The vast quantities of fuel required in order to work these extensively and to advantage, give a great adventitious value to the timber of the forest, and make the surface covered by it of far greater value than it could be in any other form. Game, both large and small, is common in the forests, and many of the inhabitants gain a livelihood by hunting; fish, including both sturgeon and salmon, abound in the rivers. With exception of several branches of industry immediately connected with the mines, there are few manufactures. The chief are soap, leather, tallow-candles, potash, and glass. The trade derives great facilities from the Kama and other navigable streams, and has acquired some importance. The principal articles are metals, marble, wood, salt, fur, tallow, and tar. Nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants are Russians, and belong to the Greek church; the rest consist of Tartars, Tcheremisses, Bashkirs, &c., and though many of them have nominally embraced Christianity, not a few are Mahometans, and among others different forms of paganism are said to prevail. The governments of Perm and Kasan are under one military governor. Some exertions have been made to extend education, but the number of scholars to the



population is only 1 in 294. For administrative purposes, Perm is divided into 12 circles. Pop. (1850), 1,670,500.

**PERM**, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., r. bank Kama, at the confluence of the Jaguschicha, 950 m. E. by S. St. Petersburg. It is built with considerable regularity, in straight and spacious streets, and has two churches; several other public edifices, surmounted by spires; a gymnasium, theological seminary, a civil and a military hospital; extensive copper and iron smelting and refining works; and a considerable trade with the inland districts. Pop. (1851), 13,262.

**PERNAGUA**, or **PARANANHA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Pianhi, E. side of a large lake, 250 m. S.S.W. Oeiras. It is the residence of a justice of the peace, and has an elegant church built of stone. Near it the best tobacco in Brazil is grown; and in it, as well as in horses and mules, there is a considerable trade. Pop. dist., 4000.

**PERNAMBUCO**, a maritime prov. Brazil; bounded, N. by Ceara and Parahiba, E. the Atlantic, S.E. prov. Alagoas, S. Sergipo-d'El-Rey, Bahia, and Minas-Geraes, W. Goyaz, and N.W. Piauh; area, 103,896 sq. m. It is of very irregular shape, forming a long, and comparatively narrow, tract, curving round N.E. to S.W., becoming very much contracted towards its centre, from which it gradually bulges out on either side, so as to have a considerable width at both extremities. The coast-line, forming the whole of its E. boundary, has an extent of about 120 m.; lat.  $7^{\circ} 32'$  to  $8^{\circ} 50'$  S. It is low and uninteresting, lined towards the sea by long and dangerous coral-reefs, and towards the interior generally well covered with wood. The country beyond gradually rises, and ultimately becomes mountainous, being traversed by several chains, of which the Cairiris in the N., the Piauh and Tabatinga in the W. and S.W., are the loftiest and most extensive. The far greater part of the province belongs to the basin of the São-Francisco, which forms its boundary, on the E. and S., for many hundred miles, and drains it both directly and by numberless affluents, of which the most important are the Corrientes and Grande. In the N.E. another basin of much less extent is formed, and sends its waters directly to the sea by the Capibaribe, Ipojuca, and various other streams. The climate is hot and moist, and the soil generally fertile. The principal cultivated crops are the sugar-cane and cotton, the latter extensively exported to Europe. The forests, which cover almost all the mountainous parts of the province, as well as much of the lower ground, yield inexhaustible supplies of timber, both for ship-building, carpentry, and ornamental purposes. Dye-woods also, of superior quality, and trees which distil balsams, gums, and resins of the most valuable descriptions, abound. Some gold is found, and excellent quarries of marble might be opened in several districts.

Manufactures, properly so called, do not exist; but great numbers of the inhabitants are employed in the sugar-works and distilleries. The extensive export of sugar, rum, and cotton, naturally leads to a corresponding extensive import, chiefly from Britain and the U. States. The province sends 13 deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints six senators. P. 600,000.

**PERNAMBUCO**, or **RECIFE**, a tn. and seaport, Brazil, cap. above prov., on the most eastern part of S. America, at the mouth of the Capibaribe; lat. (Fort Picaó)  $8^{\circ} 3' 36''$  S.; lon.  $34^{\circ} 51' 45''$  W. (R.) It consists of three distinct parts or parishes:—Recife proper, or São-Pedro-Gonçalves, occupying a sandy and somewhat elevated peninsula, which stretches along the shore, and is separated from the mainland on the W. by the Biberibe; Santissimo-Sacramento, occupying the Isle of Santo-Antonio, between the peninsula and the mainland, with the former of which it is connected by a stone and with the latter by a wooden bridge, while two sides are washed by the Biberibe and Capibaribe, previous to their junction; and Boa-Vista or Sacramento, situated on the mainland, W. of the other two parts, on uneven ground, and built in the form of an amphitheatre. Recife proper, the principal seat of business, is composed of brick houses, generally of three, some-

times of four, and even five stories, but the streets, though paved, are narrow. The houses of Santo-Antonio are well built, but not so regularly as those of Recife. Its streets, however, are wider, but unpaved, have side-walks, and are lined with the principal shops. Boa-Vista is the most modern quarter, and has the greatest number of showy buildings, but the streets are irregularly formed, and the houses want uniformity. The whole three divisions are extremely dirty, and though surrounded with water, are deficient in fountains. Good drinking-water can only be obtained by bringing it in barrels from a cascade of the Biberibe, near Olinda. The harbour, consisting of a natural basin, lies within a line of reefs, which form a kind of breakwater, though the sea in high storms throws its surges partly over it, and dashes in with great fury through certain openings in it. It has from 16 ft. to 30 ft. of water, but the best-sheltered part has from only 10 ft. to 12 ft. It is defended by several forts, and provided with a lighthouse, visible about 12 m. off. The principal buildings are the old Jesuits' college, now occupied by the governor's palace, the provincial legislature, and several public offices, a large pile, of gloomy appearance, with walls of enormous thickness; two parish churches, several convents provided with churches, the episcopal palace, general and orphan hospital; a lyceum, in which English, French, Latin, rhetoric, and philosophy are taught; various primary schools, and an hospital. The trade, which is of great extent, consists in raw sugar, timber, both for ordinary and ornamental purposes; dye-woods, and above all cotton of superior quality. The chief imports are cotton and linen tissues, hardware and earthenware. Pop. tn., 12,000; dist., 38,000.

**PERNAU**, or **PERNOV**, a tn. Russia, gov. Livonia, at the mouth of the Pernau, in the N.E. corner of the Gulf of Riga, 102 m. N.N.E. Riga. It is defended by a castle; has a Greek and two Lutheran churches, a superior and four elementary schools; a harbour, which though too shallow to admit large vessels, enables it to carry on a considerable trade in flax, hemp, corn, linseed, hemp-seed, wood, and leather. Owing to the lowness of its site, prevailing winds from the S.W. expose it to dangerous inundations. Pop. (1849), 5740.

**PERNES** [anc. *Paterna*], a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 4 m. S. Carpentras, l. bank Nesque; with manufactures of silk, brandy, and wine. Pop. 3613.

**PERNIS**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Merwede, 13 m. W.N.W. Dordrecht; with a church, and a harbour; inhabitants partly engaged in fishing, and partly in flax culture. Pop. 1423.

**PERONNE** [anc. *Pervona Veromanduorum*], a tn. France, dep. Somme, 32 m. E. by N. Amiens, r. bank Somme, on the slope of a hill, surrounded by extensive marshes, strongly



BELFRY AND MARKET PLACE PERONNE.

From Nodder et Taylor, Voyages dans L'Ancone-France.

fortified, and commanded by a castle, now ruins. Its principal public buildings are the church of St. John, a town-hall, communal college, hospital, theatre, convent, and ancient

bell-tower. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics, cambric, lawn, leather, sugar, oil, brandy, and anvils; and a trade in grain, wool, and brandy. Peronne was formerly a town of considerable importance, and from its never having been taken, obtained the name of *La Pucelle* [*The Virgin*]. The early kings of France had a palace here, and several of them are interred in the church. Attached to the castle is an ancient tower, 'Tour Herbert,' wherein Charles-le-Simple died in confinement, and Louis XI. was detained by Charles-the-Bold, till he signed a disadvantageous treaty, called 'The peace of Peronne.' Pop. 3860.

PEROS-BANHOS, a group of isls. See CHAGOS.

PEROSA, two places, Sardinian States:—1, A tn., div. and 25 m. W.S.W. Turin, l. bank Chisone, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a church, communal school, and a trade in corn, cattle, and sheep. A great many of the inhabitants are fatuous, and affected with goitre. Pop. 1500.—2, A vil. and com., div. Turin, prov. and about 5 m. S. Ivrea; with a tower and some other remains of an ancient castle, and a trade in corn and dairy-produce. Pop. 750.

PEROTE, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 72 m. W.N.W. Vera-Cruz; with a castle, used as a state prison. Near it is a lofty mountain of same name. Pop. about 2500.

PERPENAAD, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malabar; lat. 11° 8' N.; lon. 75° 54' E.; with houses mostly of stone, and greatly superior in many respects to those generally to be met with in India.

PERPIGNAN [Latin, *Perpinianum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, partly on a gentle slope, and partly in a wide and fertile plain, r. bank Tet, 82 m. S.W. Montpellier. It is surrounded with lofty walls flanked with bastions, and defended by a citadel, occupying a height which completely commands the town. Guarding the entrance from Spain into France by the E. Pyrenees, it has been fortified

the cathedral, founded in 1324; the church of St. Jean Le Vieux, of much more ancient date; the church of La Reale, the library, containing 13,000 volumes; university, palais-de-justice, hotel de ville, college, hospital of St. John, prison, mint, and arsenal occupying an old Carmelite convent. It is the see of a bishop, has a court of first resort and commerce, communal college, diocesan seminary, society of agriculture, arts, and commerce, nursery, and botanical garden; manufactures of broad-cloth, and other woollen stuffs; playing-cards, candles, chocolate, and whip-handles, leather, and brandy; and a trade in wine, brandy, white honey, fine wool, oil, iron, silk, cork, and some other products of the S. It was the capital of the former province of Roussillon, and was not united to the French crown till the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. After the lapse of nearly two centuries, it still bears strong indications of its having long been under Spanish dominion. Pop. (1852), 17,612.

PERRAINDA, a large tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad, 70 m. S.E. Ahmednuggur; lat. 18° 18' N.; lon. 75° 54' E. PERRANARWOTHAL, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1796 ac. Pop. 1634.

PERRANUTHNOE, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1182 ac. Pop. 1229.

PERRANZABULOE, or PERRAN-IN-THE-SAND, a vil. and par. England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, with a small harbour, 7 m. W.N.W. St. Michael. It consists chiefly of detached cottages, inhabited by miners, and has two churches, a Wesleyan chapel; extensive mines of tin, copper, lead, and zinc, and a pilchard-fishery. Area, 11,340 ac. Pop. 3114.

PERROT, two pars. England:—1, (*North*), Somerset; 1248 ac. Pop. 399.—2, (*South*), Dorset; 1451 ac. P. 374.

PERROT, an isl. Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, S.W. of the isl. of Montreal, between the Lake of the Two Mountains and the Lake of St. Louis. It is about 7 m. long N.W. to S.E., and contains several villages.

PERRYSBURG, a vil. U. States, Ohio, at the head of steam-boat navigation on the Maumee, 117 m. N.N.W. Columbus; with three churches, a courthouse, a jail, and manufactures of various kinds. Pop. 1065.

PERSANTE, a river, Prussia, which issues from a lake near Neu Stettin, prov. Pomerania, flows circuitously N.W. past Belgard and Corlin, and falls into the Baltic a little below Colberg; total course, 50 m.

PERSBERG, a vil. Sweden, län. Carlstad, 3 m. N.W. Philipstad. It is celebrated for its iron-mines, about 13 in number, which have long been worked, and to a great depth in a hill, which appears to be almost one mass of ore.

PERSEPOLIS [Persian, *Istakhar*], an anc. city, Persia, prov. Farsistan, long the cap. of the Persian monarchy, in a beautiful plain near the Araxes, 32 m. N.N.E. Shiraz. Its early history is lost in obscurity, but it had long been one of the most important cities of the East, and had reached its highest splendour when it was taken and destroyed by Alexander the Great; according to some in a drunken frolic, and according to others as a just retaliation for the devastation which the Persians had committed in Greece. The ruins still lie scattered over a large surface, but the only one which particularly attracts attention is an immense pile of buildings, supposed to have been the palace of Darius which Alexander burned. It occupies a platform, 1430 ft. long, by 802 ft. wide, is approached by flights of steps cut in the rock, and exhibits vast portals, one of them formed by two enormous sphinxes; pillars, walls, and staircases, adorned with elaborate sculptures, and bass-reliefs, and covered over with curious cuneiform inscriptions.

PERSEIRIM, Turkey in Europe. See PRISREND.

PERSHORE, a market tn. England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Worcester, r. bank Avon. It has two churches, of which that of the Holy Cross consists of a portion of the old abbey of Pershore, and is a noble structure; a Baptist chapel, national schools for boys and girls, and a mechanics' institute. The chief trade is wool-stapling; thrashing-machines are manufactured to a considerable extent. Immense quantities of fruit and vegetables are raised in the vicinity for the markets of Manchester, Birmingham, and other large manufacturing towns. Pop. 2717.

PERSHORE, two pars. Eng. Worcester:—1, (*St. Andrews*); 9960 ac. P. 2359.—2, (*Holy Cross*); 2950 ac. P. 2528.



PORT NOTRE DAME CASTILLET, PERPIGNAN.  
From Nodder et Taylor, *Voyages dans L'Ancienne France*.

with the greatest care by the most celebrated engineers, and ranks as a fortress of the first class. It is nearly in the form of an oval, the shorter axis of which exceeds 1 m., and the longer 2 m., and is by no means well built. The streets are narrow, and almost closed over in many places by the wooden balconies of the houses, which attract less attention by their architectural merit, than by the Moorish form of their structure, and the peculiar physiognomy of their inmates. Almost all the public buildings date from the period of Spanish rule, and are either of brick or rounded pebbles. The principal are



**PERSIA** [Arabic and Persian, *Iran*; French, *Perse*; German, *Perisien*], a kingdom of W. Asia; lat.  $25^{\circ} 40'$  to  $39^{\circ} 50'$  N.; lon.  $44^{\circ} 20'$  and  $61^{\circ} 35'$  E.; bounded, N. by Russia, the Caspian Sea, and Independent Tartary; E. Afghanistan; S.E. Beloochistan; S. the Indian Ocean, Strait of Ormus, and the Persian Gulf; and W., Asiatic Turkey; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 1150 m.; greatest breadth, N.E. to S.W., 850 m. It is divided into the provinces of Azerbaijan, Ghilan, Mazanderan, Astrabad, Ardelan, Kermanshah, Irak-Ajemi, Khorasan, Fars, Luristan, Kerman, and Laristan; total area, 395,846 sq. ge. m. Pop. about 8,000,000. Principal towns, Teheran, the capital; Isfahan, Tabreez, Astrabad, Balfroosh, Kermanshah, Kerman, Hamadan, Bushire, &c.

**General Features.**—Persia belongs to the vast and elevated table-land, which, commencing in the W., on the E. frontiers of Asiatic Turkey, stretches E. without interruption into Afghanistan, and thence to the borders of India. The W. part of this table-land forms the far larger portion of the Persian dominions. To the E., where it is only politically separated from Afghanistan, it does not possess any natural boundaries; but has its limits in other directions well defined by lofty mountain ranges, which descend, with more or less rapidity, on the N. towards the Caspian, on the W. towards the plains of the Tigris and Euphrates, and on the S. towards the Persian Gulf. Persia may thus be described, in general terms, as consisting of an extensive central plateau, occupying at least three-fourths of the whole surface; a series of mountain chains encircling the plateau on all sides except the E., and an outer border, of more or less width, consisting for the most part of gentle slopes, low valleys, and level plains. The E. part of the plateau forms the great deserts of Khorasan and Kerman, and is one of the most desolate regions of the globe (see KHORASAN and KERMAN). Towards the W. the plateau improves in appearance. Saline incrustations are there of less frequent occurrence; the quality of the soil improves, and the surface, being both more diversified and more broken by lofty heights, obtains more moisture, and can be successfully cultivated. This, indeed, holds true generally, in regard to the interior edges of the plateau, where the mountain ranges begin to rise, tracts of considerable fertility extending along their bases, and to some distance up their slopes; but it is only on the outer edges of these slopes, and downwards towards the plains, that a rich, varied, and magnificent vegetation is found. This, however, does not apply to the S. mountains; which, approaching close to the Persian Gulf, leave only a narrow tract, with a S. exposure, and so extremely hot, as not only to wither up the plants, but to be scarcely fit for human habitation; and applies only in part to the plains of the W., where moisture is often in excess, and forms extensive swamps, from which pestilential vapours arise, but holds particularly true of the valleys and plains which have a N. exposure, and slope towards the Caspian.

**Mountains.**—These have already been referred to as forming the lofty barriers which encircle the central plateau. The N. chain, commencing far E. at the Hindoo Koosh, by which it becomes linked to the Himalayas, traverses Afghanistan, and enters Persia on its N.E. frontier, near lat.  $61^{\circ}$  N., W. of the town of Herat. Here it forms a mountain region, in some parts 200 m. wide, though in general much narrower, and, under the name of the Mountains of Khorasan, proceeds across the N. of the province of that name, first in a W.N.W., and then in a W.S.W. direction. While pursuing the former direction, the height nowhere exceeds 4500 ft.; but in the latter, as the Caspian is approached, a much greater elevation is attained. The chain now takes the name of the Elburz Mountains, entering provs. Irak-Ajemi and Mazanderan on the E., and shortly after, on the borders of these two provinces, attains, in Mount Demavend, the height of 14,600 ft. From this mount, which is the culminating point of the range, and exhibits on its declivities unequivocal signs of volcanic formation, the Elburz stretches W.N.W. in three separate ranges, still maintaining an elevation so lofty, that several of its ridges continue covered with snow till the beginning of June. The Elburz chain, which many consider as terminating nearly opposite to the S.W. corner of the Caspian, is succeeded by the Massula mountains, and then by Mount Sevelian, which, attaining the height of 12,000 ft., throws out numerous ramifications, by which it becomes linked with the

mountains of Ararat. These, which, in the celebrated mountain of same name, situated, as a common property, on the borders of Russia, Persia, and Turkey, possess the loftiest summit of W. Asia, form the common link by which the N. and the W. ranges of Persia are united. The latter, commencing in the N.W., in the mountains of Koordistan, is continued S. in a broad and elevated belt, till it reaches lat.  $34^{\circ}$  N.; then it changes its direction to S.E., and, under the names of the Mountains of Laristan, Awa, Bakhtiyari, and Farsistau, spreads out and forms several separate ranges. One of these, proceeding E. between provs. Fars and Laristan, and across prov. Kerman, forms the S. range already referred to, as separating the great plateau from the shores of the Persian Gulf. It is more remarkable for its length and width than for its elevation, which, apparently, never rises above 1000 ft. higher than the plateau forming its base.

**Rivers and Lakes.**—Considering the extent of Persia, its rivers are both few in number and insignificant. Not one of them is of any navigable importance, except the Euphrates; and even it cannot well be called a Persian river, as it only waters a small portion of the S.W. frontier. Its important tributary, the Kerah (*which see*), however, has its whole course in Persia. The Karoon, rising to the W. of the Kerah, pursues a course nearly parallel to it, and, after receiving several considerable affluents, falls into the N.W. extremity of the Persian Gulf, which, from that point E., though extending for several hundred miles, and forming the only basin for the S. drainage of Persia, does not receive a single stream deserving of notice. Throughout the central plateau, the total absence of running water is still more apparent. From the S. slopes of the mountain ranges, which rise from its N. edge, much water, partly the produce of perpetual snow, necessarily descends in numerous streams, which soon reach the borders of parched and sandy deserts, and are immediately absorbed. The N. slopes are so near the basin of the Caspian, to which they all belong, that the water which they supply, though often in such excess as to inundate the plains below, has too short a course to allow it to accumulate into rivers. The principal exception is furnished by the Sefeid-Rood or White River, which, rising in the mountains of Koordistan, has found, or worn for itself, a channel, generally several hundred, and sometimes 1000 ft. below the general level of the table-land, in which the first part of its course is performed, then bursts its way across the mountains of Massula, into a long valley, interposed between two of its ranges; and finally worked its way to the Caspian, across the Elburz, at the celebrated Rudbar pass, after a course of about 350 m. Almost all the fresh-water lakes which Persia possesses are situated in prov. Mazanderan. They are numerous, though, individually, of limited extent. The salt lakes, on the contrary, are few in number, but remarkable for their magnitude. The principal are Bakhtegan or Niriz, in the E. of prov. Fars; and Shahee or Urumia, in the W. of prov. Azerbaijan. The latter, in particular, is 80 m. long, by about 25 m. broad. The water is much saltier than that of the ocean; and, though generally shallow, is safely navigated by vessels of considerable size.

**Geology and Minerals.**—The geological structure of Persia has not yet been carefully and completely explored. The whole of the interior, with very few exceptions, appears to be occupied by strata belonging to the tertiary formation. On the E., a belt of secondary strata stretches N. to S., near the frontiers of Afghanistan; and on the W. a similar belt has been traced among the mountains, which there form the boundary of the great plateau. Granite and crystalline schists form great part of the mountains which extend from Laristan E. across the S. of Kerman into Beloochistan. The same rocks are more largely developed in the mountain ranges of the N., where, besides forming the nucleus of the principal axis, they cover a considerable width, both on the N. and the S. slopes, and along the base. The only remarkable interruption to the continuity of the granites and schists of the N. is in the chain of the Elburz, in which the effects of remote volcanic agency are strongly manifested. The rocks which bound the alluvial plain of Lake Urumia on the W., are also volcanic. The most celebrated of the mineral products of Persia is the turquoise, the most valuable mines of which, producing gems of surpassing beauty, and in considerable quantities, are in the vicinity of Nishapoor, to the W. of

Mushed. Among the metals, iron, argentiferous lead, copper, and antimony, are said to be abundant, though they have not yet been turned to much account. Rock-salt may be obtained in unlimited quantities in almost every quarter, and sulphur is dug almost solid from the crumbling cone of Mount Demavend. Naphtha is found in many places; a celebrated gum or bitumen, called *mumeca*, is collected in Fars; and not only is marble of the finest quality quarried, but coal also is said to have been discovered in Azerbaijan.

*Climate.*—The extremes of heat and cold are most sensibly felt on the central plateau, where the winter is as rigorous as the summer is hot. The dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes the air generally pure, and the sky cloudless. The shores of the Persian Gulf are scorched up in summer by a burning heat, and become so unhealthy, that all the inhabitants who have the means abandon them, and retire to the adjacent mountains. On the S. side of the N. mountain ranges, snow falls early in November. In such situations, as at Teheran, ice is seen up to the middle of March; cold winds from the N. prevail in April, and, even during summer, great and sudden changes of temperature are not uncommon. On the N. side of the mountains, in the plains of Ghilan and Mazandaran, the climate is like that of a tropical region, in which a dry and a rainy season regularly alternate, and vegetation has a luxuriance not often met with in much lower latitudes.

*Vegetation, Agriculture, Zoology, &c.*—The general barrenness of the interior of Persia, particularly in its E. and S. regions, has already been referred to. The long belt of sandy shores which line the Persian Gulf is nearly as barren as the desert table-land, but is often interspersed with plantations of date-trees, which here find a genial climate, and grow to great perfection. Among the mountains of Khuzistan, Bakhtiari, and Luristan, forests of oak and other trees are not uncommon, though in general they are stunted in their growth, and degenerate into a low jungle. The only true forest-land of Persia is the N. side of the lofty ranges which overlook the Caspian. There all the mountain sides are covered with dense and magnificent woods of oak, beech, elm, and walnut, intermingled with box-trees, cypresses, and cedars. Along the slopes extensive open glades often occur, where the ground becomes covered with a rich herbage, on which numerous herds of cattle, chiefly for the dairy, are reared. Lower down, though still at some thousand feet above sea-level, wheat and barley are extensively cultivated. In the level and rich plains below, vegetation of every kind is remarkably luxuriant. The sugar-cane and orange come to perfection, and are common; the pomegranate grows wild, the cotton plant and mulberry are extensively and successfully cultivated, large tracts are occupied by the vine, and orchards, loaded with exquisite fruits—figs, apricots, peaches, plums, cherries, apples, and pears—occur in every quarter. Even the swampy shores of the Caspian are covered with a tall growth of saline plants and canes, available for building, and many other domestic purposes. In these low plains, the only grain under extensive and regular culture is rice; and the principal auxiliary crops are cotton, indigo, sugar, madder, and tobacco. Another rice district, of large extent, occurs in Azerbaijan, where large rice fields, producing rich crops, occupy the greater part of the low flats which surround Lake Urumia. Irrigation is well understood, and extensively practised; and on lands apparently of no great fertility, good returns are by this means obtained. In the more pastoral districts, and more especially on the fertile slopes and plains at the foot of the N. side of the Elburz chain, where luxuriant meadows are often seen, considerable attention is paid to the dairy. The stock, however, is generally of an inferior description; though black cattle, of great size and beauty, distinguished by the Indian hump, are not uncommon in Mazandaran. Sheep and goats are much more numerous. The former, chiefly of the large-tailed variety, furnish the far greater part of the animal food which is used, and no inconsiderable portion of the clothing; the wool being not only extensively spun and woven, but often allowed to remain on the skins, which are formed at once into cloaks and jackets. The latter, particularly in prov. Kerman, yield a wool little inferior to that of Cashmere. The other domestic animals are asses, generally of a large and superior description; mules, remarkably strong, hardy, and sure-footed, and used, more than any other animal, for transport; horses, much improved by crossing with those of Arabia, and famous for strength, speed,

and beauty; and camels. The more remarkable wild animals are the lion, occasionally seen in Faristan, and a few other places; leopards, including the chetah, used for hunting; tiger-cats, lynxes, bears, wild boars, hyenas, wolves, jackals, porcupines, *argali* or mountain sheep, and *booz* or mountain goats. Birds in numerous flocks are found only in particular spots. Among others are pheasants, frequenting the plains on the S.E. corner of the Caspian; pelicans and bustards along the sandy shores, and often far in the interior of the deserts; blackbirds, thrushes, and other well-known songsters, but more especially the bulbul or eastern nightingale. Among destructive insects the locust is noted for the fearful ravages which it often commits. Fish abound only in the Caspian, and on the shores of the Persian Gulf. At the mouths of the streams which fall into the former, valuable sturgeon fisheries are carried on, chiefly by Russia. The rivers contain few fish; and Urumia, the largest of the lakes, is wholly destitute of them.

*Manufactures and Trade.*—The manufactures of Persia are more numerous than important, though in a few articles they continue to retain some of the celebrity which they acquired in early times. Among them may be mentioned various kinds of silk goods, as taffetas, velvets, and brocades, made extensively at Ispahan, Kashan, Astrabad, Yezd, and other places, not only for home consumption, but export, particularly to Turkey and Russia; carpets and felts in Khorasan, and many of the central districts of Irak-Ajemi; Arabian cloaks, and woollen stuffs, made in Khuzistan, and in large demand in the country, as well as Arabia; shawls, in imitation of those of Cashmere, made of the fine wool of the goats of Kerman; the fire-arms of Kermanshah; the swords, daggers, and other cutlery of Ispahan, Shiraz, and Mushed; the copperware of Kashan, the gold brocades of Ispahan. Coarse woollens and cottons, once made to a very great extent, for the clothing of the poorer classes, have in numerous instances been entirely supplanted by the cheaper and better products of Great Britain and Russia. The internal trade is wholly carried on by caravans. The principal articles imported from the East, are muslins, leather, lambs' skins, stuffs of camels' hair, shawls, nankeen, china, glass, hardware, amber, coral, precious stones, saffron, indigo, spices, &c. The exports to the East, are velvets, silk and cotton stuffs, &c., from Ispahan and Yezd; articles in gold and silver, bronze lamps, copperware, &c., from Kashan; mats, lacquered ware, ivory ornaments, dates, lemons, and tobacco from Shiraz, and shawls and some other articles from Kerman. The Caspian and the Persian Gulf furnish many important items. The traffic of the former, carried on chiefly at the ports of Enzella, Balfroosh, and Astrabad, is almost entirely monopolized by Russian subjects; that of the latter, formerly carried on chiefly at the port of Gombroon, but now much more at that of Bussorah, employs a considerable number of vessels, owned, for the most part, by Armenian, Arab, and Indian traders. By this latter channel, Great Britain imports to some extent, broad-cloths, and other woollens, cotton goods, shawls, jewellery, arms, cutlery, watches, earthen and glass ware, metals, &c.; receiving chiefly in return, silk, gall-nuts, madder, and other dyes. Though Persia has a considerable extent of sea-coast, both along the Caspian and the Persian Gulf, it possesses very few vessels of any description; both its coasting trade and its more distant commerce being almost entirely carried on in foreign bottoms.

*Government, People, and Language.*—The sovereign of Persia is an absolute and uncontrolled despot. His principal ministers are the Vizier, Azem, or Grand Vizier, and the Ameer, a Doulah, or lord high treasurer, the former commanding the army in the sovereign's absence, and managing all foreign affairs, and the latter superintending the collection of the revenue, and whatever relates to the interior. Both ministers, though the mere slaves of their master, are, in regard to all other persons, as absolute as himself. Each province is governed by a Beglerbeg, or Sardar, generally a prince of the blood, or high noble, who appoints his lieutenants or Hakims, under whom there is a long series of subordinates. For the administration of justice there are two classes of courts; one called *Sherrah*, which decides according to the Koran, and the other, called *Urf*, which decides according to customary law. Between the two the chance of justice to the subject is very small. The revenue, chiefly



derived from land and poll taxes, import and export duties, tributes from nomadic tribes, &c., has been estimated at from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000. The standing army consists of about 13,000 men, who have received European discipline; but the chief force consists of irregulars, who on emergencies, may exceed 200,000 men, a large proportion of them being cavalry, who perform feudatory service. The population, about 8,000,000, contains a considerable mixture of other nations, particularly Turks and Arabs; but the Persian portion of it is still strongly marked by distinctive features. The stature is generally shorter, and the whole frame of a more slender make than the European standard. The complexion is fair, but the hair, long and straight, except on the beard, which is bushy, is almost invariably jet black. Their intellectual qualities are naturally of a high order, and enabled them, at a very early period, to take a lead in civilization; but their moral qualities are very defective. Under the most plausible exterior, they often conceal the deepest cunning, falsehood, and deceit. This remark, however, applies more especially to the fixed population; for among the nomadic tribes, the opposite virtues are by no means uncommon. The celebrated fire-worship of the ancient Persians has still some followers, particularly in the S. provinces of Farsistan and Kerman; but Mahometanism is the established religion, and is followed by the great body of the people. Polygamy, of course, is both authorized and encouraged, and all the vices which it engenders are everywhere displayed. Persian forms one of the principal branches of the great family of Indo-European languages. It is remarkable for its softness and harmony, which admirably adapt it for the lighter forms of poetry, and has the same written character as the Arabic, which, in other respects, it greatly resembles. It possesses numerous works, both in literature and science; those in the former bear a high reputation; those in the latter, with the single exception, perhaps, of mathematics, are of a very unsatisfactory and puerile description.

*History.*—Few nations began at an earlier period to appear on the great stage of the world, and few have continued so long to perform a prominent part upon it. According to the description of Persian geographers, when their country was in its greatest glory, its territory comprehended four seas—the Caspian Sea, the Black Sea, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf; and six great rivers—the Euphrates, Tigris, Araxes, Phasis, Oxus, and Indus. Passing over a series of fabulous dynasties, we arrive at that of the Achæmenides, or Kaianians, which commenced about 720 B.C., and furnishes the first records which can be considered authentic. Shortly after this period, Persia appears to have been merely a province of the Assyrian empire; on the disruption of which it fell under the power of the Medes, B.C. 709. Dejece, the founder of the Median monarchy, was followed at some distance by Cyaxares, whose successor was Astyages. With his dethronement, B.C. 560, the Median dynasty terminated, and the true founder of the Persian monarchy, one of the most distinguished characters of ancient times, appears upon the stage. Cyrus the Great having established his ascendancy over the Medes, carried his victorious arms into the west, overthrew Croesus, king of Lydia, and fulfilling a series of remarkable Scripture prophecies, by the conquest of Babylon and its dependencies, extended his empire to the shores of the Mediterranean. An expedition against the Scythians proved fatal to him, B.C. 529, and he was succeeded by his son Cambyses, the most important event of whose reign was his conquest of Egypt. On his death, an impostor, pretending to be his brother Smerdis, mounted the throne; but shortly after, on the discovery of the fraud, was slain by the nobles, who then gave the crown to one of their own number called Darius Hystaspes; who pushed his conquests into the East as far as the Indus. In the West, the lands of Asia proved too narrow for his ambition, and he passed over into Europe. Here, after making various conquests, he encountered the Greeks, by whom he was defeated on the field of Marathon. His successor Xerxes, having marched toward Greece at the head of the most gigantic armament which the world has yet beheld, first at Salamis, and then at Plataea met with even greater disasters than those which had befallen his predecessors, and with difficulty saved his life by almost solitary flight across the Hellespont. Greece now assumed the offensive, and after many years of struggle, almost always disastrous to Persia,

a new conqueror appeared in Alexander the Great, and completed her downfall. The Macedonian empire was soon broken up by the death of its founder, and Persia, become only one of its fragments, was long passed from hand to hand among contending competitors. About B.C. 174, it fell into the hands of the Parthians, and was ruled by Mithridates I., under whom the Parthian power extended from the Indus to the Euphrates. Rome was now in her full career of conquest, and Parthia was well fitted both to tempt her ambition, and try her prowess. The first direct intercourse between them took place B.C. 93, when Mithridates II. sent an embassy to Sylla. In less than 40 years after, war between them had commenced, and though by no means always to the advantage of the mistress of the world, the greater part of Persia was ultimately held as a fief of the Roman empire. Struggles for independence, however, continued to be almost incessantly made, in the times both of the Greek and Roman emperors, and Persia produced several native princes, whose fame as warriors or improvers of their country, is still held in lively remembrance. They belong to what is called the Sassanian dynasty, which commenced as early as A.D. 226, and continued, though under circumstances of greater or less depression, till 531, when it succeeded in surmounting all obstacles, and attained its highest prosperity under the celebrated Khosru-Nushervan, who swayed the sceptre over realms scarcely less extensive than those which Persia possessed in the time of Xerxes. At a later period (A.D. 590–628), another Khosru, distinguished by the name of Khosru-Perviz, after commencing his reign by a series of brilliant and extensive conquests, sustained a number of most disastrous reverses, and at last perished by the hand of his own son. The parricide was not long permitted to benefit by his crime; death overtook him six months after; and during the confusion which ensued, a new party, destined to change the face of Persia, and greater part of the East, appeared. The Arabs had now commenced their career of Mahometan conquest, and by the decisive battles of Cadesia, A.D. 636, and Nehavend, A.D. 641, extinguished the Sassanian dynasty, and substituted that of the Caliphs; during whose ascendancy, for the two subsequent centuries, the history of Persia becoming blended with that of Arabia and the other realms subject to these potentates, ceases to be national. This long period, however, did not pass away without vast changes, among which the most astonishing is the extirpation of the ancient religion, and the general adoption of Mahometanism. About the middle of the 9th century, the spirit of independence revived, and a new dynasty arose in the person of Yakub Ibn Lais, who threw off allegiance to the Caliph, and reigned sovereign at Shiraz over territories nearly identical with modern Persia. It is impossible here to follow in detail the numerous changes which have subsequently taken place. In the beginning of the 11th century, the Seljookian Turks made their descent from central Asia, and succeeded in placing their Sultan, Togral-Beg, on the Persian throne. His successors retained possession till the last of the line was slain in 1194 by the Shah of Kharism, who had scarcely established a Kharisimian dynasty, when the famous Genghis Khan made his appearance at the head of 700,000 Moguls, and crushing all opposition, ruled Persia with a rod of iron. The Mogul ascendancy was maintained after his death in 1258, first by his immediate descendants, and afterwards by the hereditary nobles, who, throwing off allegiance to a common head, divided the country into a number of separate and hostile independencies. This state of matters was suddenly terminated in 1381, by the invasion of Tamerlane and his Tartars, who spread devastation wherever they appeared. All Persia was completely at his feet, when he was carried off by death in 1404. The anarchy of petty independencies again returned, but was finally suppressed in 1502 by Ismail Shah, who, partly by valour, and partly by the reputed sanctity of his race as descended from Mahomet, worked his way to the Persian throne, and founded the Seî, or Soofee dynasty, which reached its greatest prosperity during the reign of Abbas the Great (A.D. 1586–1627). This prosperity faded away during the feeble reigns which succeeded, and in 1723 a successful revolt of the Afghans, followed by a series of victories, enabled them to place the Persian crown on the head of their chief Meer-Mahomed. The Afghan ascendancy soon yielded to the prowess of the celebrated general, Nadir-

Kooli, who, after fighting professedly in defence of the Soofeean dynasty, declared it at an end, and formally assuming the sovereignty which he had long virtually possessed, began to reign in 1736, under the title of Nadir-Shah. His extraordinary talents raised Persia to a remarkable degree of power and influence. One of his most memorable exploits was the invasion of India in 1739, when he took Delhi, and obtained booty which has been valued at above £30,000,000. His greater qualities were counterbalanced by cruelty and avarice, and he was assassinated in 1747. A period of confusion succeeded, and was not terminated till 1795, when Aga-Mahomed-Khan-Kajar, of Turcoman origin, ascended the throne, and became the founder of the Kajar dynasty. The very common fate of Persian sovereigns awaited him, and in 1797, before he had reigned two years, he was murdered by his attendants. His nephew, Rabak-Khan, succeeded him under the name of Feth-Ali-Shah. The most remarkable events of his reign were two disastrous wars with Russia, the one ending in 1813, with the loss of extensive territories along the Caspian; and the other in 1828, with the loss of Erivan, and all the country N. of the Araxes. In 1833, he was succeeded by his grandson, Mahomed Mirza.

**PERSIAN GULF** [*Latin, Persicus Sinus, Mare Baby-lonum*], an arm of the Indian Ocean, between lat. 25° and 30° N.; and lon. 47° and 56° E., and separating Persia from Arabia; greatest length, 560 m.; medium breadth, about 180 m.; and communicating with the Indian Ocean by the Strait of Ormus, 35 m. wide. The only river of importance which it receives is the Euphrates, but numerous small streams descend from the mountains on the Persian side, where the coast is bolder than on the Arabian side. It makes numerous small indentations on both coasts, but has no important harbours except Bushire on the Persian coast; and Bussorah, which lies at some distance above the mouth of the Euphrates. It contains many islands, of which the largest are those of Kishim and Ormus, near the strait of that name; and the Bahrein Isles, on the coast of Arabia. In the same locality, and also in various other places, coral reefs are very common.

**PERTANHAL**, par. Eng. Bedford; 1805 ac. P. 405.

**PERTAUBGHUR**, two places, Hindoostan:—1. A fortified tn., prov. Malwa; lat. 24° 2' N.; lon. 74° 51' E. The surrounding country is very rugged, and much covered with jungle.—2. A tn. Oude, r. bank Sye, 90 m. S.E. Lucknow, surrounded by a decayed wall, and possessing a ruinous citadel. Pop. (agricultural), 10,000.

**PERTH**, a tn. Van Diemen's Land, co. Cornwall, 12 m. from Launceston, on the South Esk.

**PERTH**, the cap. of W. Australia, and of co. Perth, r. bank Swan River, 10 m. above its mouth in the Indian Ocean; lat. 31° 57' 24" S.; lon. 115° 52' 45" E. (N.) It is merely a large, straggling, but finely-situated village.—The county, 50 m. long, by 38 m. broad, is intersected by the Darling range, from which several offsets run N.E. and S.W. In its N.W. part are numerous lakes, around which is good pasture. The principal rivers are the Swan and the Helena.

**PERTH**, a tn. Upper Canada, cap. dist. Bathurst, on a height above a stream of same name, which by means of five locks, has been made navigable to the Rideau Canal, 48 m. N.N.E. Kingston. It is regularly laid, and has an Episcopal, a Free, a Methodist, Baptist, R. Catholic, and two Scotch Presbyterian churches, a handsome courthouse, and jail. Several of the houses, built of stone or brick, are ornamented with white marble, which abounds in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1852), 1916.

**PERTH**, or **PERTHSHIRE**, a large central co. Scotland; bounded N. by cos. Aberdeen and Inverness, E. Forfar, W. cos. Argyle, Stirling, and Dumfries, and S. cos. Stirling, Clackmannan, and Kinross; with a small detached portion on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, between the cos. of Clackmannan and Fife, 5 m. long, by about 3 m. broad. Extreme length, E. to W., 63 m.; breadth, N. to S., 60 m. Estimated area, 1,688,320 ac., of which 32,000 ac. are water. Its surface is beautifully diversified with mountain and valley, wood, rock, lake, and river, alternating with wide and fertile plains, in a high state of cultivation. In short, all the more striking characteristics of the finest and most picturesque scenery of Scotland, are concentrated in this single county, combined with the most favourable specimens of its pastoral districts. The part of the Grampian chain in Perthshire com-

prises some of the highest summits in the kingdom, three of which approach 4000 ft. above sea-level, while several others are between 2000 ft. and 3000 ft.; the highest in the county is Benlawers, estimated at 3945 ft. The beautiful and extensive valleys or 'Straths' of Perthshire, are no less remarkable than its mountains. The principal of these are Strathallan, Strathearn, Strath Tay, Strath Airdle, and Strathmore, the last extending into Forfarshire. Next come its fertile and picturesque glens, Glen Tilt, Glenorchy, Glenfalloch, Glenlyon, and numerous others. The N.W. and N. parts of the county belong to the great primitive district of the N. of Scotland; many of the mountains, including some of those in the Grampian range, are composed of mica-slate, intermixed with hornblende-slate and quartz rock, and in some parts with a small portion of crystalline limestone. The Ochill Hills, in the S.E. part of the county, consist chiefly of porphyry and amygdaloid. The principal rivers are the Tay, the basin of which comprises nearly the whole county; the Forth, Earn, Teith, Lyon, Garry, Tummel, &c. The chief lakes are Loch Tay, a magnificent expanse of water, 16 m. long; Loch Erich, Loch Rannoch, Loch Katrine, and several other smaller but not less beautiful lakes. The cultivated land in the county is estimated at about 560,000 ac., or about one-third of the whole surface. The most valuable tract of low land, is what is called the Carse of Gowrie, being the district bounded by the Tay on the S. and W., the Sidlaw Hills on the N. Its soil is mostly a deep rich clay; and in point of fertility it is not, perhaps, surpassed, if equalled, by any land in the kingdom. The lower part of Strathearn consists of a similar soil, and is hardly less fertile. In the Carse of Gowrie, and other more fertile tracts, wheat and beans are the principal objects of cultivation. In the midland districts, barley, and in the higher, oats, are the principal crops. Potatoes and turnips are also extensively cultivated. Considerable quantities of fruit are produced in the vales, particularly in Gowrie. The linen and cotton manufacture are carried on to a certain extent in the county; still, on the whole, Perthshire may be regarded as an essentially agricultural district. The fisheries on the Tay are about the most valuable in Scotland. Perth returns two members to Parliament, one for the county, and one for the city. Principal towns—Perth, Crieff, and Dunblane. Pop. 138,660.

**PERTH**, a city and royal bor., Scotland, cap. above co., beautifully situated r. bank Tay, here crossed by a simple but elegant bridge of nine arches, 880 ft. long, by 22 ft. wide; and at the common junction of the Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction, the Scottish Midland Junction, the Scottish Central, and the Perth line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railways, 33 m. N. by W. Edinburgh. From whatever quarter it is approached, it presents a very striking and attractive appearance, owing partly to its noble river, partly to the verdant slopes and well-wooded hills by which it is surrounded, and partly to its spacious and beautiful meadows, situated on its N. and S. sides, and called, respectively, the North and South Inch; the former skirting the margin of the river, and partly converted into a level race-course; and the latter intersected by the main entrance by the Edinburgh road, surrounded with rows of stately trees, and with stately villas. The town, once surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, of all of which no vestiges now remain, is laid out with considerable regularity, and contains several spacious streets, crossing each other at right angles, and some handsome terraces and crescents. The principal thoroughfare, called, successively, Princes Street, John Street, and George Street, commencing at the bridge, stretches from S. to N., across the town, nearly parallel to the river, and is lined with substantial and handsome houses, built of freestone. It is intersected by High Street and South Street, which are equally well built; and many of the more modern residences in other quarters are in a style of elegance not often seen in provincial towns. All the streets are well lighted with gas, and an abundant supply of water, filtered from the river, and raised by steam into a lofty circular tower, is distributed by pipes both to public fountains and private dwellings. The public buildings include St. John's, a very ancient structure, in the pointed style, with a massive square tower, terminating in a spire, originally forming only one church, but now converted into three parish churches; St. Paul's, also a parish church, of modern erection, with a lofty steeple; three Estab-



lished chapels, an Episcopal church, in the cathedral style, now in course of completion; one Original Seceder, one Baptist, four Free, three U. Presbyterian, and two Independent churches; the County Buildings, an elegant Grecian structure, facing the Tay, with a portico of 12 fluted columns; immediately behind it, the City and County Prison, the Penitentiary or General Prison, forming one of the largest edifices of the kind in Scotland, originally fitted up as a depot for French prisoners, greatly enlarged since; the City and County Infirmary, the Royal Lunatic Asylum, finely situated on N. side of Kinnoul Hill, in a park of 12 ac.; the Academy, occupying a handsome building in the centre of Rose Terrace, and furnishing a superior course of education; the Grammar and various other schools; the Antiquarian Society, occupying a handsome building called Marshall's Monument, which contains a public library, in addition to the museum of the Society; a neat theatre, and infantry and cavalry barracks. The principal manufactures consist of cotton coloured goods, intended specially for umbrella covers; checked and striped ginghams, wineceys, and gala plaids, imitation India shawls, many of them for the Turkey market; handkerchiefs, scarfs, and trimmings; ink, carriages, castings, and various articles in iron. There are also several breweries and distilleries; bleach and print fields, dye-works, tanneries, rope-walks, a large flax and several flour mills, and building-yards, at which both steamers and sailing vessels are constructed. The trade, favoured both by the numerous railways which centre here, and the river, which, in consequence of important improvements, now admits vessels of 300 tons to the town, is large and increasing. The imports from foreign ports, and more especially from the Baltic, are timber, cheese, clover, and linseed; flax, spirits, hides, bark, salt, madder, tar, bones, &c.; and, coastwise, coal, lime, salt, manure, &c. The foreign exports are trifling; but, coastwise, include large quantities of potatoes, chiefly to London; corn, timber, and slates. In 1851, the registered tonnage of the port amounted to 68 vessels, carrying 5535 tons; the vessels entered were, coastwise, 351 (20,985 tons); colonial, 3 (681 tons); and foreign, 54 (5042 tons); and cleared were, coastwise, 292 (17,513 tons); and foreign, 11 (1208 tons).

Perth is generally supposed to be of Roman origin, and to have had Agricola for its founder. Its earliest known charter is dated 1106; but it was first erected into a royal burgh in 1210, by William the Lion. Till the death of James I., in 1437, it was the capital of Scotland, for which its central locality made it admirably adapted; and both then, and subsequently, it became the scene of some of the most remarkable events in Scottish history. Among others may be mentioned its capture, and the carrying off of its records, by Edward I. of England in 1298; the murder of James I. in 1437; the various meetings and events connected with the progress of the Reformation, the repeated visitations of the plague, the Gowrie conspiracy or Raid of Ruthven in 1600, the capture of the town by Montrose in 1644, after his victory of Tibbermuir; its capitulation to Cromwell in 1651, and its occupation, first by Viscount Dundee in 1689, and afterwards by the Highlanders in 1715 and 1745. Perth, as a royal burgh, is governed by a provost, a dean of guild, four bailies, a treasurer, and 19 councillors; and sends a member to the House of Commons. Many distinguished individuals have been more or less intimately connected with Perth; but among its natives, it seems unable to number any higher name than that of Patrick Adamson, archbishop of St. Andrews, who possessed some merit as a poet; but is better known for his truckling and tergiversation. He both invented the name of tulchan bishop, and afterwards exemplified it in his own person. Pop. 23,835.

**PERTH AMBOY**, a tn. and port of entry, U. States, New Jersey, at the head of Raritan Bay, 42 m. N.E. Trenton. It has three churches, two schools, and a pottery; and is much resorted to in summer by the inhabitants of New York. The harbour is easy of access, safe, and commodious. Pop. 1303.

**PERTUIS** [anc. *Pertuisium*], a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 18½ m. S.S.E. Apt. on the Lese. It is surrounded by ramparts, and has a handsome church, communal college, and some distilleries. Pop. 3722.

**PERTWOOD (UPPER)**, par. Eng. Wilts; 450 ac. P. 29.

**PERU**, several places, U. States of America:—1, A vil. and township, New York, 153 m. N. Albany, with two

churches, 13 schools, a woollen factory, two tanneries, and several saw and grist mills. Pop. 3134.—2, A vil. and post township, Ohio, 93 m. N. Columbus, with a church, 14 schools, a distillery, two flour and two saw mills. Pop. 2000.

**PERU** [French, *Perou*, in anc. chronicles, *Piræ*], a republic, S. America, formed out of the former Spanish viceroyalty of same name; bounded, N. by Ecuador, S. and E. Bolivia, W. the Pacific Ocean, and E. Brazil; lat. 3° 30' to 21° 28' S.; lon. 68° to 81° 20' W.; area, about 437,120 geo. sq. m., though the want of a settled boundary on the E. precludes the possibility of stating its area with precision; length, N. to S., about 1200 m.; width, E. to W., varies much, where greatest, it is about 700 m. The coast-line extends through 1500 m.

According to the *Correo Peruano*, of July 30, 1845, Peru is divided into the thirteen departments of Amazonas, Anchas, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Callao, Cuzco, Huancavelica, Junin, Libertad, Lima, Moquegua, Piura, and Puno; and subdivided into sixty-three provinces, with a total population of 1,726,350. The chief inland towns are Lima, the capital; Arequipa, Cuzco, Huamanga, and Puno; and the principal seaports are Huanchaco, Callao, Arica, Lambayeque, Pisco, Payta, Iquique, and Islay.

**General View.**—This country exhibits great varieties of physical character, and all on a great scale. But from every point of view, its grandest feature is the Cordillera of the Andes, which, seen from the coast, has the appearance of a vast wall, apparently impassable. The region between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean, has a width of under 100 m., but of its whole surface, only a very small portion is habitable. It is generally rugged, and covered with mountains or hills, from 10,000 ft. to 5000 ft. in height, projecting in rapid descent from the Cordillera to the sea, and generally consisting of bare rock, wholly divested of life or vegetation. It is only where streams force their way across this tract, from the Andes towards the sea, that verdure makes its appearance, and the cultivation of the ground becomes practicable. Hence this region, in which only the transverse valleys, under favourable circumstances, are fit for the abode of man, is generally distinguished as *Los Valles*. But the streams from the mountains, though full and rapid above, generally sink in the dry, sandy ground lower down, and seldom reach the sea; while most of them are but occasional torrents, flowing during the rainy season (of the highlands), and dry nine months of the year. On the most favoured portion of the coast, these valleys are, on an average, 12 m. asunder, but they are more frequently separated by intervals of 15 or 20 m. Towards the N. they are more widely asunder, so that between Lambayeque and Seclura, there intervenes a dry desert of 90 m. Above the maritime Cordillera, between the ridges of the Andes, nature assumes quite another aspect, and there, *Las Sierras*, as the elevated region is generally called, is now the chief, as it was anciently almost the exclusive seat, of the population of Peru. Beyond, or E. of the mountains, the country sinks into boundless plains, watered by numberless and great rivers (which attempts are now being made to open to foreign commerce, by a company formed in the U. States), and covered to a great extent with impenetrable forests. For this region there seems to be no general name; but it is sometimes called *La Tierra de los Indios Bravos*; it is imperfectly known, and many ages will probably elapse before it becomes occupied by men of European race.

**Mountains and Highlands.**—The Andes of Peru (see *ANDES*) include the nearly extinct smoking volcano of Arequipa and numerous other lofty peaks, forming two ranges, between which is the table-land, or sierra, naturally distributed into regions differing widely in character. The chief are the heights of Pasco, of Cuzco, the valleys of the Rio Janja, and of the Marañon. The first of these lies at one of those points where the branches of the Andes unite, the ridges sinking into an elevated plain, which has here a general height of 14,000 ft. This region is traversed by chains of hills from 500 to 1000 ft. high, and has everywhere a rugged and forbidding aspect. Though the climate is the most disagreeable and comfortless possible, and the Puna, or difficulty of respiration, is severely felt, yet the veins of the precious metals, with which this region abounds, have attracted to it a comparatively dense population; and it has been more frequently visited, and more fully described by strangers, than

the smiling and luxuriant regions lower down. The table-land of Cuzco, extending from the S. frontier of Peru, to lat. 12° 30' S., has a length of about 150 m., and a width of 100 m. At the city of Cuzco, lat. 13° 30' S., it has an absolute elevation of 11,880 ft., but sinks rapidly towards the N., so that at the banks of the Rio Mantaro, it is not probably more than 8000 ft. above the sea. On the heights of Pasco there is no cultivation whatever. But here, between the S. and most elevated part of Cuzco, where the quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*) is cultivated, to the plantations of sugar-cane at its N., we find most of the grains and fruits of Europe in the greatest perfection. The valley of the Jauja adjoins the table-land of Pasco, descending rapidly S. about 100 m., and resembles in general character the lower portion of Cuzco. It is perhaps the most populous portion of Peru, and at the same time the least known. The valley of the Marañon, from lat. 10° to 5° S., is for the first 100 m. little more than a narrow defile descending rapidly; it then becomes, for 200 m., a wide and fertile valley, having a mean absolute height of about 3000 ft. The Pongo of Rentema, at its northern termination, is but 1250 ft. above the sea. A great portion of this valley has all the characters of the tropical regions.

**Lakes and Rivers.**—On the table-land of Pasco, lie, at no great distance asunder, the Lake of Llauricocha, whence issues the Marañon, or Tunguragua (the latter name is but little used); the Lake of Chiquiacocha, 13,200 ft. above the sea, from which the Huallaga flows S.E.; and the Lake of Quilacocha, which gives birth to the St. Juan, lower down called the Mantaro, and one of the chief tributaries of the Apurimac. These rivers all unite some hundreds of miles lower down, greatly increased in magnitude; and together with the Ucayale, which rises further S., and takes a wider sweep to the E., form the grand but simple system of the waters of Peru. The Marañon rises, as has been stated, in the table-land of Pasco, and runs for 400 m. between the Cordilleras of the Andes: during the first 150 m. of its course in a narrow rocky valley, it descends about 10,000 ft.; thence to the Pongo of Rentema, 1232 ft. in height, it flows about 250 m., with a fall of 1800 ft. Within this distance it is navigated in canoes and balsas. Below the rapids at Tompenda, close to the Pongo of Rentema, the river flows N.E., and then E., for 150 m., till it descends the rapids, 7 m. in length, at the Pongo of Manseriche. At the foot of these rapids is the town of Boria, in Maynas, a province of Ecuador; whence it may be navigated downwards in small vessels. The Huallaga, on leaving the highlands, takes a tortuous course of 500 m., collecting numberless small streams, till it joins the Marañon, in lat. 5° S. and lon. 76° W. It flows, for the most part, between hills covered with dense forests, but for the last 100 m. it winds through level, marshy plains. The Ucayale is, after the Marañon, the greatest of the Peruvian rivers. At their junction it is indeed apparently the greater of the two: the streams which form it lie chiefly between lat. 11° and 15° S. The Urubamba and Tambo, the latter uniting the Apurimac and Mantaro or Rio Jauja, join to form the Ucayale, which, just below the junction, descends a violent rapid called Vuelta del Diablo. It is supposed to be navigable for 500 m., but its course through the plains is little known. Among its chief tributaries from the mountains, is the Pachitea, which is reported to be navigable a long way up, so that were it not for the fierceness of the wild tribes inhabiting its banks, and the difficulty of dislodging them from their impenetrable forests, it might afford a convenient access to the central portion of Peru. Lake Titicaca, except that of Maracaybo, the largest lake in S. America, is partly in Peru and partly in Bolivia.

**Climate.**—The very peculiar climate of the maritime region of Peru, excited the wonder of the European discoverers of that country, and remains to this day but imperfectly explained; yet may be accounted for by the position of the mountains and prevailing winds. On a portion of that coast no rain has fallen within the memory of man; and on most of it a shower of rain is a remarkable phenomenon, generally supposed to be concomitant with an earthquake. For six months, from November to April, the sky is cloudless, and the burning rays of an almost vertical sun would convert the country into bare rock or dust, if it were not that this is the rainy season in the higher regions, whence copious streams

pour down to fertilize and beautify the valleys. These torrents soon dry up on the cessation of the rains in the mountains; but then the sky along the coast becomes overcast, the heat of the sun is intercepted by a thick mist, called 'garua,' which falls like a heavy dew, and freshens the vegetation, while it mitigates the heat. The cool oceanic currents, and the streams of air descending from the snowy heights of the Andes, can, with their united influence, only mitigate agreeably the heat of the coast, which, on the sea-side, is often excessive. In Lima, 600 ft. above the sea, the thermometer varies from 60° in winter to 82° in summer. But local variations of climate, depending on currents of air from the Cordillera, are here very frequent and strongly marked. The same remark applies probably to the salubrity of the coast, whereon localities not far asunder, have very different characters. The perfectly rainless region of Peru terminates at the height of 400 ft. above the sea. Thence to an elevation of 2000 ft. succeeds the zone of cultivated tropical plants—banana, sugar-cane, cotton, sweet potato; and, above this again, to the height of 10,000 ft., follows the region of the European cereals. Here, wheat, barley, maize, and potatoes, with European fruits, are seen among indigenous trees which, lower down, perish for want of moisture; higher up, through the excessive cold. From the upper limit of this zone to the height of 14,500 ft., extends the domain of grasses, with a character wholly alpine, peat-mosses often covering a great extent. Here the oca (*Oxalis tuberosa*), a sweetish root, is the only plant cultivated. The country in general is available only for sheep pasture. Snow falls in storms at all times of the year; and these heights, though by no means uninhabited, offer perhaps the least agreeable home on the face of the earth. Still higher up, alpine plants and lichens continue to flourish, to an elevation in sunny aspects of perhaps nearly 17,000 ft.; but striking differences of local climate are nowhere more conspicuous than in this upper and tempestuous zone. If we proceed to the E. slope of the Andes, we find there an important general change in the elements of climate. On the W. side, the prevailing wind during nine months of the year is from the S.W. The S. wind predominates during the other three months. These winds are both cool and dry. But E. of the Andes, the regular equatorial winds from the E. come loaded with humidity, and, checked by the mountains, pour down copious, and in some places perpetual rains. On the W. side of the Andes, the native woods nowhere descend to the foot of the mountains. On the E. side, the tall forests cover the low plain, and ascend with hardly diminished magnificence, to a height of 5500 ft., where the tropical character of the woods ceases. The temperature on the E. side is higher than on the W., making a difference in the limits of the vegetable zones of about 2000 ft. (6° or 7° Fah.); and at the height of 3000 or 4000 ft., *la ceja de la montaña*, the brow of the forest, as the Peruvians call it, presents the most charming spots on the earth, enjoying a delicious and equable temperature, matchless fertility, with forest and mountain scenes of incomparable grandeur. This portion of Peru, however, to which the indigenous population of that country seems never to have descended, is still not only unoccupied for the most part, but even very little known.

**Earthquakes.**—The coast of Peru enjoys a perpetual aerial calm; its atmosphere is never darkened or disturbed by heavy rains, by thunder-storms, or hurricanes. But, on the other hand, it is peculiarly subject to subterranean convulsions. Earthquakes have frequently laid Lima in ruins, and experience shows that 45 smart shocks may be expected there in a year. Desolating earthquakes have hitherto occurred twice in a century. The last took place in 1806; that of 1746 was the most destructive. On that occasion, the sea retired to a great distance; then suddenly rushing back, overwhelmed the town of Callao, the port of Lima, the site of which appears to have sunk with the shock. Of its inhabitants, about 8000, only 16 survived the catastrophe.

**Geology.**—Accurate geological observations have as yet embraced but a small portion of the wide surface of Peru. Red sandstone, frequent on the coast, is also the prevailing rock in the plains of the interior, where it is accompanied by vast deposits of rock-salt; the latter occupying, in the valley of the Huallaga alone, an area of 1000 sq. m. It occurs also on the coast, and is not wanting even on the heights of the Andes. Granite and porphyry, appearing on the coast, ex-



tend also to the highlands; but the prevalent rocks on the sierras are—trachyte, augite, porphyry, and diorite. The sides of the valleys between Titicaca and Cuzco, are formed chiefly of clay-slate. Round Arequipa, and thence to Titicaca, the soil is all volcanic, yet there is no active crater in the neighbourhood, though the cone of Arequipa still emits smoke. In the S. of Peru, chiefly in the maritime province of Tarapaca, and in the neighbourhood of Iquique, an extensive deposit of salt, nitre, and nitrate of soda exists; the sandy region over which it extends nearly 3° (lat. 19° to 22° S.), in length, N. to S., is a barren desert. In many parts, the houses and inclosures for cattle are built of blocks of salt. Of the nitrate of soda, the supply of which may be said to be inexhaustible, 239,860 tons have been exported from Iquique, from 1830 to 1850. The observations of Mr. Darwin have led him to the conclusion, that the coast of Peru has risen 85 ft. since it was first inhabited. Since the great earthquake of 1746, the coast near Lima, which was raised on that occasion, has been constantly sinking. The water-courses further in, near the base of the Andes, furnish abundant proof of natural convulsions, many of them exhibiting the wear of centuries, being now laid dry.

*Mines.*—It is said that gold may be found in all the passes; and nearly all the rivers from the Andes wash down auriferous sands. The richest gold-mines or diggings are about Huaylas and Tarma. It is difficult to estimate the amount of gold annually obtained, the business of washing the sands being carried on almost wholly by Indians, without capital or machinery, and with much secrecy. Little of the gold is coined, and probably the larger portion of it is smuggled to the coast. It is known, however, that in four years, 1826–9, duty was paid on 2698 marks (about £80,000), which is supposed to be a fourth of the actual produce. Silver also, which is the chief metallic production of Peru, is very widely distributed, and small mines of it are worked secretly in all parts of the country. But the chief mines of silver, which, having attracted the attention of capitalists, and become centres of industrious population, are fully known, are those of Hualgayoc, near Mucupampa; Hualanca in Huamalis, Pasco, Lucanas, and Huantajaya. The treasures contained in the Cerro de San Fernando, at Hualgayoc, were first discovered in 1771. There are now 1400 *bocaminas* or pits opened in the hill, through which veins of silver run in all directions. Cerro de Pasco is hardly inferior in mineral wealth to Potosi. The town stands at the height of 13,673 ft. above the sea, and the hill on which it stands is all hollowed out, so that were not earthquakes here very rare, the whole would be soon reduced to a heap of ruins. Most of the *bocaminas* or mouths of the mines are within the houses of the miners in the town itself; some of them serve as dwellings. They are generally shallow, and not above 500 out of some thousand openings deserve the name of shafts. In the Cerro de Pasco are two very remarkable veins of silver; the one going from N. to S., has an ascertained length of 9600 ft., with a breadth of 412 ft.; the other stretching W.N.W. to E.S.E., is 6400 ft. long, and 380 ft. wide, and is supposed to intersect the preceding vein exactly under the market-place in the town. The silver produced from 1630 to 1803, has been calculated to amount to 1232 millions of Spanish dollars (£297,000,000). In eight years, 1826–33, the silver coined in Lima alone amounted to £4,000,000. The great height at which the mines are in many instances situate; the impossibility of conveying machinery to them on the backs of mules; the want of timber, the high price of all the necessaries of life, present great difficulties in the way of carrying on of mining operations with spirit and profit, even were the needed capital brought to bear; consequently, the mining of Peru is in a very low state. Quicksilver is abundant, and chiefly found at Huancavelica in the interior; copper, lead, and iron are also found in various places; but in a country where the cost of carriage is so excessive, none but the most precious products can yield a profit. In 1825, English miners discovered good coal at Cerro de Pasco, at an elevation of 14,700 ft. Brown coal is also found on the sandy deserts of the coast, N. of Arica; and in the province of Tarapaca lies a buried forest underneath the sand, the wood of which is neither charred nor petrified. It affords excellent fuel, and is much used in the preparation of saltpetre, the chief production of that coast.

*Vegetation.*—In botanical species, Peru is incomparably rich, owing to the various natural regions comprehended in it, each of which has its own flora. W. Peru is poor in plants, especially in trees; E. of the Andes, the species are exceedingly numerous, and most of them affect the arborescent form. The character of a tropical vegetation becomes more perfectly developed as we descend the mountains; and in the plains, the forests closely resemble those of equatorial Brazil. On the higher parts of the E. Andes are to be found the representatives of families (as the Gentians), which are elsewhere rare in S. America. On the W. coast, palms are hardly ever found wild; the cultivated species are the jubaia from Chili, the date-palm and the cocoa-nut. On the E. side, each of these kinds has many and varying representatives; the tree ferns also are peculiar to the lower slopes and plains E. of the Andes. Among the characteristics of the forests on this side, may be mentioned the prevalence of the Cinchona, which occur nowhere else in such numbers and variety. From these forests Peru derives, in general, little advantage. The cinchona, yielding the Peruvian or Jesuit's bark (called in Peru, Cascarilla, the yellow bark of commerce, from which the well-known febrifuge quinine is extracted), is almost the only article drawn from them for exportation. Another production, which thrives in the same zone as the cinchona, but extends much lower down, and succeeds best in the plain and swamps in the hottest places, is the coca (*Erythroxylon coca*), the leaves of which are chewed, as a stimulant, by the Indians; and which, being consumed in immense quantities, is a very important article of the inland trade. Tobacco, formerly monopolized by the crown, is now generally cultivated, and being excellent, finds a ready sale in Chili. The sea-board also produces excellent sugar, which not only supplies home wants, but is largely exported. Cotton also is produced in considerable quantity, and is nearly all exported. Fruits are abundant—the banana, orange, pineapple, papaya, chirimoya, palta, &c., as well as culinary vegetables and grains, from the yam and yuca, to barley and the oca, which latter grow at an elevation of even 13,000 ft. The vine is cultivated on the W. coast, merely for the production of brandy. Agriculture in Peru is in the lowest condition; the excessive dryness of the W. coast; the natural barrenness and devotion to mining which characterize the sierras; the remoteness of the Montañas, or E. side of the Andes, with the deficient means of internal communication, all tend to discourage its progress.

*Zoology.*—Extensive tracts may be found on the W. side of Peru in which life seems to be wholly extinct, and not even insects are found in the sand. Yet that region has animals peculiar to it; namely, a fox, very destructive to flocks of sheep; a mephitic animal or polecat, an otter, some opossums, and gigantic seals. The birds of W. Peru are few, with exception of the sea-fowl, which inhabit the shores in countless multitudes. A few deer, and wild swine, which attain a great size in the valley of Lima, are the chief mammals, iguanas and lizards are the chief reptiles; the serpents are small and rare, and, excepting one species, harmless. The llama is found only on the highlands; where the poor Indians, unable to purchase or support mules, still employ it as a beast of burden. The kindred species—the guanaco, the alpaca, and the vicuña—remain wild in the mountains. Above their haunts are to be found only marmots in the hollows, and the condor nesting in the highest rocks. Of the animals inhabiting the forest region, the only one that braves the cold of the sierras is the puma or lion, as it is often called, which sometimes attacks the sheep on the highlands, and occasionally extends his excursions even to the coast. The E. face of the Andes is as remarkable for its abundance as the W. for its want of animal life. Parrots on the W. are few, on the E. they are disagreeably numerous. About twenty species of them are found in this region; and here also, in the forests, the monkeys are innumerable; only one species, the black coati, ascends as high as the Ceja (about 4000 ft.) At this elevation is found also the S. American bear; the larger animals, the tapir, sloth, ant-eater, armadillo, &c., belong to the low forest. Here also insects grow numerous, and, on the banks of rivers, are insupportable. Alligators swarm in the rivers; and, in the inundated plains, the boa-constrictor attains a terrific size. Pastoral husbandry has made as little progress in Peru as agriculture; and, indeed, it is equally

repelled by the natural circumstances of the country. In the maritime region, the scarcity and dearth of water, as well as of fodder, make it impossible to keep cattle. All the lucerne which can be grown by irrigation barely suffices for the mules, which are indispensable. On the sierras there is no pasture for cattle; and the disagreeable climate of the heights adapted to sheep explains why that branch of husbandry is left wholly to poor Indians, who never think of improvement. On the E. side, where nature is more bounteous, the insects, and still more the vampire bat, are fatal to cattle. In Huamanga and Cuzco alone are to be found good herds of cattle, and some attempt at dairy farming.

*Trade and Commerce.*—Peru exports chiefly precious metals, nitrate of soda, alpaca and sheep's wool, quinquina bark, sugar, cotton, Chinchilla skins, hides, straw hats, and guano; and imports all kinds of manufactured goods, wines, tobacco, and spirits. With the interior, and the neighbouring states, a trade is carried on in brandy, grain, coca, tobacco, &c., besides the chief articles already named. Two-thirds of the foreign trade are carried on with Great Britain, from which cotton goods were imported, in 1849–51, as follows:—

Years.	Calicoes (plain).	Calicoes (printed).
	Yds.	Yds.
1849.....	6,132,791	12,771,314
1850.....	8,214,080	11,988,817
1851.....	10,736,223	17,659,969

The exports of guano, the supplies of which are, practically speaking, inexhaustible, might be greatly increased were a more liberal policy adopted. The quantity exported to Great Britain was as follows, in 1846–50:—

Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.
1846.....	22,410	1849.....	73,567
1847.....	57,762	1850.....	95,083
1848.....	61,055		

The total quantity imported into Great Britain, from all countries, in 1850, was only 116,925 tons.

*People, Habits, Education, Religion.*—Fully a half of the population are probably Indians, a fourth white men or creoles, and the rest coloured people of mixed breed; the negroes being nearly all on the coast, are now reduced to a few thousands. The Peruvian Indians—that is to say, those

understand Spanish; the Quichua being adopted even by the creoles. Agriculture is the favourite occupation of the Indians; but, in towns, they carry on also some trades in a lazy manner, merely to provide for their wants, and never with a view to making fortunes. Their wants are few, and they have little inclination to increase them by adopting the habits of civilized life. They are content with poverty and wretchedness, and cling pertinaciously to the customs of their ancestors. Only a few of their noble families still possess estates. In the missions of the E. plains, Quichua is the adopted language; the Jesuits having soon perceived the necessity of discouraging a multiplicity of tongues. The Peruvian army, in the wars of the revolution, was composed almost entirely of Indians, who fought well, and underwent fatigues which no European would have encountered. By the laws of the republic, the Indian is on a level in political rights with the white men; yet the creole, though conscious of his own enervation, still looks down with contempt on the Indian who fought his battles. The Peruvian creole is tall, but slender and feeble; while levity, fickleness, and incapability of mental labour, show his want of moral strength. The creole females lose their bloom totally at an early age. Education is in a low condition. The university of San Carlos, at Lima, established in 1570, and the most ancient of the American universities, had, in 1831, only fifty-five students. As to the education of the lower orders, it is wholly neglected; and in the interior, men qualified to fill public offices, by being able to read and write, are not always to be found. The dominant religion is R. Catholic; but a fair amount of toleration is granted to other creeds.

*History, Government, &c.*—Peru was the greatest and most civilized state of S. America at the time of the discovery of the New World. When wrested by the Spaniards from the Incas, whose dominion extended along the Andes through 28 degrees (lat. 2° N. to 26° S.), it became, with some reduction, one of the four vice-royalties of Spanish America. In 1718 the province, or, as it was called, the kingdom of Quito, was separated from Peru, and annexed to the newly-created vice-royalty of New Granada. In 1778, again, the provinces of La Plata, Potosi, Charcas, Chiquitos, and Paraguay, were withdrawn, in order to form the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. It was the last of the Spanish American colonies which broke loose from the mother country. In 1821, a patriot force of Chilians and Buenos Ayrians, under General San Martin, entered Peru, and after a succession of engagements, obliged the Spaniards to retire into the interior, when the independence of the country was proclaimed. The contest, however, was obstinately continued, until the decisive battle of Ayacucho in 1824, which was soon followed by the final expulsion of the Spaniards. Its limits remained, for the most part, unchanged by the revolution; the provinces dismembered from it, in the N., forming at first part of Columbia, and afterwards the republic of Ecuador, while those on the S. were united in Bolivia. In 1836, Peru, harassed by contending factions, solicited the aid of Santa Cruz, president of Bolivia, who came with an army, and succeeded, after a series of sanguinary actions, in tranquilizing the country; whereupon a confederation was formed, composed of N. Peru, S. Peru, and Bolivia, Santa Cruz being named 'Supreme Protector.' This state of matters continued until 1839, when, in consequence of a bloody battle fought at Yungay, Santa Cruz was driven out of the country, and the confederation brought to a close; and both countries—Peru and Bolivia—returned to their previous limits and forms of government. The republic of Peru was, until of late, continually distracted by parties struggling for power, but more peaceable counsels prevail now, and dealings with maritime nations are more freely invited by the liberal tariff of 1852. The constitution, adopted in 1828, is a copy of that of the U. States. The legislative power consists of a senate and a chamber of deputies; in the proportion of one deputy to 20,000 inhabitants, and two senators to each province. The chief executive power is in the hands of the president, to whom is joined a vice-president. The army numbers about 10,000 men; and the marine force consists of a frigate, two corvettes, and two galleots. In 1850, the revenue was £2,189,000; expenditure, £1,857,000; and the public debt, £3,716,000.

PERUGIA [anc. *Perusia*], a tn. Papal States, cap. deleg. of same name, on the side and summit of a lofty eminence



INDIANS OF HUANCAYELICA, AND OF THE COAST, AND MENDICANT.  
From *La Petit Thouars, Voyage Autour du Monde.*

descended from the subjects of the Incas—are to be found chiefly in the highlands. They seldom descend to the E. side of the Andes. In physical characters they scarcely differ from the Indians of the E. forests, to whom they are superior in civilization. In Puno they have preserved, in some degree, their nationality; most of the small towns on the highlands are inhabited wholly by them. Their language is the Quichua, though, towards the S., the Aymara becomes prevalent. Large districts occur in which few























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